INTERRA

Developer of Uniqueness

iX2 2” KNX Touch Panel

Product Manual

PM2504150226CEN

Contents

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E-Mail: info@interratechnology.com

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1. Content of The Document

This document contains Interra's ITR332–XXXX coded iX2 2" KNX Touch Panel device's electronic and all essential feature information for programming this product. In each subtitle is explained the characteristics of the device are explained. Modifications of the product and special change requests are only allowed in coordination with product management.

2. Product Description

Interra iX2 is a wall-mounting room controller device with an integrated temperature, humidity, air quality and brightness sensor. The iX2 can control heating and cooling operating modes with 2-point, Continuous and PWM thermostat functions. Each touch button is equipped with RGB LEDs to provide feedback for visualization. The LCD models, on the other hand, are equipped with touch TFT LCD technology that provides a good viewing angle. Moreover, there is a blue navigation LED for an orientation nightlight. The device provides an adjustable LCD backlight and LED intensity for user comfort. The product range has 12 different models with AQI, without AQI, with LCD and without LCD. All models can be programmable with the same ETS database, which provides efficient commissioning.

2.1. Technical Information

The following table shows the technical information of the Interra iX2 2" KNX Touch Panel.

Product Code	ITR332–XXXX
Power Supply	KNX Power Supply
KNX Bus Current	20 mA
Buttons	Depends on model (2 to 8 buttons) 1 x KNX Programming Button
Sensors	Temperature sensor (±0.2°C sens.) Humidity sensor (±2 %RH sens.) Air Quality Sensor (0-500 VOC Index) Brightness Sensor (Up to 1800 Lux)
Interfaces	TFT Touch Screen*
Mode of Commissioning	S-Mode
Type of Protection	IP 20
Temperature Range	Operation (– 5°C …45 °C) Storage (– 20°C …60 °C)
Maximum Air Humidity	< 90 RH
Colour	Black, White
Dimensions	90 x 90 x 7.25 mm (W x H x D)
Certification	KNX Certified
Configuration	Configuration with ETS

*: Depends on model

2.2. Models And Variations

ITR3322-X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4

- X_4 → Colour
- X_3 → Reserved
- X_2 → Button count
- X_1 → Slider/LCD/AQI

X_1	0	1	2	3
Slider	✓	✗	✓	✗
LCD	✗	✓	✗	✓
AQI	✗	✗	✓	✓

Table 1: iX2 Slider/LCD/AQI Status Table

Fig. 1: iX2 with LCD Model

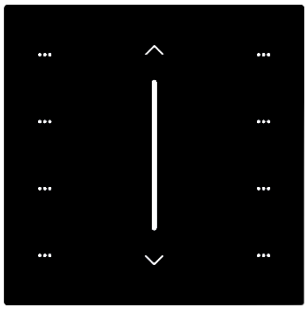

Fig. 2: iX2 with Slider

X_2	Button Count
2	2 Buttons
4	4 Buttons
8	8 Buttons

Table 2: iX2 Button Count Table

X_4	1	2
Colours	Black	White

Table 3: iX2 Colours Table

2.3. Dimensions

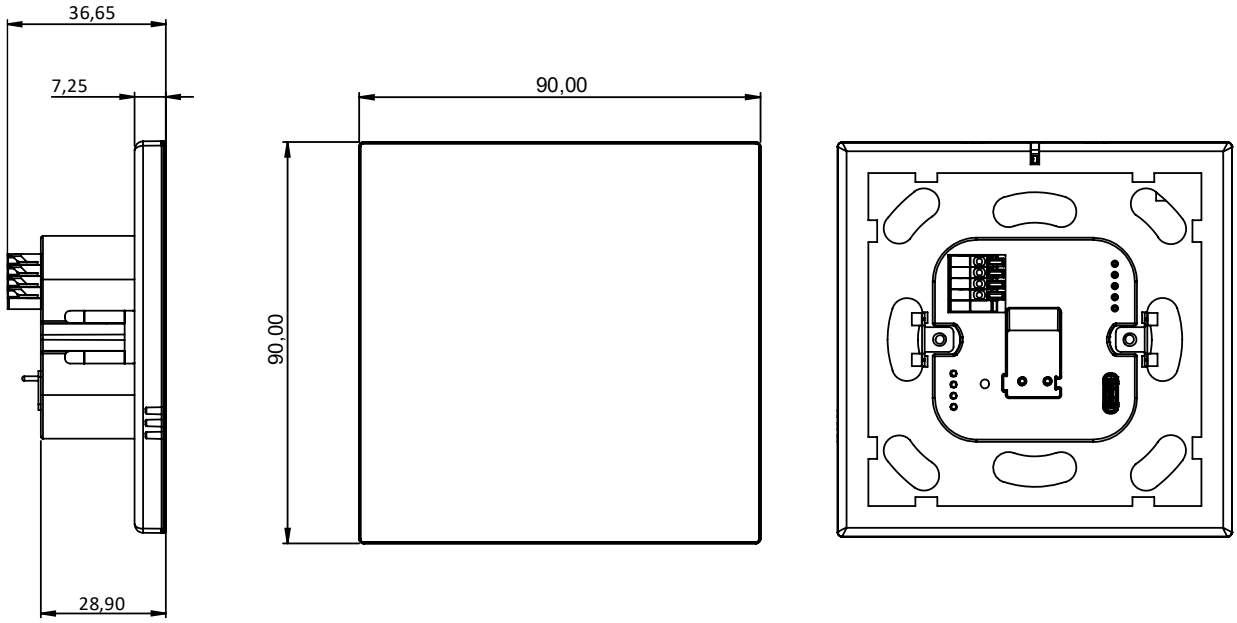

Fig. 3: Dimensions of the iX2 Figure

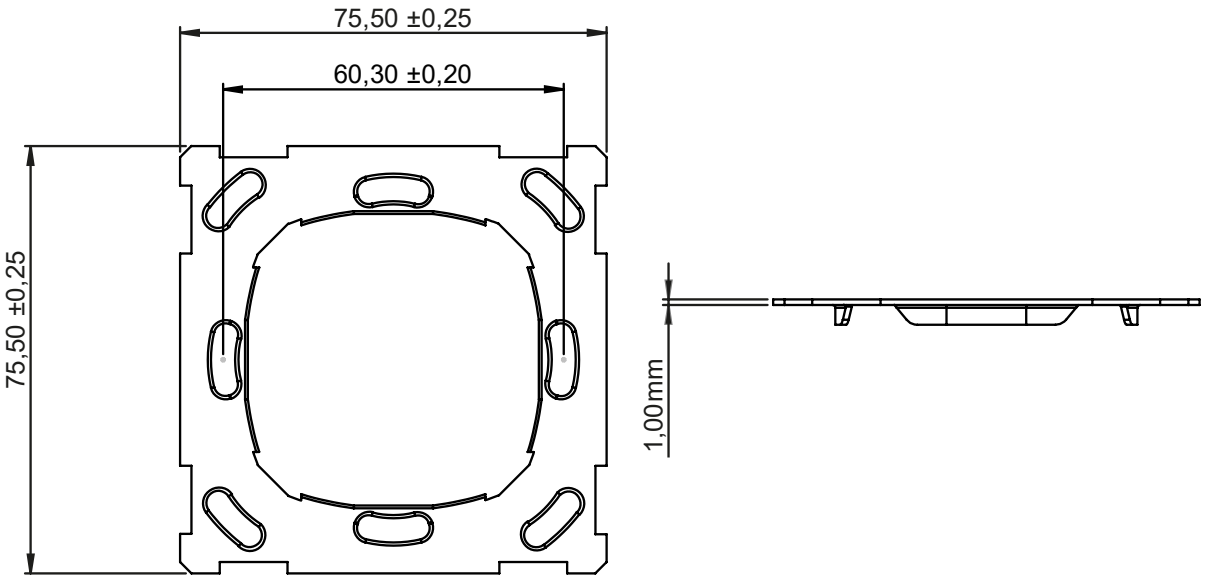

Fig. 4: Dimensions of the iX2 Mounting Plate

• All values given in the device dimensions are in millimetres.

2.4. Functional Descriptions

The prominent features of the iX2 are the following:

Up to 44 functions can be controlled separately.

- Switching, toggle, dimming, shutter/blinds controls, predetermined scenes by users, value functions that can send presented values, 2-channel control functions, step switching, music control and thermostat extension features are available.
- It can measure with integrated temperature, humidity, brightness and air quality (depending on the model) sensors.
- Configurable and programmable external inputs as analog or digital over ETS.
- Scenes from 1 to 64 can be specified and these scenes can be implemented by request.
- Room temperature regulation can be done with 2-Point (Hysteresis), PWM or Continuous PI control options.
- Operating modes: comfort, standby, economy and protection.
- Automatic switching between operating modes via the weekly program.
- Enhanced and extended touchable LCD screen functions.*
- Each LED can be configured independently from buttons.
- Thermostat control, RGB or RGBW control, Dimming control, Dimming Tuneable White control and Shutter/Blinds/Jalousie control etc. can be controlled these functions.
- In the display model, mode and fan controls can be operated from the screen.
- The screensaver function, which users can set, can also decrease or turn off the backlight for energy saving.
- The users can change the screen theme via the device. Dark and light themes are supported.
- The users can change the system language via the device.
- Display temperature and humidity.
- Logic and converter functions, AND, OR, XOR, gate forwarding, threshold comparator and conversion of different data point types.

2.5. Connection to The KNX Bus and Programming

The connection of the KNX bus line is made with the terminal block (black/red socket group) included in the delivery and inserted into the slot of housing.

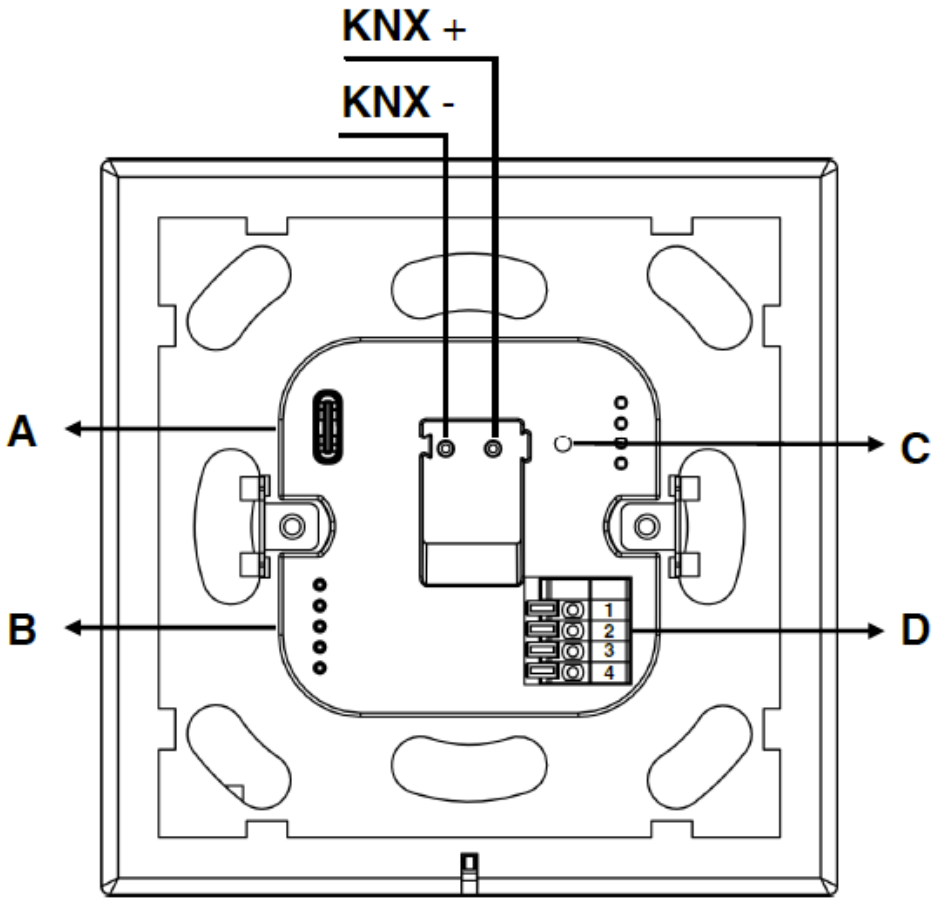

Fig. 5: Connection to KNX and Programming Button

A	USB Connection Port
B	Upgrade Port
C	KNX Programming Button
D	External Inputs

Table 4: Connection Diagram

Special Note

If the device database is unloaded, you can also switch to programming mode by tapping the icon displayed on the screen.

3. Mounting

The iX2's mounting steps are described below.

Mounting

The device is suitable for use in dry, interior rooms and can only be mounted on a standard-sized round or square wall flush mounting box. The iX2 should be mounted after the wall painting process is finished. Otherwise, the product's cosmetics may be damaged. The mounting steps are shown below.

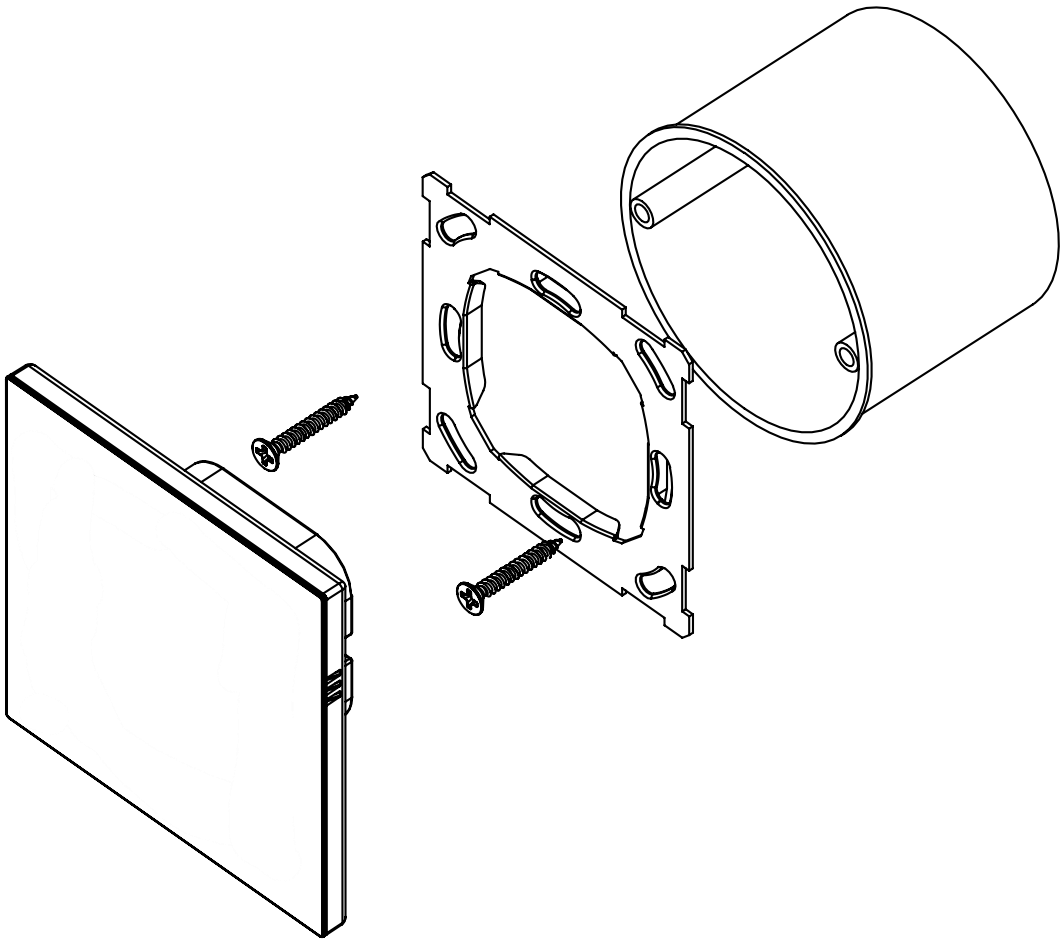

Fig. 6: Mounting the Flush Mounting Box

1. Check the mounting box and whether it is done properly

2. Insert the metal frame of the iX2 into the wall flush mount. *

3. Connect the KNX cable and other cables (optional) to the respective terminals.

4. Finally, insert the iX2 into the metal frame.

***:** Screw down strength is 1 Nm.

4. ETS Parameters

4.1. General Page

When the iX2 is attached to the project from the ETS program, a configuration setting must be made primarily before loading, depending on the model to be programmed. When entering the "GENERAL" in the parameter page, the configuration screen will appear, shown above. As previously mentioned, all models can be configured via an ETS file thus, the programmers can work flexibly.

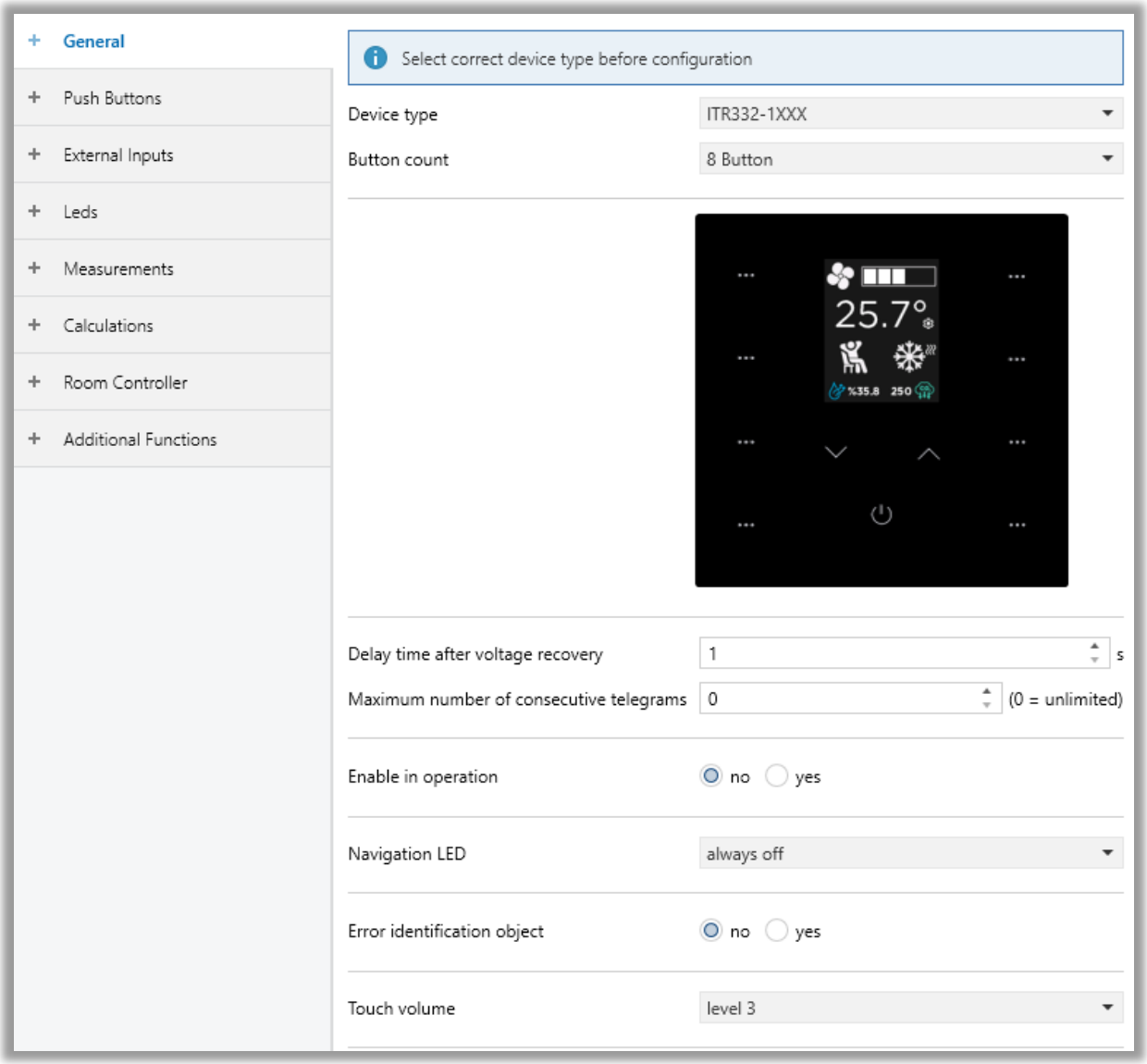

Fig. 7: General Parameter Configuration Page

According to the model of the device, the programmer can configure whether the LCD exists or not and the number of push buttons via corresponding tabs. To ensure that the models are selected correctly and also to be able to program correctly, the iX2 model appears on the screen as shown above.

4.1.A. Enable in Operation

This function has an important role in detecting whether the device is working or not. By enabling the “Enable in operation” parameter, it is possible to know if the device is working properly. The value set in “in operation send” parameter is sent with a preset time via the “In Operation” object. If this telegram is received periodically, it shows that the device is working properly. Since the period time is in seconds, it is better to keep the period time higher in order not to increase the bus line traffic.

4.1.B. Error Identification

The faults, which are sensor faults, digit overflow of the sensor value and out of the operation range of the room controller, etc., can be indicated via the object.

Error Code	Cause
E0.1	Integrated temperature sensor fault
E0.2	Integrated humidity sensor fault
E0.3	Integrated air quality sensor fault
E0.5	Integrated brightness sensor fault
E0.6	External input - 1 sensor fault
E0.7	External input - 2 sensor fault

Table 5: Error Codes

Caution Code	Cause	Minimum Limit	Maximum Limit
C1.1	Integrated temperature out of range	-999	999
C1.2	Integrated humidity out of range	0	999
C1.3	Integrated air quality out of range	0	999
C1.5	Integrated brightness out of range	0	999
C1.6	External input - 1 sensor out of range	0 (brightness) -999 (temperature)	999
C1.7	External input - 2 sensor out of range	0 (brightness) -999 (temperature)	999
C1.8	Room temperature out of operational range	-60	60

Table 6: Caution Codes

- ➔ If any sensor fault occurs, a string message is transmitted to KNX with an error code. For example, if the internal temperature sensor is on fault, the “E0.1: True” message is sent. If the error is fixed, “E0.1: False” message is sent.

- ➔ If room temperature is higher/lower than -60°C / 60°C, “E1.7: True” message is sent to indicate the ambient temperature is too high/low.

- ➔ On the measurement channel, internal and external sensor measurements are made. If the sensor’s output values are out of range as the table, related error code is sent over the KNX bus.

4.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Device type	This parameter determines the device type.	ITR332-0XXX **ITR332-1XXX** ITR332-2XXX ITR332-3XXX
Button count	This parameter determines the number of push buttons depending on the models.	2 Button 4 Button 8 Button
Delay time after voltage recovery (sec)	This parameter is used to determine the delay time after voltage recovery in seconds. When in a delayed state, the iX2 does not send any KNX telegrams. Incoming telegrams are received and updated in the background. The updated values are only executed when the wait state ends and then sent according to the parametrization.	**1**…60
Maximum number of consecutive telegrams **(0 = unlimited)**	This parameter is used to set the maximum number of sent telegrams by the device in the given time.	**0**…255
-> Telegram period[1]	This parameter is used to determine the total period time of a maximum number of consecutive telegrams. For example, "Maximum number of consecutive telegrams" is set to 5 and "Telegram period" is set to 500ms. This means that a maximum of 5 telegrams can be sent along 500ms.	50 ms **100 ms** 200 ms 500 ms 1 s 2 s 3 s 5 s 10 s 30 s 1 min 2 min 3 min 4 min 5 min 10 min
Enable in operation	This parameter is used to determine the existence of the iX2 on the KNX bus line. The cyclic telegram can be monitored by an external KNX device. If a telegram is not received, the device may be	**No** Yes

	defective, or the KNX cable to the transmitting device may be interrupted. **No:** The group object is not enabled. **Yes:** The group object is enabled.	
-> In operation send[2]	This parameter is used to determine the send value of the "General - In operation" group object on the KNX bus line.	Alive value 0 **Alive value 1**
-> In operation send interval (min)[2]	This parameter is used to set the cyclically sending time interval value of the "General - In operation" group object.	1…**5**…255
Navigation LED	There is a navigation LED under the device. This parameter is used to control the determined LED. **Always off:** Navigation LED is permanently off. **Always on:** Navigation LED is permanently on. **Via comm object:** When this parameter is selected, the navigation LED's control will be done with the "LEDs Intensity" object that will be opened in the device object list.	**Always off** Always on Via comm object
-> Brightness[3]	This parameter allows you to set the LEDs' in per cent over the ETS parameter.	**auto** (auto, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%)
Error identification object	This parameter is used to send an error message to indicate the error type if an error occurs. If it is selected "Yes", the "General – Error Identification" group object is visible.	**No** Yes
Touch volume	This parameter is used to determine the sound volume after touching the screen.	Disable Level 1 Level 2 **Level 3** Level 4 Level 5 Level 6 Level 7

[1] This parameter is visible when the function "Maximum number of consecutive telegrams" is set to "0".

[2] This parameter is visible when the function "Enable in operation" is set to "Yes".

[3] This parameter is only visible when the function "Navigation LED" at the GENERAL parameter page is set to "Always on" or "Via comm object".

4.1.2. Display Settings

The users can change many settings related to the LCD screen via ETS software. Many features such as screen theme, screen brightness, language selection, screensaver saver and password screen can be controlled with this tab.

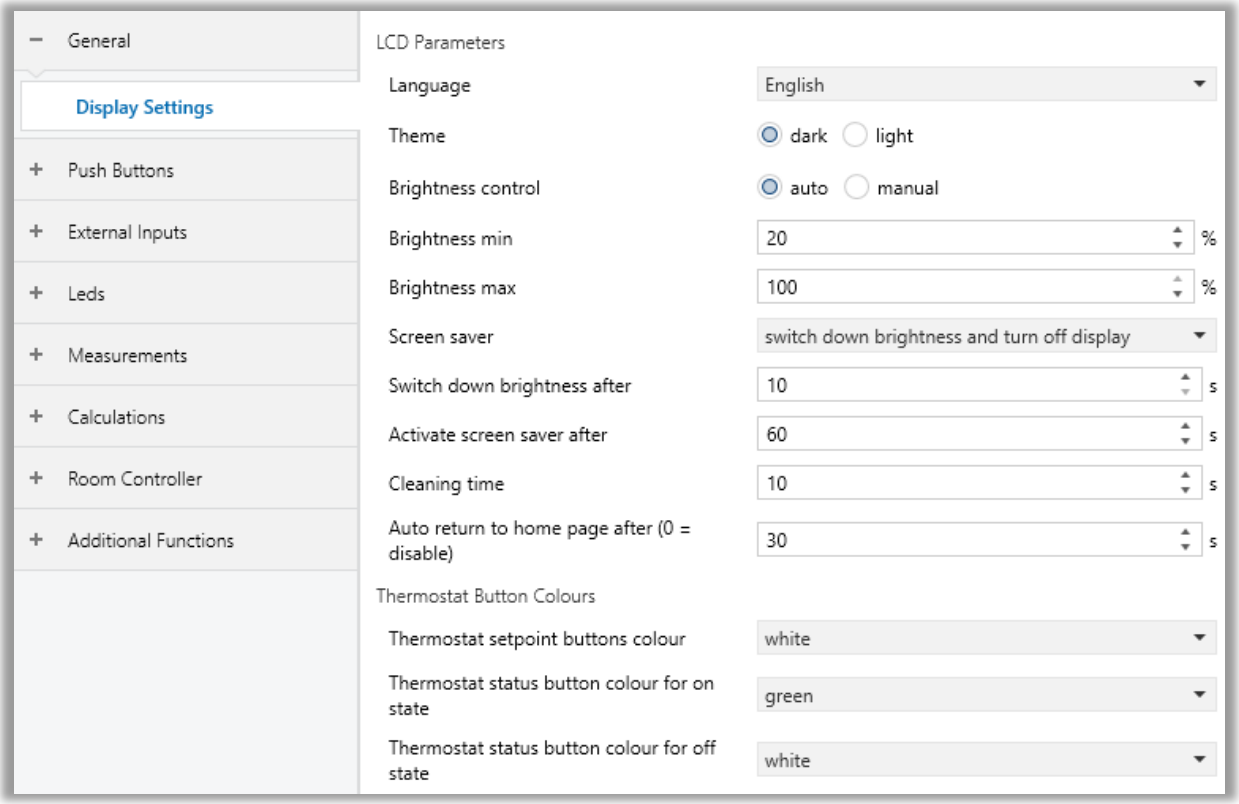

Fig. 8: Display Settings Configuration Page

4.1.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
LCD Parameters		
Language	This parameter determines the device language.	**English** Turkish German Russian Arabic French Greek Italian Persian Spanish Portuguese Dutch Polish
Theme	This parameter determines the screen theme.	**Dark** Light
Brightness control	This parameter determines the brightness control type of the LCD.	**Auto** Manual
Brightness min	This parameter determines the minimum brightness of the LCD.	10…20…100 %
Brightness max	This parameter determines the maximum brightness of the LCD.	10…100 %
Screen saver	This parameter determines the type of screensaver that will be activated when the screen is not touched for a specified time.	Disable Turn off display Switch down brightness **Switch down brightness and turn off display**
-> Turnoff display after[1]	The screen turns off after the time specified in this parameter.	10…**60**…255 s
-> Switch down brightness after[2]	The brightness of the screen is dimmed to the minimum brightness value after the time specified in this parameter.	10…**60**…255 s
-> Activate screen saver after[3]	The screensaver is activated after the time specified in this parameter.	10…60…255 s
Cleaning time	The cleaning screen is active for the time specified in the parameter.	1…**10**…255 s
Auto return to home page after	This parameter determines the delay time from the function page back to the home page when there is no operation on the device.	1…**30**…255 s
Thermostat Button Colours		

Thermostat setpoint buttons colour	This parameter is used to set the Thermostat setpoint buttons' colours according to the configured values.	Red Green Yellow Blue Magenta Cyan White
Thermostat status button colour for on state	This parameter is used to set the Thermostat status button colour for on according to the configured values.	Red Green Yellow Blue Magenta Cyan White
Thermostat status button colour for off state	This parameter is used to set the Thermostat status button colour for off according to the configured values.	Red Green Yellow Blue Magenta Cyan White

[1] This parameter is visible when the function “Screen saver” is set to “Turn off display”.

[2] This parameter is visible when the function “Screen saver” is set to “Switch down brightness” or “Switch down brightness and turn off display”.

[3] This parameter is visible when the function “Screen saver” is set to “Switch down brightness and turn off display”.

4.1.3. Slider Settings

The users can change many settings related to the Slider via ETS software. Many features, such as illumination, dimming control, shutter control and thermostat control can be controlled with this tab.

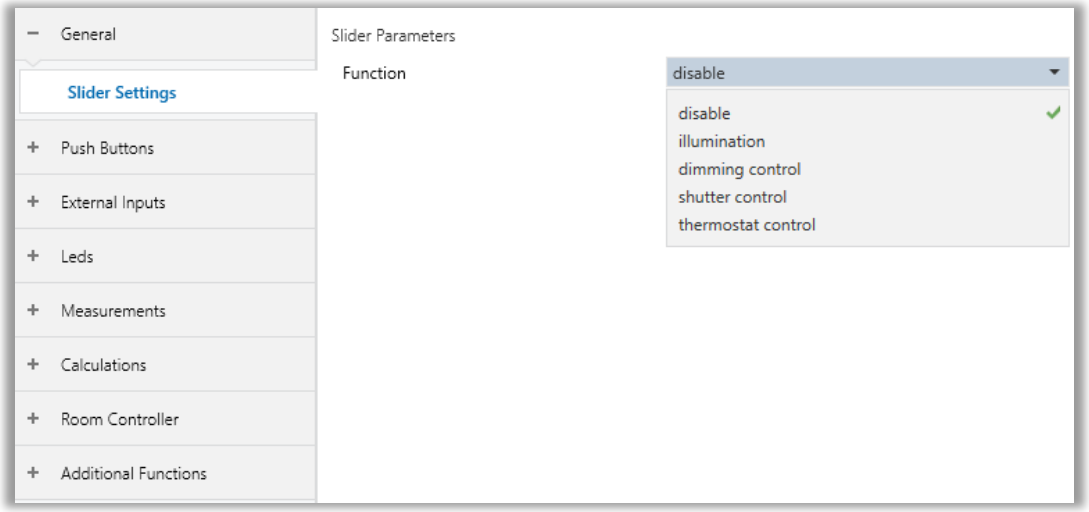

Fig. 9: Slider Settings Configuration Page

4.1.3.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Function	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**disable** illumination dimming control shutter control thermostat control
Function: Illumination		
Colour	This parameter is used to select which colour the slide bar will glow constantly.	Red Green Yellow **Blue** Magenta Cyan White
Function: Dimming Control		
Dimming functionality	This parameter is used to define if the lighting can only be dimmed “Only dimming” or if additional switching is also permitted “Dimming and switching”. In this case, a long button press dims and a short button push switches.	**Only dimming** Dimming and switching
Dimming step	This parameter is used to adjust the dim steps of the up and down buttons.	100% 50% **25%** 12.5% 6.25% 3.125% 1.563%
Long press after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500**… 01:05.535
Function: Shutter control		
Shutter functionality	This parameter is used to choose how the up and down buttons work.	short = stepping, long = disable short = moving, long = disable **short = stepping, long = moving**
-> Long operation after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s

"STOP/lamella adj," is repeated every	This parameter is used to determine the time between two telegrams. This parameter is visible in operations in which the object "STOP/lamella adjustment" is sent cyclically on the bus during a long operation.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s
Function: Thermostat control		
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to set if the input differentiates between short and long operations. With the option "yes", after opening/closing of the contract, it must, first of all, be ascertained if a short or long operation has occurred here. Only thereafter will a possible reaction be triggered.	**No** Yes
Reaction on short press	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**none** status control heating cooling control setpoint control
Reaction on long press	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**none** status control heating cooling control setpoint control
Long press after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500**… 01:05.535
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Status Control		
Status operation	This parameter is used to determine which status value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** Disable or Enable value will be sent according to the parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Toggle:** On each short or long operation, toggled of the last status value will be sent.	**Fixed** Toggle
Status set value	This parameter is used to determine the status value to be sent.	**Disable** Enable
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Heating cooling control		
Working mode operation	This parameter is used to determine which status value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** Cooling or Heating value will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Toggle:** On each short or long operation, toggled of the last working mode will be sent.	**Fixed** Toggle
Working mode set value	This parameter is used to determine the working mode value to be sent.	**Cooling** Heating
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Setpoint control		

Setpoint operation	This parameter is used to determine the setpoint value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** The setpoint value will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Decrease:** On each long or short operation, the setpoint value will decrease step by step according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the step value. **Increase:** On each long or short operation, the setpoint value will increase step by step according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the step value.	**Fixed** Decrease Increase
Setpoint type	This parameter is used to determine the setpoint data type.	**Individual** Dependent
Setpoint set value	This parameter is used to determine the setpoint value to be sent.	10.0°C …**25.0°C** …40°C -10.0°C …**0°C** …10°C
Function: Air quality indicator		
Minimum level	This parameter is used to determine the AQI index value at which the slider bar will glow blue.	**0**…1200 ppm
Normal level	This parameter is used to determine the AQI index value at which the slider bar will glow green.	1…**100**…1200 ppm
Maximum level	This parameter is used to determine the AQI index value at which the slider bar will glow red.	1…**500**…1200 ppm

*1 Up Button: Lamella UP / Down Button: Lamella DOWN
*2 Up Button: Move UP / Down Button: Move DOWN
*3 Up Button: Short operation: STOP – Lamella UP, Long operation: Move UP
*4 Down Button: Short operation: STOP – Lamella DOWN, Long operation: Move DOWN
*5 'Button Up' and 'Button Down' group objects should be connected same group address for controlling a single device.

4.2. Push Buttons Page

4.2.1. Switching

This function is used to perform the switching operation. Depending on the settings configured in the switching process, when the button is pressed or released, the ON or OFF values are generated. After each operation, a telegram is sent to the KNX bus line. A telegram is generated based on the configured settings.

If you want to configure the push button with the “switching” function, choose it from the parameter page and then a new object will appear under the device object list on the left side. This object’s name is “switching”. General configurations are made via this object. When the “switching” function is enabled, it is added to the object list of the device. After assigning the group address to this object, attention should be paid to the type of data it uses. It is a good technique to use default data types.

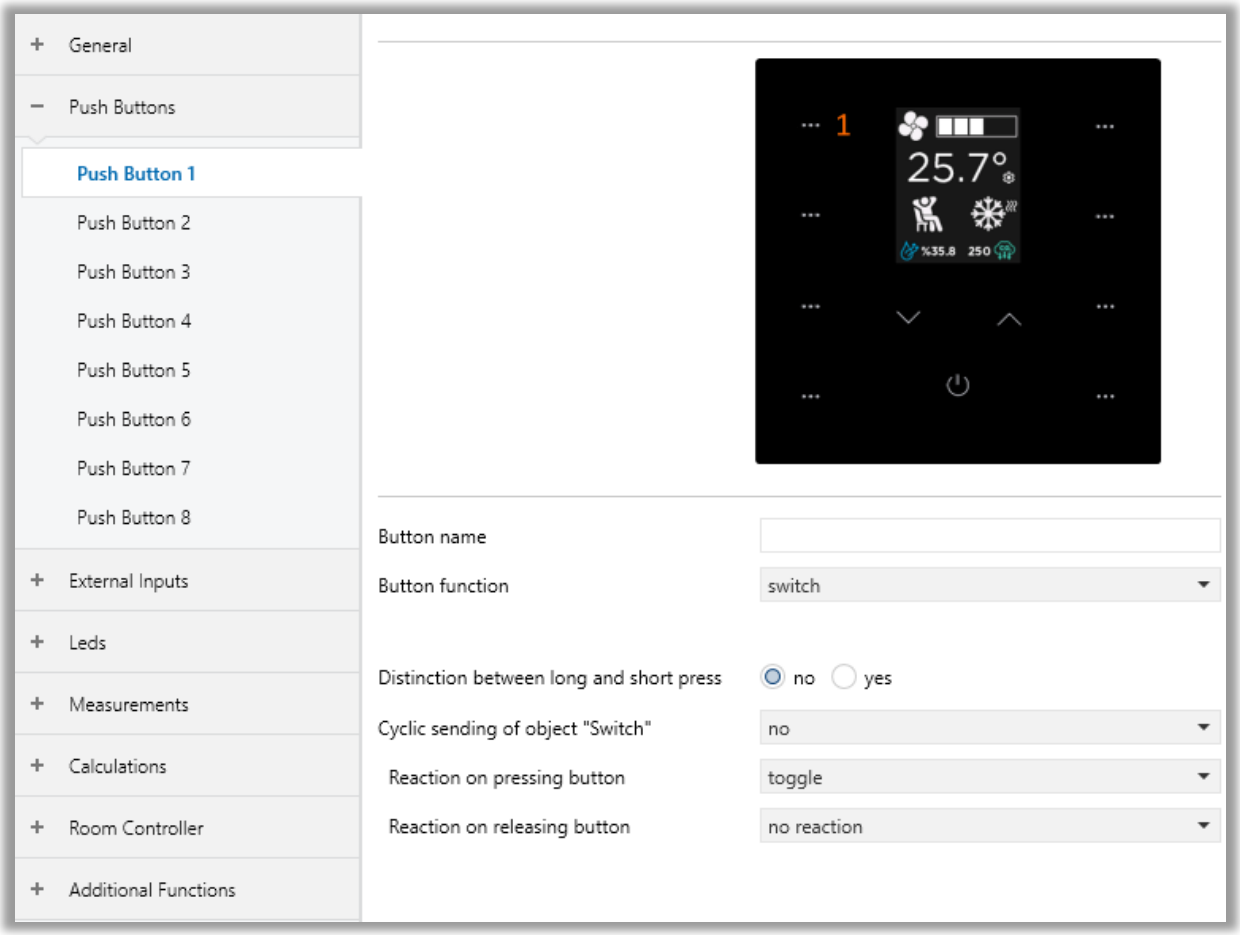

Fig. 10: Switching Function Configuration Page

4.2.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type a button name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function **Switch** Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value / forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Distinction between long and short press: No		
Cyclic sending of object "Switch"	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**No** If "Switch" = ON If "Switch" = OFF Always
-> Telegram repeated every[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01…**00:08:20**…18:12:15
Reaction on pressing button	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between pressing and releasing operations. It is used to determine the pressing operation sending the value of the Button X.	No reaction On Off **Toggle**
Reaction on releasing button	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between pressing and releasing operations. It is used to determine the releasing operation sending the value of the Button X.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle

Send button value after bus voltage recovery	This parameter is used to determine the sending value of the inputs when the bus voltage has been recovered.	**No** Yes
Distinction between long and short press: Yes		
Cyclic sending of object "Switch"	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**No** If "Switch" = ON If "Switch" = OFF Always
Reaction on short press	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle
Reaction on long press	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle
Long press after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500**… 01:05.535
Number of object for short/long press	This parameter is used to determine the object count to use for short and long operations. **1 object:** short and long operations will proceed with the same object. **2 objects:** short and long operations will proceed with 2 different objects.	**1 object** 2 objects

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Cyclic sending of object "Switch" is set to "If "Switch" = ON" or "If "Switch" = OFF" or "Always".

4.2.2. Switch / Dimming

This feature enables the increasing or decreasing of the lighting circuit's lighting level. There are 2 functionalities such as "only dimming" and "dimming and switching". Also, each functionality has 2 dimming modes such as "start/stop dimming" and "step dimming".

