PRESENCE DETECTOR, CONSTANT LIGHT CONTROLLER

PD00D01KNX

Product Handbook

Product:
PD00D01KNX

Description:
PRESENCE DETECTOR, CONSTANT CONTROLLER

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Despite checking that the contents of this document match the hardware and software, deviations cannot be completely excluded. We therefore cannot accept any liability for this.
Any necessary corrections will be incorporated into newer versions of this manual.

Symbol for relevant information 

Symbol for warning 

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General Introduction

This manual is intended to be used by installers and describes functions and parameters of the device PD00D01KNX and how is possible to change settings and configurations using ETS software tool.

Product and functional overview

The device is a presence/motion detector with integrated constant light level control. The device communicates via KNX with actuators or other KNX devices. It is designed for mounting on the ceiling. Owing to its tilting sensor head, the device can be aligned with the required capture area. The main application for the device is automatic control of the lighting on an office workplace.

Presence / Motion detector

The detector senses the presence of a person or that there is no longer anyone in its detection area. The detector signal can be analyzed via two separate communication channels, termed motion detector and presence detector. The detection range is identical for all channels. Each channel can be locked individually via communication objects.

Presence detector (HVAC)

The detector has an additional control output for HVAC applications.

For example, this function can switch systems that are used for heating, ventilating and climate control (HVAC) of the room from “Energy saving mode” in an unused room to “Comfort mode” in an occupied room and back to “Energy saving mode”, when the room is again unoccupied.

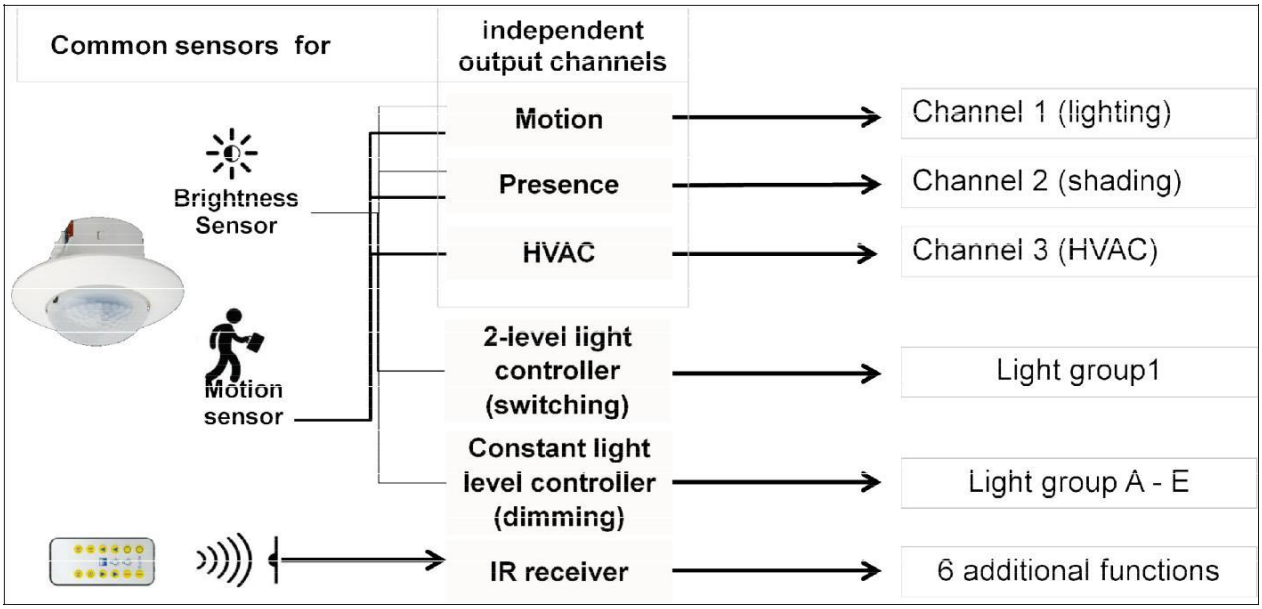

Fig. 1 Three independent configuration detector channels for different applications

Functionality of the Presence detector / Motion detector / HVAC-detector

For each detector channel, 4 communication objects are available, overall 12 different communication objects. It is possible to send one or two KNX telegrams at the beginning and at the end of a detected presence, according to configuration. The values of the communication objects are configured for each functional block (motion detector, presence detector, HVAC-detector) via corresponding parameters.

Each time a presence is detected, the overshoot time is started. Its duration is configurable for each functional block separately. The end of presence is determined by the end of the overshoot time.

The duration of the dead time is also configurable per functional block. It is used to protect the actuators that are connected to the detector. If a presence is detected during the dead time, neither telegrams are sent nor the overshoot time is started.

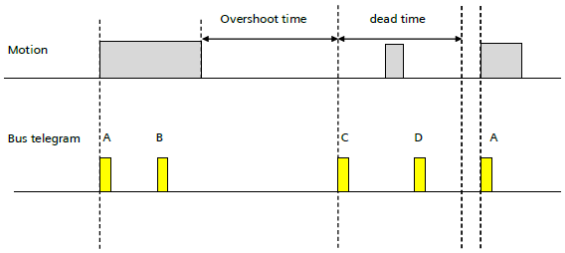

Fig. 2 Flowchart

In the following the telegrams, which are send at the beginning of a presence, are called **A** and **B**, the telegrams, which are sent at the end of a presence, are called **C** and **D**.

Operating Sequence

After the device has detected a presence, telegram **A** is sent immediately. If it has been configured to send also a tele-gram **B**, then telegram **B** is sent after the configured time (optionally also cyclically).

If there are no motions any more, at the end of the overshoot time telegram **C** and (if configured) telegram **D** are sent. Telegram **D** can also be sent cyclically.

If there are motions during the overshoot time is running, the overshoot time is restarted.

Use as single device or as main detector, respectively secondary detector

The detector can be operated as an independent device, as the main or secondary detector.

According to the requirement, additional presence detectors can be connected with the “main detector” via KNX as “secondary detectors” to extend the presence detection zone. “Secondary detectors” supply motion information only to the main detector.

Brightness measuring – adjustable via KNX

The device contains an independent light sensor. The signal measured there is available both at the KNX and internally.

Because the light sensor measures directly, it must be possible to calibrate it for indirect measurement, so that it can be adapted to the different installation sites. Rapid brightness fluctuations are filtered out. The measurement range of the internal light sensor is between 20 and 1000 Lux.

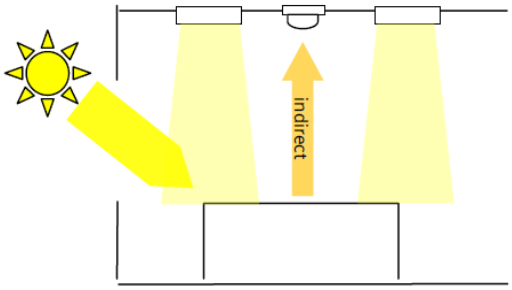

Fig. 3 Indirect brightness measuring

The settings determine whether the brightness value computed by the device or a brightness value received from outside is used for the detector's remaining functional blocks.

For indirect brightness measuring a maximal distance of 2,8 m is recommended. In case of larger distances the measuring can be realized via a reference area with 2,8 m distance.

Integrated 2-level light control (switching)

If the brightness controller is enabled (automatic mode) the lighting is switched on as soon as the brightness falls below a set lower threshold. The lighting is switched off if the set upper brightness threshold is exceeded. The brightness thresh-olds are variable either via parameters or via communication objects.

The controller can also be operated semi-automatically by separating into two individual switching objects for exceeding or falling below the threshold. In this way, it can be switched to “Only on” or “Only off.”

If the controller receives a switching or dimming command via the associated communication object over KNX, then this is deemed an external override and the controller switches automatic mode off. This change of status is sent simultaneously on the bus via the “Automatic Status” object.

Integrated constant light level control (dimming)

The luminance of the day light falling through a window into a room decreases in the room with the distance from the window.

Depending on lamp type, the lighting is controlled to the preset brightness value via dimming actuators or switching/dimming actuators. The brightness setpoint may be configured via a parameter or set via a communication object.

For optimum use of the day light penetrating the room the presence detector with constant light level control offers the option to control a main lighting group directly and up to four additional lighting control groups each via their own characteristic curve and their own controller (master/slave operation).

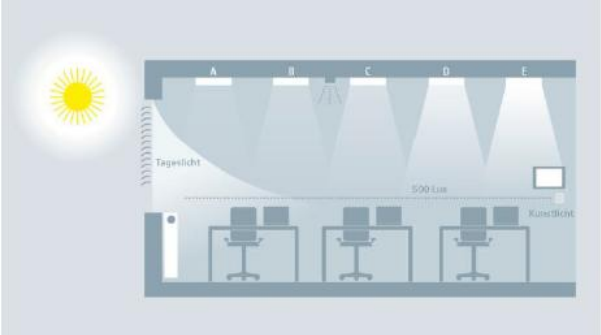

Fig. 4 Principal of constant light level control with five luminaries

All lighting groups are dimmed to the same set point value. This allows controlling the light level in a room with only one presence detector with constant light level control. Depending on the relative distance of the additional lighting groups to the window compared to the main lighting group, each of these additional lighting groups has to be dimmed brighter or darker than the main lighting group.

Firstly, this requires determining the installation position of the presence detector. The presence detector can be installed on the ceiling at any of the positions A –E. The position of the presence detector determining the main lighting group is in principle freely selectable. Yet, it should be close to the window allowing the best measurement of the daylight contribution.

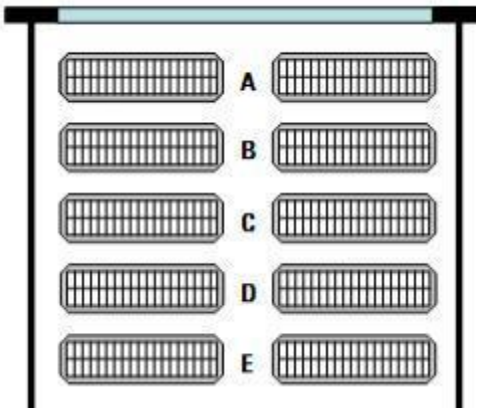

Fig. 5 Position of lighting groups A-E

For master/slave operation the day light curve under lighting groups A – E has to be captured. For this purpose the artificial lighting has to be completely turned off, such that just the natural day light is illuminating the room. Ideally, the day light is evenly falling into the room (no sharp shade / sunlight edges), bright, and diffused, e.g. at noon on a bright day with overcast sky. Under each lighting group the luminance (Lux) has to be measured manually and these values have to be entered into ETS.

The control characteristic curve for the additional lighting groups has to be determined without day light. For that purpose the room has to be completely darkened or the characteristic curve has to be determined at night. Sending a start signal to communication object 71 starts the determination of the characteristic curves. The presence detector automatically generates 15 discrete control values in the range 0%...100% for each constant light level controller of the main and additional lighting groups. The controllers send dimming values to the corresponding lighting groups and the presence detector measures the resulting luminance level. The period for the measurement can be configured between 10 and 60 seconds to allow for optimal pre-heating of the lamps.

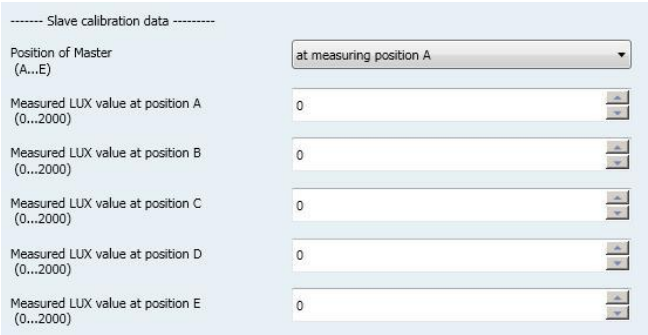

Fig. 6 Parameters for measured brightness values

After successful completion or interruption of the calibration run the controller is in the state „inactive“.
In case of successful completion the lighting groups are set to 50%, in case of a failure to minimum value ~ 6%.

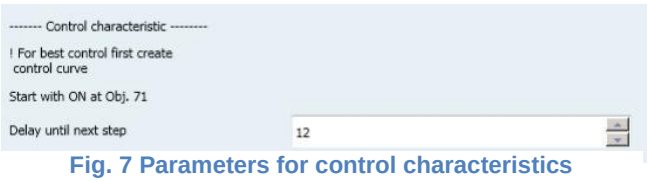

Fig. 7 Parameters for control characteristics

During operation the constant light level controller can take up to four different states:

Active: In this state the constant lighting control is active. In a configurable period the controller compares set point and actual values and sends a control value.

Inactive: In the state the controller is passive. The controller does not compare set point value and actual value and does not send control values.

Stand-by: In this state the controller is passive. Different from the state “inactive” it still compares the set point value with the actual value. On a corresponding difference between set point value and actual value the controller automatically switches to the active state.

Off: The controller function is stopped and actuators for main and additional lighting groups are first dimmed to a minimum and then completely turned off a second later.

Behavior on bus voltage failure / recovery

On bus voltage failure the current setpoint value is saved.

On bus voltage recovery the setpoint value is restored. The controller is in the state OFF.

Application program

You need the KNX Engineering Tool Software (ETS) version 3.0 f and higher to load the application program.

Commissioning / Factory default settings

After programming the device starts up with a warm-up phase of about 40 seconds.

Factory default settings

In the factory default state, the parameter Operating Mode is set to Setting Mode.

While the device is in "Setting Mode", the integrated programming LED displays the PIR sensor state. (illuminates briefly with motion)

Programming mode
A short press of the learning button (< 2 s) enables the programming mode. This is indicated by the programming key (LED). An additional press disables the programming mode.

Factory settings
A very long press of the learning button (> 20 s) sets the device to factory default. This will be indicated by a continuous flashing of the programming LED for ~ 8 s.

Note
A long press of the learning button (> 5 s to 20 s) enables the connection test for commissioning with Desigo. This mode will be disabled by an additional short press of the learning button.

Behaviour after programming
The behavior of the device after programming with the ETS is dependent on the configuration.

Parameter and Communication objects

The communication objects listed in the following paragraphs are available. Which of them are visible and can be linked with group addresses will be determined by setting the parameters.

Description	Presence detector, constant light
Application	25 CO Presence detector, constant light
Maximum number of group addresses	160
Maximum number of assignments	200

Note: The number and type of visible objects can vary dependent on the parameter settings.

General

Parameter General

Parameter	Settings
Operating mode	**normal (40s start up time)** test mode (5s ramp up without LED) test mode (5s ramp up with LED)
Use these parameters to determine the mode. During the test phase the test mode with or without LED can be selected. If “test mode (5s ramp up without LED)” is selected, the LED of the detector does not flash. So it is possible to test the brightness threshold and the delay time. In “test mode (5s ramp up with LED)”, the integrated programming LED shows the status of the motion detector. So it is possible to test the detection range of the PIR sensor independent of the brightness value: LED stays on: Programming mode LED flashes (clocking sequence): Device running up LED comes on for a short time: Motion has been detected After the test phase has been finished, the operating mode “normal” should be selected. Afterwards the software has to be downloaded again to the device.	
Evaluate status object [sec.] (0 = no evaluation)	0-255 **4**
When switching lights on and off in a detector's detection area, the change of temperature of the lighting may lead to motion being detected incorrectly. To prevent this, the sensor is disabled for a certain time (0 - 255 seconds).	

Parameter Functional blocks

Parameter	Settings
Motion detector	deactivated **active**
This parameter determines whether an analysis has to be carried out according to the motion detector criteria. If it is set to “inactive” all relevant additional parameters and objects are invisible.	
Presence detector	**deactivated** active
This parameter determines whether an analysis has to be carried out according to the presence detector criteria. If it is set to “inactive” all relevant additional parameters and objects are invisible.	
Presence detector (HVAC) (Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning)	**deactivated** active
This parameter determines whether an analysis has to be carried out according to the criteria for HVAC control. If it is set to “inactive” all relevant additional parameters and objects are invisible.	
Light control (on-off)	active **deactived**
This parameter determines whether an analysis has to be carried out according to the criteria for light control. If it is set to “inactive” all relevant additional parameters and objects are invisible.	
Constant light level control continuous	**deactivated** active
This parameter determines whether an analysis has to be carried out according to the criteria for constant light level control. If it is set to “inactive” all relevant additional parameters and objects are invisible.	

General Object

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
0	**Status of switching actuator**	**On/Off**	**1bit**	**CRWT**
This object notifies the detector whether the actuator controlled by the device has switched. If a change of status (1->0 or 0->1) has occurred, then the sensor is not analyzed for a configurable time. This prevents the detector sensing the fall in temperature of an incandescent lamp that has just been switched off as motion.				

Brightness measuring

Parameter

Parameter	Settings
Measuring method of internal light sensor	**indirect (calibration by user)**
The internal light sensor can only measure directly. The light level on the desk can be determined indirectly by recomputing, if the pa-rameter is set accordingly. For this, the detector's brightness measurement function must be calibrated.	
Calibration	via object **with adjustment factor**
Calibration is carried out either via an object (no. 27) or via adjustment factor.	
Adjustment factor (x 0.1)	1 - 200, **10**
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Calibration” is set to “with adjustment factor.” In this case, the light measured by the light sensor is multiplied by 0.1 of the set adjustment factor.	
Number of values for calculation of average	1; **2**; 4; 8
The internal light sensor measures every second. For brightness measurement, the mean value can be formed from several values measured consecutively. The number of values to be used to form the mean value is determined via the above parameter.	
Send brightness value cyclically	**no** 1 second 5 seconds 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
This parameter determines whether and at what intervals the brightness value determined is sent via the bus.	
Send brightness value on change	**no** at small change at medium change at large change
This parameter determines whether the brightness value is sent automatically and immediately when it changes.	

Communication objects

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
25	**Brightness value (internal)**	**Value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRWT**
This object sends its brightness value to the brightness measuring device. If cyclical sending is switched off, then the value can be determined via the bus with a read query. The measurement range for the internal light sensor is between 20 and 1000 Lux. This value can be changed by calibration. The upper limit for the internal brightness value after calibration is 20000 LUX.				
26	**Brightness value (extern)**	**Value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRW**
This object feeds a value from an external brightness measuring device.				
27	**Brightness value (calibration)**	**Value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRW**
Because the light sensor measures only the light reflected from the desk, it can be calibrated. During calibration, the brightness value in the room in which the device has been mounted should be that used later as the setpoint for constant lighting control. The ETS (diagnostic mode -> send telegram) is used to send the previously measured value to the device via the above object. The measured value is entered as a decimal number in the entry field of the ETS. The ETS codes this value as DPT 9.004 (EIS5) and sends it to the device. As soon as the value has been received, the adjustment factor is computed from it (brightness value = adjustment factor * measured value). If the parameter “Measuring method of the internal light sensor” has been set to “indirect”, the recomputed value is output as the internal brightness value. Note 1: When calibrating object 27, plausibility checks are carried out. If the value communicated via the object is more than 20 times the value measured by the internal light sensor, the adjustment factor is set to 1. It is the same if a value above the internal brightness value (20,000 LUX) is transferred. In case of a received telegram with 0 LUX the factor will be reset to “1” (= factory settings). Note 2: Owing to rounding errors, the measured and recomputed brightness value (“Internal brightness value”) can differ slightly from the value recorded with the external measuring device. Note 3: The controller works only properly if the calibration procedure was successful and is stored within the flash memory. After a firmware update the factor and the control characteristic remains.				