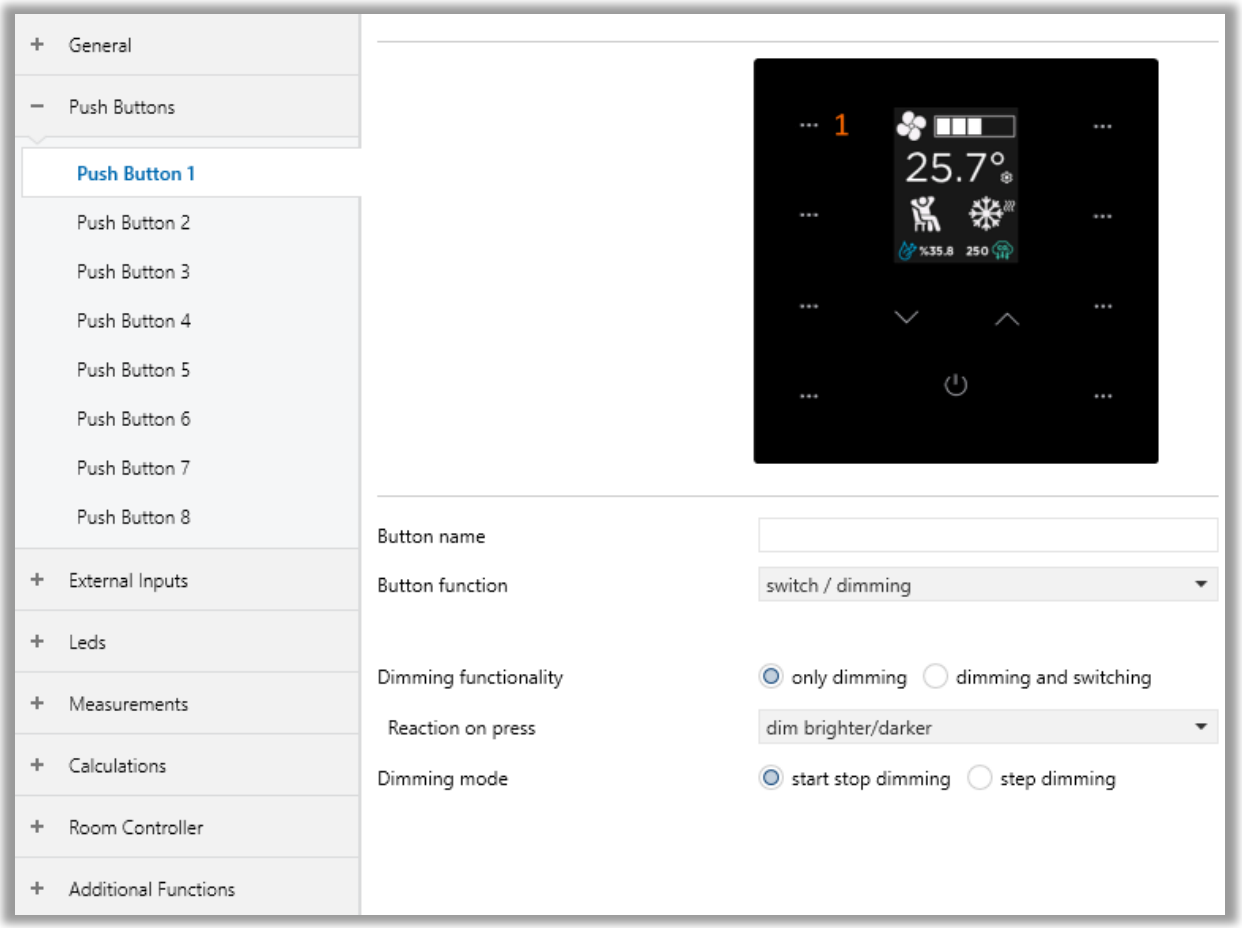

Fig. 11: Switch/Dimming Function Configuration Page

If the "Only dimming" function is enabled, dimming control is done via only a group object on press operation. If the "Dimming and switching" function is enabled, another group object is available for switching function on short press operation and another group object is available for dimming function on long press operation.
In start/stop dimming mode, if the button is pressed, the dimming value (4-bit) is sent via the "dimming" object. If the button is released, the "stop" telegram is sent to the bus line, and dimming control is over.
In step dimming mode, if the button is pressed, the dimming value (4-bit) is sent step by step via the "dimming" object. The step value is determined via the "Brightness change on every sent" parameter. Each step is sent cyclically according to "Sending cycle time: Telegram is repeated every" parameter.

If the "Reaction on press" parameter is selected as "Dimming absolute", "Page" and "Slider" percentage control types are enabled. "Page" control type is navigated to "Dimming control page", "Slider" control type is shown a slider effect on the button to control value. Short press in the "Slider mode", "Stop" telegram is sent to the bus line and dimming control is over.

4.2.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTIONS	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the input x operation mode. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function **Switch** Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Dimming functionality	This parameter is used to define if the lighting can only be dimmed "Only dimming" or if additional switching is also permitted "Dimming and switching". In this case, a long button press dims and a short button push switches.	**Only dimming** Dimming and switching
-> Reaction on press[1]	A distinction is not made between short and long operations here. It is used to determine the press operation sending the value of the Button X.	Dim brighter Dim darker **Dimming brighter/darker** Dim absolute
-> Reaction on short press[3]	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle
-> Reaction on long press[3]	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	Dim brighter Dim darker **Dimming brighter/darker** Dim absolute
-> Percentage control type[2]	If the reaction on press/reaction on long press parameter is selected as "Dim absolute", percentage dimming control is available. **Page:** Navigate to the dimming control page. **Slider:** Control dimming via the slider on the button.	**Page** Slider
-> Dimming direction after switch ON[4]	This parameter is used to determine the dimming direction when the switch object is "ON" on long operation.	**Brighter** Darker
-> Long press after[2]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a	00:00.200…**00:00.500**… 01:05.535

	long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	
Dimming mode	This parameter is used to determine the dimming mode. Normal “Start-stop-dimming” starts the dimming process with a telegram BRIGHTER or DARKER and ends the dimming process with a STOP telegram. Cyclic sending of the telegram is not necessary in this case. With “Step dimming”, the dimming telegram is sent cyclically during a long operation. The STOP telegram ends the dimming process at the end of the operation.	**Start stop dimming** Step dimming
-> Brightness change on every sent telegram[5]	This parameter is set to change the brightness (in per cent), which is cyclically sent with every dimming telegram.	100% 50% **25%** 12.5% 6.25% 3.125% 1.563%
-> Sending cycle time: Telegram is repeated every[5]	This parameter is used to determine the sending cycle time. The dimming telegram is sent cyclically during a long operation if “Dimming steps” are set. The cycle time for sending corresponds with the time interval between two telegrams during cyclical sending.	0.3s 0.4s **0.5s** 0.6s 0.8s 1s 1.2s 1.5s 2s 3s 4s 5s 6s 7s 8s 9s 10s

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Dimming functionality” is set to “Only dimming”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Reaction on press” is set to “Dimming absolute”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Dimming functionality” is set to “Dimming and switching”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Reaction on long press” is set to “dimming brighter/darker”.
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Dimming mode” is set to “Step dimming”.

4.2.3. Shutter/Blinds

A shutter/blinds circuit can be controlled up/down or on-off methods with a "slat angle/stop" object courtesy of this feature. Each function has 2 different "up / down" and "slat angle/stop" objects. At the control of the shutter/blinds circuit, a short press of the button sends a "step movement" telegram and a long press of the button sends a "nonstop movement" telegram to the bus line. A shutter/blinds circuit is controlled by "1 button toggle" or "2 buttons up/down" control modes.

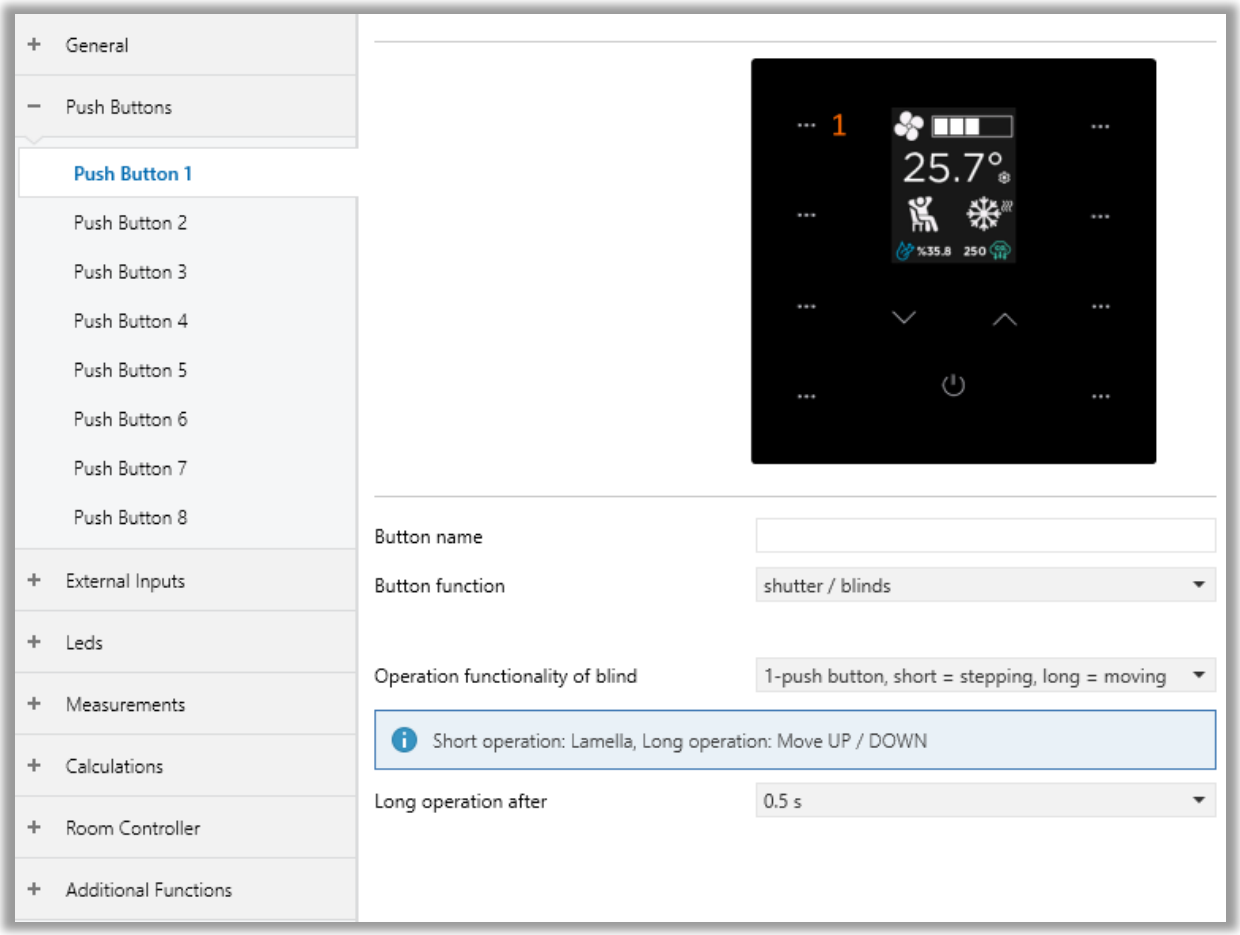

Fig. 12: Shutter/Blinds Function Configuration Page

Shutter/blinds circuit control with 1 button; Push up, pull down and stop controls can be done with 1 push button. At every time of short press, the push button will send the following sequential values in the form of; down movement, stop, up movement and stop. The movement aspect of the shutter or slat angle adjustment aspect always depends on the previous action. There is a push-button status object to prevent sending wrong commands to the bus line and the current values of the object can be updated by the devices at the same KNX bus line. This object must be connected to the actuator's status parameter via a related group address.

Shutter/blinds circuit control with 2 buttons; 2 buttons must be used for this option. If both buttons are configured, with long press action the shutter can be moved up or down and with short press action, the movement stops or slat angle step movement can be configured. The minimum time to detect the long press action is configured via a parameter. Every command controls the buttons defined as “Up” or “Down” via the “Direction” parameter. When short pressed to the button configured as “up”, it sends an “up” value to the bus line, and when short pressed to the button configured as “down”, it sends a “down” value to the bus line.

Shutter/blinds circuit control with 1 button and page/slider; Push up, pull down and stop controls can be done with 1 push button. At every time of short press, the push button will send the following sequential values in the form of; down movement, stop, up movement and stop. The movement aspect of the shutter or slat angle adjustment aspect always depends on the previous action. There is a push-button status object to prevent sending wrong commands to the bus line and the current values of the object can be updated by the devices at the same KNX bus line. This object must be connected to the actuator’s status parameter via a related group address.

If the “operation functionality of blind” parameter is selected as one that long operation action is “Percentage” or “Only percentage”, “Control Type” parameter is enabled. 4 different control types are available: Curtain, Blind, Jalousie, and Percentage bar. Each one has different control types. Curtain, Blind and Jalousie are navigated to the control page for percentage value. The “Percentage bar” control type is shown as a slider effect on the button to control the value. Short press in the “Slider mode”, “Stop movement” telegram is sent to the bus line and position control is over.

4.2.3.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the input x operation mode. If no function is selected, the input x will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming **Shutter/blinds** Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Operating functionality of blind	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	1-push button, short = stepping, long = moving[1], 1-push button, short = moving, long = stepping[2], 1-push button operation[3], 1-switch button operation[4], 2-push button, standard[5] 2-switch operation, moving[6], 2-push button operation, moving[7], 2-push button operation, stepping[8], 1-push button, short = stepping, long = percentage[9], 1-push button, short = moving, long = percentage[10], Only percentage[11]
1-push button, short = stepping, long = moving		
Long operation after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s

1-push button, short = moving, long = stepping		
Long operation after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s
"STOP/lamella adj," is repeated every	This parameter is used to determine the time between two telegrams. This parameter is visible in operations in which the object "STOP/lamella adjustment" is sent cyclically on the bus during a long operation.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s
2-push button operation, standard		
Reaction on short operation	This parameter is used to determine the reaction when an operation occurs. A distinction is not made between short and long operations here.	**Stop/lamella up** Stop/lamella down
Reaction on long operation	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Move up** Move down
Long operation after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s
2-switch operation, moving		
Reaction on press	It is used to determine the press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Move up** Move down
2-Push button operation, moving		
Reaction on press	It is used to determine the press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Move up** Move down
2-Push button operation, stepping		
Reaction on press	It is used to determine the press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Stop/lamella up** Stop/lamella down
1-push button, short = stepping, long = percentage		
Control Type	It is used to determine the page type to be opened.	**Curtain** Roller Jalousie Percentage Bar
Long operation after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s
1-push button, short = moving, long = percentage		
Control Type	It is used to determine the page type to be opened.	**Curtain** Roller Jalousie Percentage Bar

Long operation after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	0,3s, 0,4s, **0.5s**, 0.6s, 0.8s, 1.0s, 1.2s, 1.5s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s
Only percentage		
Control Type	It is used to determine the page type to be opened.	**Curtain** Roller Jalousie Percentage Bar

[1] Short operation: Lamella, Long operation: Move UP / DOWN
[2] Short operation: Move UP/DOWN, Long operation: Lamella
[3] On every operation in succession: UP – DOWN – STOP
[4] On operation: UP / DOWN, End of operation: STOP
[5] Short operation: STOP – Lamella UP / DOWN, Long operation: Move UP / DOWN
[6] On operation: Moving End of operation: STOP
[7] On operation: Moving
[8] On operation: Stepping
[9] Short operation: Lamella, Long operation: Navigate the page specified in the “Control Type” parameter.
[10] Short operation: Move UP/DOWN, Long operation: Navigate the page specified in “Control Type” parameter
[11] Long operation: Navigate the page specified in the “Control Type” parameter

4.2.4. Value/Forced Operation

In this section, it is explained how to control an automation unit via iX2 via a value/forced via buttons connected to digital inputs. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

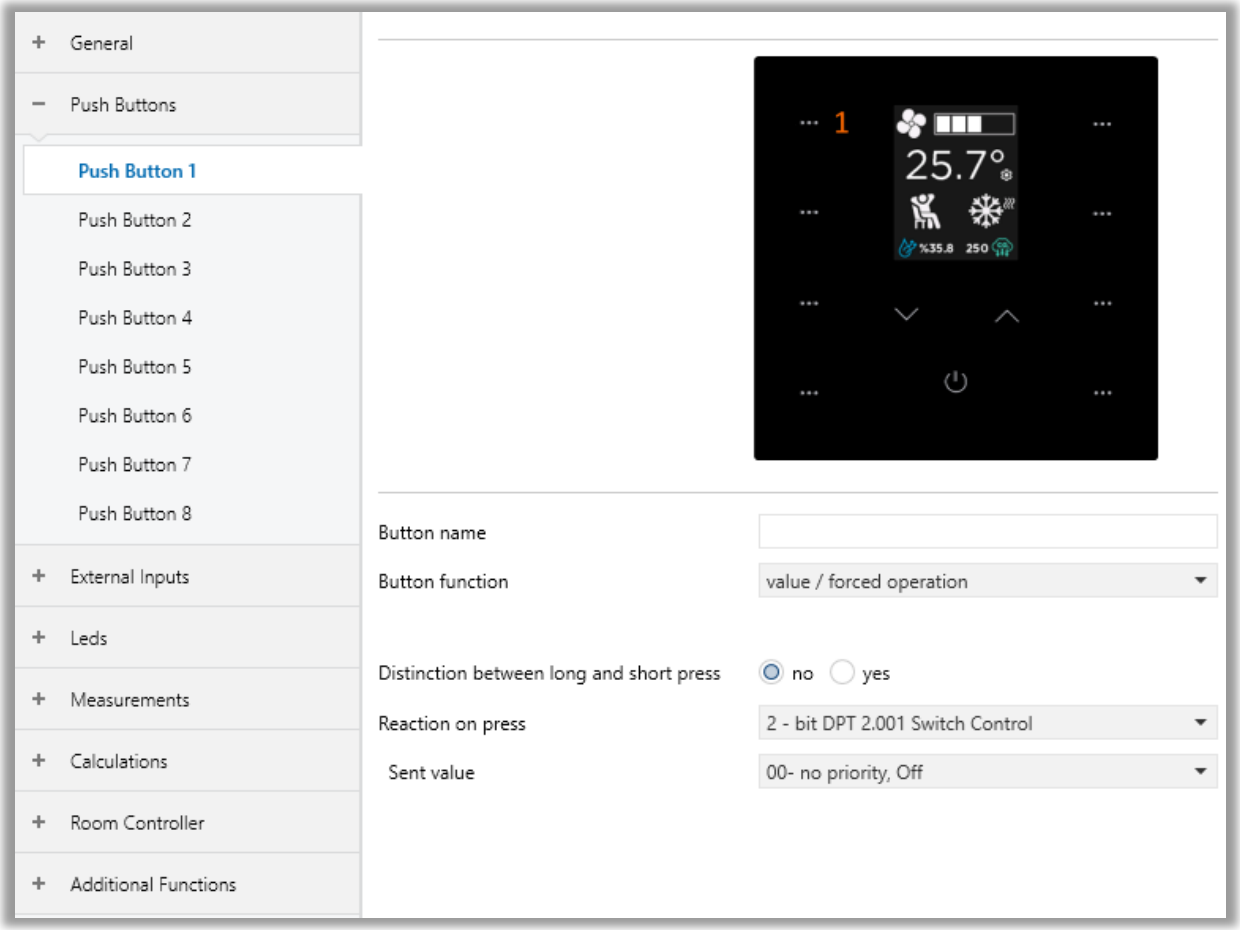

Fig. 13: Value/Forced Operation Function Configuration Page

4.2.4.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the Button X operation mode. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds **Value/forced operation** Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to set if the input differentiates between short and long operations. With the option "yes", after opening/closing of the contract, it must, first of all, be ascertained if a short or long operation has occurred here. Only thereafter will a possible reaction be triggered.	**No** Yes
-> Long press after[1]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200… **00:00.500** … 01:05.535
-> Reaction on long press[1]	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**2-bit DPT 2.001 Switch Control** 1 Byte DPT 5.001 Percent (0…100%) 1 Byte DPT 5.005 Decimal factor (0…255) 1 Byte DPT 17.001 Scene number 2 Byte DPT 7.600 Colour temperature (Kelvin) 2 Byte DPT 9.001 Temperature (°C)

		2 Byte DPT 9.004 Brightness (lux) 3-Byte DPT 232.600 RGB value 3x (0...255)
-> Sent Value[1]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a long operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Reaction on press	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**2–bit DPT 2.001 Switch Control** 1 Byte DPT 5.001 Percent (0…100%) 1Byte DPT 5.005 Decimal factor (0…255) 1Byte DPT 17.001 Scene number 2Byte DPT 7.600 Colour temperature (Kelvin) 2Byte DPT 9.001 Temperature (°C) 2Byte DPT 9.004 Brightness (lux) 3-Byte DPT 232.600 RGB value 3x (0…255)
Sent Value	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a short operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Distinction between long and short press” is set to “Yes”.

4.2.5. Scene Control

The scene function is used to control devices and make pre-registration of their status with the push button which sends a command via a related group address. This feature allows one to register a setting as a scene and after a while, when the same settings or conditions are requested, each device can be activated only with 1 command instead of configuring them separately.

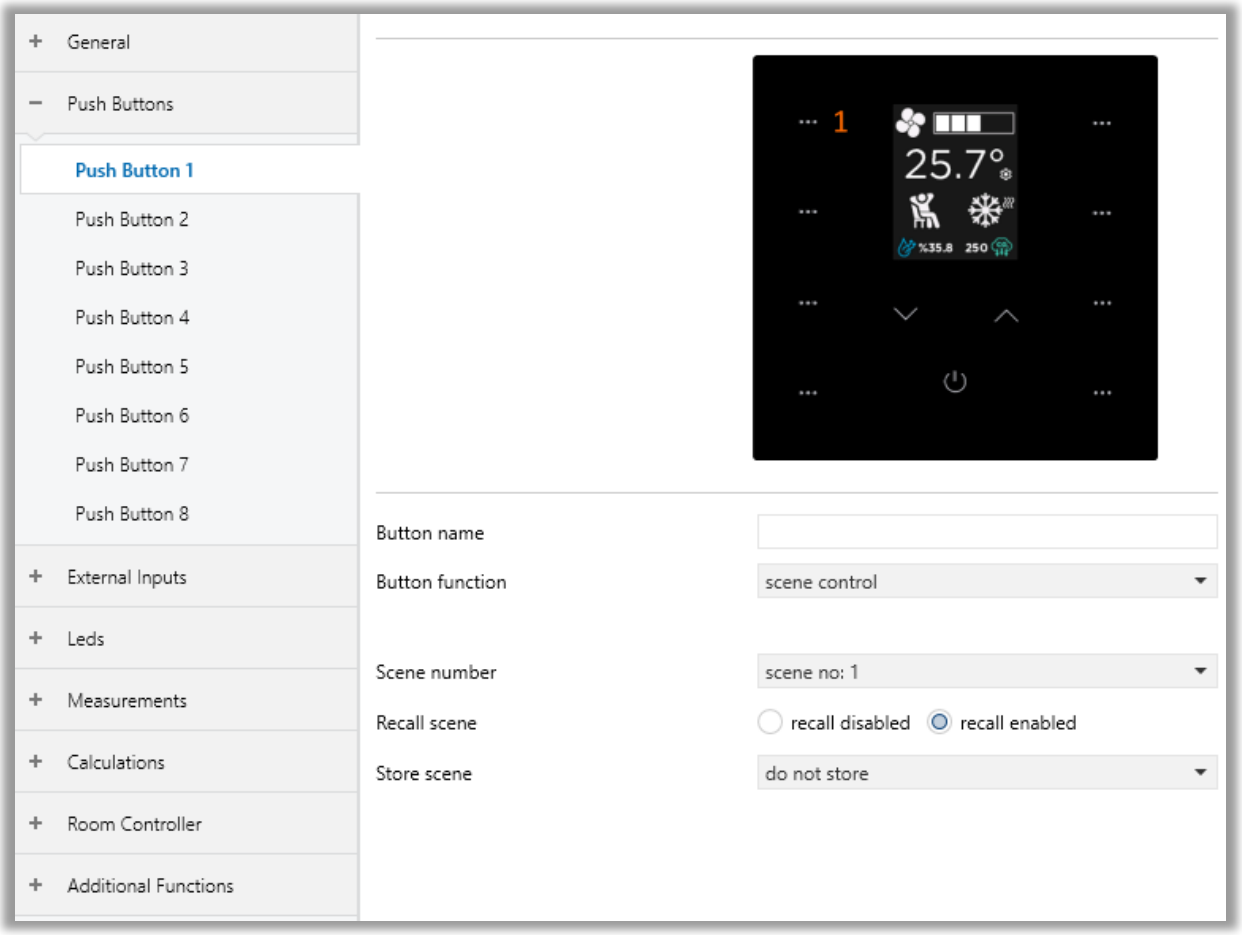

Fig. 14: Scene Control Function Configuration Page

This feature in the button sends telegrams that contain "scene run" or "scene register" functions via the "scene" object. Scene numbers between 1 and 64 can be selected via the related group address. The scene number configured in the button must match the scene number configured on the parameters in other devices. Scene number (1 – 64) is used to run the scene using the related object. The values sent via related object must be in the form "Scene Number + 128" for storing the scene feature.

If a scenario number is configured as 2 and it is wished to register this scenario, a value of 130 should be sent (128 + 2). If the scenario number is configured as 24, the value of 152 (128 + 24) should be sent for the scenario registering feature.

To run every scene, a time-delayed is defined or not in the parameters should be checked, whether to send with or without time delay. This feature allows the creation of dynamic scene arrays in which several outputs connect with time delay.

After programming with ETS, scene values that are used for parameterization will be written to the actuator. This means related scenes will be erased and defined by the customer. Hence, before any maintenance, all configurations should be gotten by the programmer and whether the customer wants to use the same conditions.

4.2.5.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button Name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button Function	This parameter is used to determine the Button X operation mode. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation **Scene control** Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Scene number	This parameter is used to give the scenario number to the generated scenario before.	**Scene no: 1** … 64
Recall scene	This parameter is used to determine the recall of the scene. If this parameter is selected as “recall enabled” the configured scene number will be called.	Recall disabled **Recall enabled**
Store scene	This parameter is used to determine whether to store or not store the related scene. **On long operation:** The scene will be stored after a long operation. **With “Store scene” obj. value = 1:** The scene will be stored on operation if the Store scene object value is 1. **On long operation (“Store scene” obj. value = 1):** The scene will be stored on long operation if the Store scene object is 1.	**Do not store** On long operation With “store scene” obj value = 1 On long operation (“store scene” obj value = 1)
-> Long press after[1]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200… **00:00.500** … 01:05.535

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Long press after” is set to “On long operation” or “On long operation (“store scene” obj value = 1)”.

4.2.6. Mode Selection

This section, it is explains how to control the operating modes of an HVAC unit via the buttons connected to the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

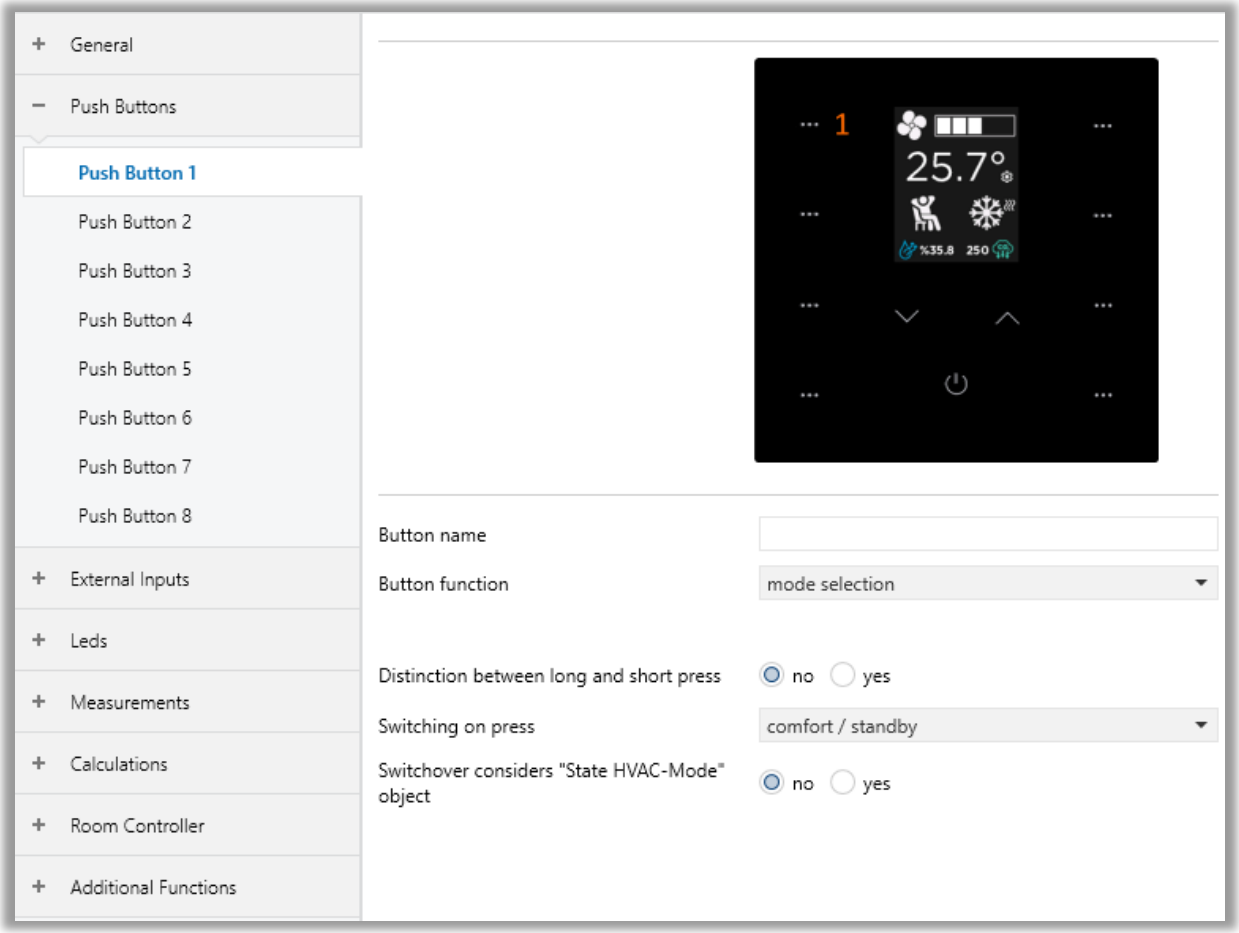

Fig. 15: Mode Selection Function Configuration Page

4.2.6.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button Name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button Function	This parameter is used to determine the Button X operation mode. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control **Mode selection** Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to set if the input differentiates between short and long operations. With the option "yes", after opening/closing of the contract, it must, first of all, be ascertained if a short or long operation has occurred here. Only thereafter will a possible reaction be triggered.	**No** Yes
-> Switching on press[1]	A distinction is not made between short and long operations here. It is used to determine the press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Comfort / standby** Comfort / economy Comfort / standby / economy Comfort / standby / economy / protection
-> Switching on short press[2]	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Comfort / standby** Comfort / economy Comfort / standby / economy Comfort / standby / economy / protection
-> Reaction on long press[2]	This parameter is visible if there is a distinction between short and long operations. It is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**Comfort** Standby Economy Protection

-> Long press after[2]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200… **00:00.500** … 01:05.535
Switchover considers "State HVAC-Mode" object	This parameter is used to enable the HVAC-Mode state object to change the current HVAC mode via KNX. If this parameter is selected as "Yes", the new value is sent according to feedback object's value. If feedback object doesn't update, the new value doesn't change.	**No** Yes

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Distinction between long and short press" is set to "No".
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Distinction between long and short press" is set to "Yes".

4.2.7. Command Sequence

In this section, it is explained how the command sequence function works. Up to 4 commands are attainable with either 1-bit, 1-byte (percentage) or 1-byte (0...255) objects. Each press event toggles through the used commands (Object A, B, C, D) via the assigned buttons. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

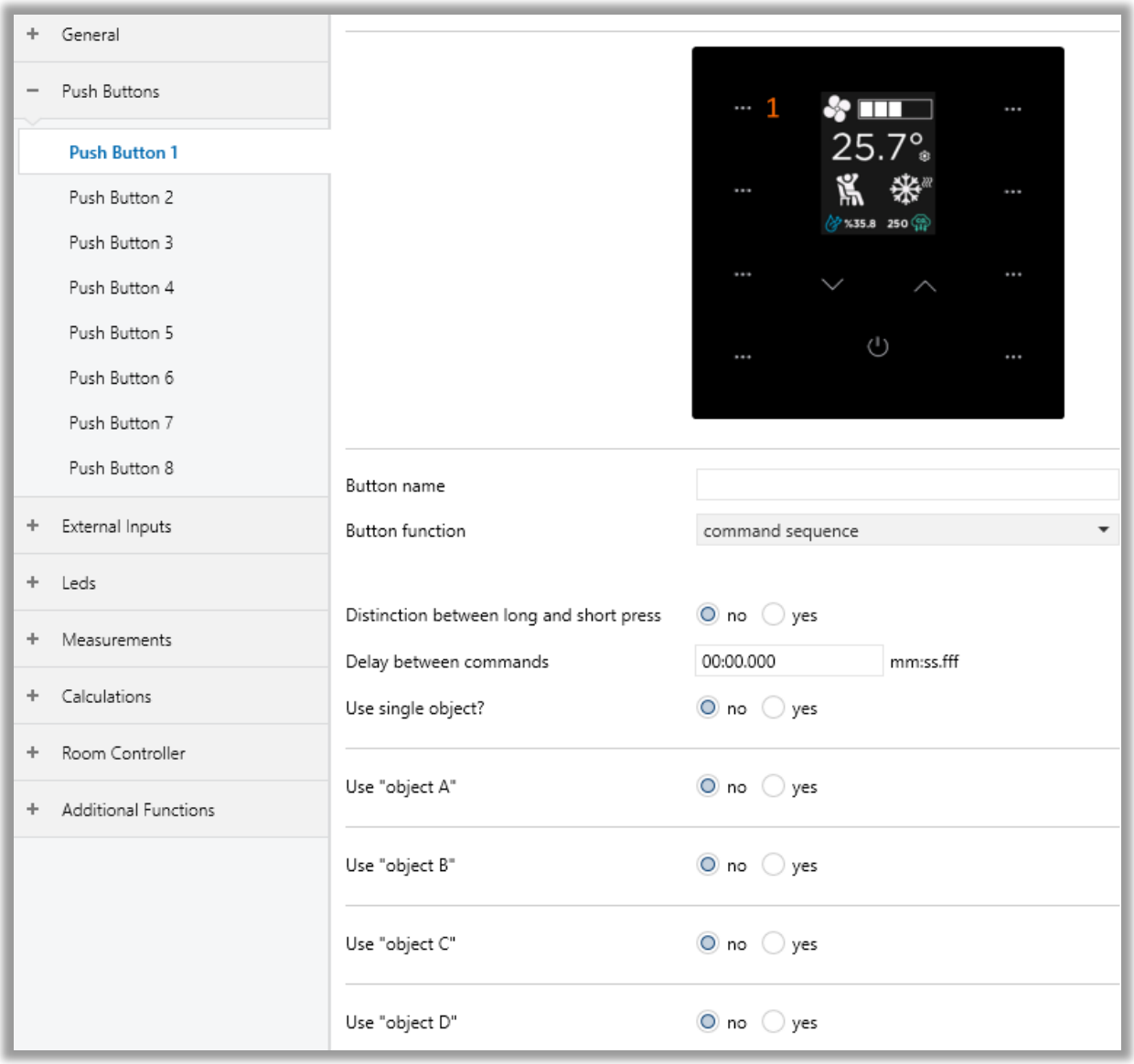

Fig. 16: Command Sequence Function Configuration Page

4.2.7.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the Button X operation mode. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection **Command sequence** Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to set if the input differentiates between short and long operations. With the option "yes", after opening/closing of the contract, it must, first of all, be ascertained if a short or long operation has occurred here. Only thereafter will a possible reaction be triggered.	**No** Yes
-> Long press after[1]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200… **00:00.500** … 01:05.535
Delay between commands	This parameter is used to determine the delay between sending the value of the sequence	**00:00.000**…00:20.000
Use single object?	This parameter decides whether each sequence is sent to a single object or multiple objects.	**No** Yes
-> Use "object X"[2]	This parameter is used to enable each command object when they are set to yes.	**No** Yes
-> Data type[2]	This parameter is used to determine the sending data type to the bus when an operation occurs.	1 bit 1 byte (0...255) 1 byte (0...100%) HVAC mode
-> Value 'X'[2]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a short operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.
-> Value 'X' for long press[3]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a long operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.

-> Value amount[4]	This parameter is used to determine the debounce time. Debouncing prevents unwanted multiple operations of the button, e.g., due to bouncing of the contact.	2 **3** 4
-> Data type[4]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a short operation occurs.	1 bit 1 byte (0...255) 1 byte (0...100%) HVAC mode
-> Value 'X'[4]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a short operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.
-> Value 'X' for long press[5]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a long operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Distinction between long and short press" is set to "Yes".
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Use single object?" is set to "No".
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Distinction between long and short press" is set to "Yes" and the parameter "Use single object?" is set to "No".
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Use single object?" is set to "Yes".
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameters "Distinction between long and short press" and "Use single object?" are set to "Yes".

4.2.8. Counter

In this section, it is explained how to count input pulses on the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

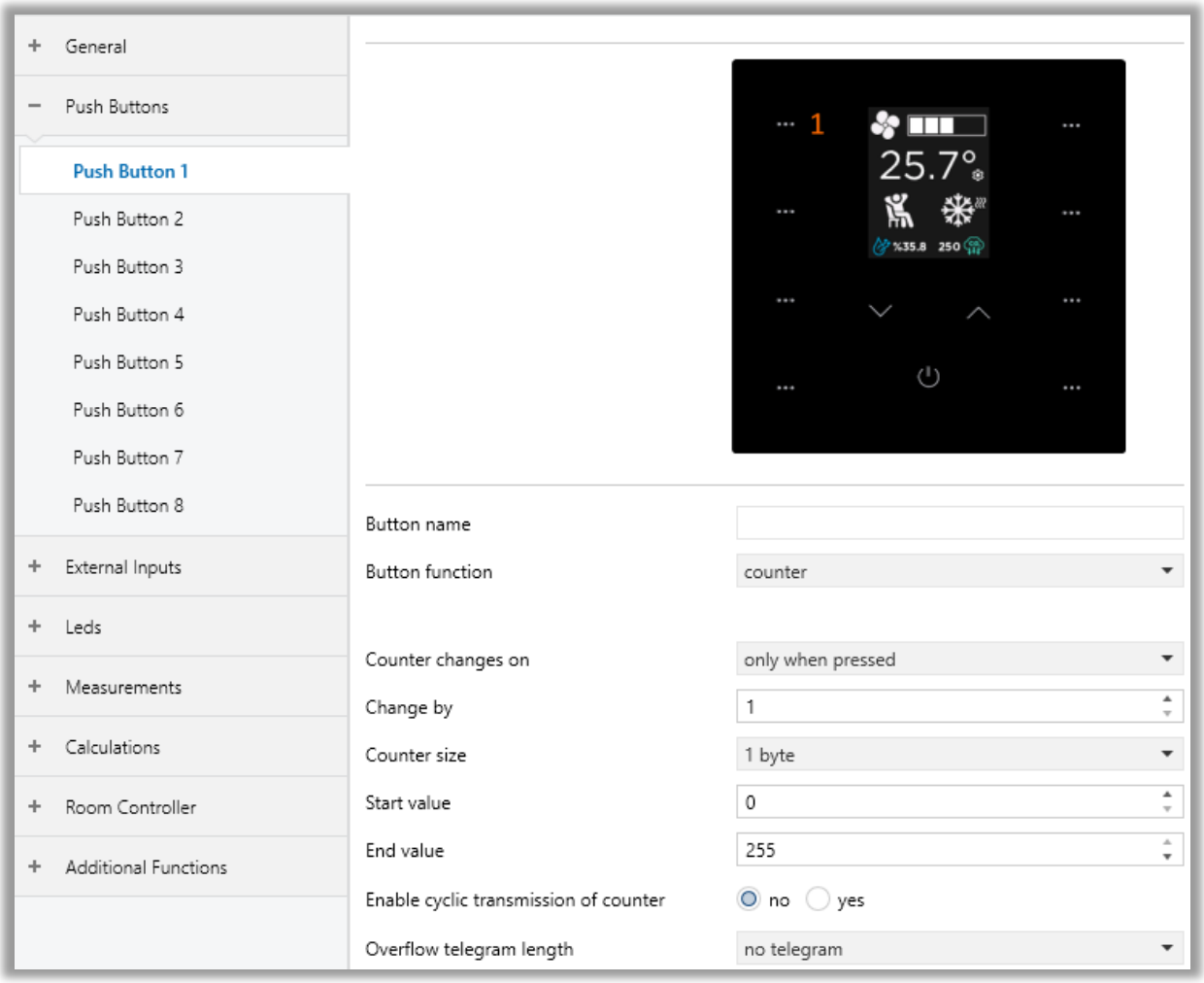

Fig. 17: Counter Function Configuration Page

4.2.8.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type a button name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence **Counter** RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Counter increase on	This parameter is used to set how the input pulse is to be generated.	**Only when pressed** Only when released Both when pressed and released
Change by	This parameter is used to assign the changing size when a press event occurs.	**1**..255
Counter size	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	**1 byte** 2 bytes 4 bytes
Start value	This parameter is used to set the initial value of the counter after a reset or failure.	Values depend on DPT selection.
End value	This parameter is used to set the end value of the counter.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Enable cyclic transmission of counter	This parameter is used to determine if the counter value is sent cyclically on the bus.	**No** Yes
-> Repeated transmit cycle period[1]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a short operation occurs.	00:00.200…**00:00.500** …01:05.535
-> Wait button trigger after reset[1]	This parameter is used to set the startup behaviour of the periodic sending of the counter value.	**No** Yes

	*Counter value starts from “Start value” parameter after reset.	
Overflow telegram length	This parameter is used to set the length of the overflow telegram, which will be sent to the bus when the counter value exceeds the end value set in the parameter list.	**No telegram** 1 bit 1 byte
-> Overflow telegram value[2]	This parameter is used to determine the sending value to the bus when a short operation occurs.	Values depend on DPT selection.