Motion detector / Presence detector

Parameter

In the following paragraphs the parameters for the functional block „Motion detector“ are described. The configuration for the functional block „Presence detector“ is performed similar.

Parameter	Setting
Value of locking object after bus voltage recovery	**Off(0)** On(1) as before bus voltage failure query via bus
This parameter determines what the value of the locking communication object will be after bus voltage recovery.	
Locking is active	**if locking object = 0** if locking object = 1
This parameter determines how the value of the locking communication object is analyzed.	
Locking object acts on	**sensor** objects (A-B-C-D)
This parameter defines the behavior of the lock.: **Sensor**: When ‘locked’, the sensor itself is disabled. If the overshoot timer has already started (detector switched on), the overshoot timer will be continued and after the overshoot time the detector switches off (sends C-D). Retriggering through the detector is not possible as long the lock is set. Retriggering via the extension object is still possible. **Objects**: When ‘locked’ the output communication objects A-B and C-D of the detector will be controlled. Triggering via the extension object is still possible.	
Behaviour if lock is enabled	detector switches ON, sends A-B detector switches OFF, sends C-D **detector sends no telegram**
This parameter is visible only when parameter “Lock acts on” is set to “objects (A-B-C-D)“. **detector sends no telegram**: Throughout the entire time that the detector has been ‘locked’, it is still passively monitoring to detect motion, but just not sending any of the associated telegrams. This parameter has the following parameter set:	
Behaviour if lock is disabled	**detector sends current status A-B or C-D)** detector sends no telegram
detector sends current status (A-B or C-D): If the lock is disabled the detector sends the current status including the overshoot time left. This behaviour is used for applications “silent mode”, during locking phase no telegrams will be sent. **Detector sends no telegrams:** If the lock is disabled no telegram will be sent at all. The device enters normal mode again only in case of a new presence detection**.**	
detector switches ON, sends A-B: When the detector is ‘locked’ telegrams A(B) are sent. However no telegrams will be sent if the overshoot timer was active prior to ‘locking’. This mode is useful for “continuous ON” applications. This parameter has the following parameter set:	
Behaviour if lock is disabled	**detector switches delay off, sends C-D** detector switches at once off, sends C-D
Detector switches delay off, sends C-D: The overshoot timer will be restarted after Retriggering via the extension object is still possible. ‘unlock’. If no motion is detected after ‘unlocking’ the detector sends C(D) after the overshoot time . If motion is detected after ‘unlocking’ the overshoot time is retriggered. **Detector switches at once off, sends C-D:** Telegrams C(D) are sent at once. After unlocking between A and B, B will not be sent, but C-D immediately.	
detector switches OFF, sends C-D: when the detector is locked telegrams C(D) are sent only if the overshoot timer was already active, otherwise no telegrams are sent. This mode is useful for “continuous OFF” applications. This parameter has the following parameter set:	

Behaviour if lock is disabled	**detector sends no telegram** detector sends current status (A-B or C-D)
Detector sends no telegrams: : If the lock is disabled no telegram will be sent at all.	
Motion detection	up to brightness level 2Lux up to brightness level 5Lux **up to brightness level 10Lux** up to brightness level 15Lux up to brightness level 20Lux up to brightness level 50Lux up to brightness level 100Lux up to brightness level 200Lux up to brightness level 500Lux up to brightness level 1000Lux brightness independent
This parameter controls the reporting of a motion dependent on the ambient brightness. If a movement has already been detected (overshoot time running), then there is no further analysis of the ambient brightness. In other words, if further motions are detected during a detected motion, then the overshoot time is restarted.	
Source for brightness value	**internal value** external value
This parameter determines which brightness value is used for analyzing the brightness threshold. If this parameter is set to “Internal value” the value of the brightness sensor inside the device is used. If “External value,” the value from the communication object is used. This value is reproduced at bus voltage recovery and used until it is overwritten by the bus.	
Device works as	**single or master device** slave
This parameter determines whether the detector is used as a standalone device or as a master or as a slave in conjunction with other motion sensors.	
Value of locking object after bus voltage recovery	**off** on as before bus voltage failure query via bus
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Lock motion detector via object” is not set to “No.” This parameter determines with which value the object “Motion detector lock” is initialized.	

Begin of Motion

The following parameters are visible only if the device is working as a standalone device or as a master (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Single or master device”).

Parameter	Setting
If motion is detected, send (A)	no telegram **On** Off 8-bit value 8-bit value (selectable) (UP 258E22 only) scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter determines whether a telegram is sent after a motion is detected and what format the telegram has.	
Send second telegram (B)	**no** yes
This parameter determines whether a second telegram is sent after a delay to the first.	
Value [0 … 255]	0 – 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “8-bit value.” This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Value (if Obj. 28 = 0) (0…255)	0 - 255, **0**
Value (if Obj. 28 = 1) (0…255)	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is only visible, if the previous parameter „ If motion is detected, send (A) “ is set to „8-bit value (selectable)“. These define the vales which will be used depending on object 28 „8-bit value selection, motion, A/C“.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “scene recall.” This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65 535]	0 – 65 535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65,535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … **16.5°C / 62F**; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Delay for second telegram [0 … 255 Seconds]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (B)” is set to “Yes.” This determines the time interval between sending the first telegram (A) and the second telegram (B).	
Second telegram (B)	**On** Off 8-bit value scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (B)” is set to “Yes.” This determines the format of the second telegram (B).	
Value [0 … 255]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “8-bit value.” This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “scene recall.” This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 - 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	

Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … **16.5°C / 62F**; … 39.5°C/ 103F; 40.0°C / 104F0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … 16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/ 103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Send second telegram (B) cyclically	**no** 1 second 5 seconds 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
If you want the second telegram (B) to be sent cyclically after a motion is detected, then this parameter must be set to the corresponding value.	

The following parameter is visible only if the device is working as a slave (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Slave”).

Parameter	Setting
Send trigger telegrams cyclically	no 1 second **5 seconds** 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
A device in slave mode can only send an “On telegram” to the master if motion has been detected to trigger this via the secondary input. The internal overshoot time of 10 seconds is fixed, i.e. a telegram can be sent every 10 seconds to the master at most. If the slave detector is triggered permanently, then a telegram is sent to the master only on the first triggering. However, if the user in this case wants to send further telegrams, then this can be achieved, but the above parameters must be set accordingly.	

Overshoot time

The following parameters are visible only if the device is working as a standalone device or as a master (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Single or master device”).

Parameter	Setting
Timer	**one overshoot time** two overshoot times variable overshoot time
This parameter determines whether the overshoot time is always the same (“One overshoot time”) or can be changed via a bus telegram (object no. 5). If “Two overshoot times” are set, then overshoot time 0 or overshoot time 1 can be selected via the telegram. If the “Timer” parameter is set to “variable overshoot times,” then the telegram stipulates a value.	
Hours [0 … 23]	0 – 23, **0**
Minutes [0 … 59]	0 – 59, **0**
Seconds [0 … 59]	0 – 59, **10**
These parameters determine the minimum time for a detected motion. At the end of the overshoot time, one or two telegrams are sent on the bus (configurable). If a movement has already been detected (overshoot time running) and further motion occurs, then the overshoot time is restarted. If the “Timer” parameter described above is set to “Two overshoot times,” then these parameters are available twice (overshoot time and overshoot time 2). If the “Timer” parameter described above is set to “variable overshoot time,” then these parameters allow configuring default settings, which may be changed via the bus. The parameter for hours can only be set to a value in the range [0…15].	

End of Motion

The following parameters are visible only if the device is working as a standalone device or as a master (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Single or master device”).

Parameter	Setting
If motion is no longer detected, send (C)	no telegram On **Off** 8-bit value 8-bit value (selectable) scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter determines whether a telegram or which telegram is sent, if no further movement has been detected by the end of the overshoot time.	
Send second telegram (D)	**no** yes
This parameter determines whether a second telegram is sent after a delay to the first.	
Value [0 … 255]	0 – 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “8-bit value.” This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Value (if Obj. 28 = 0) (0…255)	0 - 255, **0**
Value (if Obj. 28 = 1) (0…255)	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is only visible, if the previous parameter „ If motion is detected, send (A) “ is set to „8-bit value (selectable)“. These define the vales which will be used depending on object 28 „8-bit value selection, motion, A/C“.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “scene recall.” This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65 535]	0 – 65 535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65,535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … **16.5°C / 62F**; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; …16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/ 103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If motion is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Delay for second telegram [0 … 255 Seconds]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (D)” is set to “Yes.” This determines the time interval between sending the first telegram (C) and the second telegram (D).	
Second telegram (D)	**On** Off 8-bit value scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (D)” is set to “Yes.” This determines the format of the second telegram (D).	
Value [0 … 255]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “8-bit value.” This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “scene recall.” This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 - 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	

Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … **16.5°C / 62F**; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; …16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/ 103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Send second telegram (D) cyclically	**no** 1 second 5 seconds 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
This parameter determines whether telegram C and (if configured) telegram D are also sent automatically after bus voltage recovery.	
Dead time after end of detection (in sec.)	0 - 59, **5**
The dead time is used to protect the actuator that is connected to the motion detector. If a motion occurs in the dead time, the motion detector does not switch on. Note 1: The dead time should be set to a longer time than the delay time between telegrams C and D, because otherwise telegram D may fail. Note 2: Because the sensor is enabled internally for approximately 3 seconds after detecting a motion, it can be that a motion detected during the dead time also triggers a telegram. This is the case if the motion is detected during the last 3 seconds of the dead time. To guarantee that the dead time is effective, it should be chosen to be as large as possible.	
Dead time is also applied for extension input	**no** yes
If the dead time is configured such that it also acts on the secondary device, then a trigger received from the secondary device is “interim stored” by the detector. The corresponding telegrams A to D will be sent after the dead time has elapsed. If the parameter is set to “No”, then the triggers received from the secondary device, take effect immediately.	

Communication objects motion detector

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
4	**End of Motion, D**	**value**	**1 Byte/2 Byte**	**CRWT**
		On/Off	**1 bit**	
		recall	**1 Byte**	
Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the end of a detected motion or upon external triggering: • Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001 • 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001 • 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001 • 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001 • 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004 • 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001 Telegram D is sent after telegram C, if this has been configured. The delay time between C and D is also configurable.				
5	**Motion, Overshoot Time**	**value**	**2 Byte 8.001**	**CRW**
		time 1 = 0 / time 2 = 1	**1 bit 1.001**	
This object controls the detector overshoot time. Depending on configuration either a current value (DPT 8.001, resolution 1 second) or one of the preconfigured overshoot times (overshoot time 0 or overshoot time 1) is selected. This object is saved at bus voltage failure and restored at bus voltage recovery.				

6	**Motion detector lock**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.003**	**CRWTU**
This object locks and releases the detector again. The parameter “Lock motion detector via object” is used to set whether the detector is locked when a “0” is received or when a “1” is received. It can also be determined that the detector is never locked, regardless of the above object. Note: Any motion detections annunciated via objects 7 and 8, Extension input motion, are still obeyed. A locked detector evaluates detectedmotions depending on its parameter setting. The start value after bus voltage recovery is configurable.				
7	**Extension input, Motion**	**On**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
The detector is triggered from external via this object. This means, as soon as the detector receives the value “1” via this object, telegram A and B (object 1 and 2) are sent, according to the configuration. The extension objects are enabled during lock mode.				
8	**Extension input, Motion**	**Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
The detector is switched off from external via this object. This means, as soon as the detector receives the value “0” via this object, telegram C and D (object 3 and 4) are sent, according to the configuration. The extension objects are enabled during lock mode.				
28	**8-bit value selection, Motion, A/C**	**value 1 / value 2**	**1 bit**	**CRW**
The detector sends value 1 (0...255) in case of receiving "0" and value 2 (0...255) when "1". In case of bus voltage recovery value 1 is used as default.				

Communication objects presence detector

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
9	**Start of Presence, A**	**value**	**1 Byte/2 Byte**	**CRWT**
		On/Off	**1 bit**	
		recall	**1 Byte**	
Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering: • Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001 • 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001 • 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001 • 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001 • 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004 • 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001 Note: After bus voltage recovery, there is a break of approximately 30 seconds before the detector can send via this object.				
10	**Start of Presence, B**	**value**	**1 Byte/2 Byte**	**CRWT**
		On/Off	**1 bit**	
		recall	**1 Byte**	
Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering: • Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001 • 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001 • 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001 • 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001 • 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004 • 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001 Telegram B is sent after telegram A, if this has been configured. The delay time between A and B is also configurable.				

11	**End of Presence, C**	**value** **On/Off** **scene recall**	**1 Byte/2 Byte** **1 bit** **1 Byte**	**CRWT**
Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering: • Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001 • 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001 • 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001 • 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001 • 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004 • 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001				
12	**End of Presence, D**	**value** **On/Off** **scene recall**	**1 Byte/2 Byte** **1 bit** **1 Byte**	**CRWT**
Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering: • Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001 • 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001 • 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001 • 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001 • 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004 • 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001 Telegram D is sent after telegram C, if this has been configured. The delay time between C and D is also configurable.				
13	**Presence, Overshoot Time**	**value** **time 1 = 0/ time 2 = 1**	**2 Byte 8.001** **1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
This object controls the detector overshoot time. Depending on configuration either an actual value (DPT 8.001, resolution 1 second) or one of the preconfigured overshoot times (overshoot time 0 or overshoot time 1) is selected. This object is saved at bus voltage failure and restored at bus voltage recovery.				
14	**Presence lock**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.003**	**CRWTU**
This object locks and releases the detector again. The parameter “Lock motion detector via object” is used to set whether the detector is locked when a “0” is received or when a “1” is received. It can also be determined that the detector is never locked, regardless of the above object. A locked detector evaluates detected motions depending on parameter settings. Note: Any presence detections annunciated via objects 15 and 16, Extension input motion, are still obeyed. The start value after bus voltage recovery is configurable.				
15	**Extension input, Presence**	**On**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
The detector is triggered from external via this object. This means, as soon as the detector receives the value “1” via this object, telegram A and B (object 9 and 10) are sent, according to the configuration. The extension objects are enabled during lock mode.				
16	**Extension input, Presence**	**Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
The detector is switched off from external via this object. This means, as soon as the detector receives the value “0” via this object, telegram C and D (object 11 and 12) are sent, according to the configuration. The extension objects are enabled during lock mode.				
29	**8-bit value selection, Presence, A/C**	**value 1 / value 2**	**1 bit**	**CRW**
The detector sends value 1 (0...255) in case of receiving "0" and value 2 (0...255) when "1". The value will be sent immediately in case of value C or D was sent as last value. In case of bus failure value 1 is used as default.				

HVAC-Presence detector

Parameter

Parameter	Setting
Lock HVAC sensor via comm.-object	**no** Yes, if locking object = 0 Yes, if locking object = 1
This parameter determines how the value of the locking object is analyzed.	
Interval time for HVAC-Presence detection (minutes)	0 – 15; **5**
This parameter determines the time interval in which the motion pulses are counted.	
Minimum number of detected motions during interval time	1 – 50; **3**
This parameter determines the number of motions that have to be detected during the monitoring time to meet the criterion for starting the HVAC presence. This ensures that a HVAC presence starts only if persons remain in the capture area of the detector for a longer period.	
Device works as	**single or master device** slave
This parameter determines whether the detector is used as a standalone device or as a master or as a slave in conjunction with other motion sensors.	

Begin of HVAC Presence

The following parameters are visible only if the device is working as a standalone device or as a master (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Single or master device”).

Parameter	Setting
If HVAC-Presence is detected, send (A)	no telegram **On** Off 8-bit value scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter determines whether a telegram is sent after a presence is detected and what format the telegram has.	
Send second telegram (B)	**no** yes
This parameter determines whether a second telegram is sent after a delay to the first.	
Value [0 … 255]	0 – 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (A)” is set to “8-bit value.” This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (A)” is set to “scene recall”. This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 – 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … 16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (A)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Delay for second telegram [0 … 255 Seconds]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (B)” is set to “Yes”.	

This determines the time interval between sending the first telegram (A) and the second telegram (B).	
Second telegram (B)	**On** Off 8-bit value scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (B)” is set to “Yes”. This determines the format of the second telegram (B).	
Value [0 … 255]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “8-bit value”. This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “scene recall”. This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 - 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … 16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (B)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Send second telegram (D) cyclically	**no** 1 second 5 seconds 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
If you want cyclical sending after a motion is detected, then this parameter must be set to the corresponding value.	

The following parameter is visible only if the device is working as a slave (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Slave”).

Parameter	Setting
Send trigger telegrams cyclically	no 1 second **5 seconds** 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
A device in slave mode can only send an “On telegram” to the master if motion has been detected to trigger this via the secondary input. The internal overshoot time of 10 seconds is fixed, i.e. a telegram can be sent every 10 seconds to the master at most. If the slave detector is triggered permanently, then a telegram is sent to the master only on the first triggering. However, if the user in this case wants to send further telegrams, then this can be achieved, but the above parameters must be set accordingly.	

Overshoot time

The following parameters are visible only if the device is working as a standalone device or as a master (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Single or master device”).

Parameter	Setting
Timer	**one overshoot time** two overshoot times variable overshoot time
This parameter determines whether the overshoot time is always the same (“One overshoot time”) or can be changed via a bus telegram (object no. 21). If “Two overshoot times” are set, then overshoot time 0 or overshoot time 1 can be selected via the telegram. If the “Timer” parameter is set to “variable overshoot times,” then the telegram can stipulate a value.	
Hours [0 … 23]	0 – 23, **0**
Minutes [0 … 59]	0 – 59, **0**
Seconds [0 … 59]	0 – 59, **10**
These parameters determine the minimum time for a detected HVAC presence. At the end of the overshoot time, one or two telegrams are sent on the bus (configurable). If a HVAC presence has already been detected (overshoot time running) and further motion occurs, then the overshoot time is restarted. If the “Timer” parameter described above is set to “Two overshoot times,” then these parameters are available twice (overshoot time 0 and overshoot time 1).	

End of HVAC Presence

The following parameters are visible only if the device is working as a standalone device or as a master (parameter “Device works as” is set to “Single or master device”).

Parameter	Setting
If HVAC-Presence is no longer detected, send (C)	no telegram On **Off** 8-bit value scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter determines whether a telegram or which telegram is sent, if no further HVAC presence has been detected by the end of the overshoot time.	
Send second telegram (D)	**no** yes
This parameter determines whether a second telegram is sent after a delay to the first.	
Value [0 … 255]	0 – 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (C)” is set to “8-bit value.” This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (C)” is set to “scene recall”. This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 – 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (C)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … 16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (C)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “If HVAC presence is detected, send (C)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Delay for second telegram [0 … 255 Seconds]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (D)” is set to “Yes”. This determines the time interval between sending the first telegram (C) and the second telegram (D).	