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Enable cyclic transmission of counter” is set to “Yes”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Overflow telegram length” is set to “1 bit” or “1 byte”.

4.2.9. RGB Colour Control

This section, it is explains how to control an RGB LED device through the buttons connected to the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

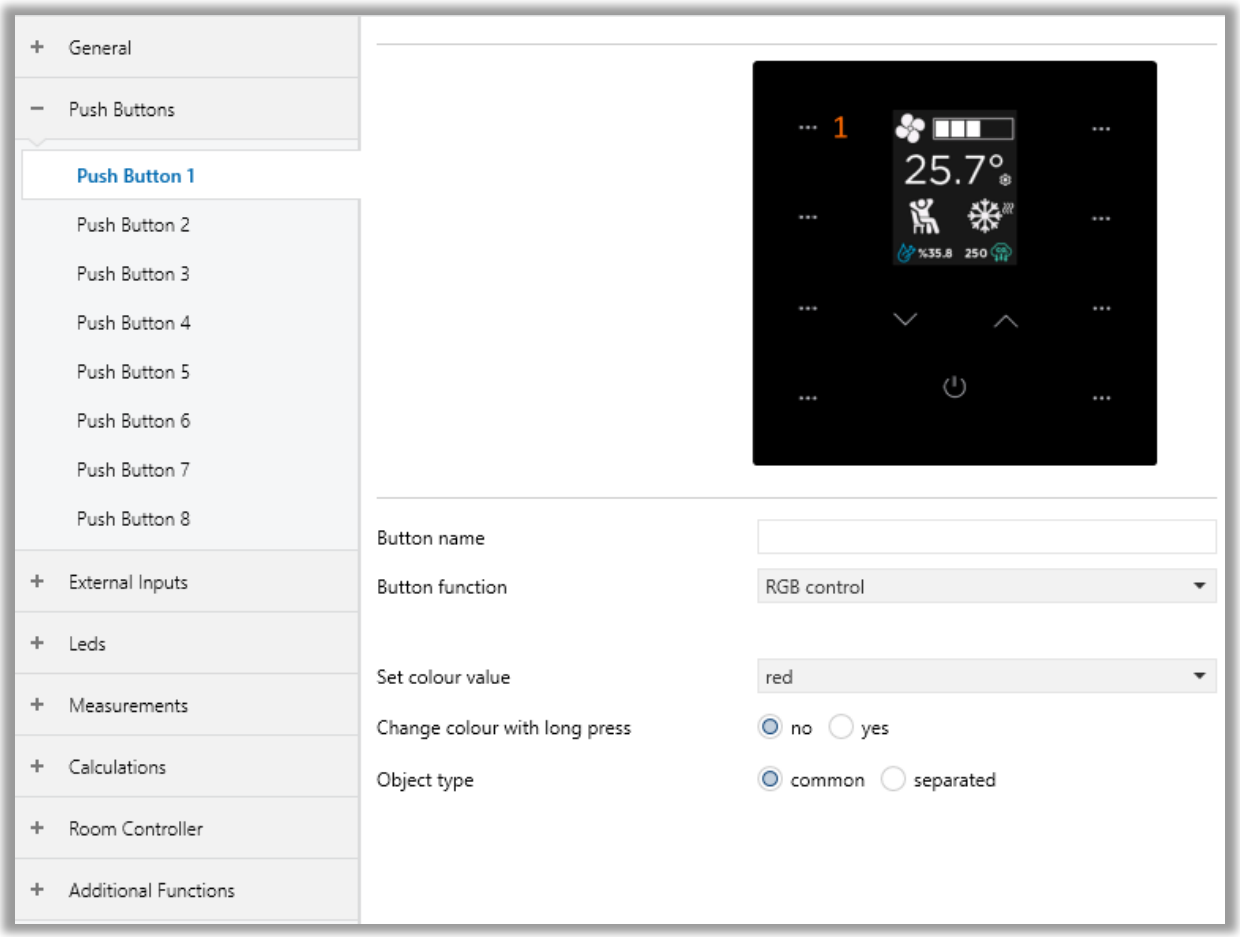

Fig. 18: RGB Colour Control Function Configuration Page

4.2.9.1. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type a button name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button Function	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter **RGB colour control** RGBW control Thermostat Extension
Set colour value	This parameter is used to set RGB colours according to the configured values.	**Red** Orange Yellow Green-yellow Green Green-cyan Cyan Blue-cyan Blue Blue-magenta Magenta Red-magenta White
Change colour with long press	This parameter is used to enable or disable the colour changing with long press operation.	**No** Yes
-> Long press after[1]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500** …01:05.535
Object type	This parameter is used to determine the RGB colour object value.	**common** separated

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Change colour with long press” is set to “Yes”.

4.2.10. RGBW Control

This section, it is explains how to control an RGBW device through the buttons connected to the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

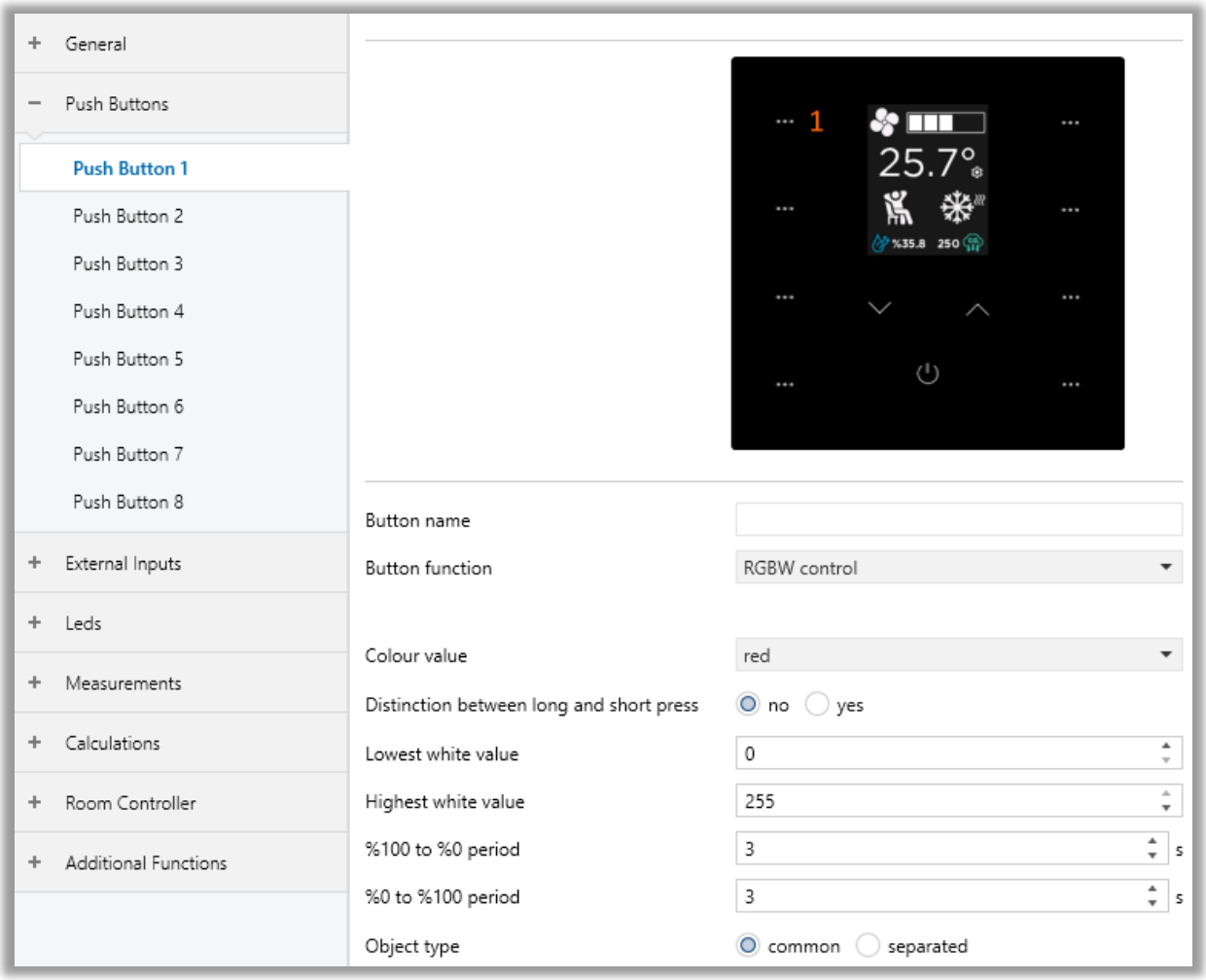

Fig. 19: RGBW Control Configuration Page

4.2.10.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type a button name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control **RGBW control** Thermostat Extension
Colour value	This parameter is used to set RGBW colours according to the configured values.	**Red** Orange Yellow Green-yellow Green Green-cyan Cyan Blue-cyan Blue Blue-magenta Magenta Red-magenta White
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to enable or disable the colour changing with long press operation.	**No** Yes
-> Long press after [1]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500**…01:05.535

Lowest white value	This parameter is set to the lowest white value.	**0**…254
Highest white value	This parameter is set to the highest white value.	1…**255**
%100 to %0 period	This parameter is used to set how long it takes to go from 100% to 0%.	1s…**3s**…10s
%0 to %100 period	This parameter is used to set how long it takes to go from 0% to 100%.	1s…**3s**…10s
Object type	This parameter is used to determine the RGBW colour object type.	**common** separated

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Distinction between long and short press” is set to “Yes”.

4.2.11. Thermostat Extension

This section, it is explains how to control a thermostat device through the buttons connected to the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

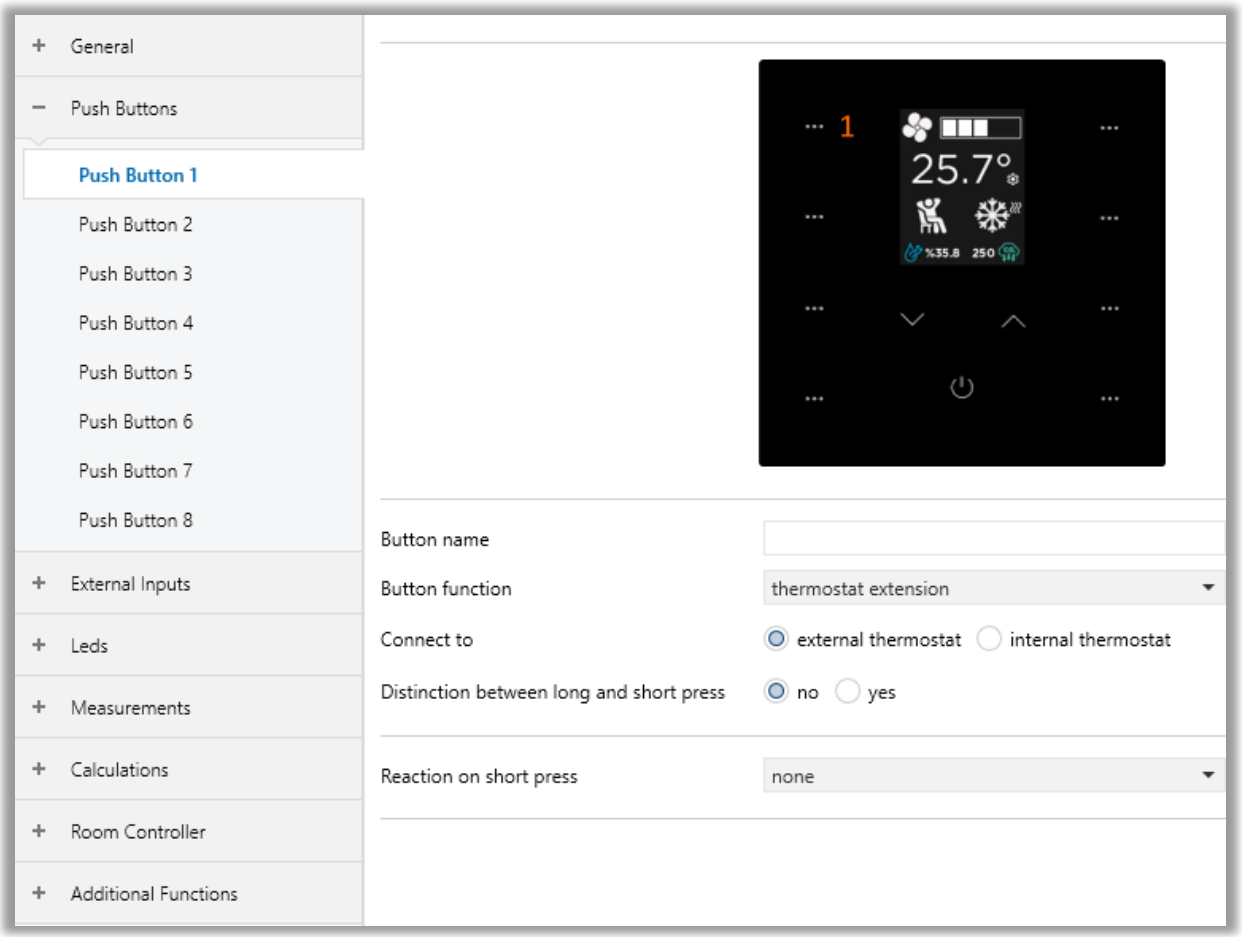

Fig. 20: Thermostat Extension Configuration Page

4.2.11.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Button name	This parameter is used to type a button name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Button function	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If no function is selected, Button X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	No function **Switch** Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control **Thermostat Extension**
Connect to	This parameter selects whether the thermostat to be connected to the device is external or internal.	**External thermostat** Internal thermostat 1 Internal thermostat 2 Internal thermostat 3 Internal thermostat 4
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to enable or disable the control changing with long press operation.	**No** Yes
-> **Reaction on long press**[1]	This parameter is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**None** Status Control Heating cooling control HVAC mode control Setpoint control Fan control
-> **Long press after**[1]	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500** …01:05.535
Reaction on short press	This parameter is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the Button X.	**None**

		Status Control Heating cooling control HVAC mode control Setpoint control Fan control
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Status Control		
Status operation	This parameter is used to determine which status value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** Disable or Enable value will be sent according to the parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Toggle:** On each short or long operation, toggled of the last status value will be sent.	**Fixed** Toggle
-> Status set value[2]	This parameter is used to determine the status value to be sent.	**Disable** Enable
-> Separate feedback object[3]	This parameter is used to activate the group object for status feedback.	**No** Yes
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Heating cooling control		
Working mode operation	This parameter is used to determine which status value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** Cooling or Heating value will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Toggle:** On each short or long operation, toggled of the last working mode value will be sent.	**Fixed** Toggle
-> Working mode set value[4]	This parameter is used to determine the working mode value to be sent.	**Cooling** Heating
-> Separate feedback object[5]	This parameter is used to activate the group object for working mode feedback.	**No** Yes
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: HVAC mode control		
Mode operation	This parameter is used to determine which HVAC mode value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** The HVAC mode value will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Toggle:** On each short or long operation, the next HVAC mode that was activated, will be sent.	**Fixed** Toggle
-> Mode set value[6]	This parameter is used to determine the HVAC mode value to be sent.	Auto **Comfort**

		Standby Economy Protection
-> Switch over modes[7]	This parameter is used to determine which HVAC modes will be sent sequentially.	**Comfort / standby** Comfort / economy Comfort / standby / economy Comfort / standby / economy/protection
-> Enable feedback object[7]	This parameter is used to activate the group object for HVAC mode feedback.	**No** Yes
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Setpoint control		
Setpoint operation	This parameter is used to determine the setpoint value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** The setpoint value will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Decrease:** On each long or short operation, the setpoint value will decrease step by step according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the step value. **Increase:** On each long or short operation, the setpoint value will increase step by step according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the step value.	**Fixed** Decrease Increase
-> Setpoint type[8]	This parameter is used to determine the setpoint data type.	**Individual** Dependent
-> Setpoint set value[8]	This parameter is used to determine the setpoint value to be sent.	**25.0°C** (10.0 … 40.0) **0.0°C** (-10.0 … 10.0)
-> Setpoint step[9]	This parameter is used to determine the step value for increasing or decreasing the setpoint value.	0.1K, 0.5K, 1K, 2K
-> Separate feedback object[9]	This parameter is used to activate the group object for setpoint value feedback.	**No** Yes
Reaction on short press / Reaction on long press: Fan control		
Fan control type	This parameter is used to determine which parameter of fan will be controlled.	**Fan level** Fan mode

-> Fan level operation[10]	This parameter is used to determine the fan level value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** The fan level will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Decrease:** On each long or short operation, the fan level value will decrease step by step up to the minimum level. **Increase:** On each long or short operation, the fan level value will increase step by step up to the maximum level. **Sequential:** On each long or short operation, the fan level value increases step by step up to the maximum level. After reaching the maximum level, it goes back to the minimum level again.	**Fixed** Decrease Increase Sequential
-> Fan level set value[11]	This parameter is used to determine the fan level value to be sent.	**0**…5
-> Fan max level[12]	This parameter is used to determine the maximum fan level of the external thermostat.	**0**…5
-> Fan mode control[13]	This parameter is used to determine which fan mode value will be sent for each long or short press operation. **Fixed:** The Fan mode value will be sent according to a parameter that will appear so the user can select the value. **Toggle:** On each short or long operation, toggled of the last fan mode value will be sent.	**Fixed** Toggle
-> Fan mode set value[14]	This parameter is used to determine the fan mode value to be sent.	**Auto** Manual
-> Separate feedback object[12,15]	This parameter is used to activate the group object for fan level[12] and fan mode[15] value feedback.	**No** Yes

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Distinction between long and short press” is set to “Yes”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Status operation” is set to “Fixed”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Status operation” is set to “Toggle” and connected to “External Thermostat”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Working mode operation” is set to “Fixed”.
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Working mode operation” is set to “Toggle” and connected to “External Thermostat”.
[6] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Mode operation” is set to “Fixed”.
[7] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Mode operation” is set to “Toggle” and connected to “External Thermostat”.
[8] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Setpoint operation” is set to “Fixed”.
[9] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Setpoint operation” is set to “Decrease” or “Increase”.
[10] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan control type” is set to “Fan level”.
[11] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan level operation” is set to “Fixed”.
[12] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan level operation” is set to “Decrease” or “Increase” or “Sequential” and connected to “External Thermostat”.
[13] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan control type” is set to “Fan mode”.
[14] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan mode control” is set to “Fixed”.
[15] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan mode control” is set to “Toggle” and connected to “External Thermostat”.

4.3. External Inputs

This section, it is explains how to control the external inputs connected to the iX2. Digital or analog inputs can be connected to external inputs. If the external input's type is selected as analog, it is considered a sensor. Therefore, the end-users can configure the parameters below the measurement channel. Temperature and brightness sensors can be connected to external inputs. Temperature and brightness measurements are made with these inputs.

If the external input type is selected as digital, the inputs are used as generic input with button functions such as switch, dimming, value forced etc. Additionally, window contact, presence input and card holder input can be used for energy-saving functions below the room controller channel.

External 1/2 inputs can be selected as digital or analog.

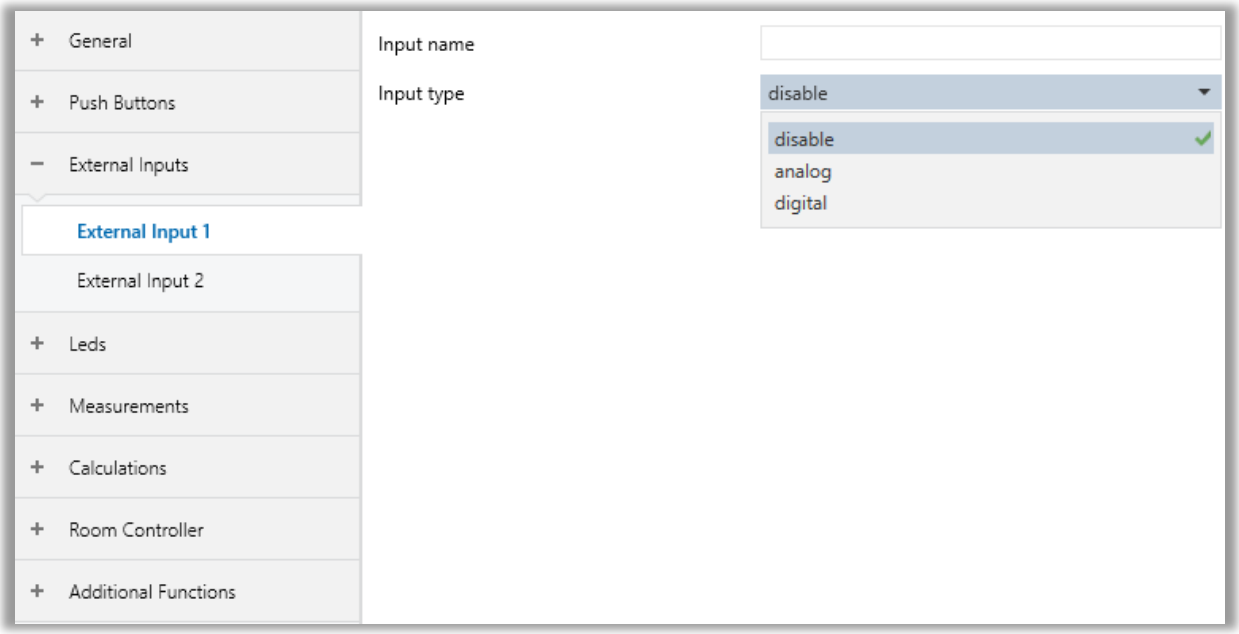

Fig. 21: External Inputs Page

4.3.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Input name	This parameter is used to type an Input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If disable is selected, the External Input X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Disable** Analog Digital
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the analog external input x functionality. In this section temperature functionality is described. **Temperature:** The input connected to the analog input is an NTC temperature sensor. **Brightness:** The input connected to the analog input is a light-dependent resistor (LDR) sensor.	Temperature Brightness

4.3.2. Analog Input – Temperature

This section describes how to configure a parameter for an NTC sensor that can be connected to the analog input of the iX2. After obtaining the necessary information about the NTC sensor to be connected from the relevant document, you should configure it.

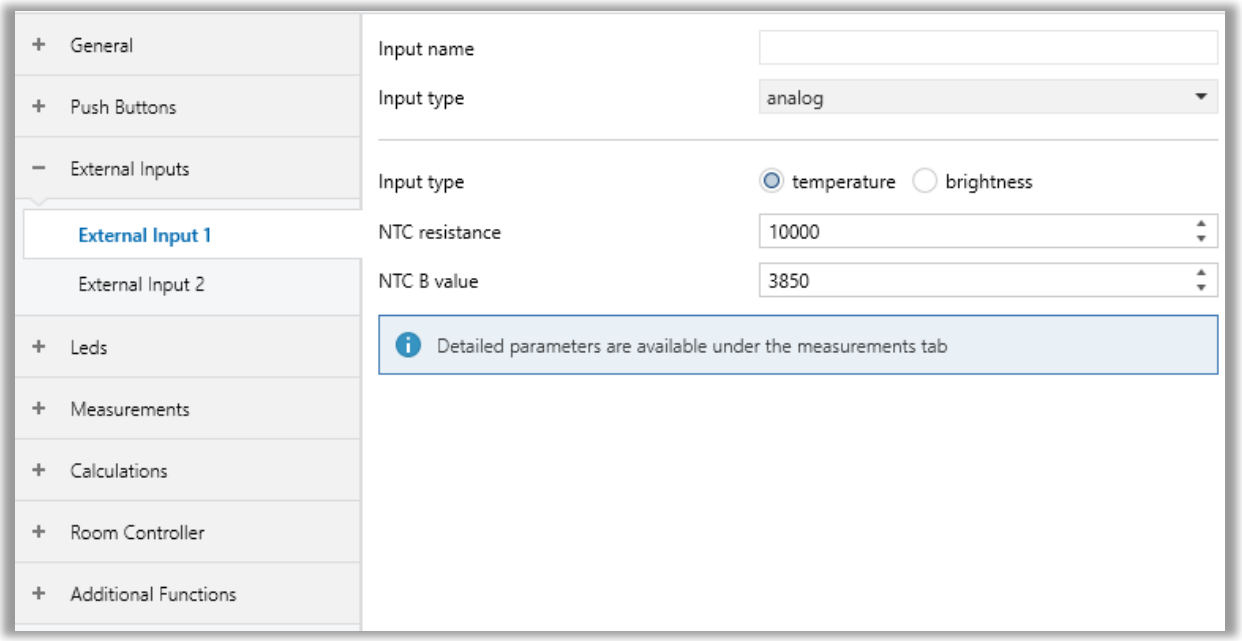

Fig. 22: Analog Input – Temperature Page

4.3.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Input name	This parameter is used to type an Input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the type of external input function. If disable is selected, the External Input X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Disable** Analog Digital
NTC resistance	This parameter is used to determine the resistance value of the NTC sensor to be used to measure the ambient temperature.	1…**10000**…65535
NTC B value	This parameter is used to determine the beta value of the NTC sensor to be used to measure the ambient temperature.	1…**3850**…65535

4.3.3. Analog Input – Brightness

This section describes how to configure a parameter for an LDR resistance that can be connected to the analog input of the iX2. After obtaining the necessary information about the LDR resistance to be connected from the relevant document, you should configure it.

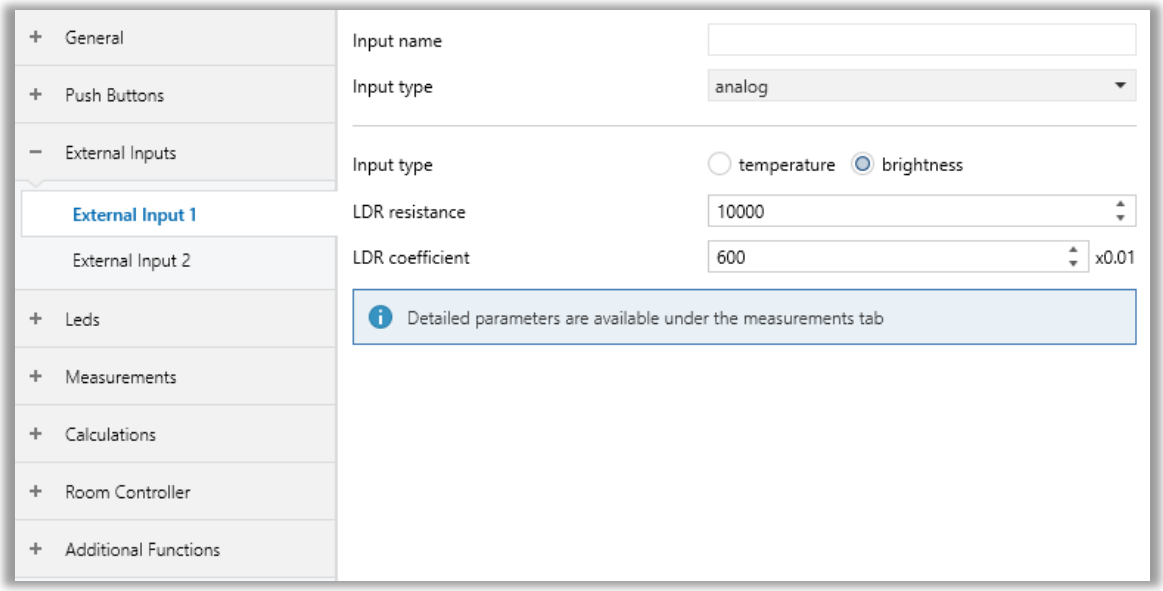

Fig. 23: Analog Input – Brightness Page

4.3.3.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Input name	This parameter is used to type an Input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the button function. If disable is selected, the External Input X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Disable** Analog Digital
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the analog external input x functionality. In this section temperature functionality is described. **Temperature:** The input connected to the analog input is an NTC temperature sensor. **Brightness:** The input connected to the analog input is a light-dependent resistor (LDR) sensor.	**Temperature** Brightness
LDR resistance	This parameter is used to determine the resistance value of the LDR to be used to measure the ambient brightness.	1…**10000**…65535
LDR coefficient (x 0.01)	This parameter is used to determine the coefficient value of the LDR to be used to measure the ambient brightness.	1…**600**…65535

4.3.4. Digital Input - Generic Input

This section describes how to configure a parameter for an external digital input that can be connected to the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

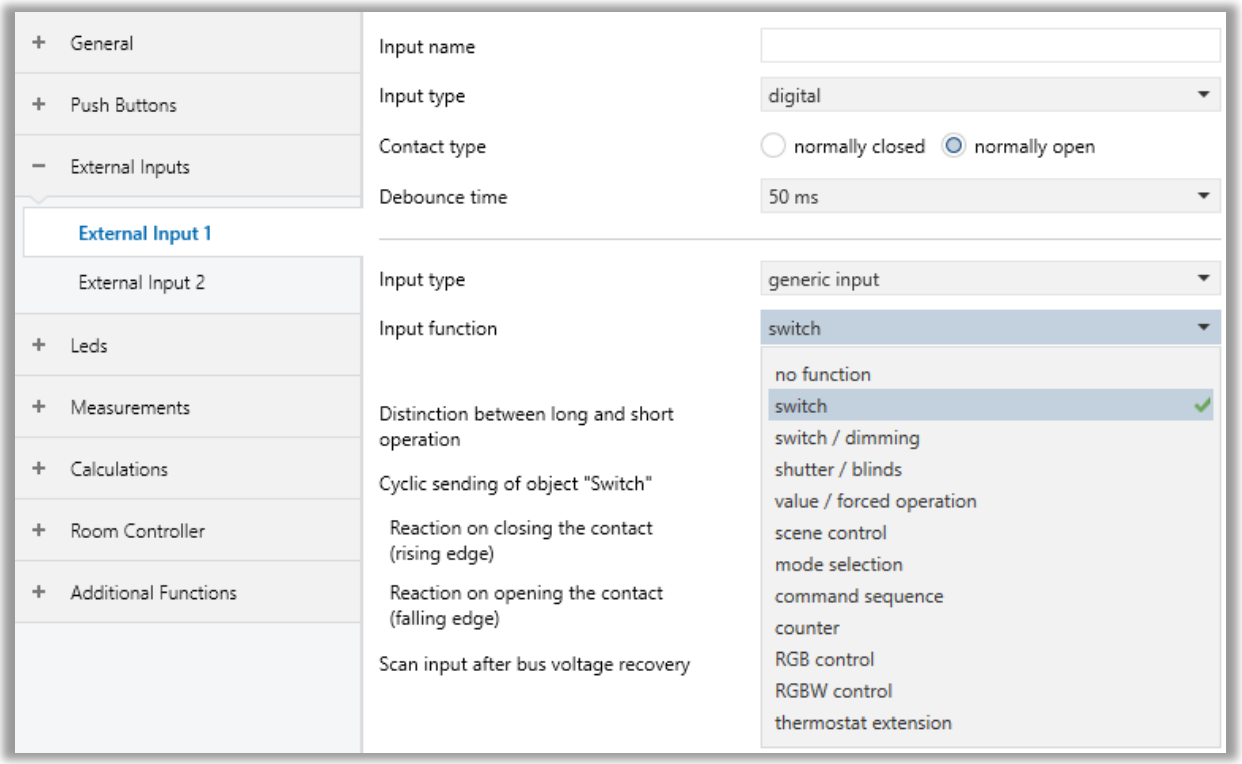

Fig. 24: Digital Input – Generic Input Page

4.3.4.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Input name	This parameter is used to type an Input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the type of external input function. If disable is selected, the External Input X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Disable** Analog Digital
Contact type	This parameter is used to specify the contact type that is connected to the iX2.	**Normally closed** Normally open
Debounce time	This parameter is used to determine the debounce time. Debouncing prevents unwanted multiple operations of the input, e.g., due to bouncing of the contact.	10ms 20ms 30ms 40ms **50ms** 70ms 100ms 150ms
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the input type. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Generic input** Window contact Presence input Card holder
Input function	This parameter is used to determine the input function. If no function is selected, the input x will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**No function** Switch Switch/dimming Shutter/blinds Value/forced operation Scene control Mode selection Command sequence Counter RGB colour control RGBW control Thermostat Extension

4.3.5. Digital Input - Window Contact / Presence Input / Card Holder

This section describes how to configure a parameter for an external digital input such as window contact, presence input and card holder that can be connected to the iX2. Detailed information on the relevant parameter configurations is described in the table below.

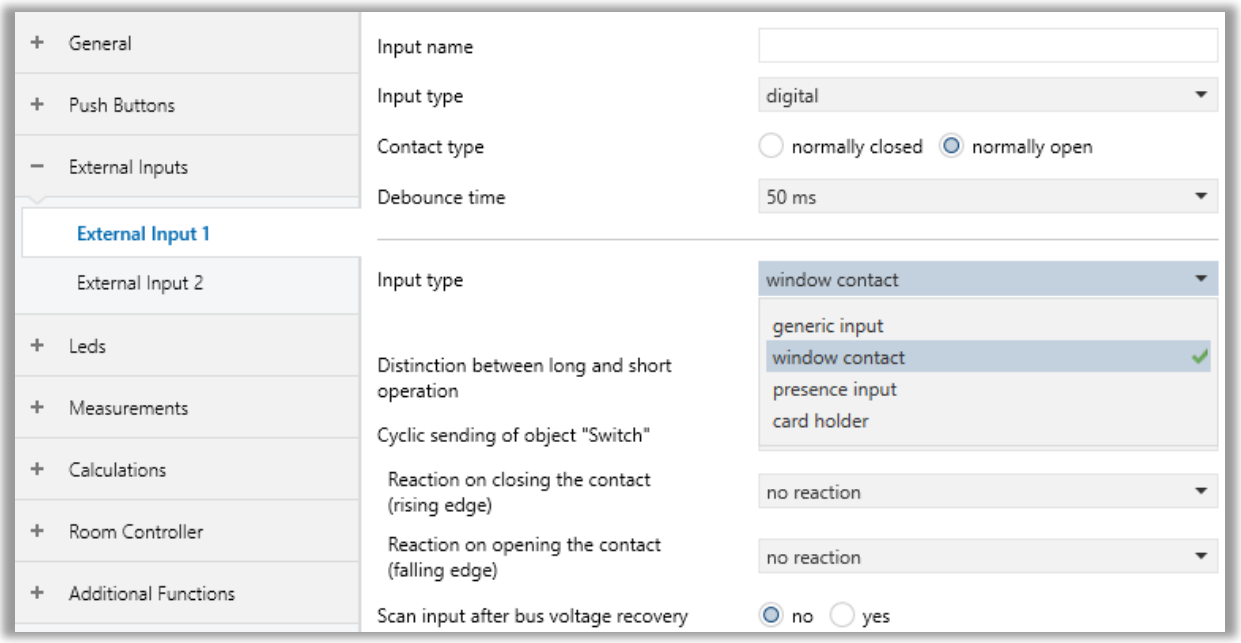

Fig. 25: Digital Input – Window Contact/Presence Input/Card Holder Configuration Page

4.3.5.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Input name	This parameter is used to type an input name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the type of external input function. If disable is selected, the External Input X will not be used. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Disable** Analog Digital
Contact type	This parameter is used to specify the contact type that is connected to the iX2.	**Normally closed** Normally open
Debounce time	This parameter is used to determine the debounce time. Debouncing prevents unwanted multiple operations of the input, e.g., due to bouncing of the contact.	10 ms 20 ms 30 ms 40 ms **50 ms** 70 ms 100 ms 150 ms
Input type	This parameter is used to determine the input type. For other choices, all functionalities are configured separately.	**Generic input** Window contact Presence input Card holder
Distinction between long and short press	This parameter is used to set if the input differentiates between short and long operations. With the option “yes”, after opening/closing of the contact, it must, first of all, be ascertained if a short or long operation has occurred here. Only thereafter will a possible reaction be triggered.	**No** Yes
Distinction between long and short press: No		
Cyclic sending of object “Switch”	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**No** If “Switch” = ON If “Switch” = OFF Always
-> Telegram repeated every[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01…**00:08:20**…18:12:15
Reaction on closing the contact (rising edge)	This parameter is visible if there is no distinction between short and long operations. For each edge, you can set if the object value is to be switched ON, OFF or TOGGLE, or if no reaction should occur.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle

	If cyclical sending has been parameterized, it is possible by setting the parameter value “terminate cyclic sending” with an operation of the input, to stop cyclic sending without a new object value being sent.	
Reaction on opening the contact (falling edge)	This parameter is visible if there is no distinction between short and long operations. For each edge, you can set if the object value is to be switched ON, OFF or TOGGLE, or if no reaction should occur. If cyclical sending has been parameterized, it is possible by setting the parameter value “terminate cyclic sending” with an operation of the input, to stop cyclic sending without a new object value being sent.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle
Send button value after bus voltage recovery	This parameter is used to determine the sending value of the inputs when the bus voltage has been recovered.	**No** Yes
Distinction between long and short press: Yes		
Reaction on short press	This parameter is used to determine the short press operation sending the value of the input x.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle
Reaction on long press	This parameter is used to determine the long press operation sending the value of the input x.	**No reaction** On Off Toggle
Long press after	This parameter is used to determine long operation detection after the button press operation. For making a long operation, the button should be pressed at least the configured value.	00:00.200…**00:00.500**… 01:05.535
Number of object for short/long press	This parameter is used to determine the object count to use for short and long operations. **1 object:** short and long operations will proceed with the same object. **2 objects:** short and long operations will proceed with 2 different objects.	**1 object** 2 objects

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Cyclic sending of object “Switch”” is set to “If “Switch” = ON” or “If “Switch” = OFF” or “Always”.

4.4. LEDs

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the LEDs of the iX2. Each push-button channel has a programmable LED. This LED is used to indicate feedback status, pressing or releasing the button, etc.

4.4.1. General

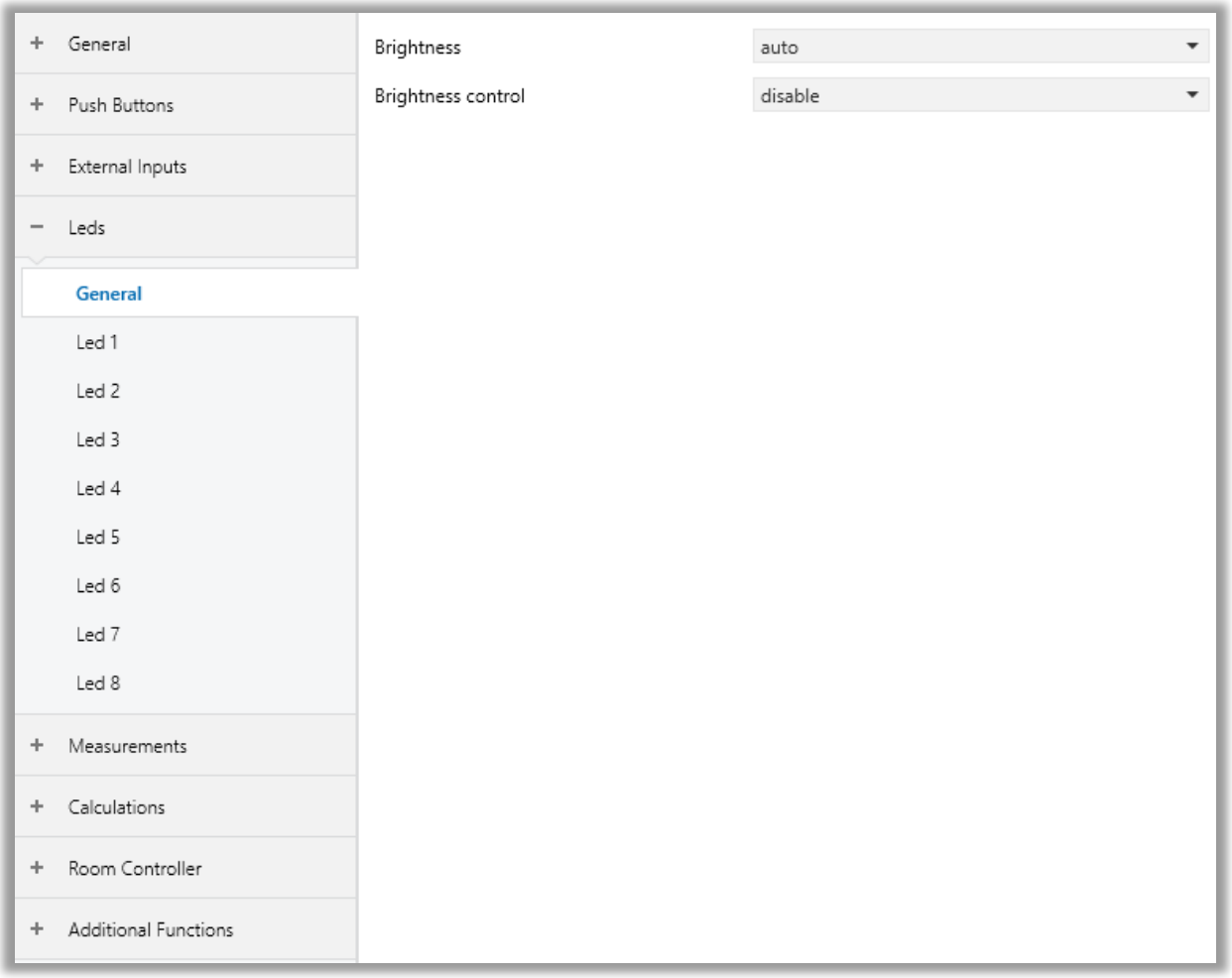

Fig. 26: LEDs General Page

4.4.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Brightness	This parameter is used to set the brightness levels of the LEDs.	**Auto,** 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%
Brightness control	This parameter determines the type of screensaver that will be activated when the screen is not touched for a specified time.	**Disable** Turn off leds Switch down brightness Switch down brightness and turn off leds
Turn off leds after	The LED turns off after the time specified in this parameter.	**10**…255 s
Switch down brightness to	The brightness of the screen is dimmed to the minimum brightness value after the time specified in this parameter.	**10%**, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%
Switch down brightness after	The brightness of the screen is dimmed to the minimum brightness value after the time specified in this parameter.	**10**…255 s

4.4.2. LED X

This section describes how to configure the parameters for each LED of the iX2. The LEDs can be configured in 4 different types such as “Always off”, “Always on”, “On press/on release” and “Status object”.