Second telegram (D)	On **Off** 8-bit value scene recall 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness)
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Send second telegram (D)” is set to “Yes”. This determines the format of the second telegram (D).	
Value [0 … 255]	0 - 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “8-bit value”. This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Scene number	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “scene recall”. This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 - 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (decimal).” This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … 16.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (temperature)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the preceding parameter “Second telegram (D)” is set to “16-bit value (brightness)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Send second telegram (D) cyclically	no 1 second **5 seconds** 10 seconds 30 seconds 1 minute
If you want cyclical sending after a motion is detected, then this parameter must be set to the corresponding value.	
Send telegram (C) [and D] after bus voltage recovery	**no** yes
This parameter determines whether telegram C and (if configured) telegram D are also sent automatically after bus voltage recovery..	
Dead time after end of detection [0 … 59 Seconds]	0 - 59, **5**
The dead time is used to protect the actuator that is connected to the presence detector. If a motion occurs in the dead time, the presence detector does not switch on. Note 1: The dead time should be longer than the delay time between telegrams C and D, because otherwise telegram D may fail. Note 2: Because the sensor is enabled internally for approximately 3 seconds after detecting a motion, it can be that a motion detected during the dead time also triggers a telegram. This is the case if the motion is detected during the last 3 seconds of the dead time. To guarantee that the dead time is effective, it should be chosen to be as large as possible.	
Dead time is also applied for extension input	**no** yes
If the dead time is configured such that it also acts on the secondary device, then a trigger received from the secondary device is “interim stored” by the detector. The corresponding telegrams A to D will be sent after the dead time has elapsed. If the parameter is set to “No”, then the triggers received from the secondary device, take effect immediately.	

Communication objects

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
17	Start of HVAC-Presence, A	value	1 Byte/2 Byte	CRWT
		On/Off	1 bit	
		recall	1 Byte	

Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering:

- Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001
- 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001
- 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001
- 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001
- 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004
- 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001

Note: After bus voltage recovery, there is a break of approximately 30 seconds before the detector can send via this object.

18	Start of HVAC-Presence, B	value	1 Byte/2 Byte	CRWT
		On/Off	1 bit	
		recall	1 Byte	

Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering:

- Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001
- 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001
- 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001
- 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001
- 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004
- 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001

Telegram B is sent after telegram A, if this has been configured. The delay time between A and B is also configurable.

19	End of HVAC-Presence, C	value	1 Byte/2 Byte	CRWT
		On/Off	1 bit	
		scene recall	1 Byte	

Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering:

- Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001
- 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001
- 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001
- 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001
- 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004
- 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001

20	End of HVAC-Presence, D	value	1 Byte/2 Byte	CRWT
		On/Off	1 bit	
		scene recall	1 Byte	

Depending on the setting, this object sends one of the following values to the bus at the beginning of a detected presence or on external triggering:

- Switch On/Off - DPT 1.001
- 8-bit value (decimal) (0 – 255) - DPT 5.001
- 16-bit value (decimal) (0 - 65 535) - DPT 7.001
- 16-bit value (temperature) (0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F) - DPT 9.001
- 16-bit value (brightness) (0LUX – 2000LUX) - DPT 9.004
- 8-bit scene recall –DPT 17.001

Telegram D is sent after telegram C, if this has been configured. The delay time between C and D is also configurable.

21	HVAC-Presence, overshoot time	value	2 Byte 8.001	CRWT
		Off = 1 On = 2	1 bit 1.001	

This object controls the detector overshoot time. Depending on configuration either an actual value (DPT 8.001, resolution 1 second) or one of the preconfigured overshoot times (overshoot time 0 or overshoot time 1) is selected. This object is saved at bus voltage failure and restored at bus voltage recovery.

22	HVAC-Presence lock	On/Off	1 bit 1.003	CRWTU
This object locks and releases the detector again. The parameter “Lock motion detector via object” is used to set whether the detector is locked when a “0” is received or when a “1” is received. It can also be determined that the detector is never locked, regardless of the above object. A locked detector evaluates detected motions depending on parameter settings. Note: Any presence detections annunciated via objects 15 and 16, Extension input motion, are still obeyed. The start value after bus voltage recovery is configurable.				
23	**Extension input, HVAC-Presence**	**On**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
The detector is triggered from external via this object. This means, as soon as the detector receives the value “1” via this object, telegram A and B (object 17 and 18) are sent, according to the configuration.				
24	**Extension input, HVAC-Presence**	**Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CRWT**
The detector is switched off from external via this object. This means, as soon as the detector receives the value “0” via this object, telegram C and D (object 19 and 20) are sent, according to the configuration.				

2-level light controller (on-off)

Parameter

Parameter	Setting
Source for brightness value (actual value)	**internal value** external value
This parameter selects the source for the brightness value.	
Setpoint value via	**parameter** parameter changeable via object
This parameter determines whether the setpoint for light control are set to a fixed value, which in each case can be changed only using the ETS, or whether the corresponding factory-provided values can be changed via the bus, via a communication object. The value received via the communication object overwrites the factory-provided parameter value and is stored permanently.	

Switch-On

Parameter	Setting
Switch on, if brightness is lower than xx LUX	**100 – 1600, 500**
This parameter determines the starting brightness value from which the “Switching on” telegram (object no. 51) will be sent. If the brightness value for switching on is greater than the brightness value for switching off, then the value for switching on will be set by the controller to the value for switching off, i.e. both values are then identical. This means that the controller only has to send a telegram to switch on. Switching off in this case is a manual process. Note 1: The internal light sensor has a measurement range from 20 to 1000 LUX. It is therefore sensible to set a threshold above 1000 LUX only if an external sensor, having a corresponding measurement range, is used for brightness measurement, or indirect measurement has been configured. Note 2: Depending on the internal recalculation of the value, this can cause impreciseness when resolving of approximately 5%.	
Switch on, not before xx seconds.	0 - 59, **10**
This parameter determines the interval at which the corresponding telegram for switching on is sent after falling below the nominal brightness value.	

Switch-Off

Parameter	Setting
Switch off, if brightness is higher than xx LUX	250 - 1600**, 900**
This parameter determines the starting brightness value from which the “Switching off” telegram (object no. 52) will be sent. Note 1: The internal light sensor has a measurement range from 20 to 1000 LUX. It is therefore sensible to set a threshold above 1000 LUX only if an external sensor, having a corresponding measurement range, is used for brightness measurement, or indirect measurement has been configured. Note 2: Depending on the internal recalculation of the value, this can cause impreciseness when resolving of approximately 5%.	
Switch off, not before xx seconds.	0 -59, **20**
This parameter determines the interval at which the corresponding telegram for switching off is sent after exceeding the nominal brightness value.	

Communication objects

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
44	**Control unit On/Off (on-off)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
This object switches the controller on or off per group address. This information can come from a bus button or from the output object of a presence detector, for example.				
45	**Automatic mode (on-off)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit**	**CWT**
The controller notifies its internal status to the outside world via this object. The status can either have the value “On,” i.e. the controller works in automatic mode, or the value “Off.” Moreover, this does not differentiate between whether the controller was switched off manually or by override. Describing this object has no effect.				
46	**Setpoint for switching on**	**value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRW**
This object notifies the brightness controller of the setpoint for switching on in automatic mode. Until the first occurrence of a value, the value from the parameter “Switch on if brightness value less than xx LUX” is used as the setpoint. This object is saved at bus voltage failure and restored at bus voltage recovery.				
47	**Setpoint for switching off**	**value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRW**
This object notifies the brightness controller of the setpoint for switching off in automatic mode. Until the first occurrence of a value, the value from the parameter “Switch off if brightness value greater than xx LUX” is used as the setpoint. This object is saved at bus voltage failure and restored at bus voltage recovery.				
48	**Input switching value (on-off)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
If a value (logical 0 or 1) is received via this object, the controller switches off (automatic mode off), because it has been overwritten from outside. Only by receiving “logical 1” via object no. 44 will the controller be switched on again (automatic mode on).				
49	**Input dimming value (on-off)**	**brighter / darker**	**4 bit 3.007**	**CWT**
If a value is received via this object, the controller switches off, because it has been overwritten from outside. Only by receiving “logical 1” via object no. 44 will the controller be switched on again (automatic mode on).				
50	**Input dimming value (on-off)**	**value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWT**
If a value (0-255) is received via this object, the controller switches off, because it has been overwritten from outside. Only by receiving “logical 1” via object no. 44 will the controller be switched on again (automatic mode on).				
51	**Switching (on-off)**	**On**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
This object is one of the outputs of the two-point controller. It sends the value “On” if the brightness is below the defined brightness value in a given period of time.				
52	**Switching (on-off)**	**Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
This object is one of the outputs of the two-point controller. It sends the value “Off” if the brightness is below the defined brightness value in a given period of time.				

Constant light level control continuous

Parameter

Actual value

Parameter	Setting
Source for brightness value	**only internal value** only external value 25% intern / 75% extern 50% intern / 50% extern 75% intern / 25% extern lower value of intern and extern upper value of intern und extern
This parameter determines the source for the brightness value. Additionally, the weight of internal and external sources can be selected.	