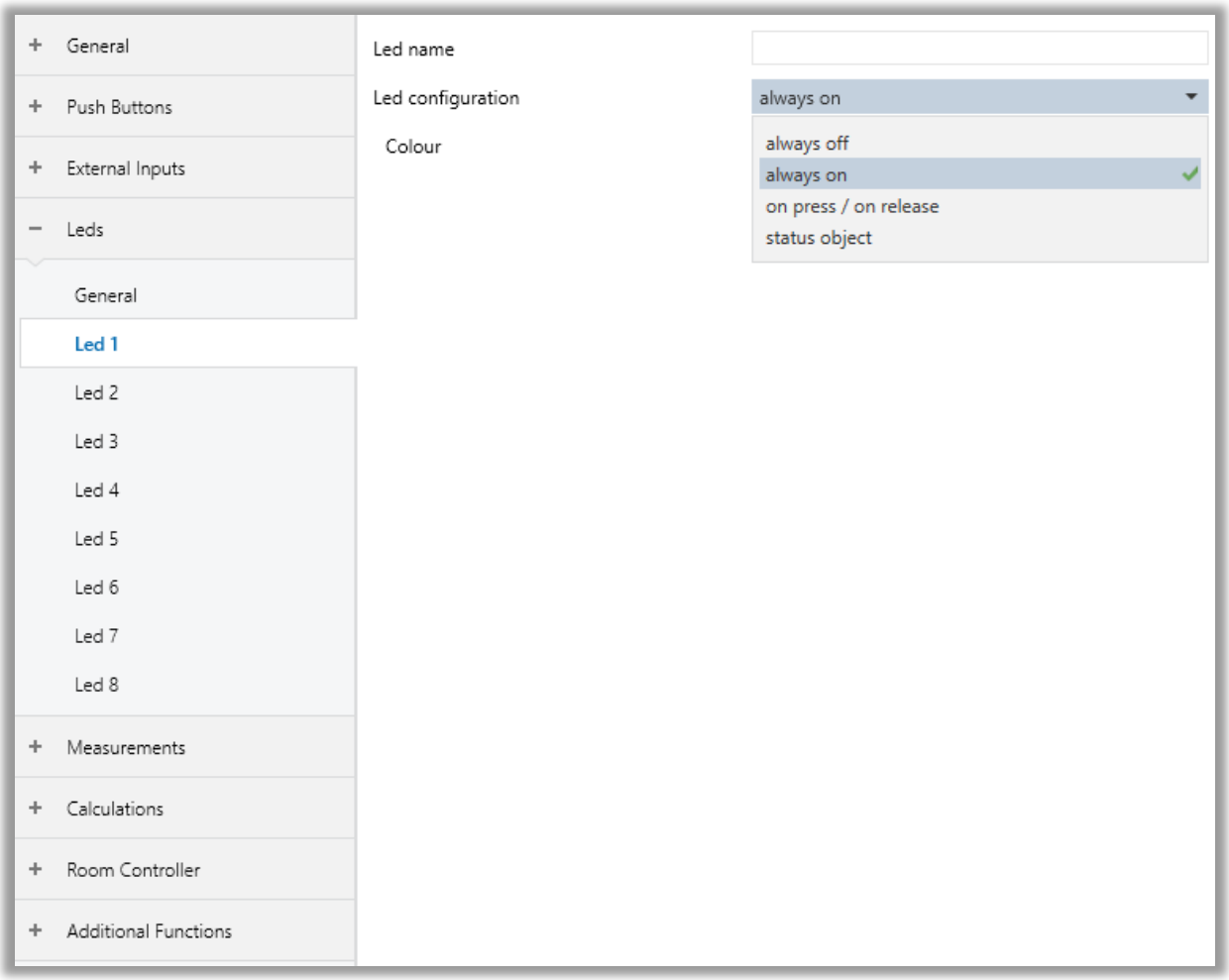

Fig. 27: Led X Page

4.4.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Led name	This parameter is used to type an LED name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Led Configuration	This parameter allows for controlling the LED status of the button. **Always off:** The button LED is always off whether the button is pressed or not. **Always on:** The button LED is always on, whether the button is pressed. **On press / On release:** When the push button is pressed or released, the push-button LED is on or off. **Status object:** LED control is done via the status object.	Always off **Always on** On press / on release Status object
Led configuration: Always on		
Color	LED colour is selected by this parameter when the status is "Always on".	Red / Green / Yellow / Blue / Magenta / Cyan / White
Led configuration: On press / on release		
Source	This parameter determines the button number that is connected to the LED.	Button 1-8,
Release delay	This parameter determines a release delay for controlling the button LED when the push button is released.	0…**1**…255
Color for pressing	This parameter allows controlling the button LED when the push button is pressed.	None, Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Magenta, Cyan, White
Color for releasing	This parameter allows controlling button LED when the push button is released.	None, Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Magenta, Cyan, White
Led configuration: Status object		
Color for "1"	LED colour is selected by this parameter when the status is "1".	None, Red, **Green**, Yellow, Blue, Magenta, Cyan, White
Color for "0"	LED colour is selected by this parameter when the status is "0".	None, **Red**, Green, Yellow, Blue, Magenta, Cyan, White
Blink Time	The blinking time is selected by this parameter.	0.25s, **0.50s**, 0.75s 1.00s, 1.25s, 1.50s 1.75s, 2.00s, 2.25s 2.50s

4.5. Measurement

The measurement channel folder includes the following sensors.

- Temperature Internal
- Humidity Internal
- Air Quality Internal
- Brightness Internal
- External 1 (Brightness / Temperature)
- External 2 (Brightness / Temperature)

The end-users can configure the parameters related to the sensors given above. The sensor values can periodically be sent on the bus with a specified transmission interval and whenever a specified variation occurs. Each sensor can be calibrated via a parameter or group object.

Thanks to the "Sampling rate" parameter, the end-users can configure the updating interval of the channel value and, additionally, the value filters such as median or low pass are applied to the channel value for measurement noises. For example, if the filter type is median and the sampling rate is 10 seconds. The filtered value is updated per 10 seconds.

The median filter calculates an average with a series of measured values before sending on the bus. The parameter can have the following values:

- low = average value every 5 measurements;
- medium = average value every 15 measurements;
- high = average value every 25 measurements.

The low pass filter calculates and averages with new measured values and previous measured values according to the following values:

- low = output value relies on new measurement more.
- medium = output value relies on new and previous measurements equally.
- high = output value relies on the previous measurements more.

Each sensor has an "Additional function". This feature provides to send the additional value to the KNX bus according to configured threshold levels.

Each sensor checks the bus health internally. If any error occurs, an alarm object is sent to the KNX bus to indicate that an error has occurred. Additionally, the error icons of the sensor are displayed on LCD screen. The error codes are going to explain in "Display Page".

4.5.1. Temperature Internal

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the internal temperature sensor of the iX2. The integrated temperature sensor allows the measuring of the room temperature in the range from -40 °C to +125 °C with a resolution of 0.2 °C.

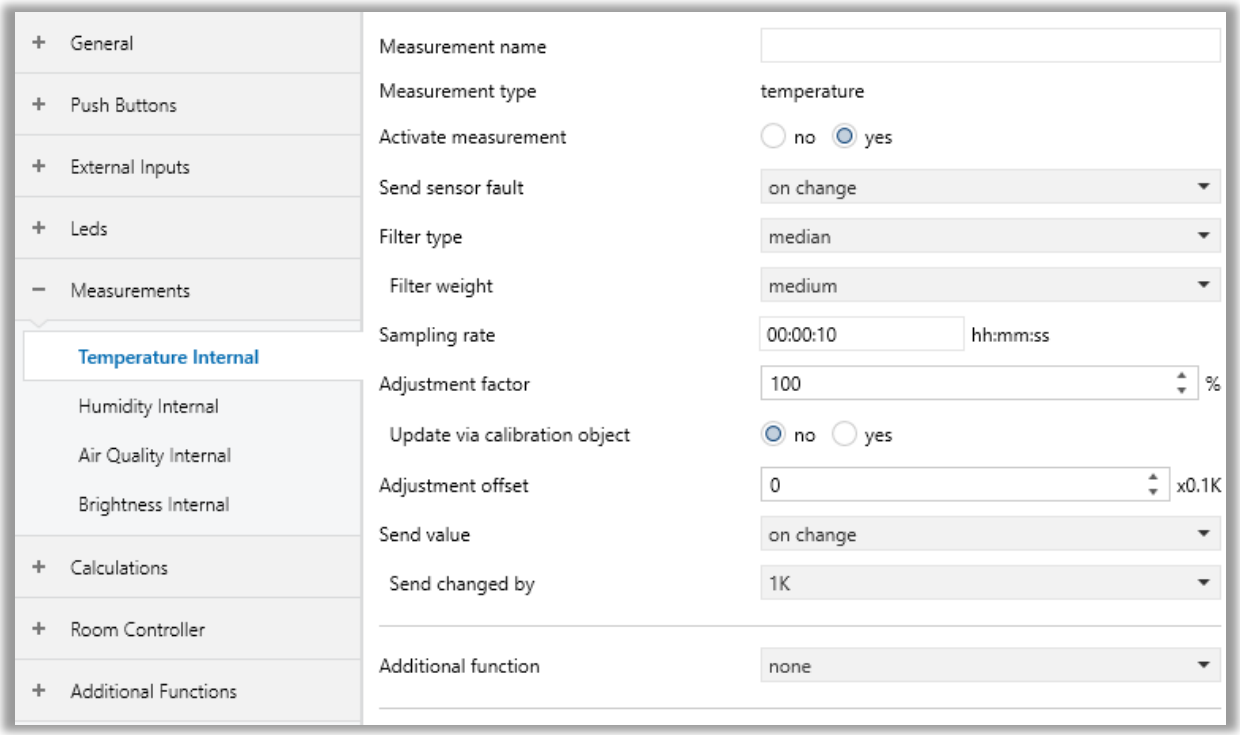

Fig. 28: Temperature Internal Page

4.5.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Measurement name	This parameter is used to type a Measurement name. The name can be consisting of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Activate measurement	This parameter is used to enable or disable the measurement.	**No** Yes
Activate measurement: Yes		
Send sensor fault	This parameter allows sending the sensor fault information. **On change:** The sensor fault information is only sent when it changes. **Cyclic:** The sensor fault information is sent periodically. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:10:00** … 18:12:15
Filter type	This parameter determines the type of sensor noise filter. **Median**: This filter calculates an average with a series of measured values before sending on the bus. **Low pass**: This filter calculates a value via a 1st order IIR filter before sending on the bus.	None **Median** Low pass
-> Filter weight[2]	The parameter is determined the coefficient of the filter. **If median filter is selected;** **Low:** Average value every **5** measurements; **Medium:** Average value every **15** measurements; **High:** Average value every **25** measurements. **If low pass filter is selected;** **Low:** Output value relies on new measurement; **Medium:** output value relies on new and previous measurements equally. **High:** output value relies on the previous measurements more	Low **Medium** High
Sampling rate	The parameter is determined the sampling time of the sensor. E.g., the sampling rate is selected as 00:00:10, the sensor value is updated per 10 seconds.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

Adjustment factor (%)	This parameter determines the calibration factor. This parameter can be changed on runtime via group object. In this case, the value measured by the sensor is multiplied by 0.01 of the set adjustment factor. The adjustment factor value can be calculated by this formula: Adjustment factor = (The real value that is read from external sensor / device value that is measured internally) × 100	0…**100**...65535
Update via calibration object	If this parameter is set to "**Yes"**, sensor calibration is carried out either via an object.	**No** Yes
Adjustment offset (x0.1K)	This parameter is used to determine the calibration value of the sensor.	-200... **0** …200
Send value	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send changed by[3]	This parameter determines the minimum variation for the sensor value to send the object.	0.1K, 0.2K, 0.3K, 0.5K, **1K**, 1.5K, 2K, 2.5K, 3K, 3.5K, 4K, 4.5K, 5K, 7.5K, 10K
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15
Additional function	This parameter is used to determine the additional function of sensor measurement besides sending its value. If the "Alarm function" is selected, low-level alarm and high-level alarm can be transmitted to the bus via an object. Otherwise, a specific value can be transmitted via an object with a specific type.	**None** Send alarm Send bit Send byte Send Scene Send Percentage
Low level threshold (x0.1K)[5]	This parameter determines the low-level value of the additional function. The low threshold must be less than the high threshold.	-300…**0**…700
High level threshold (x0.1K)[5]	This parameter determines the high-level value of the additional function. The high threshold must be higher than the low threshold.	-300…**0**…700

Threshold hysteresis (x0.1K)[5]	This parameter determines the hysteresis value of the additional function.	-200…**0**…200
Send low level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send low level value[7]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is lower than low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send normal level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send normal level value[8]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is between low-level and high-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send high level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**”, another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send high level value[9]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is higher than the low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send alarm[5]	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** “On change” means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** “Cyclic” means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable On change Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send sensor fault” is set to “Cyclic” or “On change & cyclic” or “Always”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Filter type” is set to “Median” or “Low pass”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send value” is set to “On change” or “On change & cyclic”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send value” is set to “Cyclic” or “On change & cyclic”.
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Additional function” is set to “Send alarm” or “Send bit” or “Send byte” or “Send scene” or “Send percentage”. If the low threshold value is higher than the high threshold value and current value is exceed (high threshold) or dropped below (low threshold) the values, just low-level alarm value is sent over “Additional Value” object.
[6] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Additional function” is set to “Send bit” or “Send byte” or “Send scene” or “Send percentage”.
[7] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send low-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.
[8] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send normal-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.
[9] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send high-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.

4.5.2. Humidity Internal

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the internal humidity sensor of the iX2. The integrated relative humidity sensor allows the measuring of the relative humidity value in the room in the range from 0 %RH to 100 %RH with a resolution of 1.8 %RH. The measured value allows you to make an advanced room thermoregulation and enlarge the opportunities for a safe operation of certain types of terminal equipment used for cooling.

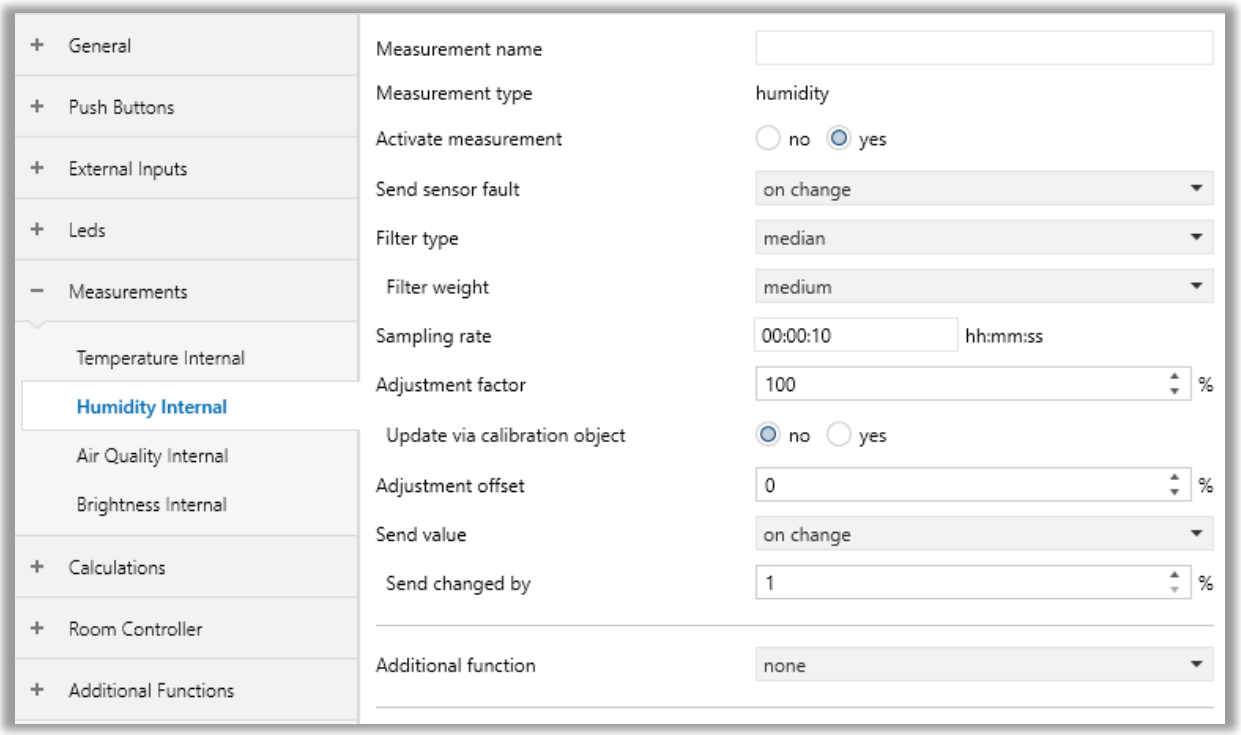

Fig. 29: Humidity Internal Page

4.5.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Measurement name	This parameter is used to type a Measurement name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Activate measurement	This parameter is used to enable or disable the measurement.	**No** Yes
Activate measurement: Yes		
Send sensor fault	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:10:00** … 18:12:15
Filter type	This parameter determines the type of sensor noise filter. **Median**: This filter calculates an average with a series of measured values before sending on the bus. **Low pass**: This filter calculates a value via a 1st order IIR filter before sending on the bus.	None **Median** Low pass
-> Filter weight[2]	The parameter is determined the coefficient of the filter. **If median filter is selected;** **Low** = average value every **5** measurements; **Medium** = average value every **15** measurements; **High** = average value every **25** measurements. **If low pass filter is selected;** **Low** = output value relies on new measurement; **Medium** = output value relies on new and previous measurements equally. **High** = output value relies on the previous measurements more	Low **Medium** High
Sampling rate	The parameter is determined the sampling time of the sensor.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

	For example, the sampling rate is selected as 00:00:10, the sensor value is updated per 10 seconds.	
Adjustment factor (%)	This parameter determines the calibration factor. This parameter can be changed on runtime via group object. In this case, the value measured by the sensor is multiplied by 0.01 of the set adjustment factor. The adjustment factor value can be calculated by this formula: Adjustment factor = (The real value that is read from the external sensor/device value that is measured internally) × 100	0…**100**...65535
Update via calibration object	If this parameter is set to "**Yes**", sensor calibration is carried out via an object.	**No** Yes
Adjustment offset (%)	This parameter is used to determine the calibration value of the sensor.	-40…**0**…40
Send value	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
Send changed by (%)[3]	This parameter determines the minimum variation for the sensor value to send the object.	0…**1**…40
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15
Additional function	This parameter is used to determine the additional function of sensor measurement besides sending its value. If the "Alarm function" is selected, low-level alarm and high-level alarm can be transmitted to the bus via an object. Otherwise, a specific value can be transmitted via an object with a specific type.	**None** Send alarm Send bit Send byte Send Scene Send Percentage
Low level threshold (%)[5]	This parameter determines the low-level value of the additional function. The low threshold must be less than the high threshold.	0…**30**…100

High level threshold (%)[5]	This parameter determines the high-level value of the additional function. The high threshold must be higher than the low threshold.	0…**60**…100
Threshold hysteresis (%)[5]	This parameter determines the hysteresis value of the additional function.	0…**1**…100
Send low level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send low level value[7]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is lower than the low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send normal level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send normal level value[8]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is between low-level and high-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send high level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send high level value[9]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is higher than the low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send alarm[5]	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** “On change” means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** “Cyclic” means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable On change Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send sensor fault” is set to “Cyclic” or “On change & cyclic” or “Always”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Filter type” is set to “Median” or “Low pass”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send value” is set to “On change” or “On change & cyclic”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send value” is set to “Cyclic” or “On change & cyclic”.
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Additional function” is set to “Send alarm” or “Send bit” or “Send byte” or “Send scene” or “Send percentage”. If the low threshold value is higher than the high threshold value and current value is exceed (high threshold) or dropped below (low threshold) the values, just low-level alarm value is sent over “Additional Value” object.
[6] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Additional function” is set to “Send bit” or “Send byte” or “Send scene” or “Send percentage”.
[7] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send low-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.
[8] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send normal-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.
[9] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send high-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.

4.5.3. Air Quality Internal

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the internal air quality sensor of the iX2.

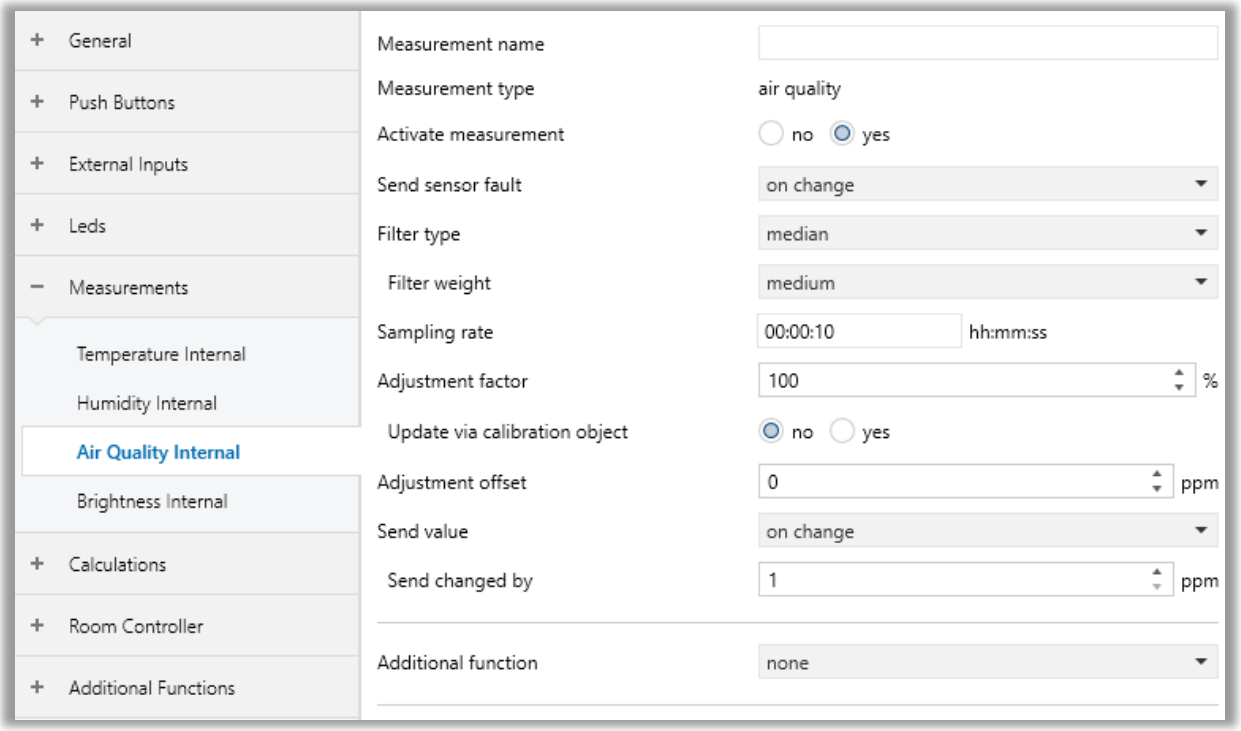

Fig. 30: Air Quality Internal Page

The integrated air quality sensor allows the measuring of the air quality value in the room by unit of VOC index. VOC Index is referenced to the average of VOCs present over the last 24 h in the room and notifies end users or air treatment devices when air pollution changes. Notifications are actionable in environments with low and high VOC backgrounds independent of the absolute VOC concentrations.

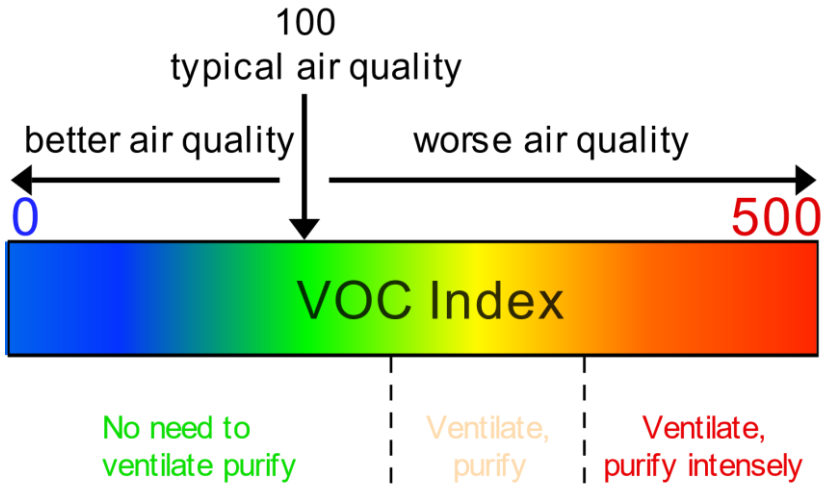

Fig. 31: Interpretation of Scaling

4.5.3.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Measurement name	This parameter is used to type a Measurement name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Activate measurement	This parameter is used to enable or disable the measurement.	**No** Yes
Activate measurement: Yes		
Send sensor fault	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:10:00** … 18:12:15
Filter type	This parameter is determined the type of sensor noise filter. **Median**: This filter calculates an average with a series of measured values before sending on the bus. **Low pass**: This filter calculates a value via 1st order IIR filter before sending on the bus.	None **Median** Low pass
-> Filter weight[2]	The parameter is determined the coefficient of the filter. **If median filter is selected;** **Low** = average value every **5** measurements; **Medium** = average value every **15** measurements; **High** = average value every **25** measurements. **If low pass filter is selected;** **Low** = output value relies on new measurement; **Medium** = output value relies on new and previous measurements equally. **High** = output value relies on the previous measurements more	Low **Medium** High
Sampling rate	The parameter is determined the sampling time of the sensor.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

	For example, sampling rate is selected as 00:00:10, the sensor value is updated per 10 seconds.	
Adjustment factor (%)	This parameter determines the calibration factor. This parameter can be changed on runtime via group object. In this case, the value measured by the sensor is multiplied by 0.01 of the set adjustment factor. The adjustment factor value can be calculated by this formula: Adjustment factor = (The real value that is read from the external sensor/device value that is measured internally) × 100	0…**100**...65535
Update via calibration object	If this parameter is set to "**Yes**", sensor calibration is carried out via an object.	**No** Yes
Adjustment offset (ppm)	This parameter is used to determine the calibration value of the sensor.	-32768…**0**…32767
Send value	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send changed by (ppm)[3]	This parameter determines the minimum variation for the sensor value to send the object.	**1**…255
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15
Additional function	This parameter is used to determine the additional function of sensor measurement besides sending its value. If the "Alarm function" is selected, low-level alarm and high-level alarm can be transmitted to the bus via an object. Otherwise, a specific value can be transmitted via an object with a specific type.	**None** Send alarm Send bit Send byte Send Scene Send Percentage
Low level threshold (ppm)[5]	This parameter determines the low-level value of the additional function. The low threshold must be less than the high threshold.	0…**100**…1200

High level threshold (ppm)[5]	This parameter determines the high-level value of the additional function. The high threshold must be higher than the low threshold.	0…**300**…1200
Threshold hysteresis (ppm)[5]	This parameter determines the hysteresis value of the additional function.	0…**80**…1200
Send low level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send low level value[7]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is lower than the low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send normal level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send normal level value[8]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is between low-level and high-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send high level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if “Additional function” is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to “**Yes**” another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send high level value[9]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is higher than the low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send alarm[5]	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** “On change” means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** “Cyclic” means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send sensor fault” is set to “Cyclic” or “On change & cyclic” or “Always”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Filter type” is set to “Median” or “Low pass”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send value” is set to “On change” or “On change & cyclic”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send value” is set to “Cyclic” or “On change & cyclic”.
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Additional function” is set to “Send alarm” or “Send bit” or “Send byte” or “Send scene” or “Send percentage”. If the low threshold value is higher than the high threshold value and current value is exceed (high threshold) or dropped below (low threshold) the values, just low-level alarm value is sent over “Additional Value” object.
[6] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Additional function” is set to “Send bit” or “Send byte” or “Send scene” or “Send percentage”.
[7] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send low-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.
[8] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send normal-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.
[9] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Send bit > Send high-level alarm” is set to “Yes”.

4.5.4. Brightness Internal

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the internal brightness sensor of the iX2. The integrated ambient brightness sensor allows the measuring of the intensity of light value in the room. The brightness sensor can be measured intensity of light up to 3000 Lux.

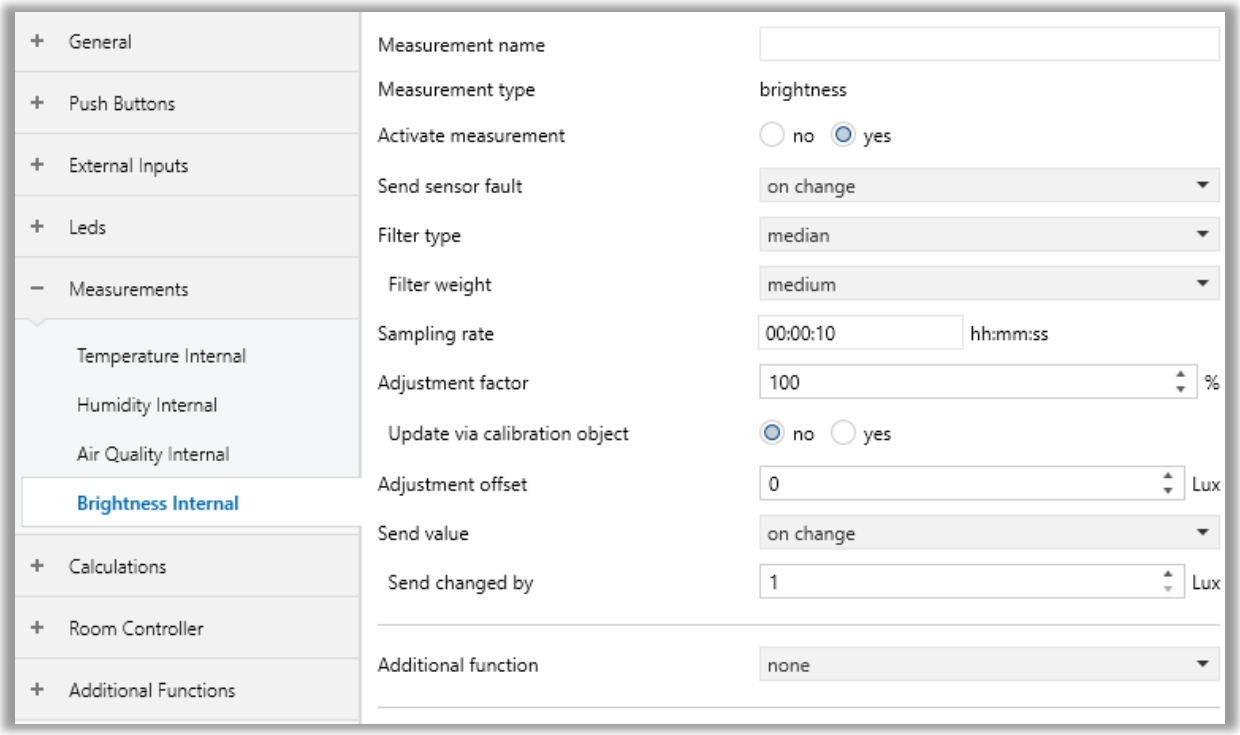

Fig. 32: Brightness Internal Page

Lighting Condition	From (lux)	To (lux)	Average value (lux)
Very dark	11	50	30
Dark Indoors	51	200	125
Dim Indoors	201	400	300
Normal Indoors	401	1000	700
Bright Indoors	1001	5000	3000

Table 7: Examples of Illuminance

4.5.4.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Measurement name	This parameter is used to type a Measurement name. The name can be consisting of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Activate measurement	This parameter is used to enable or disable the measurement.	**No** Yes
Activate measurement: Yes		
Send sensor fault	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:10:00** … 18:12:15
Filter type	This parameter is determined the type of sensor noise filter. **Median**: This filter calculates an average with a series of measured values before sending on the bus. **Low pass**: This filter calculates a value via 1st order IIR filter before sending on the bus.	None **Median** Low pass
-> Filter weight[2]	The parameter is determined the coefficient of the filter. **If median filter is selected;** **Low** = average value every **5** measurements; **Medium** = average value every **15** measurements; **High** = average value every **25** measurements. **If low pass filter is selected;** **Low** = output value relies on new measurement; **Medium** = output value relies on new and previous measurements equally. **High** = output value relies on the previous measurements more	Low **Medium** High
Sampling rate	The parameter is determined the sampling time of the sensor.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

	For example, sampling rate is selected as 00:00:10, the sensor value is updated per 10 seconds.	
Adjustment factor (%)	This parameter determines the calibration factor. This parameter can be changed on runtime via group object. In this case, the value measured by the sensor is multiplied by 0.01 of the set adjustment factor. Adjustment factor value can be calculated by this formula: Adjustment factor = (The real value that is read from external sensor / device value that is measured internally) × 100	0…**100**...65535
Update via calibration object	If this parameter is set to "**Yes"**, sensor calibration is carried out either via an object.	**No** Yes
Adjustment offset (Lux)	This parameter is used to determine the calibration value of the sensor.	-1200…**0**…1200
Send value	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send changed by (Lux)[3]	This parameter determines the minimum variation for the sensor value to send the object.	**1**…255
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15
Additional function	This parameter is used to determine the additional function of sensor measurement besides sending its value. If "Alarm function" is selected, low-level alarm and high-level alarm can be transmitted to bus via an object. Otherwise, a specific value can be transmitted via object with specific type.	**None** Send alarm Send bit Send byte Send Scene Send Percentage
Low level threshold (Lux)[5]	This parameter determines the low-level value of the additional function. The low threshold must be less than the high threshold.	**0**…1200
High level threshold (Lux)[5]	This parameter determines the high-level value of the additional function. The high threshold must be higher than the low threshold.	0…**500**…1200

Threshold hysteresis (Lux)[5]	This parameter determines the hysteresis value of the additional function.	0…**50**…1200
Send low level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if "Additional function" is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to "**Yes**" another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send low level value[7]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is lower than low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send normal level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if "Additional function" is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to "**Yes**" another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send normal level value[8]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is between low-level and high-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send high level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if "Additional function" is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to "**Yes**" another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send high level value[9]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is higher than low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send alarm[5]	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send sensor fault" is set to "Cyclic" or "On change & cyclic" or "Always".
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Filter type" is set to "Median" or "Low pass".
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send value" is set to "On change" or "On change & cyclic".
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send value" is set to "Cyclic" or "On change & cyclic".
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Additional function" is set to "Send alarm" or "Send bit" or "Send byte" or "Send scene" or "Send percentage". If the low threshold value is higher than the high threshold value and current value is exceed (high threshold) or dropped below (low threshold) the values, just low-level alarm value is sent over "Additional Value" object.
[6] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Additional function" is set to "Send bit" or "Send byte" or "Send scene" or "Send percentage".
[7] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send bit > Send low-level alarm" is set to "Yes".
[8] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send bit > Send normal-level alarm" is set to "Yes".
[9] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send bit > Send high-level alarm" is set to "Yes".

4.5.6. External X

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the external sensors of the iX2. If the external input's type is selected as analog, it is considered a sensor. Therefore, the end-users can configure the parameters below the measurement channel. Temperature and brightness sensors can be connected to external inputs.

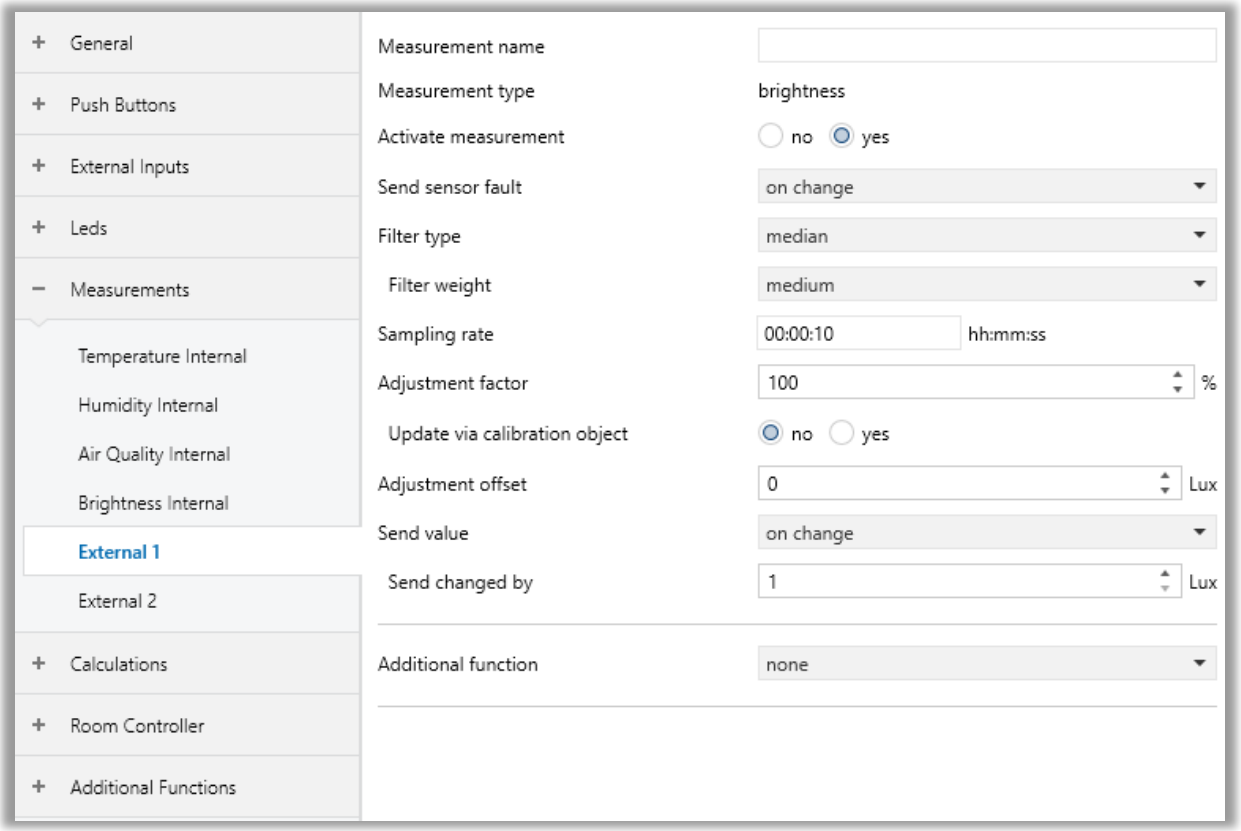

Fig. 33: External X Page

4.5.6.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Measurement name	This parameter is used to type a Measurement name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Activate measurement	This parameter is used to enable or disable the measurement.	**No** Yes
Activate measurement: Yes		
Send sensor fault	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[1]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams.	00:00:01 … **00:10:00** … 18:12:15
Filter type	This parameter is determined the type of sensor noise filter. **Median**: This filter calculates an average with a series of measured values before sending on the bus. **Low pass**: This filter calculates a value via 1st order IIR filter before sending on the bus.	None **Median** Low pass
-> Filter weight[2]	The parameter is determined the coefficient of the filter. **If median filter is selected;** **Low** = average value every **5** measurements; **Medium** = average value every **15** measurements; **High** = average value every **25** measurements. **If low pass filter is selected;** **Low** = output value relies on new measurement; **Medium** = output value relies on new and previous measurements equally. **High** = output value relies on the previous measurements more	Low **Medium** High
Sampling rate	The parameter is determined the sampling time of the sensor.	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

	For example, sampling rate is selected as 00:00:10, the sensor value is updated per 10 seconds.	
Adjustment factor	This parameter determines the calibration factor. This parameter can be changed on runtime via group object. In this case, the value measured by the sensor is multiplied by 0.01 of the set adjustment factor. Adjustment factor value can be calculated by this formula: Adjustment factor = (The real value that is read from external sensor / device value that is measured internally) × 100	0…**100**...65535
Update via calibration object	If this parameter is set to "**Yes"**, sensor calibration is carried out either via an object.	**No** Yes
Adjustment offset	This parameter is used to determine the calibration value of the sensor.	-200…**0**…200
Send value	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable On change Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send changed by[3]	This parameter determines the minimum variation for the sensor value to send the object.	0.1K, 0.2K, 0.3K, 0.5K, 1K, 1.5K, 2K, 2.5K, 3K, 3.5K, 4K, 4.5K, 5K, 7.5K, 10K
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15
Additional function	This parameter is used to determine the additional function of sensor measurement besides sending its value. If "Alarm function" is selected, low-level alarm and high-level alarm can be transmitted to bus via an object. Otherwise, a specific value can be transmitted via object with specific type.	None Send alarm Send bit Send byte Send Scene Send Percentage
Low level threshold[5]	This parameter determines the low-level value of the additional function. The low threshold must be less than the high threshold.	-300…**0**…700
High level threshold[5]	This parameter determines the high-level value of the additional function. The high threshold must be higher than the low threshold.	-300…**0**…700

Threshold hysteresis[5]	This parameter determines the hysteresis value of the additional function.	-200…**0**…200
Send low level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if "Additional function" is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to "**Yes**" another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send low level value[7]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is lower than low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send normal level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if "Additional function" is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to "**Yes**" another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send normal level value[8]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is between low-level and high-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send high level alarm[6]	This parameter is available if "Additional function" is set as send 1 bit, scene number, percentage or 1 byte. If this parameter is set to "**Yes**" another parameter will appear so the user can enter the value.	**No** Yes
-> Send high level value[9]	The value to be sent when the measurement value is higher than low-level threshold.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send alarm[5]	This parameter determines whether and when the value will be sent via an object. **On change:** "On change" means that the value is sent if the measured value has changed by at least the configured value since the last transmission. **Cyclic:** "Cyclic" means that the measured value is transmitted cyclically at the selected time. **On change and cyclic:** The value is sent both on change and cyclic.	Disable On change Cyclic On change & cyclic
-> Send cycle time[4]	This parameter is visible if the cyclical transmission is active. The send cycle time describes the time used between two cyclically transmitted telegrams	00:00:01 … **00:00:10** … 18:12:15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send sensor fault" is set to "Cyclic" or "On change & cyclic" or "Always".
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Filter type" is set to "Median" or "Low pass".
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send value" is set to "On change" or "On change & cyclic".
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send value" is set to "Cyclic" or "On change & cyclic".
[5] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Additional function" is set to "Send alarm" or "Send bit" or "Send byte" or "Send scene" or "Send percentage". If the low threshold value is higher than the high threshold value and current value is exceed (high threshold) or dropped below (low threshold) the values, just low-level alarm value is sent over "Additional Value" object.
[6] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Additional function" is set to "Send bit" or "Send byte" or "Send scene" or "Send percentage".
[7] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send bit > Send low-level alarm" is set to "Yes".
[8] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send bit > Send normal-level alarm" is set to "Yes".
[9] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send bit > Send high-level alarm" is set to "Yes".

4.6. Calculations

Calculation functions that are produced the weighted sensor values for special cases. To optimize or correct the sensor regulation in special cases (in large rooms, in presence of strong asymmetry of the sensor distribution, when the installation of the device is in a position not suitable, etc.), the device can use a weighted average between up to 4 sensor values (internal, external 1, external 2 and KNX object). The weighted rates can be in the range of 0 to 255 for each sensor. This means that each input value can be multiplied by in the range of 0 – 255.

Additionally, the alarm function is enabled via a parameter. This feature provides to send an alarm value if the calculated value is out of the range of the threshold values.

4.6.1. Calculation X

This section describes how to configure the parameters for the Calculation X channels of the iX2.

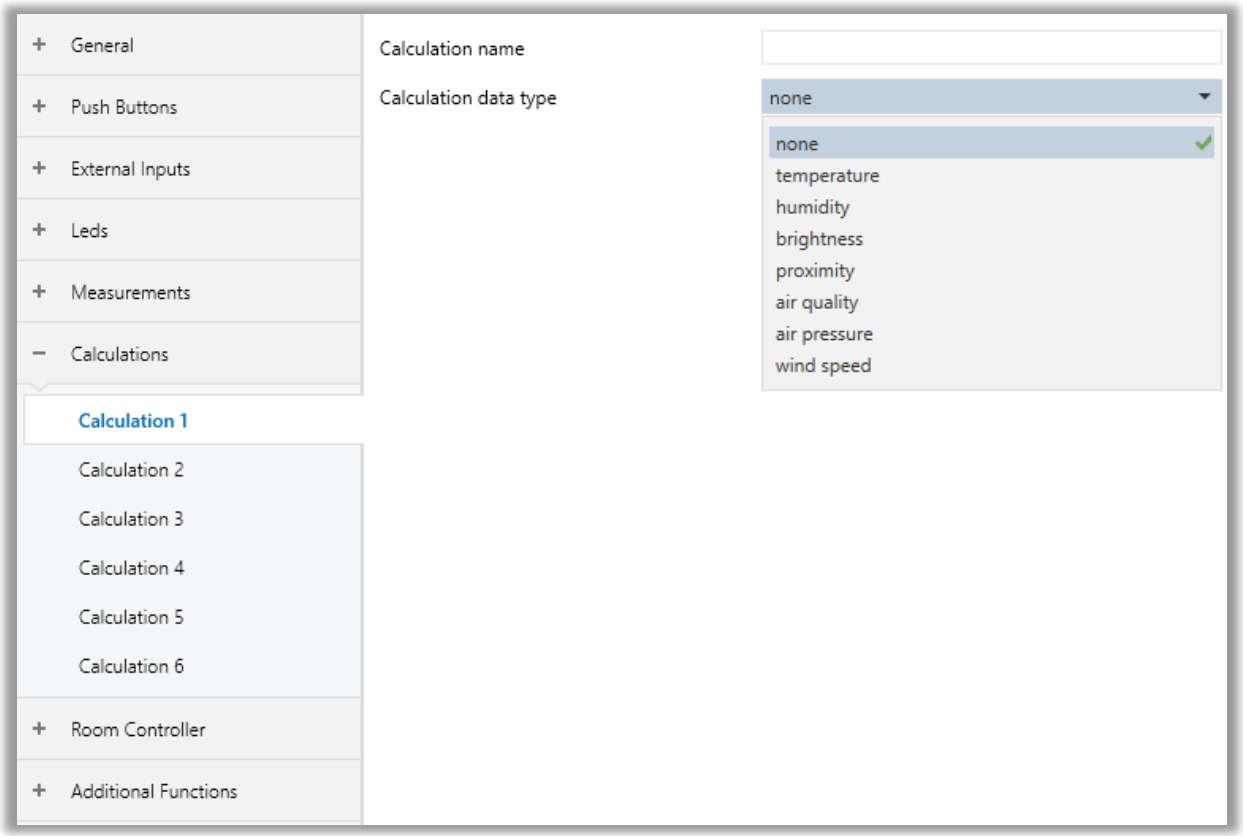

Fig. 34: Calculation X Page

Up to 7 sensors, such as temperature, humidity, brightness, proximity, air quality, air pressure, wind speed, can be selected for calculation data type. Each selection has its own parameter configuration screen. Proximity, air pressure and wind speed data type can be used via just the “KNX probe” source.

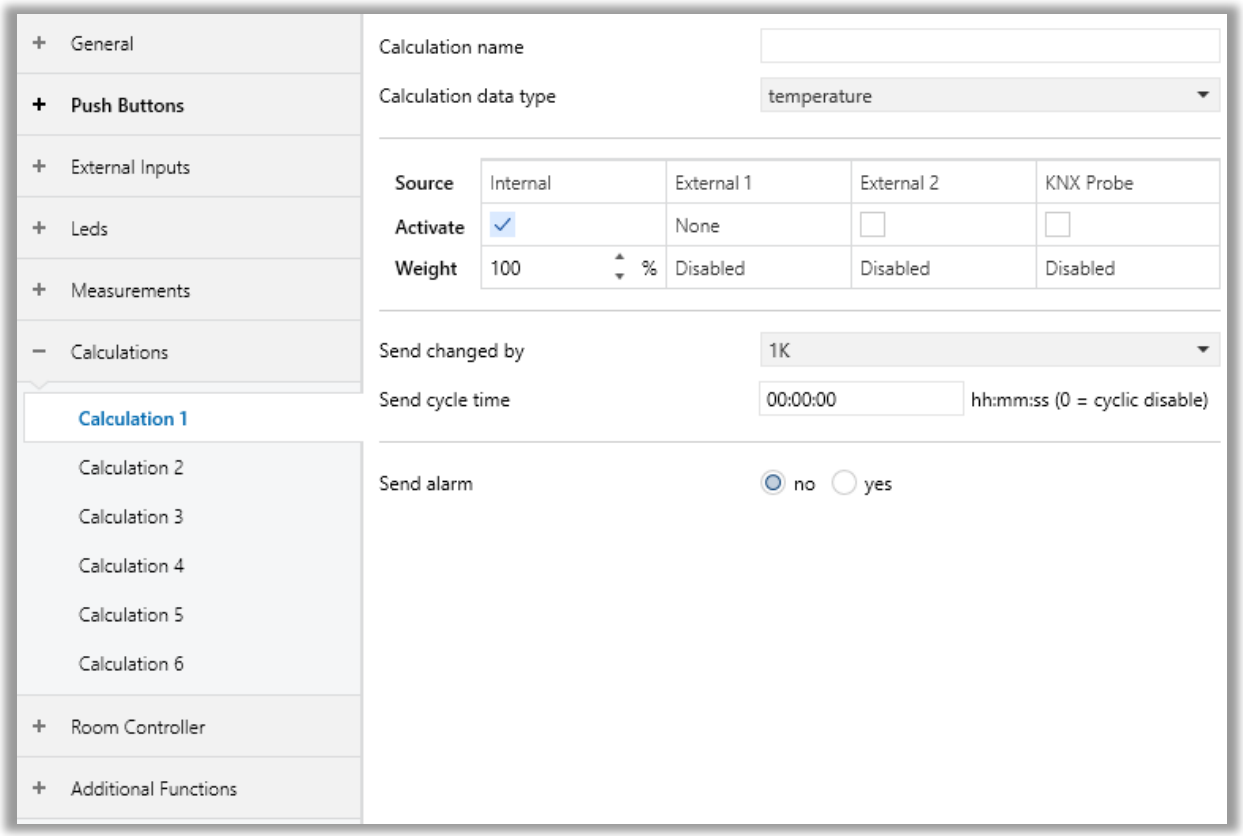

Fig. 35: Calculation for Temperature Page

The calculated value can periodically be sent on the bus with a specified transmission interval, and whenever a specified variation occurs. If the KNX probe is selected as a source, the "KNX probe calibration offset" and "KNX probe surveillance time" parameters are visible. "KNX probe calibration offset" is used to calibrate the received value. The "KNX probe surveillance time" parameter is used to determine the surveillance time for the KNX probe. If the KNX probe value can't be received per set time, an alarm object is sent to warn the source device.

To optimize or correct the sensor regulation in special cases (in large rooms, in presence of strong asymmetry of the sensor distribution, when the installation of the device is in a position not suitable, etc.), the device can then use a weighted average between up to 4 sensor values (internal, external 1, external 2 and KNX object).

4.6.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Calculation name	This parameter is used to type an LED name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 bytes allowed**
Calculation data type	This parameter is used to determine the data type to be taken into account for calculation.	**None** Temperature Humidity Brightness Proximity Air quality Air pressure Wind speed
Internal Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of an internal sensor for calculation. If this parameter is checked, the internal sensor is taken into account for the calculation.	**Checked** Unchecked
-> Internal Weight[1]	This parameter is used to determine the weight coefficient of an internal sensor for calculation.	0…**100**…255
External X Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of external input for calculation. If this parameter is checked, the external input is taken into account for the calculation.	**Checked** Unchecked
-> External X Weight[2]	This parameter is used to determine the weight coefficient of external input for calculation.	0…**100**…255
KNX Probe Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of the KNX probe object for calculation. If this parameter is checked, the KNX probe value is taken into account for the calculation.	**Checked** Unchecked
-> KNX Probe Weight[3]	This parameter is used to determine the weight coefficient of the KNX probe value for calculation.	0…**100**…255
-> KNX probe calibration offset[3]	This parameter is used to determine the calibration value received from the KNX Probe temperature object.	Values depend on DPT selection.
->KNX probe surveillance time[3]	This parameter is used to determine the surveillance time for the KNX probe. If this parameter is configured higher than 0, the "Probe Surveillance" object will be visible. E.g., if this parameter is configured as 10. Every 10 minutes, the received value from KNX is taken into account for calculation.	**0**…255

Send changed by	This parameter determines the minimum variation value for the output of the calculation object to send a value.	Values depend on DPT selection.
Send cycle time	This parameter determines the time of control value to be sent periodically.	00:00:01 … **00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Send alarm	This parameter is used to enable the alarm objects to define a threshold value for alarm information.	**No** Yes
-> Alarm low threshold[4]	This parameter determines the calculation object's low threshold value.	Values depend on DPT selection.
-> Alarm high threshold[4]	This parameter determines the calculation object's high threshold value.	Values depend on DPT selection.

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Internal Activate" is set to "Checked".
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter "External X Activate" is set to "Checked".
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter "KNX Probe Activate" is set to "Checked".
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter "Send alarm" is set to "Yes".

4.7. Room Controller - Thermostat

All configurations related to thermostat control on the iX2 are described in the sections of this chapter. This parameter page will be shown when it is enabled in the "General" parameter page section. The information about the "General" parameter configuration section is described after the theoretical control type expressions that are given below.

- 2 points/Proportional fan controller that can be used by main and additional heating/cooling systems.
- Thermostat weekly program.
- Energy saving function for thermostat functions.
- Temperature limitation for thermostat functions.

4.7.1. Control Types Theoretical Explanations

The room controller device can be used for only heating, only cooling or heating and cooling. If the room controller is in heating and cooling mode, the transition from heating to cooling or vice versa can occur automatically. The thermostat measures the actual temperature of the ambient air and continuously compares it to the set temperature, and the controller automatically calculates whether to send a control signal for heating or cooling.

The control algorithm, based on the difference between the desired setpoint temperature values and the measured actual temperature values, processes a command value that can be either a percentage or ON / OFF. The command, periodically or depending on the event, is transmitted to a KNX actuator device via a bus line with communication objects.

4.7.1.1. 2-Points Control

This control algorithm, also known as ON / OFF, is the most classic and popular one. The algorithm follows a hysteresis cycle, allowing the system to switch ON / OFF. Hence, 2 switching levels are considered for switching.

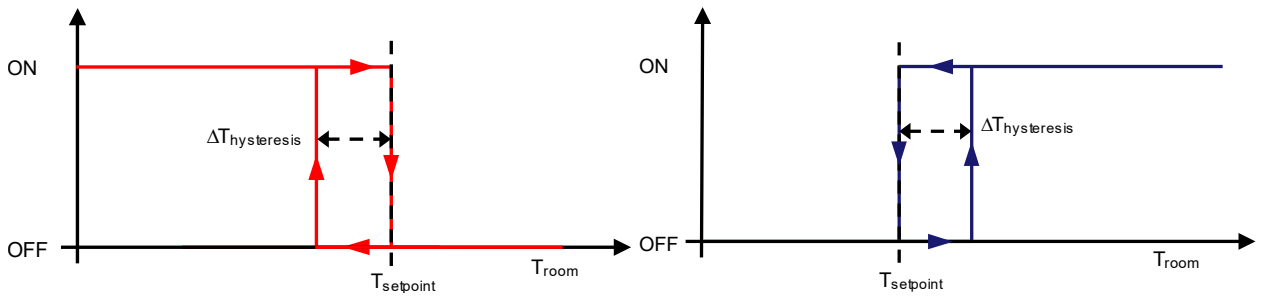

Fig. 36: 2 – Points Control Hysteresis Cycle

Heating mode

When the measured temperature is lower than the difference between the setpoint and the hysteresis value ($T_{setpoint} - \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), the device activates the heating system by sending the KNX command to the actuator that controls the heating system via a connection to a related group address. When the measured temperature reaches the setpoint temperature, the device sends a related command and deactivates the heating system. In this way, there are 2 decision thresholds to activate and deactivate the heating system. The first one is the temperature at which the device activates the system ($T_{setpoint} - \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), and the second one is the temperature at which the device deactivates the heating system ($T_{setpoint}$).

Cooling mode

When the measured temperature is higher than the difference between the setpoint and the hysteresis value ($T_{setpoint} - \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), the device activates the heating system by sending the KNX command to the actuator that controls the cooling system via connected to a related group address. When the measured temperature reaches the setpoint temperature, the device sends a related command and deactivates the cooling system. In this way, there are 2 decision thresholds to activate and deactivate the cooling system. The first one is the temperature at which the device activates the system ($T_{setpoint} + \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), and the second one is the temperature at which the device deactivates the heating system ($T_{setpoint}$). There are 2 different parameters for heating and cooling hysteresis values in the ETS programme. Values differ depending on the system type.

4.7.1.2. Continuous (PI) Control

Proportional – Integral control (PI control) is explained by the relationship shown below:

$$\boldsymbol{control\ variable}(t) = \boldsymbol{Kp} \times \boldsymbol{error}(t) + \boldsymbol{Ki} \times \int_0^t \boldsymbol{error}(t)\, \boldsymbol{dt}$$

whereby:

$$error(t) = (Setpoint - Measured\ temperature)\ in\ heating$$
$$error(t) = (Measured\ temperature - Setpoint)\ in\ cooling$$
$$Kp = proportional\ constant$$
$$Ki = integral\ constant$$

The control variable contains integral and proportional (Ki and Kp) constants to eliminate errors. In practice, intuitively generated values are generally used.

Ex 1:

$$\boldsymbol{Proportional\ band\ BP}\ [\boldsymbol{K}] = \boldsymbol{100 / Kp} \qquad \boldsymbol{Integral\ time\ Ti}\ [\boldsymbol{min}] = \boldsymbol{Kp / Ki}$$

The proportional band is the error value that determines the maximum deflection output as 100%.
For example, a regulator with a proportional band of 5 K provides a 100% control output when the Setpoint = 20°C and the measured temperature is ≤ 15°C in heating; in the cooling conduction mode, it provides a 100% control output when the Setpoint = 24°C and the measured temperature is ≥ 29°C. As shown in the figure, a regulator with a small proportional band tends to provide higher values of the control variable for small errors than a regulator with a higher proportional band.

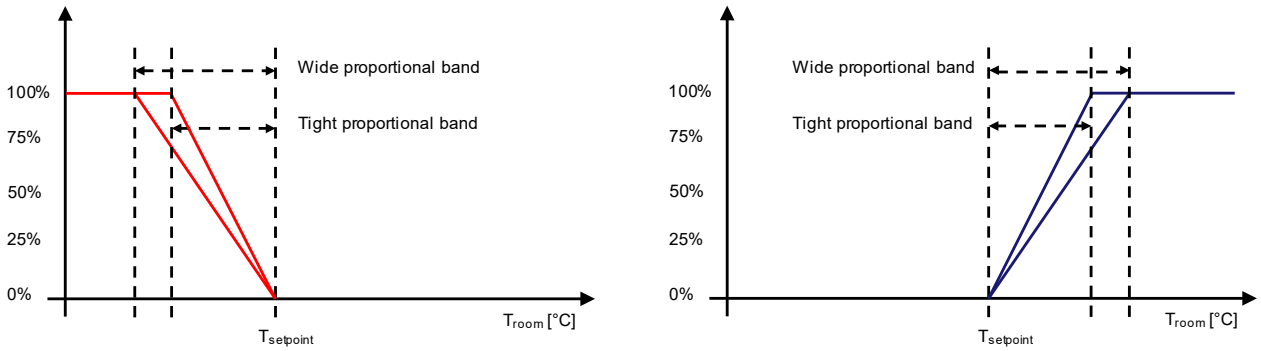

Fig. 37: Continuous PI Control Proportional Band Widths

The integral time is the time required to repeat the value of the control variable of a purely proportional regulator when the error remains constant in time.

Ex 2:
For example, with a purely proportional controller in heating and with a value of proportional band of 4 K, if the setpoint is = 20°C and the measured temperature is = 18°C, the control variable assumes the value of 50%. With an integral time = 60 minutes, if the error remains constant, the control variable will take the value = 100% after 1 hour, i.e., a contribution equal to the value given by only proportional contribution will be added to the control variable. In heating and air conditioning systems, a purely proportional controller is not able to guarantee the achievement of the setpoint. You should always introduce an integrated action for achieving the Setpoint: that is why the integral action is also called automatic reset.

4.7.1.3. PWM (PI) Control

The PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) proportional-integral controller allows the digital output to be set to ON and OFF by sampling an analogue control variable within a specified period. The controller runs periodically through a cycle and keeps its output ON for each period in proportion to the value of the control variable. As shown in the figure below, by varying the ratio between the "ON" time and the "OFF" time, the average activation time of the output changes, and as a result, the average heating or cooling power supplied by the room changes.

The cycle time for the control value for the PWM signal calculated from the PI controller's control value is specified. Depending on the control value, the selected cycle time is divided into an ON and OFF signal. Therefore, a control value output of 50 % with a PWM cycle of 12 min signifies an ON phase of 6 min. and an OFF phase of 6 min.

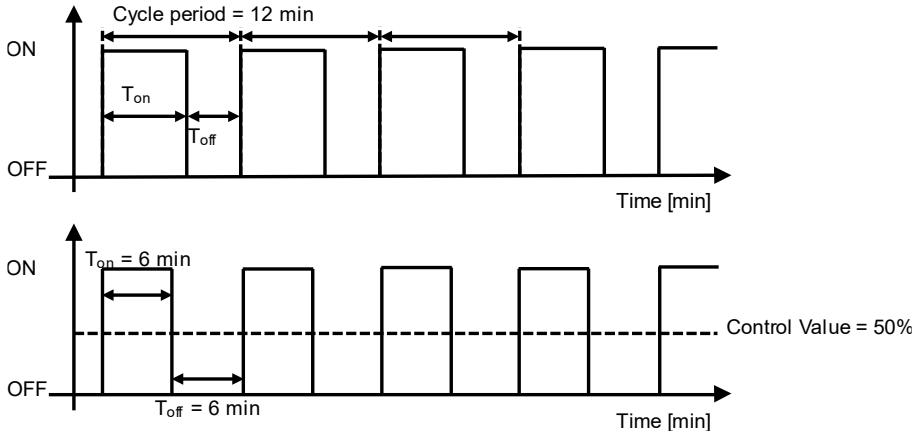

Fig. 38: PWM Control Sampling

This type of control is well suited for use with ON / OFF actuators, such as electrothermal actuators and drives for zone valves, which are less expensive than proportional actuators.

A distinctive advantage of this type of control is that it eliminates the inertia of the system: it allows significant energy savings because unnecessary interventions on the system introduced by the 2-point control with hysteresis are avoided and only the power is required to compensate for the losses.

Every time the changes the desired temperature setpoint is, the cycle time is interrupted, the control output is reprocessed and the PWM restarts with a new cycle: this allows the system to reach its steady state more quickly.

Terminal Type	Proportional Ban [K]	Integral Time [min]	Cycle Period [min]
Radiators	5	150	15-20
Electrical heaters	4	100	15-20
Fan-coil	4	90	15-20
Floor radiant panels	5	240	15-20
Ceiling radiant panels	5	100	15-20

Table 8: Guidelines for choosing the proper parameters of a PMW PI controller

Guidelines for choosing the proper parameters of a PMW Proportional-Integral controller:

- Cycle time: for low-inertial systems such as heating and air conditioning systems, short cycle times must be chosen (10-15 minutes) to avoid oscillations of the room temperature.
- Narrow proportional band: wide and continuous oscillations of the room temperature, short setpoint settling time.
- Wide proportional band: small or no oscillations of the room temperature, long setpoint settling time.
- Short integral time: short setpoint settling time, continuous oscillations of the room temperature.
- Long integral time: long setpoint settling time, no oscillations of the room temperature.

4.7.2. Thermostat X

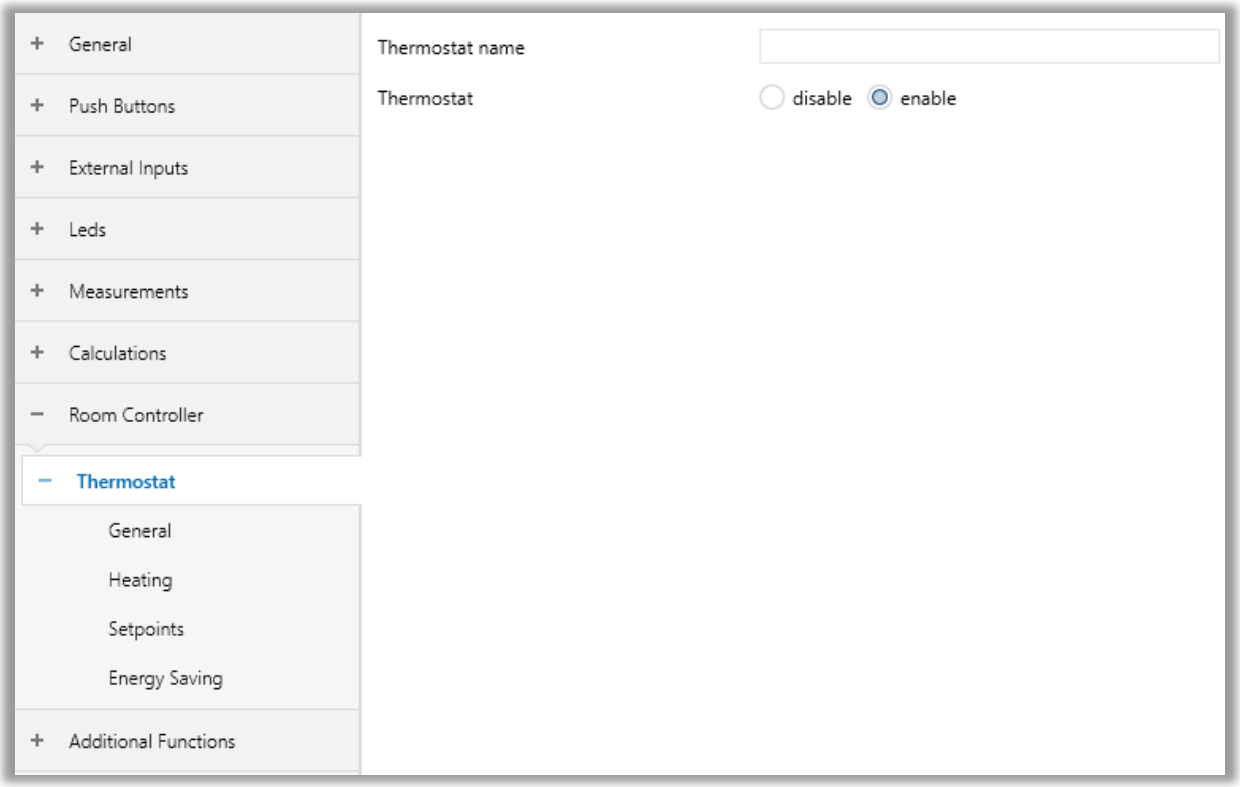

Fig. 39: Room Controller Thermostat Configuration Section

4.7.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Thermostat name	This parameter is used to type a Thermostat name. The name can consist of 40 characters.	**40 Bytes allowed**
Thermostat	This parameter is used to control the thermostat features.	Disable **Enable**

4.7.3. Thermostat - General

The thermostat function can be selected as the “master” controller or “slave” controller in the configuration settings in this section. When the selection is made as to the “master” controller, configuration sections and the communication objects are opened to define the thermostat functions. When the selection is made as to the “slave” controller, some configuration sections related to the thermostat functions are disabled. The slave controller must be connected to the master controller with the KNX communication object as it will operate as a dependent controller with commutations object. In thermostat slave mode, setpoint adjustment, thermostat activation control, heating/cooling switchover and operation mode control can be made. Also, LCD can be used as fan indicator in slave operation or fan controller isn’t used for thermostat.

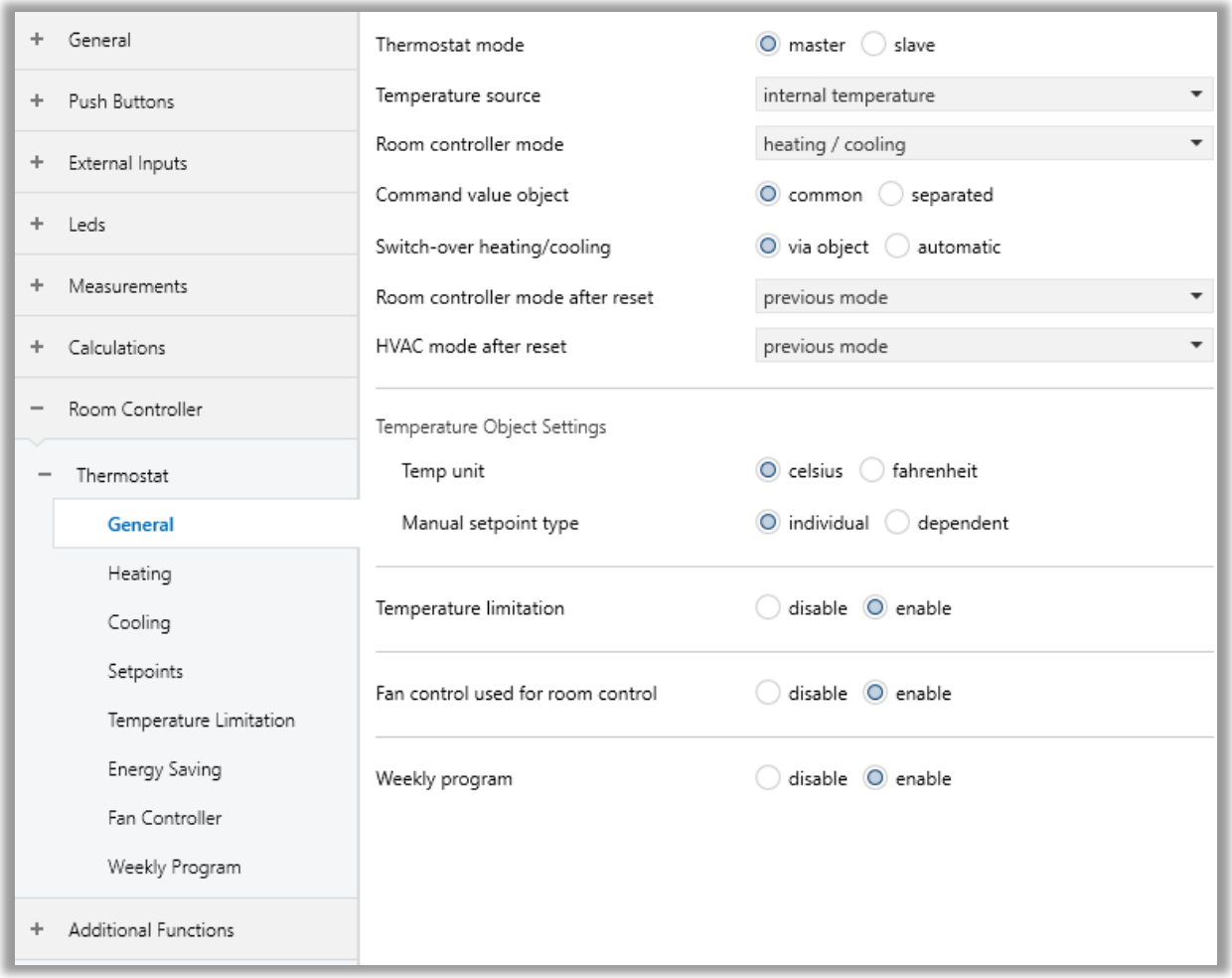

Fig. 40: Room Controller Thermostat General Configuration Section

4.7.3.1. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Thermostat mode	The thermostat function's operating type is determined with this parameter.	**Master** Slave
Temperature source	This parameter determines the temperature source of room controller. If thermostat temperature value is higher/lower than the setpoints of the protection mode's setpoint max/min limit values, the active operation mode is changed as Protection mode. After that the end-users can change the operation mode again.	**Internal temperature** Temperature object Calculation 1…6
Room controller mode[1]	Room controller mode is determined with this parameter.	**Heating** Cooling Heating & Cooling
HVAC mode after reset[1]	This parameter determines the operating mode of the room controller after a reset occurs. **Ex:** When a power failure occurs.	**Previous value** Comfort Standby Economy Protection
Command value object[2]	The object types of temperature command values for heating and cooling mode are determined with this parameter.	**Common** Separated
Switch-over heating / cooling[2]	This parameter determines how the heating/cooling transition is made. If heating/cooling switch-over mode isn't Automatic, the user can be configured heating or cooling setpoint. If heating/cooling switch-over mode is Automatic, the user can't be configured that the cooling setpoint is higher than the heating setpoint. In automatic mode the cooling setpoint is equal the heating setpoint at least. If an input value that is higher than heating setpoint, is received over "Cooling [Operation Mode] Setpoint Temperature" object, received telegram is ignored.	**Via communication object** Automatic
Room controller mode after reset[3]	This parameter determines the room controller mode of the room controller after a reset occurs. **Ex:** When a power failure occurs.	Heating Cooling **Previous mode**
Temp Unit	The temperature unit type to be used by thermostat objects is defined by this parameter.	**Celsius** Fahrenheit

Manual setpoint type	The desired temperature value can be controlled with individual or dependent setpoints by this parameter. **Individual setpoint:** The input value must be the desired setpoint. **Dependent setpoint:** The input value must be the difference of the desired setpoint according to a base setpoint.	**Individual** Dependent
Temperature limitation	This parameter enables the temperature limitation function of thermostat.	**Disable** Enable
Fan control used for room control[1]	This parameter determines the fan controls that are used inside or outside of the thermostat function. If it is selected to use outside of the thermostat function, only the fan states will be displayed on the device as fan indicators.	**Disable** Enable
Weekly program	This parameter enables the weekly program of thermostat.	**Disable** Enable

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Thermostat mode” is set to “Master”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Room controller mode” is set to “Heating / cooling”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Switch-over heating/cooling” is set to “Via object”.

4.7.4. Thermostat - Heating

The device's operation principle of the heating feature is as follows: When the measured temperature is lower than the setpoint temperature, the device activates the heating system by sending a KNX command to the actuator that controls the heating system via a connection to the related group address. When the measured temperature reaches the setpoint temperature, the device sends a related command and deactivates the heating system. The heating feature can be controlled with different types of configuration settings. These configuration settings are as follows;

Selection of the "Heating 2 – Points Control" parameter, 1-bit / 1-byte on/off control can be selected.

Selection of the "Heating PWM Control" parameter, 1-bit / 1-byte on/off control can be selected.

Selection of the "Heating Continuous Control" parameter, 1-byte proportional-integral control.

4.7.4.1. Heating 2–Point Control

When the measured temperature is lower than the difference between the setpoint and the hysteresis value ($T_{setpoint} - \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), the device activates the heating system by sending a KNX command to the actuator that controls the heating system via a connection to a related group address. When the measured temperature reaches the setpoint temperature, the device sends a related command and deactivates the heating system. In this way, there are 2 decision thresholds to activate and deactivate the heating system. The first one is the temperature at which the device activates the system ($T_{setpoint} - \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), and the second one is the temperature at which the device deactivates the heating system ($T_{setpoint}$).

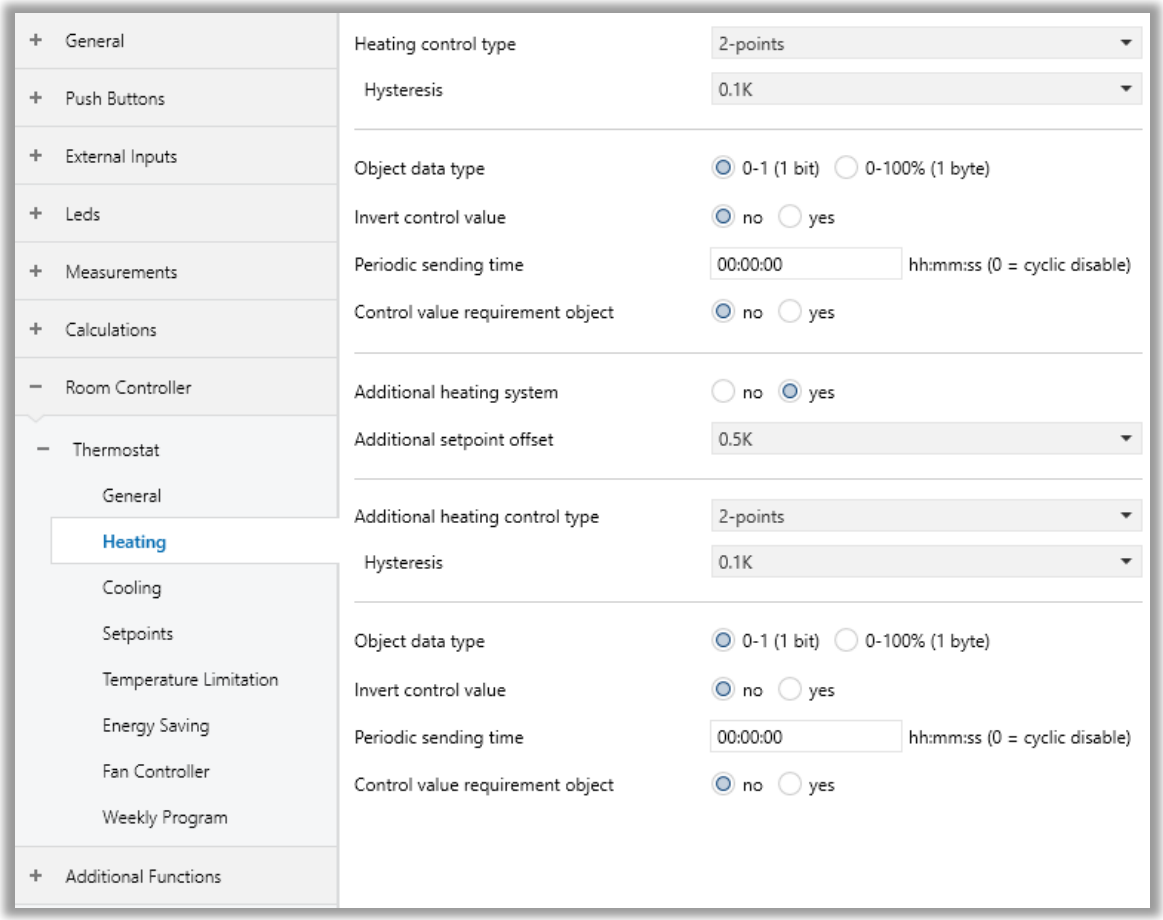

Fig. 41: Heating 2-Points Control Configuration Page

4.7.4.2. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Heating control type	This parameter determines the heating control type.	**2 – points** PWM Continuous
Hysteresis	This parameter determines the hysteresis value.	0.1K…2.0K
Object data type	This parameter is used to determine the data type of the control value object.	**0-1 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the heating system.	**No** Yes
Additional heating system	This parameter activates the additional heating system.	**No** Yes

4.7.4.3. Heating PWM Control

The PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) proportional-integral controller allows the digital output to be set to ON and OFF by sampling an analogue control variable within a specified period. The controller runs periodically through a cycle and keeps its output ON for each period in proportion to the value of the control variable. By varying the ratio between the "ON" time and the "OFF" time of the heating system, the average activation time of the output changes, and as a result, the average heating power supplied by the room changes.