Setpoint

Parameter	Setting
Setpoint value via	**parameter** parameter changeable via object
The setpoint can be either configured as a fixed value (ETS parameter) or as a dynamic value (via object). Either the setpoint can be sent to the device as a brightness value in LUX via object no. 55 (DPT 9.004 / EIS5) or the setpoint can be changed via a dimming command (object no. 56). When the setpoint was changed the current valid value is sent via object no. 55.	
Setpoint in LUX [250 – 1600]	250 - 1600, **600**
This parameter is only visible if the previous parameter “Setpoint value via” has been set to “parameter”. This parameter determines the brightness setpoint for constant light level control in the range of 250 – 1600 LUX.	
Min. setpoint in LUX [250 – 1600]	250 - 1600, **400**
This parameter is only visible if the previous parameter “Setpoint value via” has been set to “parameter changeable via object”. This parameter determines the minimum brightness setpoint for constant light level control changed via relative and absolute dimming commands (see objects 55 and 56).	
Max. setpoint in LUX [250 – 1600] **(=Start value)**	250 - 1600, **1000**
This parameter is only visible if the previous parameter “Setpoint value via” has been set to “parameter changeable via object”. This parameter determines the maximum brightness setpoint for constant light level control changed via relative and absolute dimming commands (see object 55 and 56). If the maximum brightness level was accidentally configured lower than the minimum level then the maximum setpoint is set to [minimum setpoint + 10].	
Change of setpoint per dimming step	1/64 (2%) 1/32 (3%) 1/16 (6%) **1/8 (13%)** 1/4 (25%) 1/2 (50%)
This parameter is only visible if the previous parameter “Setpoint value via” has been set to “parameter changeable via object”. This parameter determines the value of the constant light level control setpoint changing per dimming step if dimming with stop telegram is used.	
Light can be switched off when setpoint is zero	no **yes**
This parameter is only visible if the previous parameter “Setpoint value via” has been set to “parameter changeable via object”. This parameter determines whether the controller on receipt of the value “0” via object 55 shall switch to the state “Off”. In that case, the controller function stops and at the same time the actuators are turned off with a dimming value of “0” via object 61 and, if applicable, via objects 64, 66, 68, and 70. Additionally, switching off telegrams are sent via object 60 and, if applicable, via objects 63, 65, 67, and 69, if parameter “Start and finish constant light level control with” is set accordingly.	
Control can be started when setpoint is greater than zero	no **yes**
This parameter is only visible if the previous parameter “Setpoint value via” has been set to “parameter changeable via object”. This parameter determines whether the controller switches from the state “inactive” to the state “active” if a setpoint value greater than “0” is received via object 55. At the same time the received LUX value is the new set point.	

Controller

Parameter	Setting
Maximal deviation from setpoint value (hysteresis)	+/- 5% **+/- 10%** +/- 15% +/- 20%
This parameter determines the difference between current value and setpoint value that activates the controller. This parameter only affects the control of the main lighting group.	
Send dimming value every (controller speed)	**1 second** 2 seconds 3 seconds 5 seconds 10 seconds 20 seconds
This parameter determines the interval for sending the calculated control values. Note: When an external measurement is used then setting the parameter to 1 second makes sense, assuming that the external value is received within half of the time selected here. When the internal measurement is used this parameter should be set to a value that is at least double the value of the parameter setting of “Number of values for calculation of average”.	
Timeout for automatic off [min] (0 = no automatic off)	0 – 230, **3**
If the actuating variable of the controller in the “active” state has reached the configured minimum level and at the same time the current value of the measured brightness is higher than the brightness setpoint, then the controller changes into the state “standby” and sends a switching telegram with the value “Off”. The period from reaching the condition described above to switching into the state “standby” is determined by the previous parameter in the range 1-255 minutes. If that parameter is set to “0” then the controller remains in the state “active” with the minimum control values.	
Additional hysteresis for restart when controller was in standby [LUX]	0 – 230, **100**
When the controller is in the state “standby” and the current light level value drops below the setpoint value minus hysteresis minus additional hysteresis then the controller automatically changes into the state “active”. Note: If setpoint value minus hysteresis minus additional hysteresis is lower than 50 LUX, then 50 LUX is used as the limit for changing back to the state “active”.	
Start and finish constant light level control with	**only dimming-value telegram** additional switching telegram at begin of control additional switching telegram at stop of control additional switching telegram at begin and stop
This parameter determines the type of telegrams sent by the constant light level controller on start and ending of the control activity (switching into state “active” respectively leaving the “active” state).	

Controller Output

Parameter	Setting
Max. step for dimming	1 (0,5%); 3 (1,1%); 4 (1,5%); **5 (2,0%)**; 6 (2,5%), 7 (2,7%); 10 (3,9%)
This parameter determines the maximum step of the control value to be used for dimming. Note: The maximum step for dimming should be chosen such that a change of the dimming value does not change the illumination more than the configured hysteresis of the set point.	
First dim-value, when control starts	copy from parameter **query from actuator’s status** calculate start value
This parameter determines how the first dimming value (starting value) for the control is established. *query from actuator’s status* (default setting): The current control value of the dimming actuator is interrogated via a status read request and the control loop is started with this value. This action takes into account that the dimming value could have been changed by a relative dimming command while the control loop was inactive. The status read request does not work with all DALI Gateways. *calculate start value*: Before the control starts the current actual value is measured. This value represents the mixed light (daylight and artificial light). Using the calibration curve the measured value of the room brightness is then computed into the control value, which is used as a starting value for the control. *copy from parameter*: This parameter setting is used if the other two options do not apply.	

Max. dimming value Master [1 … 255]	1 – 255, **255**
This parameter determines the maximum dimming value of the master.	
Min. dimming value Master [1 … 255]	1 – 255, **1**
This parameter determines the minimum dimming value of the master.	
Master / slave operation	**no** **yes**
This parameter determines whether the controller runs in master/slave operation or not.	
First dim value [1 … 255]	1 – 255, **128**
This parameter is only visible if the parameter "First dim-value when control starts" is set to "copy from parameter". This parameter determines the starting value used by the controller for the control value.	
First dim-value when, reading from object fails [1…255]	1 – 255, **128**
This parameter is only visible if the parameter "First dim value when control starts" is set to "query from actuator's status". This parameter determines the starting value used by the controller for the control value if the status query of the dimming actuator does not return a value within one second.	

Slaves

The following parameters are only visible if the parameter "master/slave operation" has been set to "Yes".

Parameter	Setting
Mode of calculation	calculating via characteristic **calculating via offsets**
This parameter determines how the control value for the additional lighting groups is calculated. *calculating via characteristic:* The control values for the additional lighting groups are derived from the main control value by calibration curves transforming the measured (main) luminance level into a calculated luminance level for the position of each additional lighting groups. If this setting is selected parameter settings in 3.6.6-a apply. *calculating via offset:* The control values for the additional lighting groups are derived from the main control value by an offset that is entered for each additional lighting group. If this setting is selected parameter settings in 3.6.6-b apply.	
Number of slaves	1 – 4, **4**
This parameter determines the number of additional lighting control groups.	
Max. dimming value slave 1 [2, 3, 4] [1 … 255]	1 – 255, **255**
This parameter determines the maximum dimming value of the respective additional lighting control group (1…4).	
Min. dimming value slave 1 [2, 3, 4] [1 … 255]	1 – 255, **1**
This parameter determines the minimum dimming value of the respective additional lighting control group (1…4).	

Slave offset data

The following parameters are only visible if the parameter "master/slave operation" has been set to "Yes" and the parameter "Mode of calculation" has been set to "calculation via offsets".

Parameter	Setting
Offset for slave 1 to the master dimming value in percent (-100…100)	**0** (-100…100)
This parameter determines the offset used to calculate the dimming value for slave 1 from the dimming value of the master. Note: The limits for the minimum and maximum control values apply.	
Offset for slave 2 to the master dimming value in percent (-100…100)	**0** (-100…100)
This parameter determines the offset used to calculate the dimming value for slave 2 from the dimming value of the master. Note: The limits for the minimum and maximum control values apply.	
Offset for slave 3 to the master dimming value in percent (-100…100)	**0** (-100…100)
This parameter determines the offset used to calculate the dimming value for slave 3 from the dimming value of the master. Note: The limits for the minimum and maximum control values apply.	
Offset for slave 4 to the master dimming value in percent (-100…100)	**0** (-100…100)
This parameter determines the offset used to calculate the dimming value for slave 4 from the dimming value of the master. Note: The limits for the minimum and maximum control values apply.	

Slave calibration data

The following parameters are only visible if the parameter “master/slave operation” has been set to “Yes” and the parameter “Mode of calculation” has been set to “calculation via characteristic”.

Parameter	Setting
Position of Master [A … E]	**at measuring position A** at measuring position B at measuring position C at measuring position D at measuring position E
This parameter determines the position (A…E) of the main lighting control group. The number of positions depends on the number of additional lighting control groups (slaves) selected via the parameter “number of slaves”. If e.g. the “number of slaves” was set to “2” then the positions A…C are available.	
Measured LUX value at position A [0…2000]	0 – 2000, **0**
Enter the illumination value measured at lighting position A with an luminance (LUX) meter in the range of 0…2000 LUX.	
Measured LUX value at position B [0…2000]	0 – 2000, **0**
Enter the illumination value measured at lighting position B with an luminance (LUX) meter in the range of 0…2000 LUX.	
Measured LUX value at position C [0…2000]	0 – 2000, **0**
This parameter is only visible if the parameter “number of slaves” has been set to “2”, “3” or “4”.	
Measured LUX value at position D [0…2000]	0 – 2000, **0**
This parameter is only visible if the parameter “number of slaves” has been set to “3” or “4”. Enter the illumination value measured at lighting position D with an luminance (LUX) meter in the range of 0…2000 LUX.	
Measured LUX value at position E [0…2000]	0 – 2000, **0**
This parameter is only visible if the parameter “number of slaves” has been set to “4”. *Enter the illumination value measured at lighting position E with an luminance (LUX) meter in the range of 0…2000 LUX.*	

Control characteristic

Parameter	Setting
Delay until next step	10 - 60, **12**
This parameter determines the period (range: 10 to 60 seconds) between each of the brightness measurements of the controller during calibration (compare object 71). Note: Select a higher value for lamps with a longer warm up phase until providing full light output.	

Communication objects

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
43	**Control actual value (continuous)**	**value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRW**
Via the group address assigned to this object the current control actual value in LUX is transmitted on a read request. Note: Set the Transmit (T) flag for sending on change of value.				
53	**Control unit On/Off (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
The constant light level controller can be switched on or off via a group address assigned to this object. This command may come from a wall switch or an output object of a presence detector. When a logical ”0” is received the controller is turned off, i.e. set point value and actual value are no longer compared. Thus the constant light level control is stopped. When the controller is turned off the control value 0 is sent. When a logical “1” is received the controller is turned on. On bus voltage recovery the controller is turned off, independent of the status the controller had before bus voltage failure.				
54	**Status, Automatic mode (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit**	**CRT**
The controller communicates its internal state via this object. When the state „On“ is communicated the controller is either in the state “active” or “standby”. When the state “Off” is communicated then the controller is either in the state “inactive” or “off”. Writing to this object has no effect.				