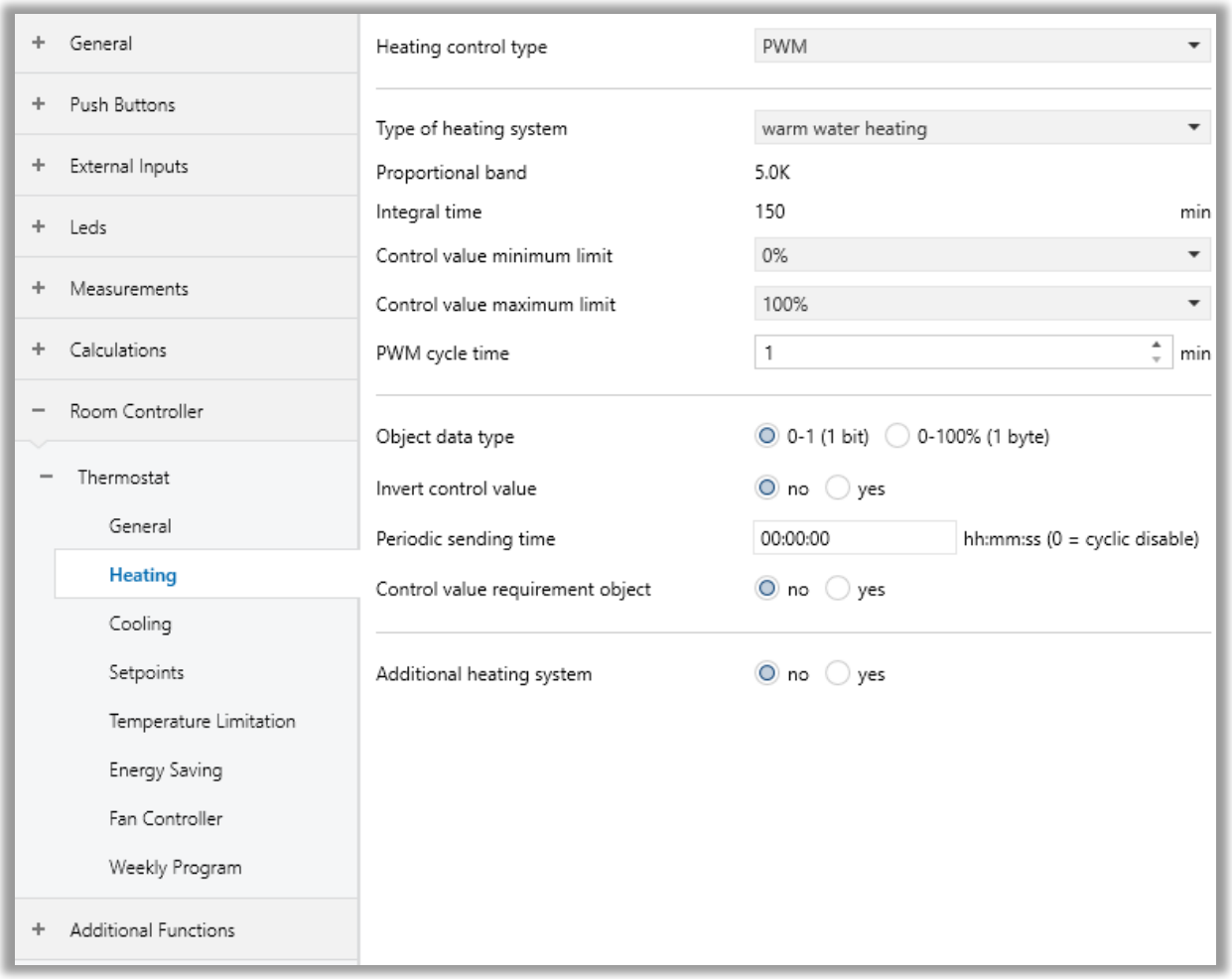

Fig. 42: Heating PWM Control Configuration Page

4.7.4.4. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Type of heating system	This parameter determines the heating system to be controlled.	**Warm water heating** Electric heating Floor heating Split unit Fan coil User defined
Proportional band (K)	This parameter determines the proportional band.	**5.0K** (0.5K…10.0K)
Integral time (min)	This parameter determines the integral time.	**150** (0…255)
Control value minimum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%** (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%)
Control value maximum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	**100%** (70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, %95, 100%)
PWM cycle time (min)	This parameter determines the PWM cycle time.	**1**…255
Object data type	This parameter is used to determine data type of control value object.	**0-1 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the heating system.	**No** Yes

4.7.4.5. Heating Continuous Control

Proportional – Integral control (PI control) is explained by the relationship shown below:

$$\boldsymbol{control\ variable(t)\ =\ Kp\ \times\ error(t)\ +\ Ki\ \times \int_0^t error(t)\ dt}$$

whereby:

$$error(t)\ =\ (Setpoint\ -Measured\ temperature)\ in\ heating$$
$$error(t)\ =\ (Measured\ temperature\ -Setpoint)\ in\ cooling$$
$$Kp\ =\ proportional\ constan$$
$$Ki\ =\ integral\ constant$$

The control variable contains integral and proportional (Ki and Kp) constants to eliminate errors. In practice, intuitively generated values are generally used.

Ex 1:

$$\boldsymbol{Proportional\ band\ BP\ [K] = \frac{100}{Kp}}$$
$$\boldsymbol{Integral\ time\ Ti\ [min]\ =\ Kp\ /\ Ki}$$

The proportional band is the error value that determines the maximum deflection output as 100%.

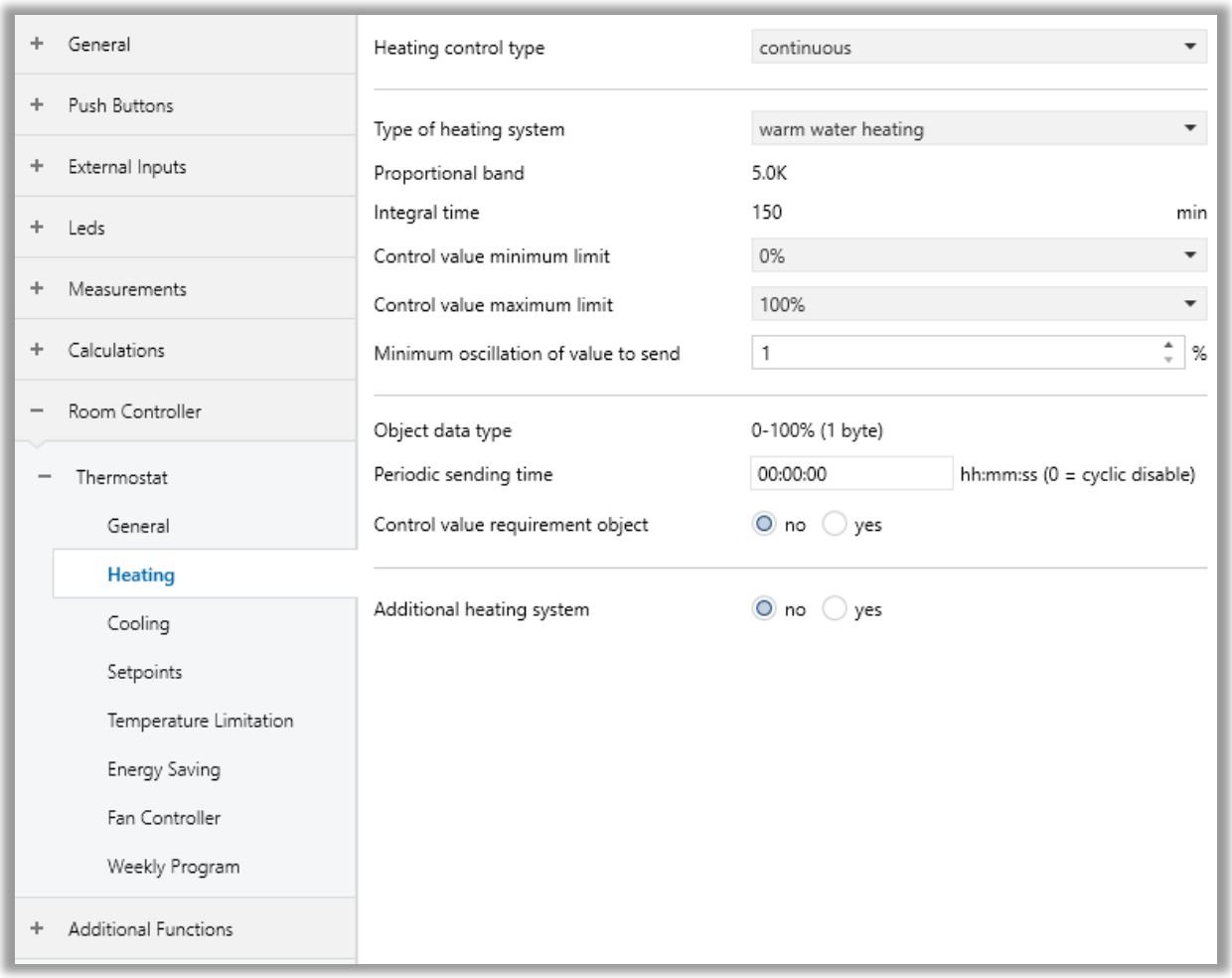

Fig. 43: Heating Continuous Control Configuration Page

4.7.4.6. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Type of heating system	This parameter determines the heating system to be controlled.	**Warm water heating** Electric heating Floor heating Split unit Fan coil User defined
Proportional band (K)	This parameter determines the proportional band.	**5.0K** (0.5K … 10.0K)
Integral time (min)	This parameter determines the integral time.	**150** (0 … 255)
Control value minimum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%** (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%)
Control value maximum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	**100%** (70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%)
Minimum oscillation of value to send (%)	This parameter determines the minimum oscillation value for the output object to send a value.	**3** (0…100)
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the heating system.	**No** Yes

4.7.3.7. Additional Heating System

All types of heating controls (2-points, PWM and continuous control) have additional heating system options. The additional heating system works in all control types with the same characteristics. The system activates itself according to the offset configuration. If ($T_{setpoint} - \Delta T_{offset}$) is lower than the ambient room temperature, the additional heating system will be activated according to controller type.

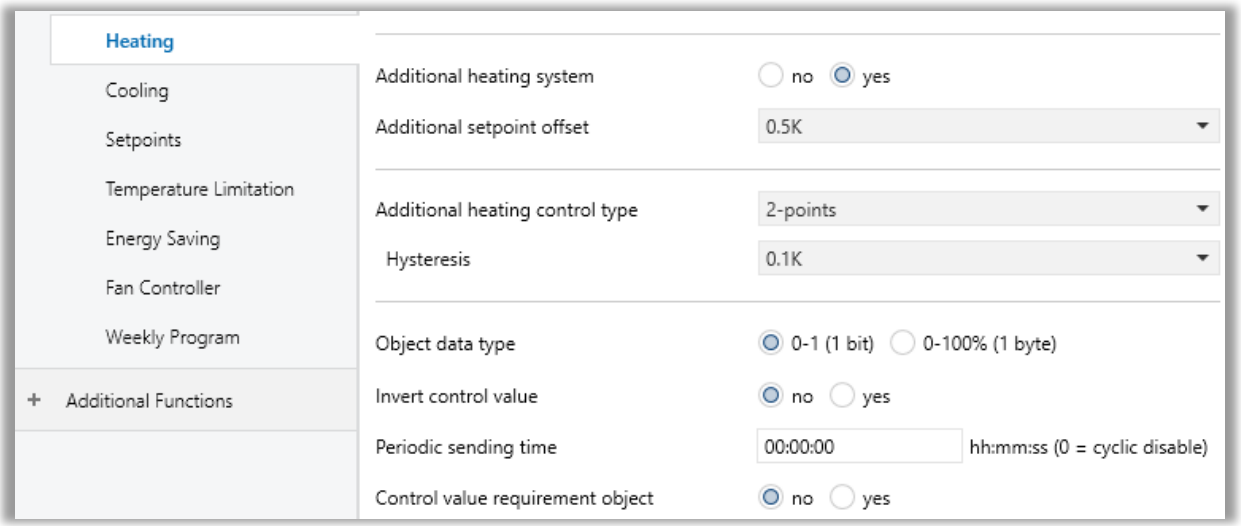

Fig. 44: Additional Heating System Configuration Page

In additional heating control, 2-Point and PI Continuous controller heat the room until the difference between ($T_{setpoint} - T_{room}$) is equal to "Additional setpoint offset" parameter.

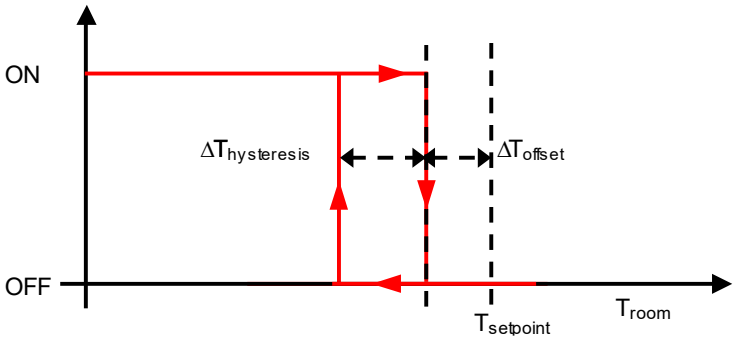

Fig. 45: 2 – Points Hysteresis Cycle for Additional Heating Control

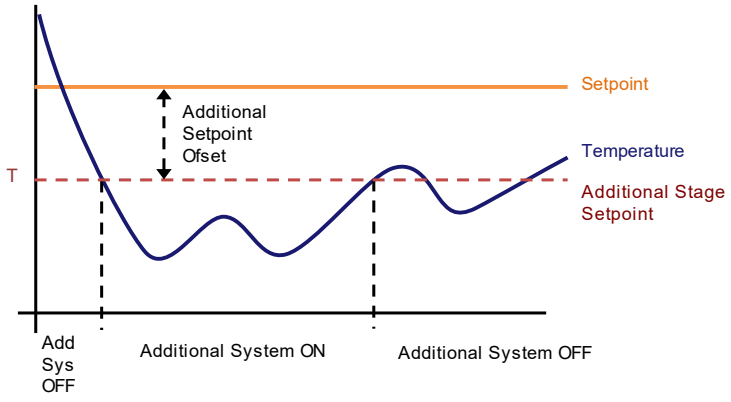

Fig. 46: PI Continuous Graph for Additional Heating Control

4.7.3.7. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Additional heating system	This parameter activates the additional heating system.	**No** Yes
Additional setpoint offset	This parameter determines the difference between the setpoint temperature value and the additional heating system's setpoint temperature value.	**0.5K** … 5.0K (°C) **0.9K** … 9.0K (°F)
Additional heating control type	This parameter determines the additional heating system's control object type.	**2 – points** PWM Continuous
Additional heating control type: 2-points		
Hysteresis Value	This parameter determines the hysteresis value.	**0.1K**…2.0K (°C) **0.18K**…3.6K (°F)
Object type	This parameter is used to determine the data type of the control value object.	**0-1 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter determines the time of control value to be sent periodically.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the additional heating system.	**No** Yes
Additional heating control type: PWM		
Type of additional heating system	This parameter determines the heating system to be controlled.	**Warm water heating** Electric heating Floor heating Split unit Fan coil User defined
Proportional band	This parameter determines the proportional band.	0.5K… **5.0K** … 10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **9.0K** … 18.0K (°F)
Integral time	This parameter determines the integral time.	0 … **90** … 255
Control value minimum limit	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%**, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%)

Control value maximum limit	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, %95, **100%**
PWM cycle time (min)	This parameter determines the PWM cycle time.	**1**…255
Object data type	This parameter is used to determine data type of control value object.	**0-1 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the additional heating system.	**No** Yes
Additional heating control type: Continuous		
Type of additional heating system	This parameter determines the heating system to be controlled.	Warm water heating Electric heating Floor heating Split unit **Fan coil** User defined
Proportional band	This parameter determines the proportional band.	0.5K… **5.0K** … 10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **9.0K** … 18.0K (°F)
Integral time	This parameter determines the integral time.	0 … **90** … 255
Control value minimum limit	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%** (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%)
Control value maximum limit	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	**100%** (70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, %95, 100%)
Minimum oscillation of value to send	This parameter determines the minimum oscillation value for the output object to send a value.	**1** … 100
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the additional heating system.	**No** Yes

4.7.5. Thermostat - Cooling

The device's operation principle of the cooling feature is as follows: When the measured temperature is higher than the setpoint temperature, the device activates the cooling system by sending a KNX command to the actuator that controls the cooling system via connection to the related group address. When the measured temperature reaches the setpoint temperature, the device sends a related command and deactivates the cooling system. The cooling feature can be controlled with different types of configuration settings. These configuration settings are as follows;

Selection of the "Cooling 2 – Points Control" parameter, 1-bit / 1-byte on/off control can be selected.

Selection of the "Cooling PWM Control" parameter, 1-bit / 1-byte on/off control can be selected.

Selection of the "Cooling Continuous Control" parameter, 1-byte proportional-integral control.

4.7.5.1. Cooling 2–Point Control

When the measured temperature is higher than the difference between the setpoint and the hysteresis value ($T_{setpoint} + \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), the device activates the cooling system by sending a KNX command to the actuator that controls the cooling system via connected to a related group address. When the measured temperature reaches the setpoint temperature, the device sends a related command and deactivates the cooling system. In this way, there are 2 decision thresholds to activate and deactivate the cooling system. The first one is the temperature at which the device activates the cooling system ($T_{setpoint} + \Delta T_{hysteresis}$), and the second one is the temperature at which the device deactivates the cooling system ($T_{setpoint}$).

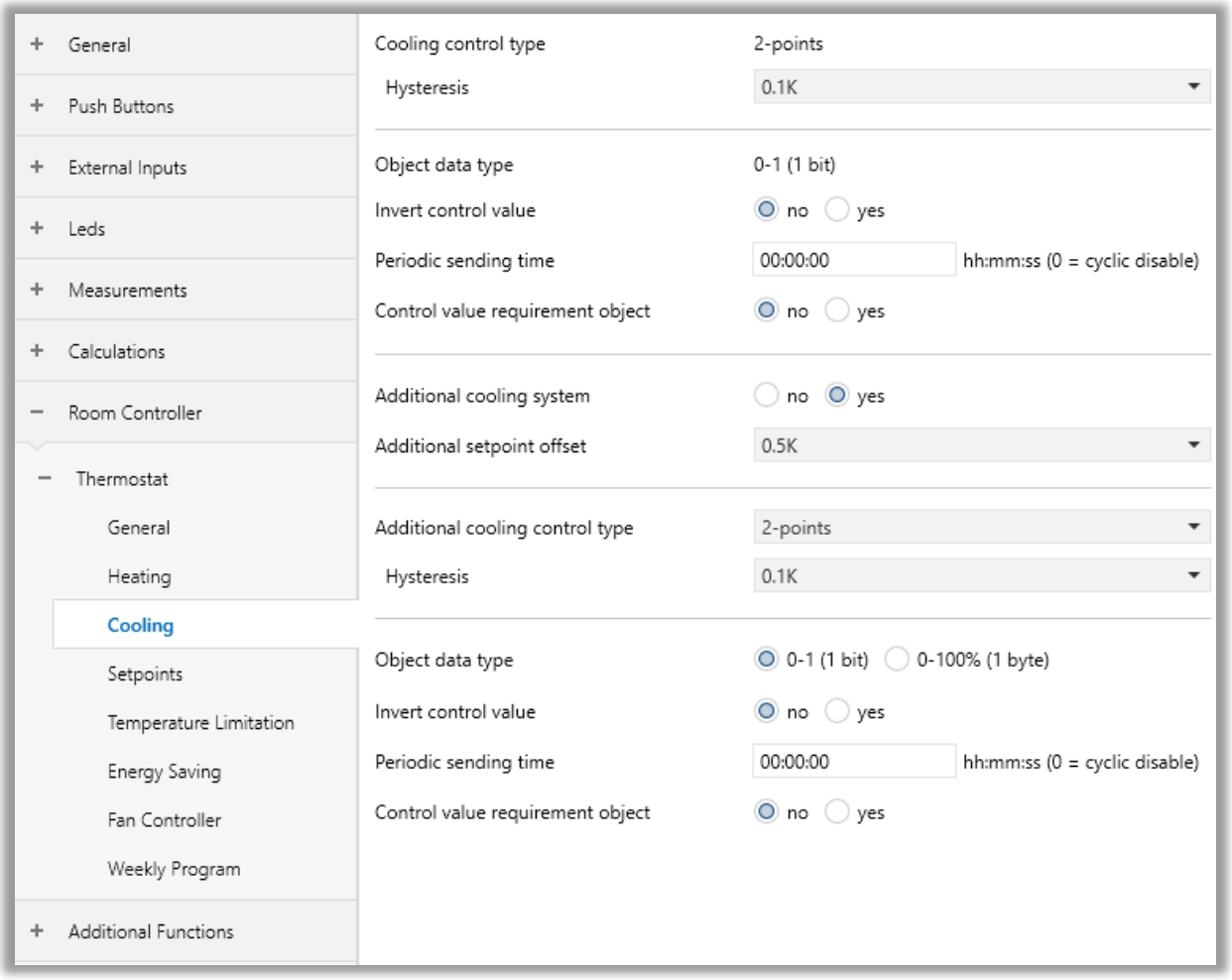

Fig. 47: Cooling 2-Points Control Configuration Page

4.7.5.2. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Cooling control type	This parameter determines the cooling control type.	**2 – points** PWM Continuous
Hysteresis	This parameter determines the hysteresis value.	**0.1K**…2.0K (°C) **0.18K**…3.6K (°F)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the cooling system.	**No** Yes
Additional cooling system	This parameter activates the additional cooling system.	**No** Yes

4.7.5.3. Cooling PWM Control

The PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) proportional-integral controller allows the digital output to be set to On and Off by sampling an analogue control variable within a specified time. The controller runs periodically through a cycle and keeps its output ON for each period in proportion to the value of the control variable. By varying the ratio between the "ON" time and the "OFF" time of the heating system, the average activation time of the output changes, and as a result, the average heating power supplied by the room changes.

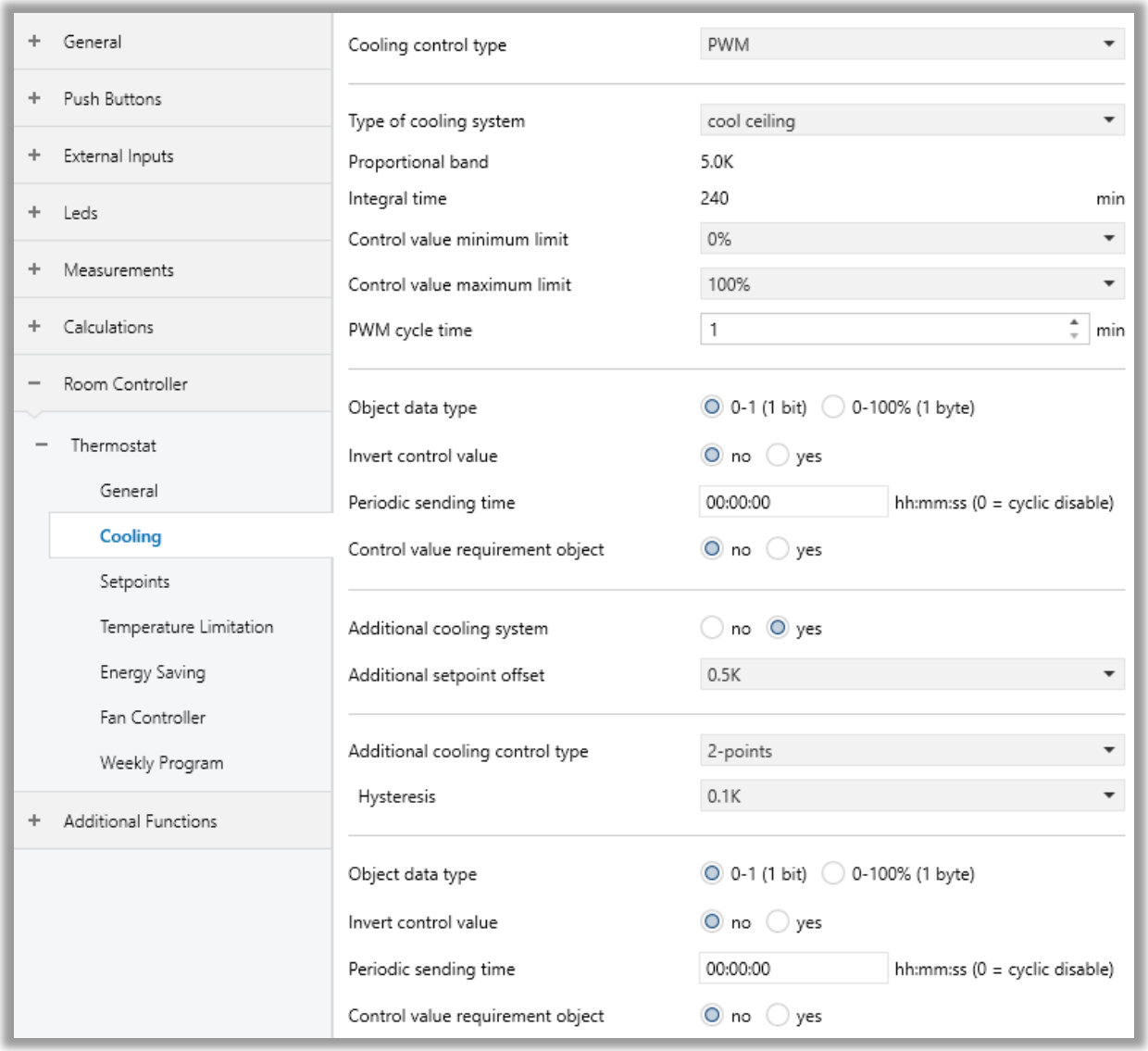

Fig. 48: Cooling PWM Control Configuration Page

4.7.5.4. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Type of cooling system	This parameter determines the cooling system to be controlled.	**Cool ceiling** Split unit Fan coil User defined
Proportional band (K)	This parameter determines the proportional band.	0.5K… **4.0K** … 10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **7.2K** … 18.0K (°F)
Integral time (min)	This parameter determines the integral time.	0…**90**…255
Control value minimum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%** (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%)
Control value maximum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	**100%** (70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, %95, 100%)
PWM cycle time (min)	This parameter determines the PWM cycle time.	**1**…255
Object data type	This parameter is used to determine data type of control value object.	**0-1 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the cooling system.	**No** Yes
Additional cooling system	This parameter activates the additional cooling system.	**No** Yes

4.7.5.5. Cooling Continuous Control

Proportional–integral control (PI control) is explained by the relationship shown below:

$$\boldsymbol{control\ variable(t)\ =\ Kp\ \times\ error(t)\ +\ Ki\ \times \int_0^t error(t)\ dt}$$

whereby:

$$error(t)\ =\ (Setpoint\ -Measured\ temperature)\ in\ heating$$

$$error(t)\ =\ (Measured\ temperature\ -Setpoint)\ in\ cooling$$

$$Kp\ =\ proportional\ constant$$

$$Ki\ =\ integral\ constant$$

The control variable contains integral and proportional (Ki and Kp) constants to eliminate errors. In practice, intuitively generated values are generally used.

Ex 1:

$$\boldsymbol{Proportional\ band\ BP\ [K] = \frac{100}{Kp}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{Integral\ time\ Ti\ [min] = \frac{Kp}{Ki}}$$

The proportional band is the error value that determines the maximum deflection output as 100%.

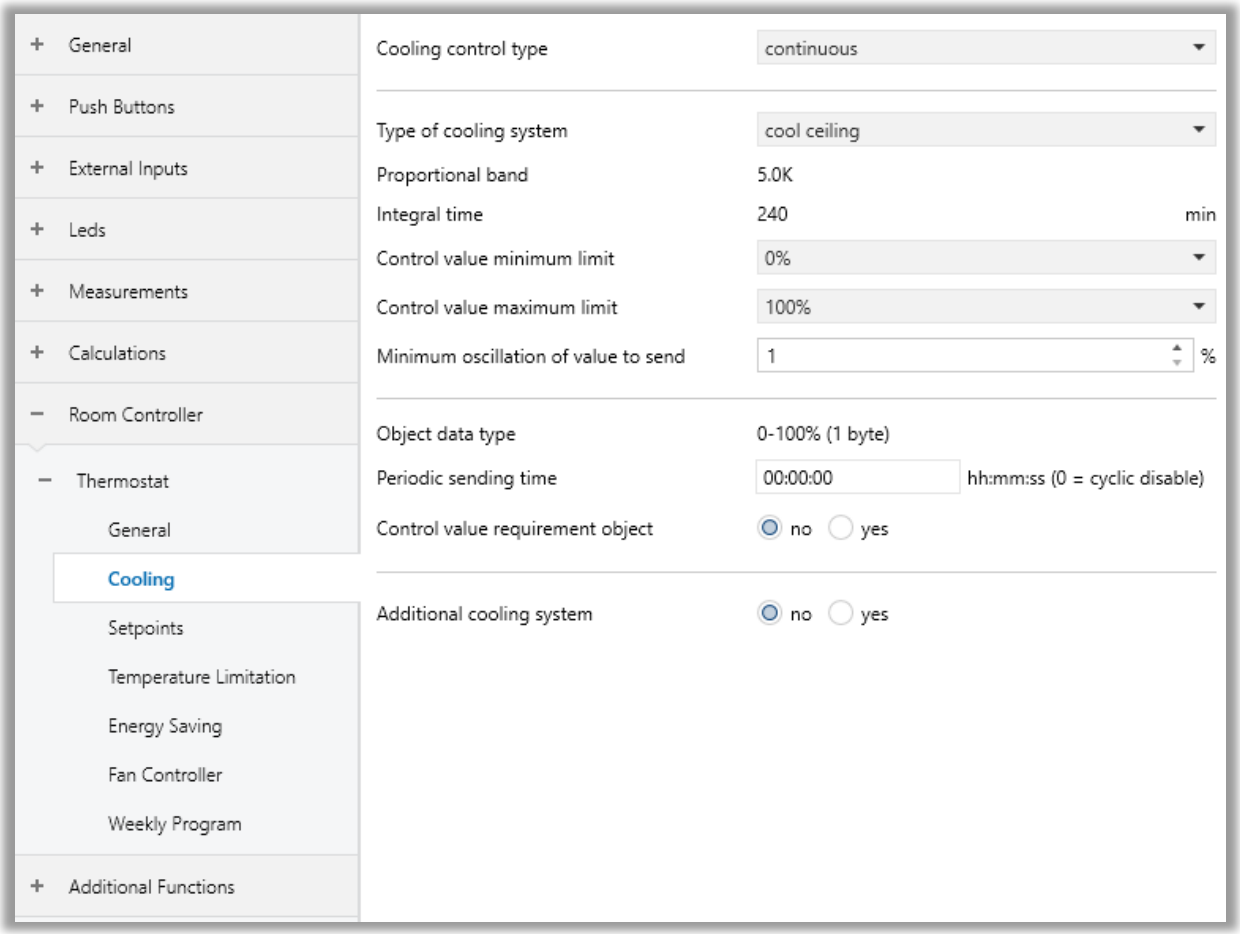

Fig. 49: Cooling Continuous Control Configuration Page

4.7.5.6. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Type of cooling system	This parameter determines the cooling system to be controlled.	**Cool ceiling** Split unit Fan coil User defined
Proportional band (K)	This parameter determines the proportional band.	0.5K… **5.0K** … 10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **9.0K** … 18.0K (°F)
Integral time (min)	This parameter determines the integral time.	0 … **90** … 255
Control value minimum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%** (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%)
Control value maximum (%)	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	**100%** (70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%)
Minimum oscillation of value to send (%)	This parameter determines the minimum oscillation value for the output object to send a value.	**1** …100
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the cooling system.	**No** Yes

4.7.5.7. Additional Cooling System

All types of cooling controls (2-points, PWM and continuous control) have additional cooling system options. The additional cooling system works in all control types with the same characteristics. The system activates itself according to the offset configuration. If ($T_{setpoint}$ + ΔT_{offset}) is higher than the ambient room temperature, the additional cooling system will be activated according to controller type.

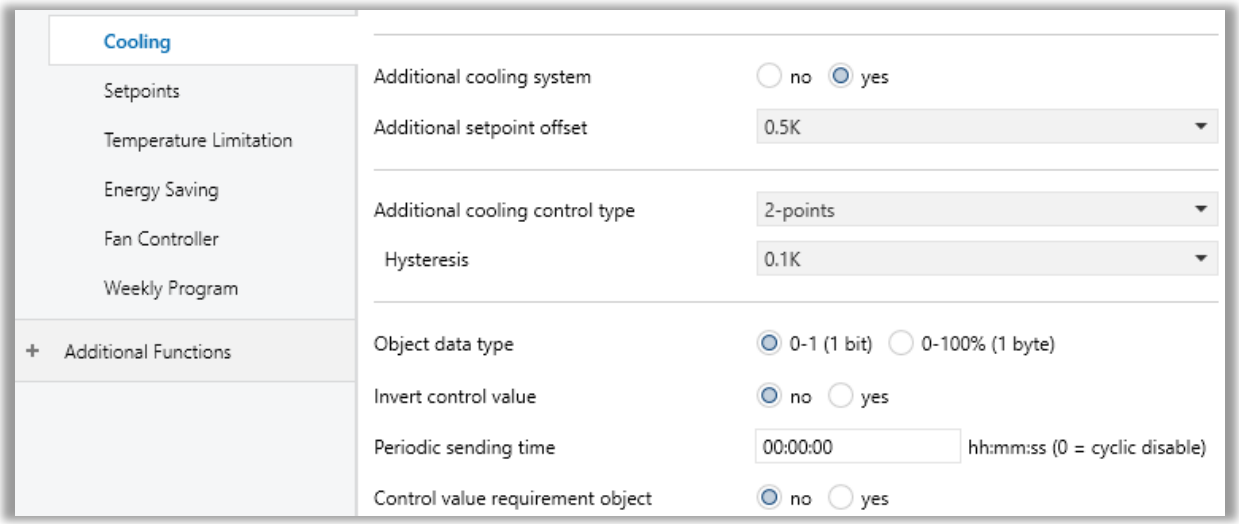

Fig. 50: Additional Cooling System Configuration Page

In additional cooling control, 2 - Points and PI Continuous controller cool the room until the difference between (T_{room} – $T_{setpoint}$) is equal to "Additional setpoint offset" parameter.

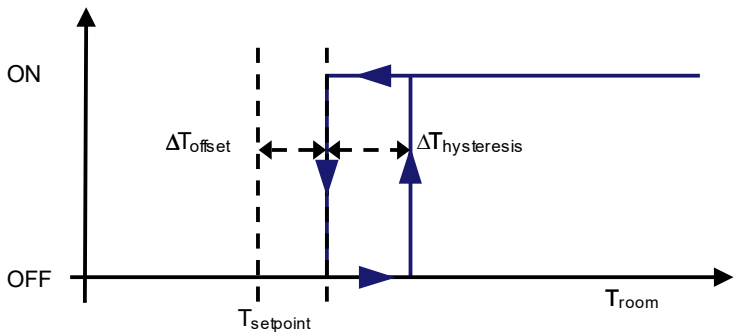

Fig. 51: 2 – Points Hysteresis Cycle for Additional Cooling Control

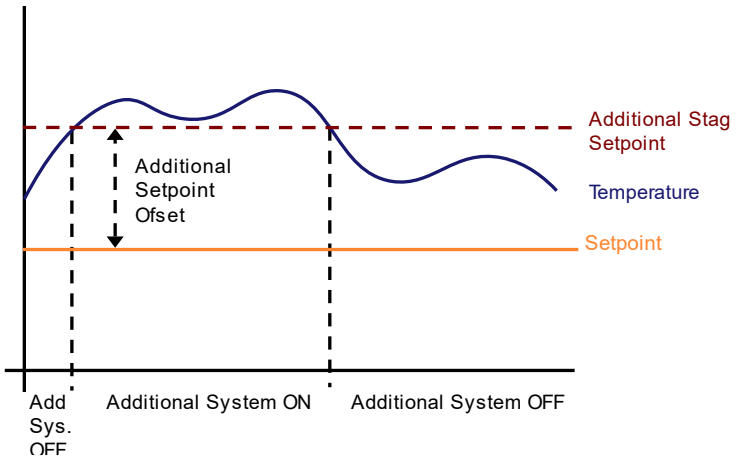

Fig. 52: PI Continuous Graph for Additional Cooling Control

4.7.5.8. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Additional setpoint offset	This parameter determines the difference between the setpoint temperature value and the additional cooling system's setpoint temperature value.	**0.5K** … 5.0K (°C) **0.9K** … 9.0K (°F)
Additional cooling control type	This parameter determines the additional cooling system's control object type.	**2 – points** PWM Continuous
Additional cooling control type: 2-points		
Hysteresis Value	This parameter determines the hysteresis value.	**0.1K**…2.0K (°C) **0.18K**…3.6K (°F)
Object type	This parameter determines the additional cooling system's object type.	**0-2 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	This parameter is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter determines the time of control value to be sent periodically.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the additional cooling system.	**No** Yes
Additional cooling control type: PWM		
Type of additional cooling system	This parameter determines the cooling system to be controlled.	**Cool ceiling** Split unit Fan coil User defined
Proportional band	This parameter determines the proportional band.	0.5K… **5.0K** … 10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **9.0K** … 18.0K (°F)
Integral time	This parameter determines the integral time.	0 … **240** … 255
Control value minimum limit	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%**, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%
Control value maximum limit	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, %95, **100%**

PWM cycle time (min)	This parameter determines the PWM cycle time.	**1**…255
Object data type	This parameter is used to determine data type of control value object.	**0-2 (1 bit)** 0-100% (1 byte)
Invert control value	It is used to invert control output.	**No** Yes
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the additional cooling system.	**No** Yes
Additional cooling control type: Continuous		
Type of additional cooling system	This parameter determines the cooling system to be controlled.	Cool ceiling Split unit **Fan coil** User defined
Proportional band	This parameter determines the proportional band.	0.5K… **5.0K** … 10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **9.0K** … 18.0K (°F)
Integral time	This parameter determines the integral time.	0 … **240** … 255
Control value minimum limit	This parameter determines the output object's minimum control value.	**0%**, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%
Control value maximum limit	This parameter determines the output object's maximum control value.	70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, %95, **100%**
Minimum oscillation of value to send	This parameter determines the minimum oscillation value for the output object to send a value.	**1** … 100
Periodic sending time	This parameter is used to periodically send the commands to the bus line.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Control value requirement object	This parameter is used to send status information about the controller value of the additional cooling system.	**No** Yes

4.7.6. Thermostat - Heating & Cooling

Heating & Cooling mode is generally used when there are 2 different heating and cooling sources or only 1 source that has both heating and cooling ability together. If the heating/cooling sources are different, the command value object parameter should be selected as “2 separated objects”. However, if heating and cooling are obtained from the same source, the command value object parameter should be selected as “1 common object”. Additionally, in this mode, the distinction is made whether the switch-over between heating and cooling is to be affected automatically or in a controlled way through the communication object.

In the automatic switch-over option: for the heating, the controller will turn on the heating when the room temperature has fallen below a preset dead band limit. As soon as the room temperature exceeds the heating setpoint, the control will turn off the heating in the heating & cooling mode. For cooling, the controller will turn on the cooling system when the room temperature has exceeded a preset dead band limit. As soon as the room temperature is reaching above the cooling setpoint, the control will turn off the cooling system in the heating & cooling mode.

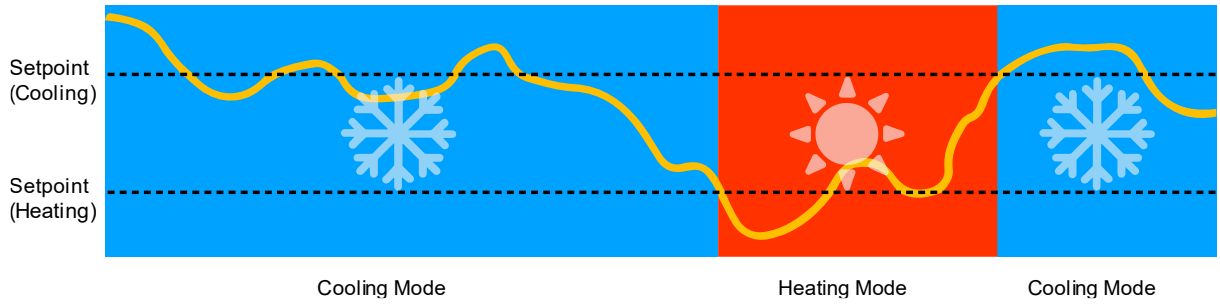

Fig. 53: Automatic Heating & Cooling Mode Switch

For the proper behaviour of the automatic switch function, the setpoint of the Cooling mode is required to be higher than that of the Heating mode.

In via communication object option: In this option, there is no dead band concept compared to the automatic option. The main difference between automatic and communication object options; the mode switch-over between modes is made manually.

4.7.6.1. Parameters List

In heating & cooling mode, cooling configurations and heating configurations can be made separately mentioned before. In this section, only extra parameters for this mode are described below.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Thermostat mode	The thermostat mode's operating type is determined with this parameter.	**Master** Slave
Temperature source	This parameter determines whether the temperature source is external or internal.	**Internal temperature** Temperature object Calculation 1…6
Room controller mode	Room controller mode is determined with this parameter.	**Heating** Cooling Heating & Cooling
Command value object	The object types of temperature command values for heating and cooling mode are determined with this parameter.	**Common** Separated
Switch-over heating/cooling	This parameter determines how the heating/cooling transition is made.	Via object **Automatic**
Room controller mode after reset	This parameter determines the room controller mode after the device restarts.	**Previous mode** Heating Cooling

4.7.7. Thermostat - Set Points

Temperature setpoints for heating or cooling modes are configured in this section. The operation modes such as comfort, standby, night and frost protection of "heating", "cooling" and "heating & cooling" modes can be separately specified in this section. The temperature setpoint value can be configured to send to the KNX bus line with 4 different settings such as "Disable", "Periodically", "On change" and "Periodically and on change". Besides, how much the maximum bandwidth setting will be configured for that increasing or decreasing the temperature value manually can be determined. Moreover, it is possible to set which setpoint values will be used when there is a power failure.