55	**Setpoint abs. (DPT 9.004) (continuous)**	**value in LUX**	**2 Byte 9.004**	**CRWT**
Via this object the setpoint for the constant light level control is set. Until the first value is received the value of the parameter "Maximum setpoint in LUX" is used as default value. Note 1: The currently valid control setpoint is sent via this object onto the bus on change of value, thus allowing a visualization to display the current value. Note 2: When the setpoint value changes the control process may be active dependent on the determined calibration curve even if the actual value is within the range defined by the setpoint and the hysteresis. Note 3: On bus voltage recovery the value of this object is sent automatically. Note 4: The setpoint value is limited by the configuration settings for minimum / maximum set point value. Note 5: On reception of 0 the set point value is not changed.				
56	**Setpoint rel. (DPT 3007) (continuous)**	**brighter / darker**	**4 bit 3.007**	**CRW**
Via this object the setpoint can be changed relative to the current value. The controller increments or decrements the internal setpoint every second by a dimming value set via parameter, if "dimming with stop telegram" is used. Note1: The controller can process relative changes of the setpoint only every second. When e.g. two ¼-brighter dimming telegrams are received within 200ms then both are joined together. The result is one dimming brighter command with about 56% increase. Note 2: The setpoint value is limited by the configuration settings for minimum / maximum set point value.				
57	**Control stop, switching value (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
When a value is received via this object then the controller changes its state to "inactive". In this state the controller is passive, i.e. no control commands are sent onto the bus.				
58	**Control stop, dimming (continuous)**	**brighter / darker**	**4 bit 3.007**	**CWTU**
When a value is received via this object then the controller changes its state to "inactive". In this state the controller is passive, i.e. no control commands are sent onto the bus.				
59	**Control stop, dimming value (continuous)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWTU**
When a value is received via this object then the controller changes its state to "inactive". In this state the controller is passive, i.e. no control commands are sent onto the bus.				
60	**Output switching Master (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends on and off control commands to the main lighting group. It sends the value "On" when the brightness is below the defined brightness setpoint for a defined time. It sends the value "Off" when the controller received a logical "0" via object 53 or when the controller changes from the state "active" to the state "standby" (see parameter "Time until controller automatically switches off".				
61	**Output dimming value (Master)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWTU**
Via this object the controller sends the dimming values for the main lighting group.				
62	**Master status dimming (continuous)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 1.001**	**CWTU**
Via this object the current dimming value of the dimming actuator for the main lighting group (master) can be read.				
63	**Output switching Slave1 (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends on and off control commands to the first additional lighting group. It sends the value "On" when the brightness is below the defined brightness setpoint for a defined time. It sends the value "Off" when the controller received a logical "0" via object 53 or when the controller changes from the state "active" to the state "standby".				
64	**Output dimming value Slave1 (continuous)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends the dimming values for the first additional lighting group.				
65	**Output switching Slave2 (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends on and off control commands to the second additional lighting group. It sends the value "On" when the brightness is below the defined brightness setpoint for a defined time. It sends the value "Off" when the controller received a logical "0" via object 53 or when the controller changes from the state "active" to the state "standby".				

66	**Output dimming value Slave2 (continuous)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends the dimming values for the second additional lighting group.				
67	**Output switching Slave3 (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends on and off control commands to the third additional lighting group. It sends the value “On” when the brightness is below the defined brightness setpoint for a defined time. It sends the value “Off” when the controller received a logical “0” via object 53 or when the controller changes from the state “active” to the state “standby”.				
68	**Output dimming value Slave3 (continuous)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends the dimming values for the third additional lighting group.				
69	**Output switching Slave4 (continuous)**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends on and off control commands to the fourth additional lighting group. It sends the value “On” when the brightness is below the defined brightness setpoint for a defined time. It sends the value “Off” when the controller received a logical “0” via object 53 or when the controller changes from the state “active” to the state “standby”.				
70	**Output dimming value Slave4 (continuous)**	**dimming value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CWT**
Via this object the controller sends the dimming values for the fourth additional lighting group.				
71	**Calibration of master (continuous)**	**1=Start / 0=Stop**	**1 bit 1.010**	**CWT**
Via this object the calibration process of the controller is started with a logical “1”. Required is that controller has status „inactive“. After completion of the calibration process the controller is in the state “inactive”. Via this object the calibration process of the controller is stopped with a logical “0”. Note: After a successful calibration the actuators are dimmed to 50%. After a failed calibration the actuators are dimmed to the minimum dimming level (~ 6%).				

IR–Decoder

Parameter

Parameter	Setting
Use pair F for	set programming mode (Left: Off / Right: On) **IR-Channel F**
This parameter determines which mode pair F is used. **IR-Channel F**: Configuration of button pair F possible **Programming Mode**: Pair F is used only for enable or disable programming mode via IR remote control.	
Value of IR-locking object after bus voltage recovery	**Off (0)** On (1) as before bus voltage failure query via bus
This parameter determines which value the locking object for the IR decoder will take when bus voltage returns.	
Detect long key press for dimming, shutter and stepping after	**0.5 seconds**; 0.6 seconds; 0.8 seconds; 1.0 seconds; 1.2 second; 1.5 seconds; 2.0 seconds; 2.5 seconds; 3.0 seconds; 4.0 seconds; 5.0 seconds; 6.0 seconds; 7.0 seconds; 10.0 seconds
This parameter determines the time from which holding down a key for the dimming, shutter or dimming with value is deemed a long key press.	
Detect long key press for scene saving after	**0.5 seconds**; 0.6 seconds; 0.8 seconds; 1.0 seconds; 1.2 second; 1.5 seconds; 2.0 seconds; 2.5 seconds; 3.0 seconds; 4.0 seconds; 5.0 seconds; 6.0 seconds; 7.0 seconds; 10.0 seconds
This parameter determines the time from which holding down a key for the scene saving function is deemed a long key press.	

Cycle time for stepping value	0.5 seconds; 0.6 seconds; 0.8 seconds; **1.0 seconds;** 1.2 seconds; 1.5 seconds; 2.0 seconds; 2.5 seconds; 3.0 seconds; 4.0 seconds; 5.0 seconds 6.0 seconds; 7.0 seconds; 10.0 seconds
This parameter determines the cycle time after which, during a long key press, an increased or reduced value is sent for the stepping value.	

Button mode A

Parameter	Setting
Function	disabled button pair **single buttons**
This parameter selects whether button pair A is assigned functions jointly or individually. Alternatively, the button pair can be locked completely.	

The following parameters are visible only if the IR channel mode is set to “Button pair.”

Parameter	Setting
Swap left and right button	**no** yes
These parameters exchange the initialized functions of the right and left buttons.	
Lock IR-buttons via comm-object	**no** yes, if locking object = 0 yes, if locking object = 1
This parameter determines how the value of the locking object is analyzed.	
Function	**dimming** shutter 8-bit value, variable scene recall / store
This parameter sets the function for the buttons on the remote control.	
Behavior on short pressing (left/right)	**On / Off** toggle / toggle
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” is set to “Dimming”. It sets which telegram is sent via the corresponding object when the buttons are pressed. “On” or “Off”: On pressing, an “On” or an “Off” telegram is sent. “Toggle”: With each press, the inverse object value for the corresponding switching object is sent (toggling).	
Upper limit	0 – 255, **255**
Step value (increase)	0 – 255, **1**
These two parameters are visible only if the parameter “Function” has been set to “8-bit value, variable”. If the left key is given a long press, beginning with the last status value, an 8-bit value is sent cyclically on the bus, which is increased by the step value until the threshold is reached. If the last status value was already above the upper limit, it is not sent.	
Lower limit	0 – 255, **0**
Step value (decrease)	0 – 255, **1**
These two parameters are visible only if the parameter “Function” has been set to “8-bit value, variable”. If the right key is given a long press, beginning with the last status value, an 8-bit value is sent cyclically on the bus, which is decreased by the step value until the threshold is reached. If the last status value was already below the lower limit, it is not sent.	
Scene number left button	**scene 1**, scene 2, … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” has been set to “Scene recall/store”. It sets the sent scene number when the left key is pressed. A short button press calls up the relevant scene, a long button press saves the current scene under the corresponding number.	
Scene number right button	scene 1**, scene 2,** … scene 64
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” has been set to “Scene recall/store”. It sets the sent scene number when the right key is pressed. A short button press calls up the relevant scene, a long button press saves the current scene under the corresponding number.	

The following parameters are visible only if the IR channel mode is set to „Single buttons”.

Parameter	Setting
Lock IR-buttons via comm-object	**no** yes, if locking object = 0 yes, if locking object = 1
This parameter determines how the value of the locking object is analyzed.	
Function (button left)	Off **On** toggle 8-bit value 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness) scene recall
This parameter sets the function for the buttons on the remote control.	
Function (button right)	**Off** **On** toggle 8-bit value 16-bit value (decimal) 16-bit value (temperature) 16-bit value (brightness) scene recall
This parameter sets the function for the buttons on the remote control.	
Bell function: press = off, release = on	**no** yes
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “Off”. The result is that a corresponding telegram is sent when the button is released.	
Bell function: press = on, release = off	**no** yes
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “On”. The result is that a corresponding telegram is sent when the button is released.	
Value [0 … 255]	0 – 255, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “8-bit value”. This sets the 8-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 255.	
Value [0 … 65535]	0 – 65535, **0**
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “16-bit value (decimal)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 – 65535.	
Value	0.0°C / 32F; 0.5°C / 32F; 1.0°C / 34F; 1.5°C /35F; … 6.5°C / 62F; … 39.5°C/ 103F; 40.0°C / 104F
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “16-bit value (temperature)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0.0°C / 32F - 40.0°C / 104F.	
Value	0LUX; 1LUX; 2LUX; 3LUX; 4LUX; 5LUX; 7LUX; 10LUX; 20LUX; 50LUX; 100LUX; 150LUX; 200LUX; 250LUX; 300LUX; 350LUX; 400LUX; 450LUX; **500LUX**; 550LUX; 600LUX; 650LUX; 700LUX; 750LUX; 800LUX; 850LUX; 900LUX; 950LUX; 1000LUX; 2000LUX
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “16-bit value (brightness)”. This sets the 16-bit value to be sent in the range 0 LUX - 2000 LUX .	
Scene number	**Scene 1, scene 2, … scene 64**
This parameter is visible only if the parameter “Function” (button left)” or “Function (button right)” have been set to “scene recall”. This parameter determines the number of the 8-bit scene to be called up.	

Button Pair B [C, D, E, F]

Parameter	Setting
Function	**disabled** button pair single buttons
This parameter selects whether button pair B [C, D, E, F] is assigned functions jointly or individually. Alternatively, the button pair can be locked completely.	

All other parameter settings are performed similar to button pair A and are therefore not mentioned here again.

Communication objects

Obj.-no.	Object name	Function	Type	Flags
30 (32, 34, 36, 38, 40)	**IR-Channel A (B, C, D, E, F) left**	**value**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CRWT**
		value 16-bit (decimal) 16-bit (temperature) 16-bit (brightness)	**2Byte 7.001 9.001 9.004**	
		scene 8-bit	**1Byte 5.010**	
		On/Off/toggle	**1 bit 1.001**	
		up/down	**1 bit 1.008**	
		recall/save	**1 Byte 18.001**	
These objects send the switching, dimming or shutter telegrams from channel [X]. How the telegrams are interpreted depends on the setting of the associated parameter „Function“.				
31 (33, 35, 37, 39, 41)	**IR-Channel A (B,C,D,E,F) right**	**value 8-bit (decimal)**	**1 Byte 5.001**	**CRWT**
		value 16-bit (decimal) 16-bit (temperature) 16-bit (brightness)	**2 Byte 7.001 9.001 9.004**	
		scene 8-bit	**1 Byte 5.010**	
		On/Off/toggle	**1 bit 1.001**	
		up/down	**1 bit 1.008**	
		brighter/darker	**4 bit 3.007**	
		recall	**1 Byte 17.001**	
These objects send the switching, dimming or shutter telegrams from channel [X]. How the telegrams are interpreted depends on the setting of the associated parameter „Function“.				
42	**Locking object for IR**	**On/Off**	**1 bit 1.003**	**CRWTU**
This object locks and releases the detector again. The parameter “Lock motion detector via object” is used to set whether the detector is locked when a “0” is received or when a “1” is received. It can also be determined that the detector is never locked, regardless of the above object. A locked detector does not evaluate detected motions. The start value after bus voltage recovery is configurable.				

Appendix

Determination of the correction factor of the brightness sensor (calibration)

To be able to use the integrated brightness sensor, this must be calibrated, since the share of the reflected light, which the sensor measures, is dependent on the reflective area very strongly under the brightness sensor.

The brightness sensor includes only the reflected brightness by the indirect real-time measurement method which there exists under the sensor in the recording area. The integrated regulator needs the brightness for the evaluation, however, in the recording area. This can be calculated by a correction factor multiplied. The so certain correction factor is under parameter brightness measuring - to type correction factor in.

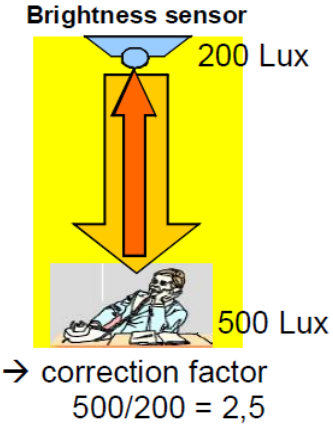

Fig. 8 Indirect measuring

Example:
LUX if a LUX metre on the job surface 500 LUX, suited to below however at the ceiling includes only 200 LUX, the factor simply can be found out arithmetically with 2.5. It is reflected only 40% of the surface. As a parameter "correction factor" 2.5 has to be typed in.

Alternative automatic method of computation

The measured density value can be sent to the device by communication object (27), the calculation of the correction factor therefore can be made by the device itself.

Example:
With a LUX metre of measured density value on the job surface at 500 LUX is sent to released communication object 27 by ETS.

Note:
This kind of calibration requires a similar share of natural light and artificial light. The correction factor is limited on at most 20.

Determination of the control characteristic

The natural daylight drops off with increasing room depth. The controller can find the necessary lighting intensity out from the reference measurement under the sensor (master) from measured density values under the up to five lights. The determination of the five (5) density values must be carried out at daylight.

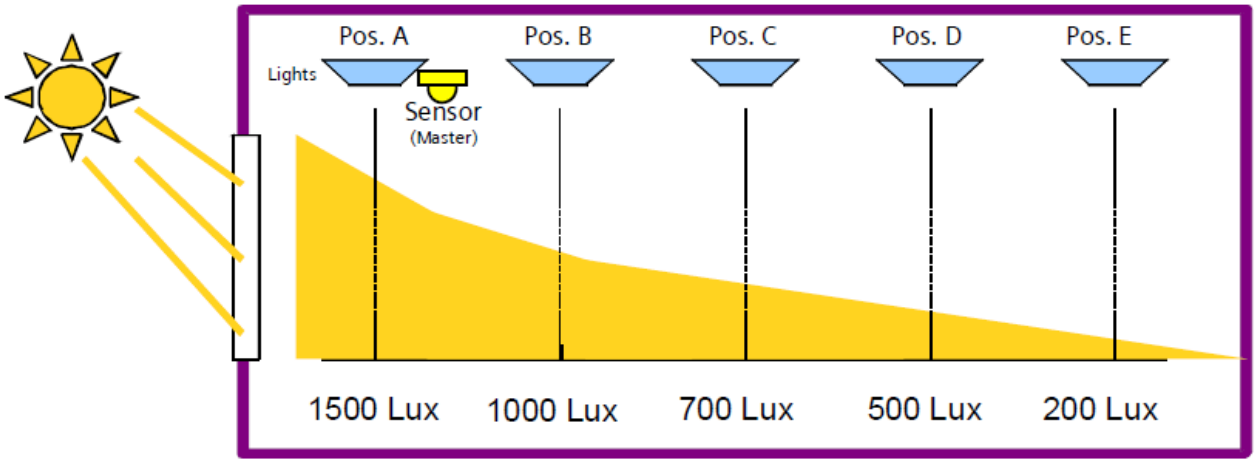

Fig. 9 Natural daylight drops off with increasing room depth

Example:
Being brightness distribution of the daylight found out with a LUX metre of the density values among the five lights like into Fig. 9 after room depth of Fig.9 represented for the configuration of the control characteristic. The measurements are typed in ETS as a parameter "measured LUX value position A, ..., E". At the same time, the position of the brightness sensor has to be indicated here "to position A".

Note:
This kind of calibration requires sufficiently natural daylight and no artificial light. The determination of the control characteristic is presupposed at the use of parameter "start value". The calculation works all the better the bigger the measurements are. The regulation needs only the relationship of the density values since these are standardized.

Determination of characteristic of used lights in the room

The light distribution is in the room of importance besides the light distribution in the room depth for an efficient constant light regulation by the radiation characteristic of the lights used. This can be found out at darkness without natural daylight. The inquiry can be started by an initial instruction "1" on the communication object 71. An automatic regulation is therefore possible during the darkness or not use of the room by time switching command during the after-hours. During the procedure the lights are steered for with up to 15 predefined density values. The accompanying brightness is measured in terms of the brightness sensor. A successful regulation is confirmed by the shining of all lights with 50% brightness at the end. In the case of a fault these shine with minimal brightness (approx. 6%). The 15 measurement results can be recorded and evaluated if necessary with the ETS group monitor.

Example of configuration

This example shows how a controller - consisting of 1 master and 4 expansions – with the functional block “motion detector” can be controlled fully automatically and be over steered manually:

Number	Name	Object Function	Description	Group Addresses
1	Switching, Start of Motion, A	On		1/1/0
3	Switching, End of Motion, C	Off		1/1/0
27	Brightness value (calibration)	value in LUX		1/1/11
53	Control unit On/Off (continuous)	On / Off		1/1/0
57	Control stop, switching value (continuous)	On / Off		1/1/12
58	Control stop, dimming (continuous)	brighter / darker		1/1/13
59	Control stop, dimming value (continuous)	dimming value		1/1/14
61	Output dimming value (Master)	dimming value		1/1/15
64	Output dimming value Slave 1 (continuous)	dimming value		1/1/16
66	Output dimming value Slave 2 (continuous)	dimming value		1/1/17
68	Output dimming value Slave 3 (continuous)	dimming value		1/1/18
70	Output dimming value Slave 4 (continuous)	dimming value		1/1/19

Fig. 10 Communication objects for a presence depending control with five light groups

The communication objects represented in Fig. 10 are needed to operate a controller as a presence dependent fully automatic controller. The controller will be enabled and disabled via object 53. This object is connected to the objects 1 and 3 with the same group address. Object 27 is only visible when the parameter setting is: "Calibration about object". The determination of the correction factor (calibration) must be carried out only once, being repeated, however if e.g. the underground or the reflective area changes.
Objects 57 - 59 are needed for a manual overdriving. A push button of switching, dimming or setting value can interrupt the automatic control, as long as the presence status is "on". As soon as the object 53 goes to "0" and back to “1” by a telegram, the controller is again in the automatic mode. The objects 61, 64, 66, 68 and 70 are the value objects to the lights (actuators). Object 71 starts the determination of the characteristics of the used lights in the room.