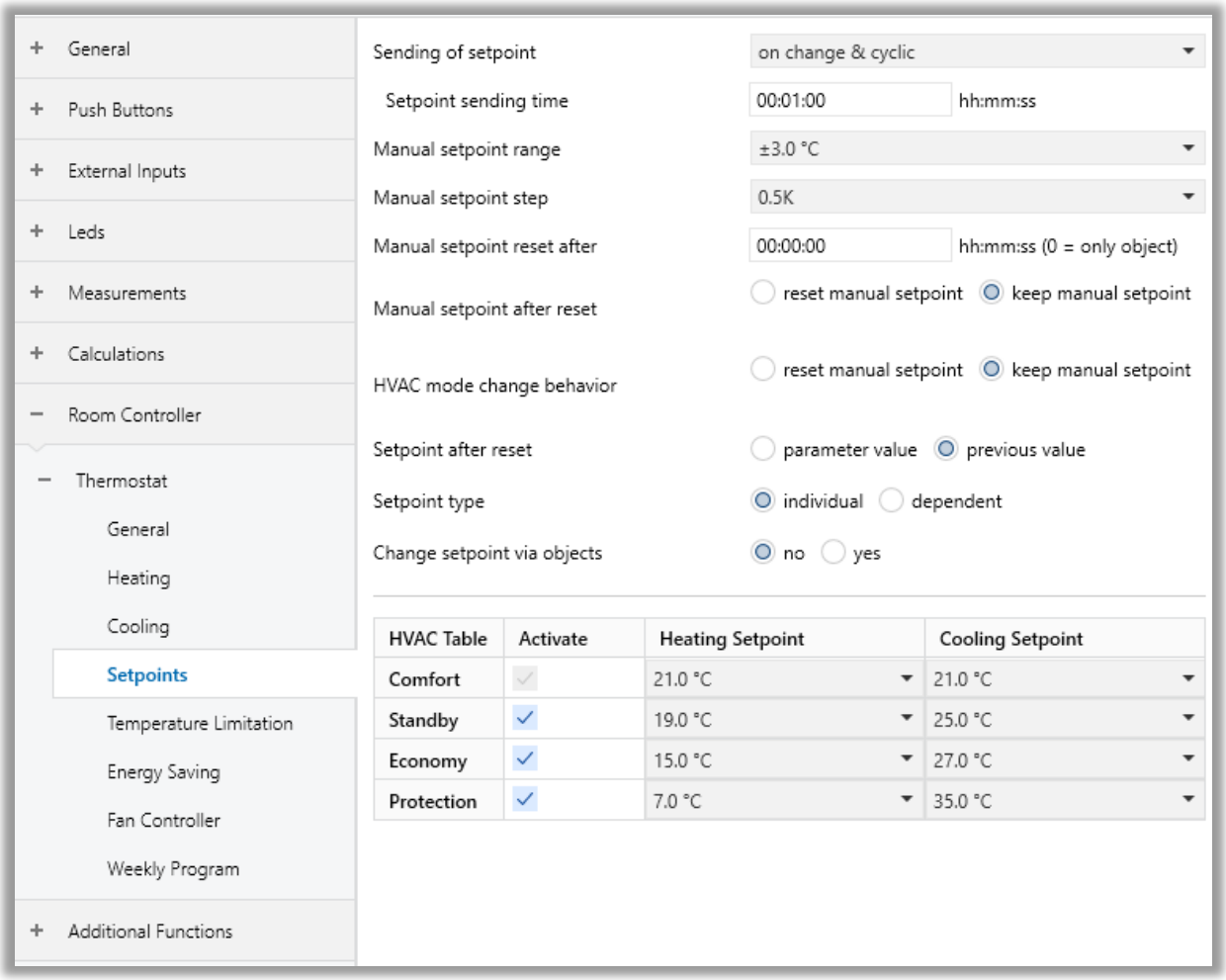

Fig. 54: Set Points Configuration Page

Note: If Heating/Cooling automatic mode is used HVAC mode setpoints must be in the range of manual setpoint. Otherwise, shifts in setpoints may occur in automatic heating-cooling transitions.

Note: Heating and Cooling setpoints limited with 10°C to 40°C for Comfort, Standby and Economy modes, 0°C to 15.5°C for frost protection mode and 25°C to 45°C for heat protection mode. User can change setpoint temperature bases with this ranges. If an attempt is made to apply a setpoint base other than the limits from the setpoint base objects, the limit value becomes valid.

4.7.7.1. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Sending of setpoint	This parameter allows sending the setpoint temperature value information. **On change:** The Temperature value information is sent when the setpoint temperature value changes by 1 K. **Periodically:** The Temperature value information is sent periodically. **Periodically and on change:** The Temperature value information is sent periodically or when the setpoint temperature value changed 1 K.	Disable **On change** Cyclic On change & cyclic
Setpoint sending time[1]	This parameter determines the time of the setpoint temperature value to be sent periodically.	
Manual setpoint range	This parameter configures the maximum and minimum limit values for the setpoint temperature value.	±1.0 ... **±3.0** ... ±10.0 (˚C) ±1.8 ... **±5.4** ... ±22.5 (˚F)
Manual setpoint step	This parameter configures the maximum and minimum limit values for the setpoint temperature value.	0.1K … **0.5K** … 3.5K (˚C) 0.18K … **0.9K** … 6.3K (˚F)
Manual setpoint reset after	This parameter determines the time of value to be sent setpoint reset after.	**00:00:00** … 18:12:15
Manual setpoint after reset	This parameter determines the behaviour of the manual setpoint's value after device reset. **Reset manual setpoint:** The manual setpoint is reset after device reset. **Keep manual setpoint:** The manual setpoint is continued after device reset.	Reset manual setpoint **Keep manual setpoint**
HVAC mode change behaviour	This parameter determines the behaviour of the manual setpoint's value after receiving the new set mode. **Reset manual setpoint:** The manual setpoint is reset after the new setting mode is received with this option. **Keep manual setpoint:** The manual setpoint is continued after the new setting mode is received with this option.	Reset manual setpoint **Keep manual setpoint**
Setpoint after reset	This parameter determines the setpoint temperature after a reset for any reason, such as power failure.	Parameter value **Previous value**
Setpoint type	The desired temperature value can be controlled with individual or dependent setpoints by this parameter. If dependent mode is selected the setpoints of comfort and protect can be configured as individual setpoint. Standby	**Individual** Dependent

	and economy mode's setpoints can be configured as dependent setpoint. Even dependent mode is selected, all of the operation mode's setpoints can be change via object separately. So, if the comfort's setpoint is changed economy or standby's setpoints aren't updated according to comfort setpoint.	
Change setpoint via objects	With this parameter, setpoint objects for all operation mode are visible.	**No** Yes
Comfort Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of comfort mode. If this parameter is checked, comfort mode can be useable.	**Checked** Unchecked
Comfort Mode Heating Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value for comfort mode is configured with this parameter.	10.0 … **21.0** … 40 (˚C) 50.0 … **69.8** … 104 (˚F)
Comfort Mode Cooling Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value for comfort mode is configured with this parameter.	10.0 … **21.0** … 40 (˚C) 50.0 … **69.8** … 104 (˚F)
Standby Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of standby mode. If this parameter is checked, standby mode can be useable.	**Checked** Unchecked
Standby Mode Heating Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value of heating for standby mode is configured with this parameter.	10.0 … **19.0** … 40 (˚C) 50.0 … **66.2** … 104 (˚F)
Standby Mode Cooling Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value for standby mode is configured with this parameter.	10.0 … **25.0** … 40 (˚C) 50.0 … **77.0** … 104 (˚F)
Economy Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of economy mode. If this parameter is checked, economy mode can be useable.	**Checked** Unchecked
Economy Mode Heating Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value of heating for economy mode is configured with this parameter.	10.0 … **15.0** … 40 (˚C) 50.0 … **59.0** … 104 (˚F)
Economy Mode Cooling Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value of cooling for economy mode is configured with this parameter	10.0 … **27.0** … 40 (˚C) 50.0 … **80.6** … 104 (˚F)
Protection Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of protection mode. If this parameter is checked, protection mode can be useable.	**Checked** Unchecked

Protection Mode Heating Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value of heating for protection mode is configured with this parameter.	0.0 … **7.0** … 15.5 (˚C) 32.0…**44.6** … 59.9 (˚F)
Protection Mode Heating Setpoint (˚C)	The desired temperature value of cooling for protection mode is configured with this parameter	25.0…**35.0**…45.0 (˚C) 77.0…**95.0**…113.0 (˚F)

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Sending of setpoint” is set to “Periodically” or “periodically and on change”.

4.7.8. Thermostat – Temperature Limitation

Using the limit temperature, the controller's control value for this stage can be set to 0 on reaching a parameterized temperature. In this way, exceeding (heating) or dropping below (cooling) this temperature can be prevented. An example of the usage of the limit temperature is floor heating, where exceeding a specific temperature must be prevented to protect the material of the floor.

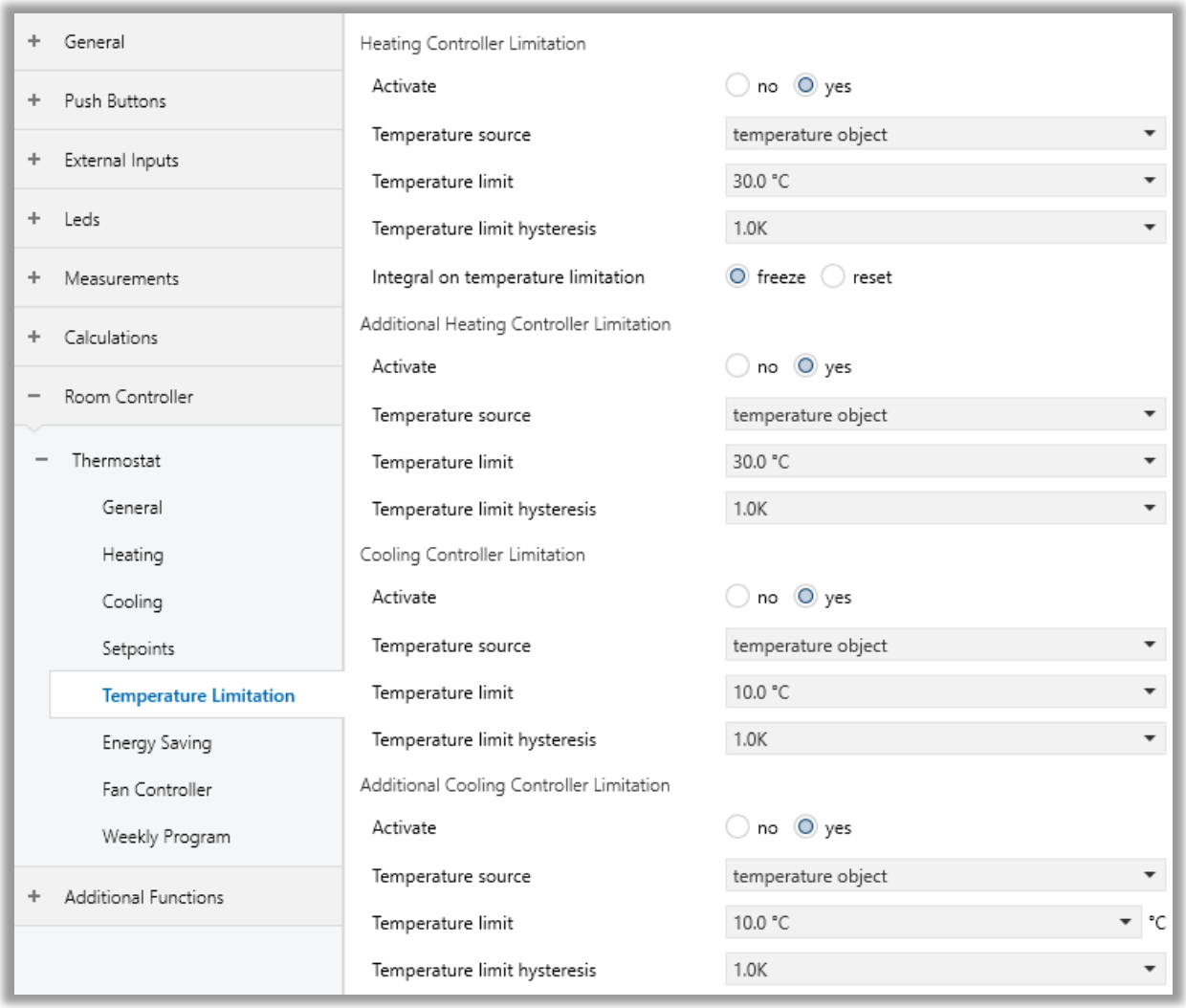

Fig. 55: Temperature Limitation Configuration Page

4.7.8.1. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Heating Controller Limitation Activate	This parameter is used to activate the limit temperature for heating controller.	**No** Yes
Heating Controller Limitation Activate: Yes		
Temperature Source	This parameter is used to determine the source of temperature for the limitation function. It is not suitable to use the same temperature sensor for the measurement of the room temperature and the measurement of the limit temperature.	Internal temperature **Temperature object** Calculation 1…6
Temperature Limit	This parameter is used to determine the limit temperature that is not allowed to be exceeded (heating). If the temperature reaches this value, the control value is immediately set to 0.	1… **30** …60 (°C) 32… **86** …140 (°F)
Temperature Limit Hysteresis	This parameter is used to determine the hysteresis on the limit temperature specifies the value by which the limit temperature must be dropped below again (heating) before the controller becomes active again.	0.5K … **1K** … 5K (°C) 0.9K … **1.8K** … 9K (°F)
Integral on temperature limitation[1]	This parameter is used to decide what is to happen to the I-proportion on reaching the limit temperature. **Freeze:** Keeps the current accumulated error caused by I-proportion. **Reset:** Resets the accumulated error caused by I-proportion.	**Freeze** Reset
Additional Heating Controller Limitation Activate	This parameter is used to activate the limit temperature for an additional heating controller.	**No** Yes
Additional Heating Controller Limitation Activate: Yes		
Temperature Source	This parameter is used to determine the source of temperature for the limitation function. It is not suitable to use the same temperature sensor for the measurement of the room temperature and the measurement of the limit temperature.	Internal temperature **Temperature object** Calculation 1…6
Temperature Limit	This parameter is used to determine the hysteresis on the limit temperature specifies the value by which the limit temperature must be dropped below again (heating) before the controller becomes active again.	1… **30** …60 (°C) 32… **86** …140 (°F)
Temperature Limit Hysteresis	This parameter is used to determine the hysteresis on the limit temperature specifies the value by which the limit	0.5K … **1K** … 5K (°C) 0.9K … **1.8K** … 9K (°F)

	temperature must be dropped below again (heating) before the controller becomes active again.	
Integral on temperature limitation[2]	This parameter is used to decide what is to happen to the I-proportion on reaching the limit temperature. **Freeze:** Keeps the current accumulated error caused by I-proportion. **Reset:** Resets the accumulated error caused by I-proportion.	**Freeze** Reset
Cooling Controller Limitation Activate	This parameter is used to activate the limit temperature for cooling controller.	**No** Yes
Cooling Controller Limitation Activate: Yes		
Temperature Source	This parameter is used to determine the source of temperature for the limitation function. It is not suitable to use the same temperature sensor for the measurement of the room temperature and for the measurement of the limit temperature.	Internal temperature **Temperature object** Calculation 1…6
Temperature Limit	This parameter is used to determine the limit temperature that is not allowed to be dropped below (cooling). If the temperature reaches this value, the control value is immediately set to 0.	1… **10** …60 (°C) 32… **50** …140 (°F)
Temperature Limit Hysteresis	This parameter is used to determine the hysteresis on the limit temperature specifies the value by which the limit temperature must be exceeded (cooling) before the controller becomes active again.	0.5K … **1K** … 5K (°C) 0.9K … **1.8K** … 9K (°F)
Integral on temperature limitation[3]	This parameter is used to decide what is to happen to the I-proportion on reaching the limit temperature. **Freeze:** Keeps the current accumulated error caused by I-proportion. **Reset:** Resets the accumulated error caused by I-proportion.	**Freeze** Reset
Additional Cooling Controller Limitation Activate	This parameter is used to activate the limit temperature for additional cooling controller.	**No** Yes
Additional Cooling Controller Limitation Activate: Yes		
Temperature Source	This parameter is used to determine the source of temperature for the limitation function. It is not suitable to use the same temperature sensor for the measurement of the room temperature and for the measurement of the limit temperature.	Internal temperature **Temperature object** Calculation 1…6
Temperature Limit	This parameter is used to determine the limit temperature that is not allowed to be dropped below (cooling). If the	1… **10** …60 (°C)

	temperature reaches this value, the control value is immediately set to 0.	32… **50** …140 (°F)
Temperature Limit Hysteresis	This parameter is used to determine the hysteresis on the limit temperature specifies the value by which the limit temperature must be exceeded (cooling) before the controller becomes active again.	0.5K … **1K** … 5K (°C) 0.9K … **1.8K** … 9K (°F)
Integral on temperature limitation[4]	This parameter is used to decide what is to happen to the I-proportion on reaching the limit temperature. **Freeze:** Keeps the current accumulated error caused by I-proportion. **Reset:** Resets the accumulated error caused by I-proportion.	**Freeze** Reset

[1] This parameter is visible when heating controller type is set to “PWM” or “Continuous”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the additional heating controller type is set to “PWM” or “Continuous”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the cooling controller type is set to “PWM” or “Continuous”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the additional cooling controller type is set to “PWM” or “Continuous”.

4.7.9. Thermostat – Energy Saving

In order to realize energy-saving functions, **window contacts** (to detect the opening of windows or doors), **presence and movement sensors** and **card holders** can be used.

The Energy saving folder includes:

- Window contacts
- Presence sensors
- Card holder

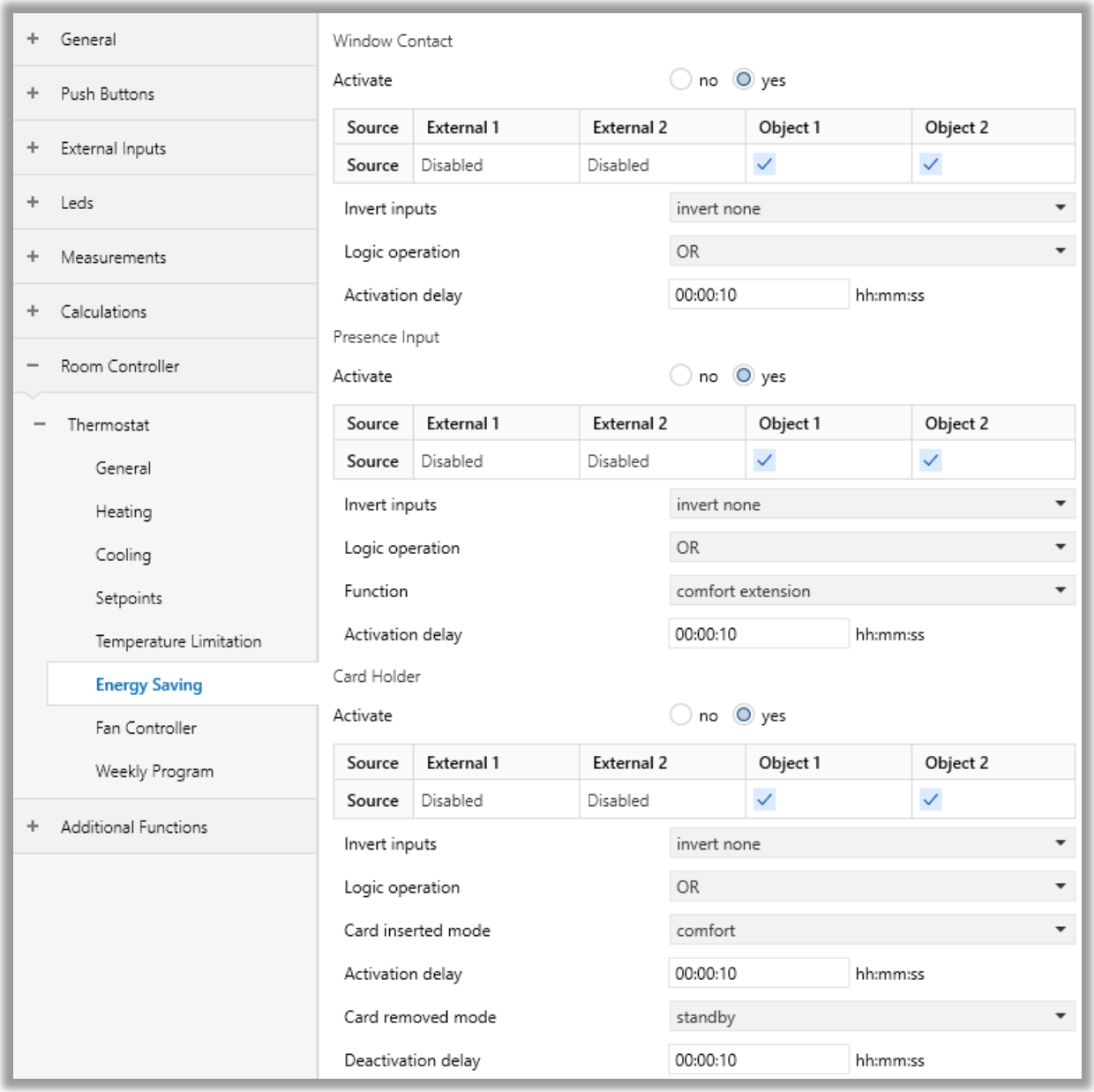

Fig. 56: Energy Saving Configuration Page

4.7.9.1. Window Contacts

In order to realize energy-saving functions, window contacts (to detect the opening of windows or doors) can be used. The device can acquire the status of a contact by means of an external(digital) input or receive the status of two objects connected to different KNX devices (binary inputs, pushbutton interfaces). When a window opens, the device automatically switches to Protection operating mode; when it closes, the device automatically returns to the previous operating mode. When acquiring more than one signal, they can be combined in logical OR, AND or XOR according to the “Logic operation” parameter.

When an open window is detected, the operating mode is forced into building protection and remains forced until all windows are closed. The application program features an activation time parameter for opening delay to discriminate between an occasional, short opening and a long opening, which justifies the energy saving mode recall.

After activation delay the operation mode is changed. Also, if fan control is enabled for the current thermostat control, the fan mode is set “Auto”. The operation mode, fan level and fan mode cannot be updated via KNX bus. Window contact function has the highest priority between thermostat energy saving functions. Also, has absolute priority over the operating mode forced by the weekly program and over the HVAC mode forced by supervisor through the communication object HVAC Forced mode in DPT 20.102

If the operation mode input object is received a telegram, operation mode’s icon flashes on the LCD for the end-users to indicate “energy saving” activated. And if the fan level or fan mode input object is received a telegram, locked icon flashes on the LCD for the end-users to indicate that this function is locked because of energy saving. These cases continue until the window contact input object is received a telegram or the external input is trigged for deactivation the energy saving.

4.7.9.2. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Window Contact Activate	This parameter is used to enable the window contact function for thermostat energy saving. Two 1-bit objects are visible when it is enabled.	**No** Yes
Window Contact Activate: Yes		
External X Source	If this parameter is checked, the External X input is selected as a trigger for the window contact function to be activated.	**Disabled** Checked Unchecked
Object X Source	If this parameter is checked, the Object X is selected as a trigger for the window contact function to be activated.	**Checked** Unchecked
-> Invert inputs[1]	This parameter determines how to use the input objects.	**Invert none** Invert input 1 / 2 Invert both
Logic operation	This parameter is used to combine the inputs with logical operations.	**OR** AND XOR
Activation delay	This parameter is used to determine activation delay time. The energy-saving function is delayed for the specified time.	00:00:00… **00:00:10** …18.12.15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Object X Source” is set to “Checked”.

4.7.9.3. Presence Input

The presence input function includes a set of optional features, oriented to energy saving, which become available when the device is configured as an integrated controller. This function is **only active if the actual operating mode is set to comfort.**

Generally speaking, if a human presence is detected and limited to the occupancy period, the comfort operating mode can be extended; vice versa, if no presence is detected, the comfort operating mode can be limited, because no longer necessary.

If one of the presence inputs objects or the external input selected as presence input, is received a telegram, it is triggered for activation. When acquiring more than one signal, they can be combined in logical OR, AND or XOR according to the “Logic operation” parameter.

In case a forced HVAC mode is used by the supervisor through the communication object HVAC forced mode in DPT 20.102, the forced operating mode has a higher priority compared to the mode foreseen by the presence input function, so it will prevail.

In case the energy saving function is carried out through window contacts, the system switches to building protection mode when detecting an open window. The window contact function has a higher priority compared to both the forced mode and the mode foreseen by the presence input function.
There are three presence input function modes: **comfort extension**, **comfort limitation** and a combination of these two modes called **comfort extension and limitation**.

Comfort extension:
If during this time, a presence is detected, the operating mode remains comfort except for even if the operating mode is forced by the user or the weekly program function shifts to economy or standby. However, if the operation mode is set to protection, energy saving mode is interrupted until the operation mode is comfort again while the presence input is still active. In this case, or if the operation mode input object is received a telegram except for “comfort” and “protection”, the telegram is saved to use after comfort extension.
If the operation mode input object is received by a telegram, the operation mode’s icon flashes on the LCD for the end-users to indicate “energy saving” activated. If the fan level or fan mode input object is received a telegram, the locked icon flashes on the LCD for the end-users to indicate that this function is locked because of energy saving.

Comfort limitation:
If one of the presence input objects is set or the digital input selected as presence input is triggered for deactivation (the end-users left the room) and the operation mode is not forced, after the function active time, the operation mode is set from “Comfort” to the mode which is determined via “Limitation mode” parameter until the presence input object is set or the digital input selected as presence input is trigged for activation (the end-users entered the room). If the operation mode is set to protection, energy saving mode is interrupted until when the operation mode is comfort again while the presence input is still inactive.

Comfort extension and comfort limitation:
This mode is a combination of comfort extension and comfort limitation modes.

4.7.9.4 Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Presence Input Activate	This parameter is used to enable the presence input function for thermostat energy saving. Two 1-bit objects are visible when it is enabled.	**No** Yes
Presence Input Activate: Yes		
External X Source	If this parameter is checked, the External X input is selected as a trigger for the presence input function to be activated.	**Disabled** Checked Unchecked
Object X Source	If this parameter is checked, Object X is selected as a trigger for the presence input function to be activated.	**Checked** Unchecked
-> Invert inputs[1]	This parameter determines how to use the input objects.	**Invert none** Invert input 1 / 2 Invert both
Logic operation	This parameter is used to combine the inputs with logical operations.	**OR** AND XOR
Activation delay	This parameter is used to determine activation delay time. The energy saving function is delayed for the specified time.	00:00:00… **00:00:10** …18.12.15
Function	This parameter is used to determine how to use the energy-saving function for presence input.	**Comfort extension** Comfort limitation Comfort extension and limitation
-> Limitation mode[2]	It is used to determine the operation modes which will be set for the energy-saving function in comfort limitation mode.	**Comfort – standby** Comfort - economy

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Object X Source” is set to “Checked”.

[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Function” is set to “Comfort limitation” or “Comfort extension and limitation”.

4.7.9.5. Card Holder

If the card holder input object is set or the digital input selected as card holder input is triggered for activation (the end-users entered the room with card) and comfort extension mode is not active and the operation mode is not forced, then the operation mode is set as the mode via “Card insertion HVAC mode” parameter after the function active time via “Activation delay on card insertion” parameter.

Otherwise, if card holder input object is set or the digital input selected as card holder input is triggered for deactivation (the end-users left the room with card) and comfort extension mode is not active and the operation mode is not forced, then the operation mode is set as the mode via “Card removal HVAC mode” parameter after the function active time via “Activation delay on card removal” parameter.

When acquiring more than one signal, they can be combined in logical OR, AND or XOR according to the “Logic operation” parameter.

Card holder function has the lowest priority between thermostat energy saving functions.

4.7.9.6 Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Card Holder Activate	This parameter is used to enable the card holder function for thermostat energy saving. Two 1-bit objects are visible when it is enabled.	**No** Yes
Card Holder Activate: Yes		
External X Source	If this parameter is checked, the External X input is selected as a trigger for the card holder function to be activated.	**Disabled** Checked Unchecked
Object X Source	If this parameter is checked, Object X is selected as a trigger for the card holder function to be activated.	**Checked** Unchecked
-> Invert inputs[1]	This parameter determines how to use the input objects.	**Invert none** Invert input 1 / 2 Invert both
Logic operation	This parameter is used to combine the inputs with logical operations.	**OR** AND XOR
Card inserted mode	This parameter is used to determine the operation mode which is set, when card insertion.	Auto **Comfort** Standby Economy Protection
Activation delay	This parameter is used to determine the activation delay time for card insertion.	00:00:00… **00:00:10** …18.12.15
Card removed mode	This parameter is used to determine the operation mode which is set, when card removal.	Auto Comfort **Standby** Economy Protection
Deactivation delay	This parameter is used to determine the activation delay time for card removal.	00:00:00… **00:00:10** …18.12.15

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Object X Source” is set to “Checked”.

4.7.10. Thermostat – Fan Controller

If the parameter “Fan control used for room control” is set to “Enabled” from the “General” parameter page, the configuration page that is related to the fan controller is now opened as “Fan Controller” under the “Room Controller” parameter page instead of the “LCD” parameter page.

The configuration settings in this section are configured such as, the selection of the fan speed level of the device to be used, the fan speed transitions in regard to the percentage value to be changed, the fan controller type selection, delay time for starting and delay time for stopping the fan and other arrangements related to fan control.

4.7.10.1. Fan 2-Points Control

This type of fan control is similar to the 2-point control with hysteresis: the fan speed is activated/deactivated according to the difference between the desired temperature and the measured temperature. The relevant difference with the 2 points algorithms with hysteresis is that, in this case, there is not a single stage on which the hysteresis loop is executed, by setting the thresholds for switching on and off of the speed, but five stages may exist.

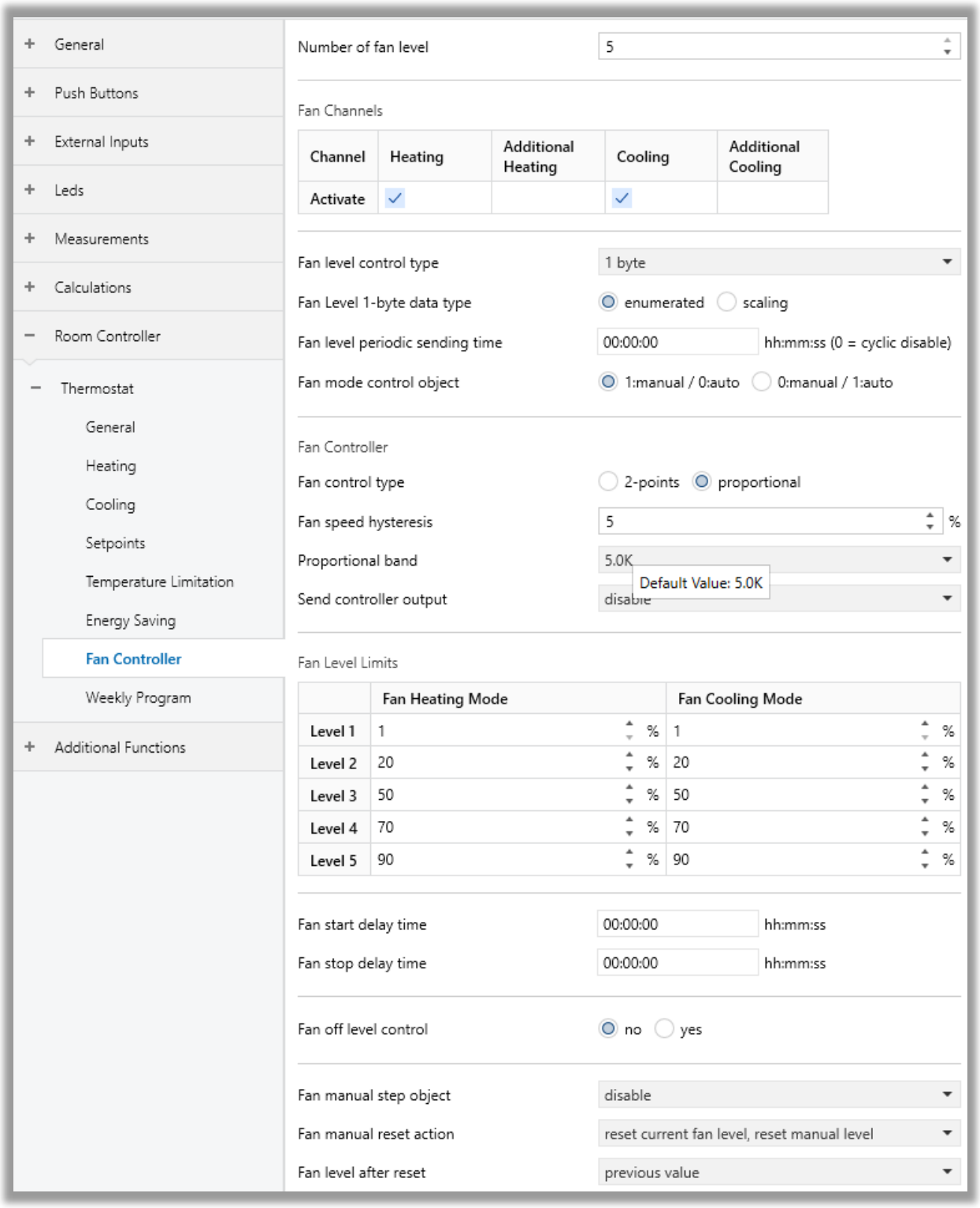

Fig. 57: Fan Controller 2-Points Control Configuration Page

This means that a speed level corresponds to each stage and when the difference between the measured temperature and the desired temperature causes the activation of a further speed.

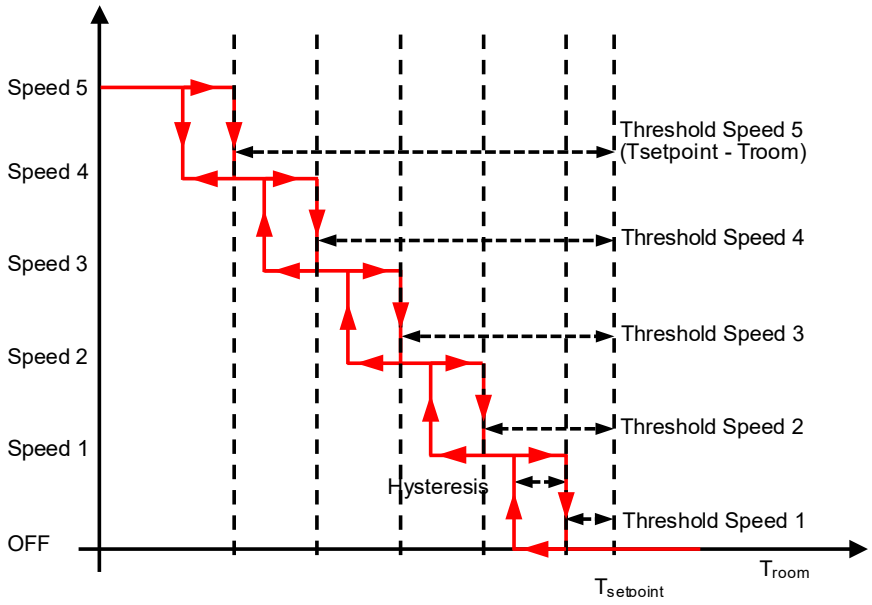

Fig. 58: Fan Controller 2-Points Control Cycle for Heating

The figure in the above graph refers to the speed control of the fan with three operating stages as regards the heating. Looking at the graph, it has to be noted that for each stage, there is a hysteresis loop, as well as at any speed are assigned two thresholds which determine the activation and deactivation. The thresholds are determined by the values set in the application program and can be summarized as follows:

- Speed 1 (1st stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed1 – hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed1); the first speed is also switched OFF when a higher speed must be turned ON. The default value for the parameter Threshold Speed1 = 0 K.
- Speed 2 (2nd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed2 – hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed 2); the second speed is also switched OFF when Speed 3 must be turned ON.
- Speed 3 (3rd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed3 – hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed 3).
- Speed 4 (4rd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed 4 – hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed 4).
- Speed 5 (5rd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is lower than the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed 5 – hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} – Threshold Speed 5).

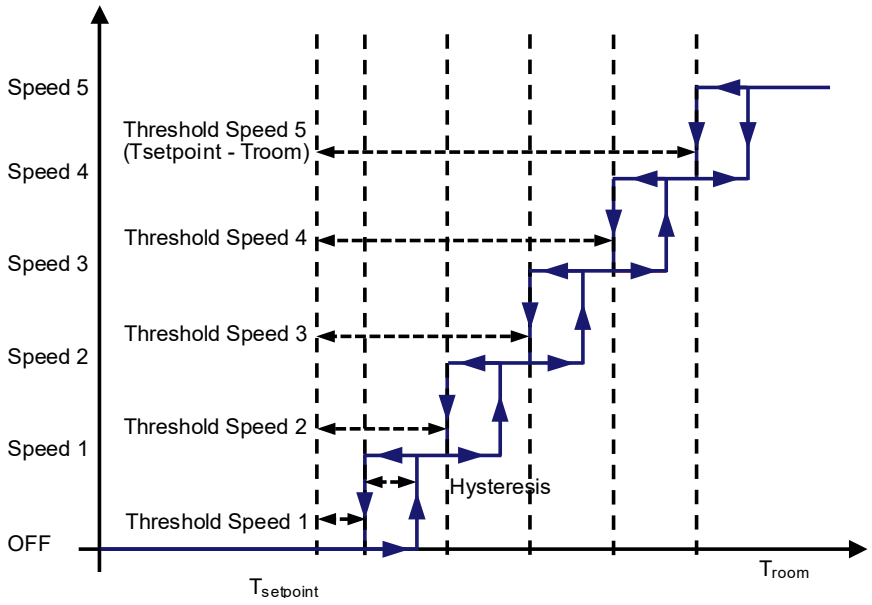

Fig. 59: Fan Controller 2-Points Control Cycle for Cooling

The figure in the above graph refers to the speed control of the fan with three operating stages as regards the cooling. Looking at the graph, it has to be noted that for each stage there is a hysteresis loop, as well as at any speed are assigned two thresholds which determine the activation and deactivation. The thresholds are determined by the values set in the application program and can be summarized as follows:

- Speed 1 (1st stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is higher than the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed1 + hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed1); the first speed is also switched OFF when a higher speed must be turned ON. The default value for the parameter Threshold Speed1 = 0 K.
- Speed 2 (2nd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is higher than the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed2 + hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed2); the second speed is also switched OFF when Speed 3 must be turned ON.
- Speed 3 (3rd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is higher than the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed3 + hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed3).
- Speed 4 (4rd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is higher than the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed 4 + hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed 4)
- Speed 5 (5rd stage) – The speed is turned ON when the value of the room temperature is higher than the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed 5 + hysteresis) and turned OFF when the room temperature value reaches the value (T_{set} + Threshold Speed 5)

If “Fan level 1-byte data type” is selected as “Enumerated”, what fan speed calculated according to above graph, is sent over 1 byte object. For example; If fan speed was calculated as speed 2, 2 is sent over fan speed object.

If “Fan level 1-byte data type” is selected as “Scaling”, fan level scaling value is sent according to fan level limits table. For example; if “Fan level 2 threshold value” is 40% and fan speed was calculated as speed 2, %40 value is sent over fan speed object.

4.7.10.2. Fan Proportional Control

Proportional – Integral control (PI control) is explained by the relationship shown below:

$$\boldsymbol{control\ variable(t)\ =\ Kp\ \times\ error(t)}$$

whereby:

$$error(t)\ =\ (Setpoint\ -Measured\ temperature)\ in\ heating$$
$$error(t)\ =\ (Measured\ temperature\ -Setpoint)\ in\ cooling$$
$$Kp\ =\ proportional\ constant$$

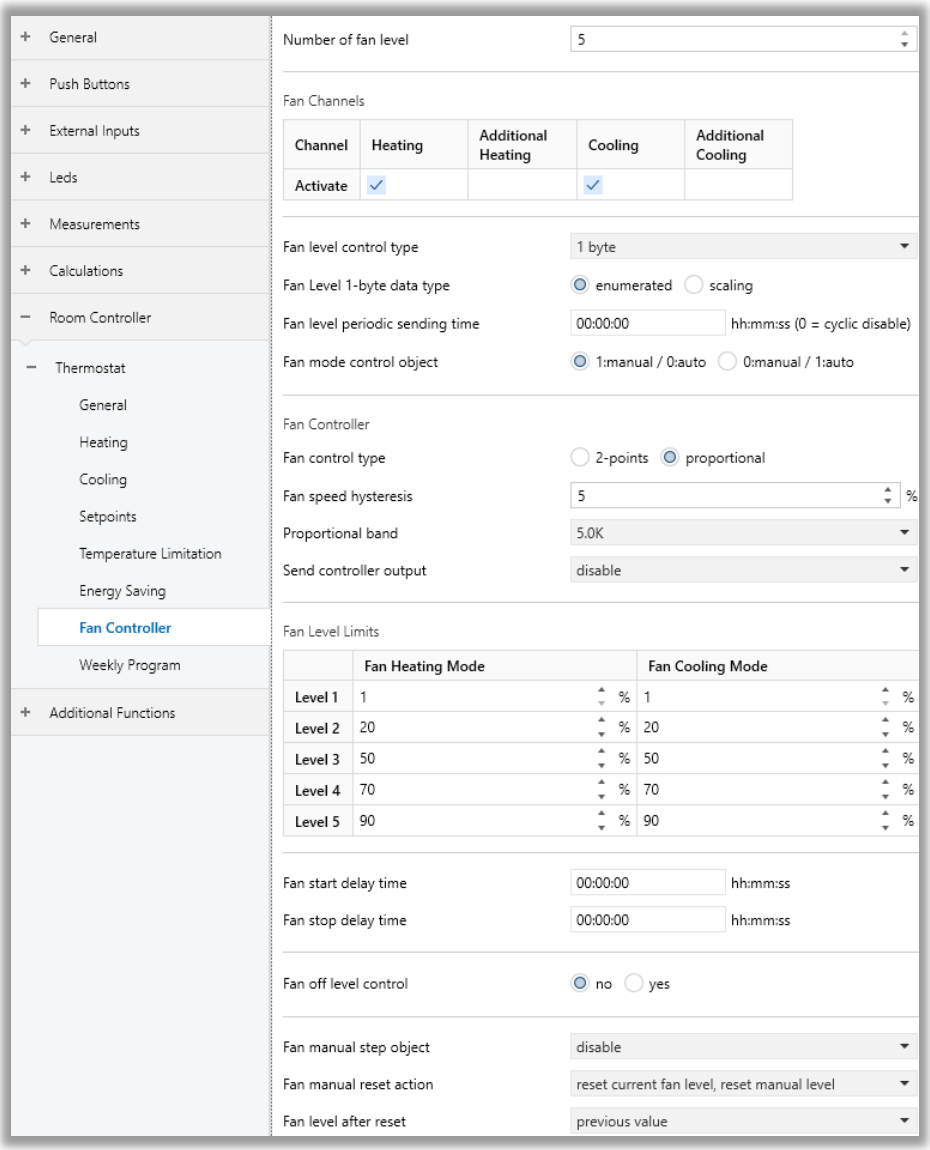

Fig. 60: Fan Controller Proportional Control Configuration Page

The control variable contains proportional (Kp) constants to eliminate errors. In practice, intuitively generated values are generally used.

$$\boldsymbol{Proportional\ band\ BP\ [K]\ =\ 100\ /\ Kp}$$

The proportional band is the error value that determines the maximum deflection output as 100%.

For example, a regulator with a proportional band of 5 K provides a 100% control output when the Setpoint = 20°C and the measured temperature is ≤ 15°C in heating; in the cooling conduction mode, it provides a 100% control output when the Setpoint = 24°C and the measured temperature is ≥ 29°C. As shown in the figure, a regulator with a small proportional band tends to provide higher values of the control variable for small errors than a regulator with a higher proportional band.

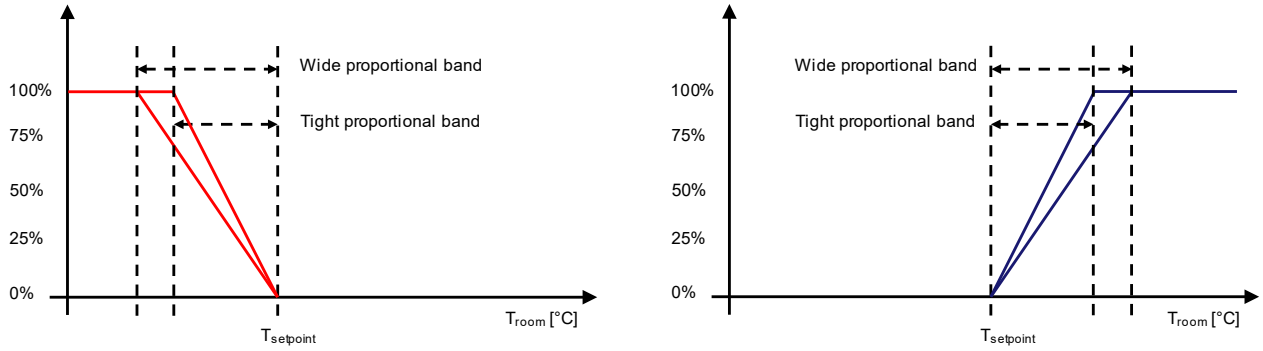

Fig. 61: Fan Controller Proportional Control

The control output is compared to the limit value of fan speed. The fan speed is assigned according to whether the limit values is exceeded or below.

For example, fan level limits are assigned subsequently as 1, 20, 50, 70 and 90 for heating or cooling mode. Assume that the current working mode is Heating and the fan proportional controller generates %65 control value. The control value is compared to fan level limits and as seen the %65 control value is higher than the limits value of levels 1, 2 and 3. So, the fan level is assigned to Level 3.

Note: Fan controller have feedback objects for syncing with controlled device. These objects are not for changing fan level but showing actual value of controlled device. For changing fan level manually manual fan level objects should be used.

4.7.10.3. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Number of fan level	The number of fan levels is determined with this parameter.	1…**5**
Channel Heating Activate	This parameter allows the fan controls to work with the heating system. If the heating system is checked, the fan can't connect to the additional heating system at the same time.	**Checked** Unchecked
Channel Additional Heating Activate	This parameter allows the fan controls to work with the additional heating system. If the additional heating system is checked, the fan can't connect to the heating system at the same time.	Checked **Unchecked**
Channel Cooling Activate	This parameter allows the fan controls to work with the cooling system. If the cooling system is checked, the fan can't connect to the additional cooling system at the same time.	**Checked** Unchecked
Channel Additional Cooling Activate	This parameter allows the fan controls to work with the cooling system. If the additional cooling system is checked, the fan can't connect to the cooling system at the same time.	Checked **Unchecked**
Fan level control object	This parameter allows the control of the fan speed with 1-bit individual or 1 byte or 1 bit /1 byte object.	1 bit 1 byte **1 bit / 1 byte**
-> Fan level control data type[1]	This parameter is used to determine with which data type the fan level is sent to the bus. **Enumerated:** 0~5 value is sent. **Scaling:** The percentage equivalent of the fan level value in the fan level limits table.	**Enumerated** Scaling
Fan level periodic sending time	This parameter determines the time of the fan level value to be sent periodically.	**00:00:00**…18:12:15
Fan mode control object	Manual or automatic fan speed control is selected with this parameter.	1: manual / 0: auto **0: manual / 1: auto**
Fan control type	This parameter determines the fan controller type.	**2-points** Proportional
-> Fan speed hysteresis[2]	This parameter determines the fan speed hysteresis value at which switchover to the next fan speed occurs. Using hysteresis avoids continual switching between the fan speeds caused by fluctuating input signals around the limit value.	Values depend on fan controller type
-> Fan Level X Threshold[2]	This parameter determines the fan level X threshold value.	0.5K…5.0K (°C) 0.9K…18.0K (°F)
-> Proportional band[3]	This parameter determines the proportional band of the fan controller.	0.5K… **5K** …10.0K (°C) 0.9K… **9K** …18.0K (°F)
Fan Heating Mode Level [1…5]	The lower limit value of the 1…5 speed is determined with this parameter.	1…100

Fan Cooling Mode Level X	The lower limit value of the 1…5 speed is determined with this parameter.	1…100
Fan start delay time	This parameter is used to determine the delay time for switching to a higher fan speed than zero.	**00:00:00**…18:12:15
Fan stop delay time	This parameter is used to determine the delay time for switching to zero fan speed.	**00:00:00**…18:12:15
Fan off level control	This parameter is used to enable fan off level control.	**No** Yes
-> Fan off level[4]	This parameter determines the speed of the fan off state.	Values depend on number of fan level.
Fan manual step object	This parameter allows the control of the fan speed with 1 – 1-bit object	**Disable** Increase/decrease (1.007) Up/down (1.008)
Fan manual reset action	This parameter is used to determine what the action is after the value of controller that is connected to the fan, is zero in fan manual mode. **No action:** Do nothing, continue to work. **Reset current fan level, hold manual level:** Current manual fan level resets, but the previous manual level saves in memory. When the controller value is higher than zero again or the manual fan level is changed with the object or thermostat extension of the push button, the manual fan level begins with the value in memory. **Reset current fan level, reset manual level:** Manual fan levels that are current and saved in memory, reset.	No action **Reset current fan level, hold manual level** Reset current fan level, reset manual level
Fan level after reset	The desired fan level after a power failure is determined with this object.	**Previous value** Off Level 1…5 Auto

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan level control object” is set to “1 byte” or “1 bit / 1 byte”.
[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan control type” is set to “2-points”.
[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan control type” is set to “Proportional”.
[4] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan off level control” is set to “Yes”.

4.7.11. Thermostat – Weekly Program

Weekly Thermostat Program can be configured over the device. The weekly program works with if HVAC mode is Auto. If HVAC mode is set over object as Auto but the “Thermostat Time” object hasn’t been received yet and until the “Thermostat Time” object is received, weekly program doesn’t work. During the weekly program runs, the users can change the HVAC mode anytime.

If “Weekly program” parameter is selected as “enable” and “Thermostat Time” object was received, thermostat runs according to weekly program table. If weekly program is active, but any time zone isn’t configured, Auto HVAC mode is ended and the HVAC mode switches Comfort mode.

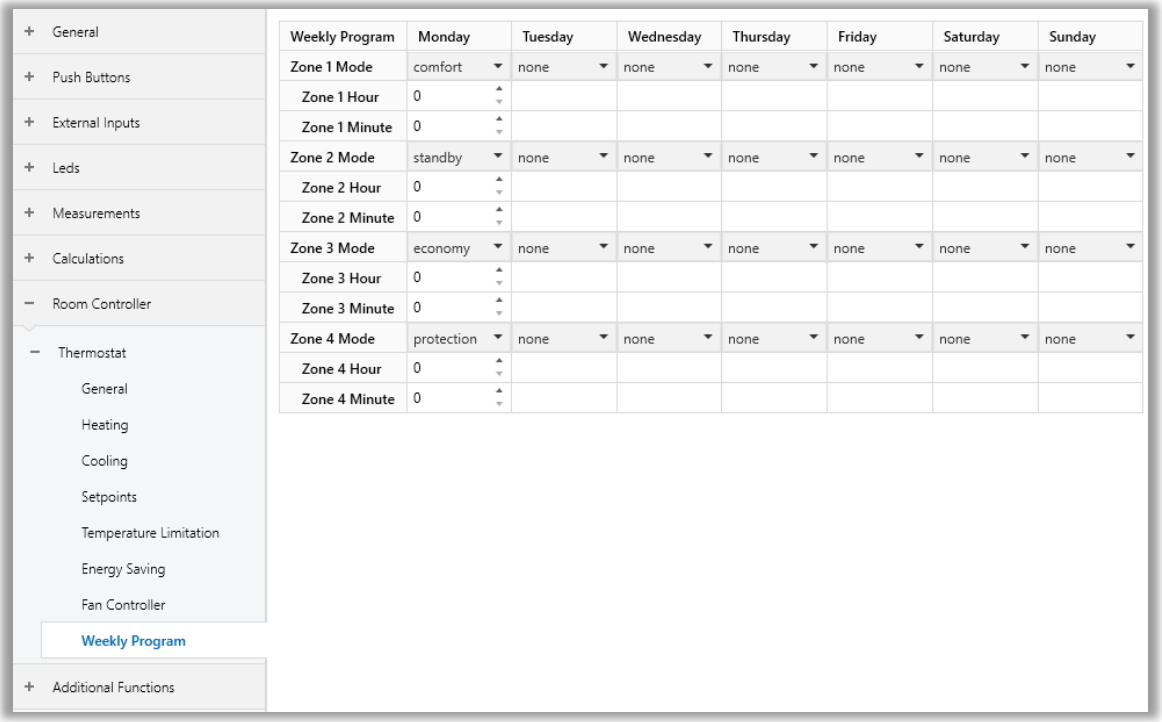

Fig. 62: Weekly Program Configuration Page

4.7.11.1. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Zone X Mode	This parameter is used to determine which HVAC mode will be active according to the selected day, hour and minute.	**None** Comfort Standby Economy Protection
=> Zone X Hour	This parameter is used to determine the hour that the HVAC mode will be active.	**0** … 23
=> Zone X Minute	This parameter is used to determine the minute that the HVAC mode will be active.	**0** … 59
Auto switch-over HVAC modes	If this parameter is enabled, the HVAC mode is changed according to the weekly program table.	**Disable** Enable

4.7.12. Thermostat – Slave

The thermostat can operate in slave mode. It can work in compatibility with master room controllers. However, some configurations must be the same as the master device to work properly. Such as available HVAC modes, heating/cooling control modes, fan level settings, etc.

The slave device can control the heating/cooling mode, fan level, fan mode, HVAC mode, setpoint, etc. The controller is just in the master. The slave device is only for indicating the room controller values and sending some commands.

In slave mode, the setpoint temperature range that can be set from the thermostat control page is between **10 and 40 °C**.

4.7.12.1. Parameters List

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Temperature source	This parameter determines the source of room temperature to be displayed.	**Internal temperature** Temperature object Calculation 1…6
Master controller mode	This parameter determines the controller mode of master device. This parameter must be the same as master device to work properly.	**Heating** Cooling Heating/Cooling
Temp Unit	This parameter determines the temperature unit of the room and the temperature setpoint to be displayed.	**Celsius** Fahrenheit
Manual setpoint type	This parameter determines the setpoint temperature type to be displayed.	**Individual** Dependent
Manual setpoint step	This parameter determines the setpoint step to be sent.	0.1K … **0.5K** … 3.5K (˚C) 0.18K … **0.9K** … 6.3K (˚F)
Comfort Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of comfort mode. If this parameter is checked, comfort mode can be useable.	Unchecked **Checked**
Standby Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of standby mode. If this parameter is checked, standby mode can be useable.	Unchecked **Checked**
Economy Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of economy mode. If this parameter is checked, economy mode can be useable.	Unchecked **Checked**
Protection Mode Activate	This parameter is used to determine the activation of protection mode.	Unchecked **Checked**

	If this parameter is checked, protection mode can be useable.	
Fan indicator used for master control	This parameter determines that the fan controller is used for fan controller indicator in slave device. The fan controller parameter must be the same as master device.	**No** Yes
-> Number of fan level[1]	This parameter determines the maximum fan speed to be displayed. This parameter must be the same as master device.	1…**5**
-> Fan level control type[1]	This parameter determines object data type of fan speed. This parameter must be the same as master device.	1-bit **1-byte** 1-bit/1-btyte
-> Fan level 1-byte data type[2]	This parameter is used to determine with which data type the fan level is sent to the bus. **Enumerated:** 0~5 value is sent. **Scaling:** The percentage equivalent of the fan level value in the fan level limits table. This parameter must be the same as master device.	**Enumerated** Scaling
-> Fan mode control object[1]	This parameter determines which data is received to switch between fan modes. This parameter must be the same as master device.	**1: manual / 0: auto** 0: manual / 1: auto
-> Fan level X limits – Heating Mode[3]	The lower limit value of the 1…5 speed is determined with this parameter.	%0…%100
-> Fan level X limits – Cooling Mode[3]	The lower limit value of the 1…5 speed is determined with this parameter.	%0…%100

[1] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan indicator used for master control” is set to “Enable

[2] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan level control object” is set to “1 byte” or “1 bit / 1 byte”.

[3] This parameter is visible when the parameter “Fan Level 1-byte data type” is set to “Scaling”.

4.8. Additional Functions – Logics

This section describes the logical function modules of the iX2. With the logical function blocks on iX2, a logical expression can be created with the data coming through the local digital inputs or external inputs, and various 'TRUE' or 'FALSE' results can be obtained. actions can be taken and scenarios can be triggered.

4.8.1. Logics – General

This section describes the general parameters of the logical association module of iX2. Parameters must be configured separately for each logic block.

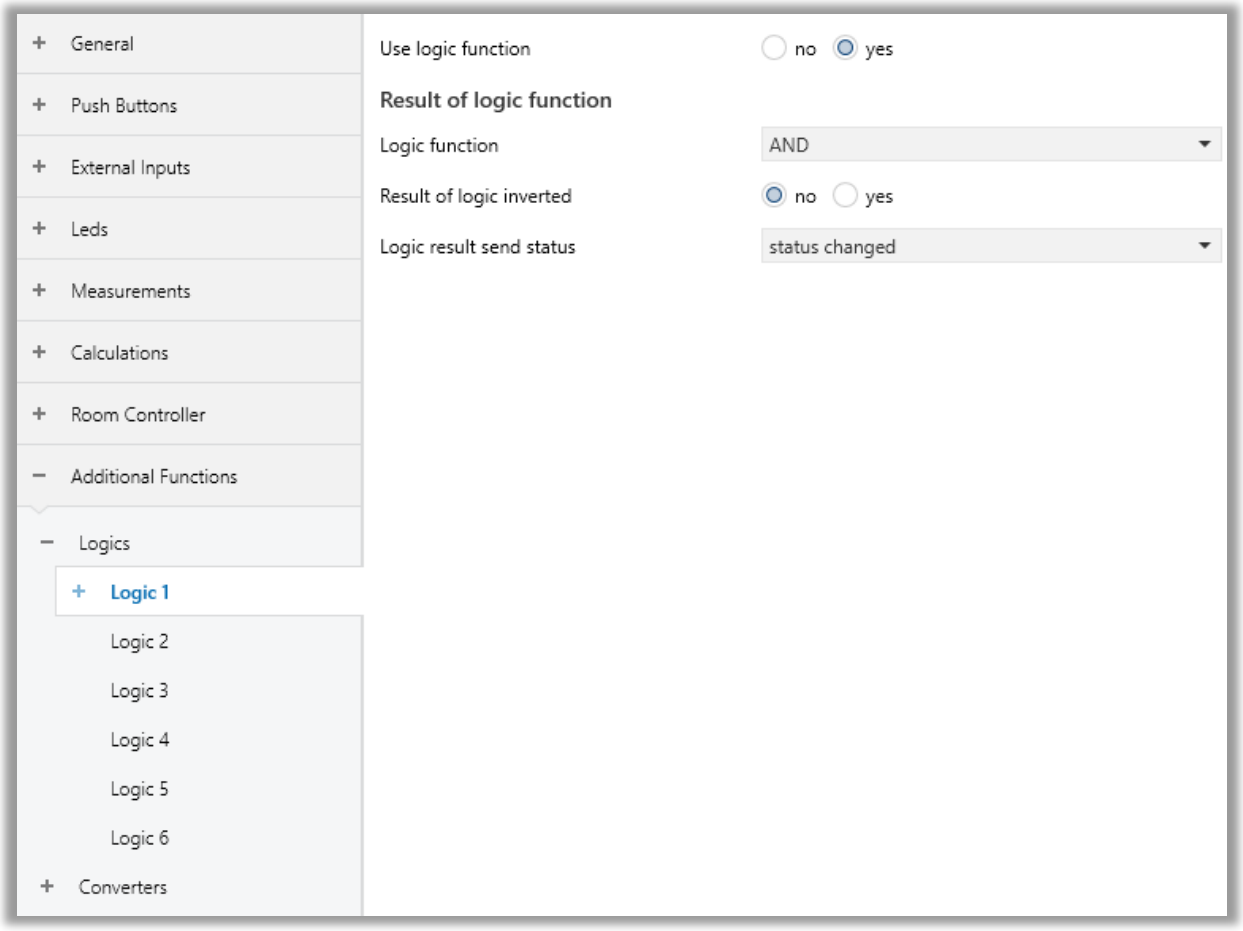

Fig. 63: Logics – General Configuration Page

4.8.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Use Logic Function	This parameter is used to enable or disable the related logic function gate.	**No** Yes
Logic Function	This parameter is used to determine the logical relation of the parameterized logic inputs. AND: All inputs are put into the 'AND' operation. OR: All inputs are put into the 'OR' operation. XOR: All inputs are put into the 'XOR' operation.	**AND** OR XOR
Result of Logic Inverted	This parameter is used to invert or not invert the calculated logic function block. If it is selected as yes for example, when the logic function gate output is 'TRUE', the output will be 'FALSE'. Vice versa also applies.	**No** Yes
Logic result send status	This parameter is used to determine the logic function block result sending status to the KNX bus.	**Status changed** Status is TRUE Status is FALSE Status changed and periodically Status is TRUE periodically Status is FALSE periodically

4.8.2. Logics – Internal Inputs

This section describes the internal input parameters of the logical association module of iX2. Parameters must be configured separately for each logic block. The source of the internal inputs is “External Inputs” channels. If the “External Input X” channel is configured as a digital input, this input can be used in the logic module.

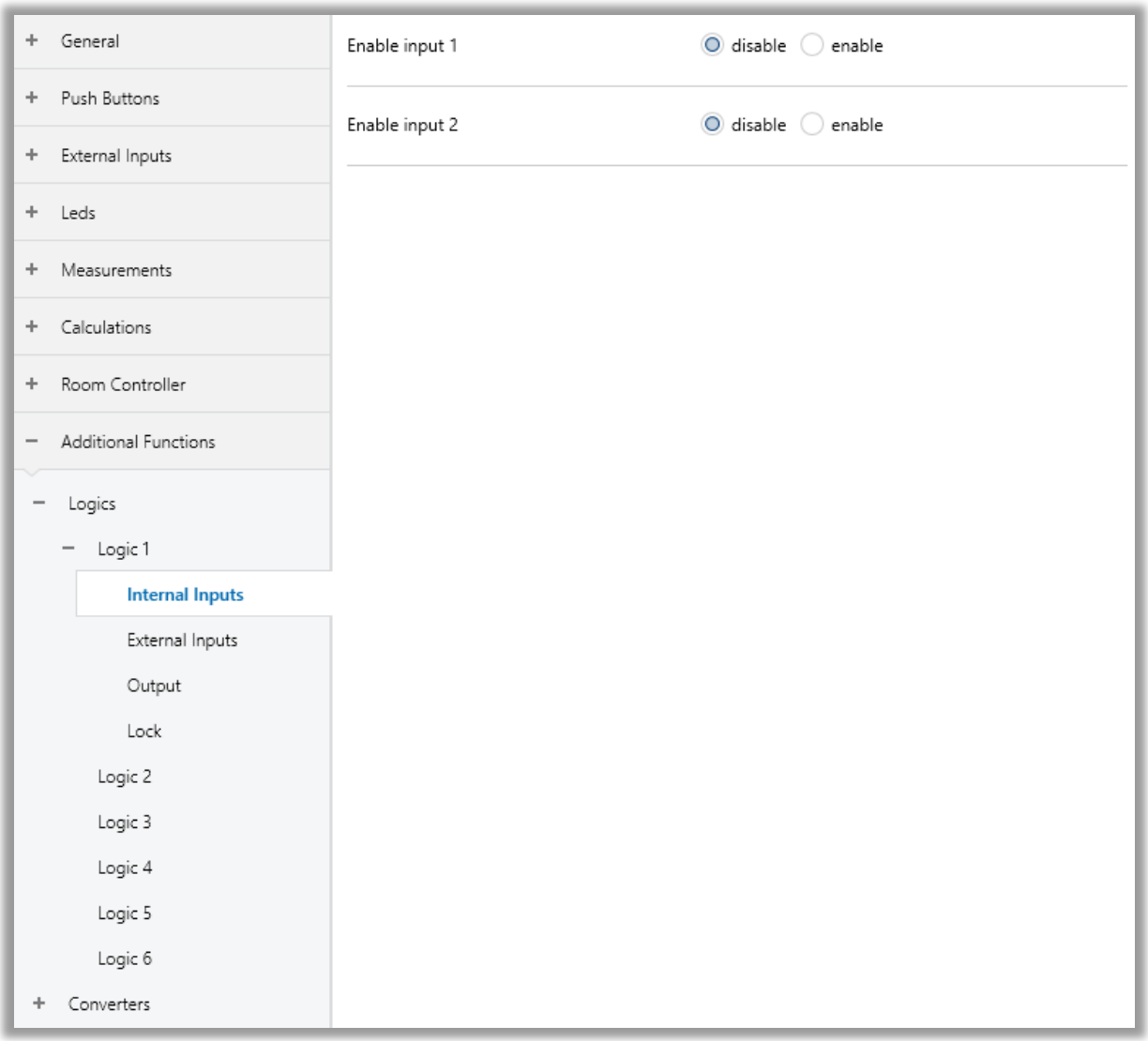

Fig. 64: Logics – Internal Input Configuration Page

4.8.2.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Enable input X	This parameter is used to enable or disable internal input X for the logic function block as input.	**Disable** Enable
-> Contact input status	This parameter is used to determine the input status as TRUE or FALSE according to the value. (This is visible if the input is selected as 1 bit)	**‘1’ is TRUE, ‘0’ is FALSE** ‘1’ is FALSE, ‘0’ is TRUE

4.8.3. Logics – External Inputs

This section describes the external input parameters of the logical association module of iX2. Parameters must be configured separately for each logic block. 3 external digital and 3 external sensor inputs can be processed logically.

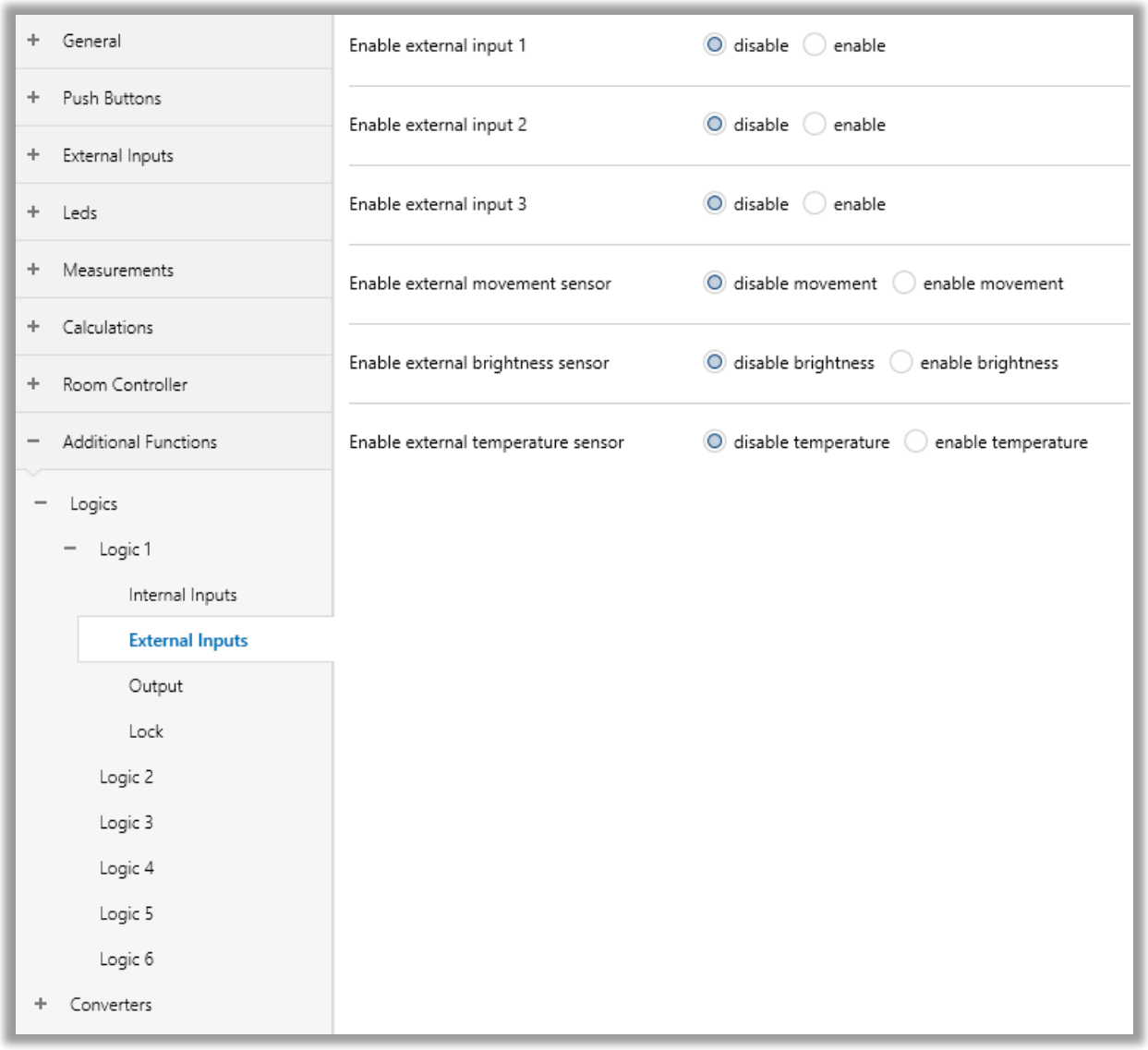

Fig. 65: Logics – External Inputs Configuration Page

4.8.3.1 Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Enable external input X	This parameter is used to enable or disable external input X for logic function block as input.	**Disable** Enable
-> External input type	This parameter is used to determine the external input type of the enabled input 1 object.	**1-bit value ('1'/'0')** 1-byte value (0...255) 2-byte threshold (0 …65535) 2-byte float threshold (-50C …100C) 4-byte threshold (0…4294967295)
-> External input status	This parameter is used to determine the input status as TRUE or FALSE according to the value. (This is visible if the input is selected as 1 bit)	**'1' is TRUE, '0' is FALSE** '1' is FALSE, '0' is TRUE
-> External Input value	This parameter is used to determine the external input threshold value to evaluate the input status as TRUE or FALSE.	0…**100**…255 0…**1000**…65535 -500…**0**…1000 0…**10000**…4294967295
-> External input status	This parameter is used to determine the input status as TRUE or FALSE according to the value. (This is visible if the input is not selected as 1 bit)	TRUE if input value >= threshold else FALSE TRUE if input value <= threshold else FALSE
Enable Movement Sensor	This parameter is used to enable or disable the movement sensor: External movement: The external movement information will be used for movement detection.	**Disable movement** External movement
-> Internal Movement Sensor Status	This parameter is used to determine when the internal movement sensor detects a movement is accounted as TRUE or FALSE.	Movement sensor detected is FALSE else is TRUE **Movement sensor detected is TRUE else is FALSE**
Enable Brightness Sensor	This parameter is used to enable or disable the brightness sensor. External Brightness: The external brightness sensor will be used as brightness logic input.	**Disable Brightness** External Brightness
-> Threshold brightness lower	This parameter is used to determine the lower threshold brightness value.	1…**100**…1200
-> Threshold brightness upper	This parameter is used to determine the upper threshold brightness value.	1…**300**…1200

-> Brightness status	This parameter is used to determine when the ambient brightness value is accounted as TRUE or FALSE.	**In range is TRUE, else FALSE** Out range is TRUE, else FALSE Under lower is TRUE, above upper is FALSE Under lower is FALSE, above upper is TRUE
-> Change brightness threshold via bus	This parameter is used to change the brightness threshold value via a KNX bus object.	**No** Yes
Enable Temperature Sensor	This parameter is used to enable or disable the temperature sensor. KNX temperature: The external temperature sensor will be used as temperature logic input.	**Disable Temperature** External temperature
-> Threshold temperature upper	This parameter is used to determine the lower threshold temperature value.	-300…**260**…700
-> Threshold temperature lower	This parameter is used to determine the upper threshold temperature value.	-300…**220**…700
-> Temperature status	This parameter is used to determine when the ambient temperature value is accounted as TRUE or FALSE.	**In range is TRUE, else FALSE** Out range is TRUE, else FALSE Under lower is TRUE, above upper is FALSE Under lower is FALSE, above upper is TRUE
-> Change temperature threshold via bus	This parameter is used to change the temperature threshold value via a KNX bus object.	**No** Yes

4.8.4. Logics – Output

This section describes the general parameters of the logic output functions. The property of each respective output channel is set by configuring the parameters in this section. Also, repetitive sending of output values can be set here.

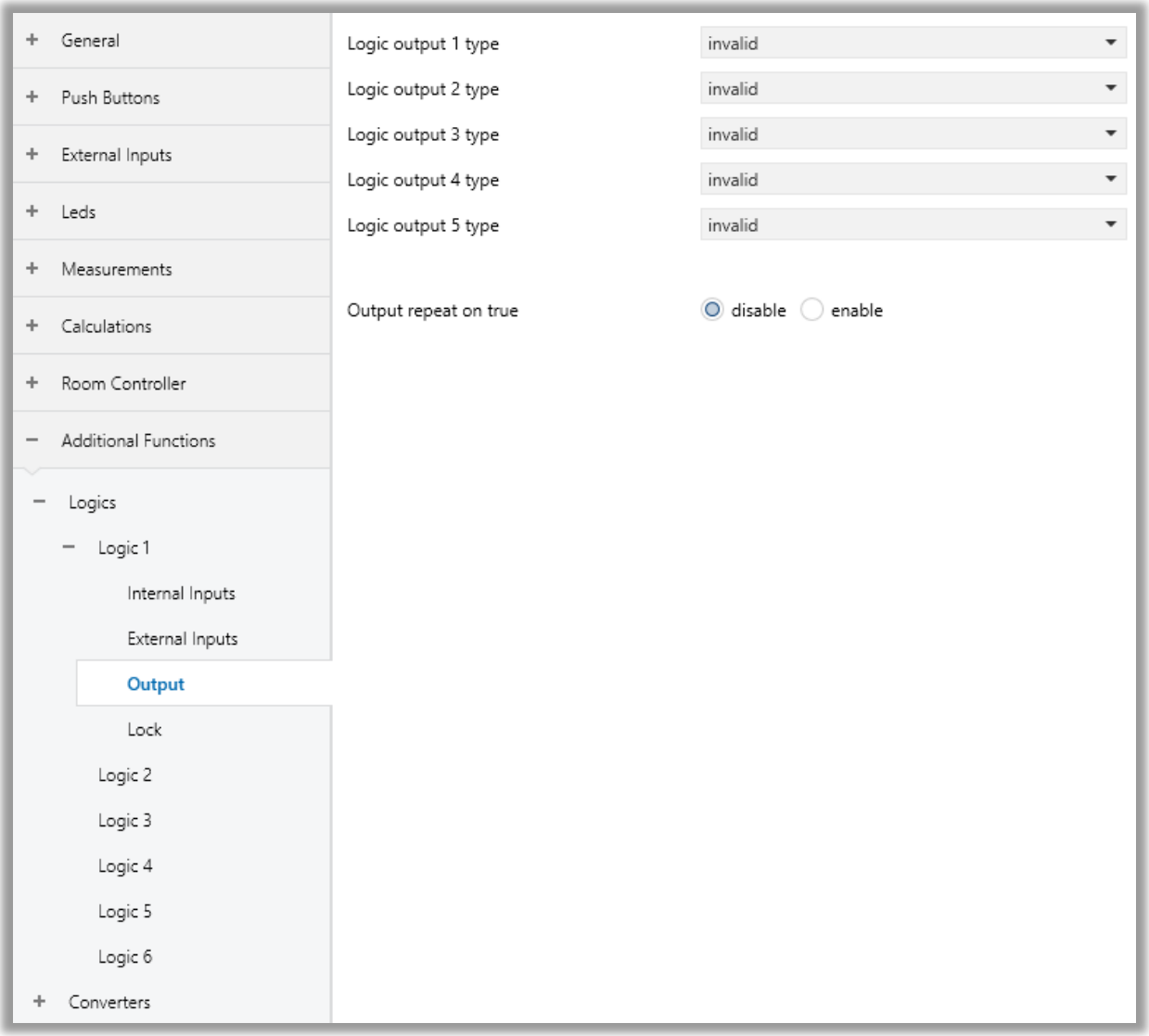

Fig. 66: Logics – Output Configuration Page

4.8.4.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Logic Output X type (1...5)	This parameter is used to specify the related logic output x channel functionality. If this parameter is selected as invalid, the related output channel will not be used. Other selected options will be configured separately.	**Invalid** Switch controller Absolute dimming controller Shutter controller Alarm controller Percentage control. Sequence control. Scene controller String controller Threshold controller
Output repeat on true	This parameter is used to enable or disable the output repeating time for all output channels when the logic gate state is true.	**On telegram** Off telegram
-> Repeated time interval	This parameter is used to determine the repeated time for all enabled output channels to send output channel values when the logic gate state is true.	0…**120**…65535

4.8.5. Logics – Output 1-5

This section describes parameter configurations for each logic output channel. Although the working principle is the same for all output channels, only the type of values to be sent changes depending on the selected output functionality. For this reason, parameters are described in a common table about only one feature.

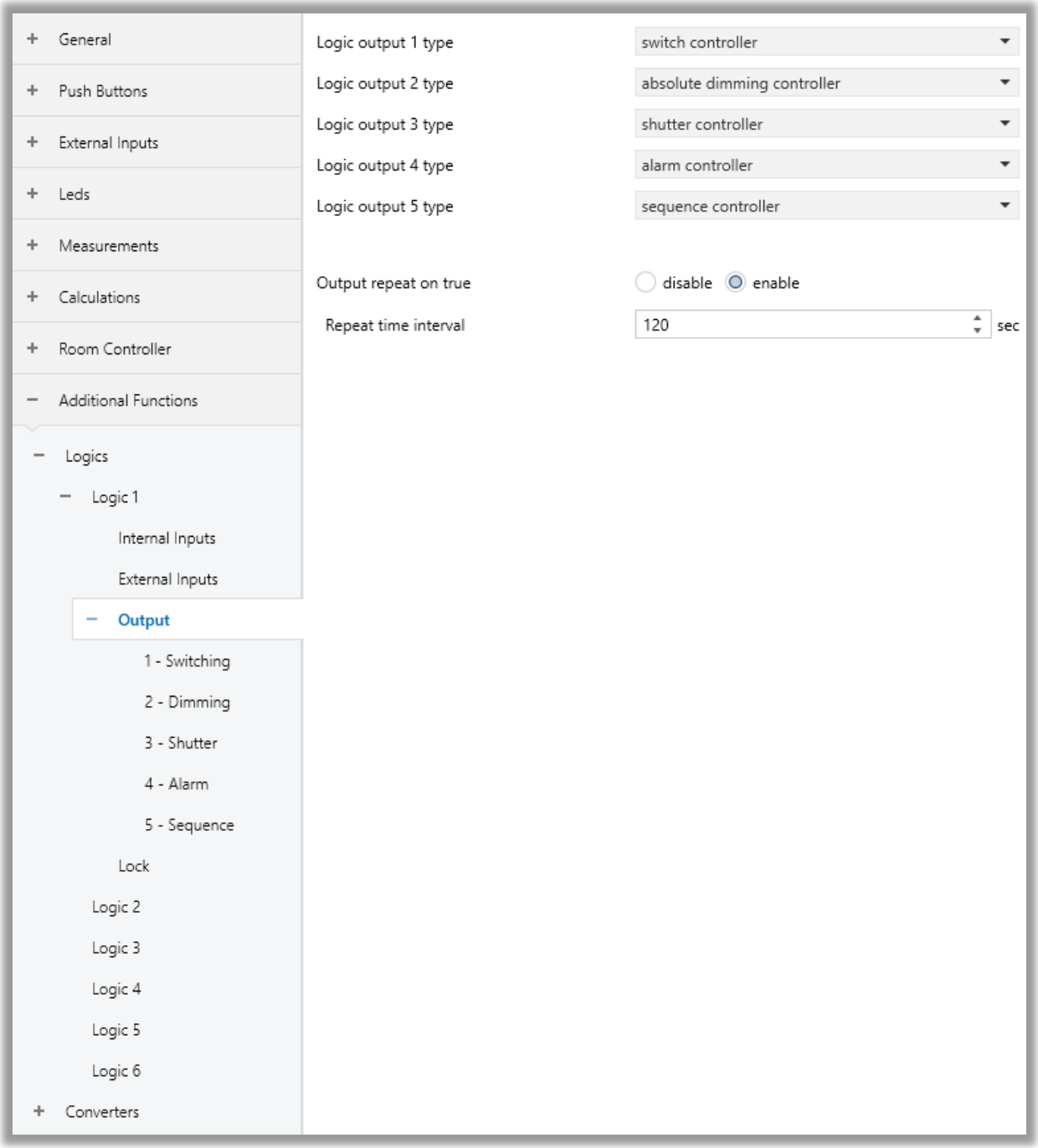

Fig. 67: Logics – Output 1-5 Configuration Page

4.8.5.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
The status after bus voltage recovery	This parameter is used to determine the logic output channel x status after bus voltage recovery.	**Invalid** Recovery
-> Recovery Defined Value	This parameter is used to determine the output channel x value when the bus voltage has been recovered.	**On**…Off **%0**…%100 **Up**…Down **No alarm**…alarm **Stop**…start **Scene No. 1…64** 14 bytes string 0…**1000**…65535
Send output object when TRUE	This parameter is used to enable or disable the sending output object when the logic gate is true.	No Yes
-> Defined Output Value	This parameter is used to determine the logic output channel x defined value when the logic gate is true.	**On**…Off **%0**…%100 **Up**…Down **No alarm**…alarm **Stop**…start **Scene No. 1…64** 14 bytes string 0…**1000**…65535
-> On Delay Time	This parameter is used to determine the on-delay time of the related logic output channel x when the logic gate is true.	**00:00:00**…18:12:15
-> Change on Time Via Bus	This parameter is used to enable or disable the on-delay time object for changing the delay time on the true state.	**No** Yes
Send output object when FALSE	This parameter is used to enable or disable the sending output object when the logic gate is false.	**No** Yes
-> Defined Output Value	This parameter is used to determine the logic output channel x defined value when the logic gate is false.	**On**…Off **%0**…%100 **Up**…Down **No alarm**…alarm **Stop**…start **Scene No. 1…64** 14 bytes string 0…**1000**…65535
-> On Delay Time	This parameter is used to determine the on-delay time of the related logic output channel x when the logic gate is false.	**00:00:00**…18:12:15
-> Change on Time Via Bus	This parameter is used to enable or disable the on-delay time object for changing the delay time on the false state.	**No** Yes

4.8.6. Logics – Lock

In this section, the locking feature of the logic functions is mentioned. The locking feature is for each logic function gate and is configured separately. Since there are 5 different logic function gates in iX2, a separate configuration is required for each. Since the parameter page for each section is the same, only 1 is explained in this section.

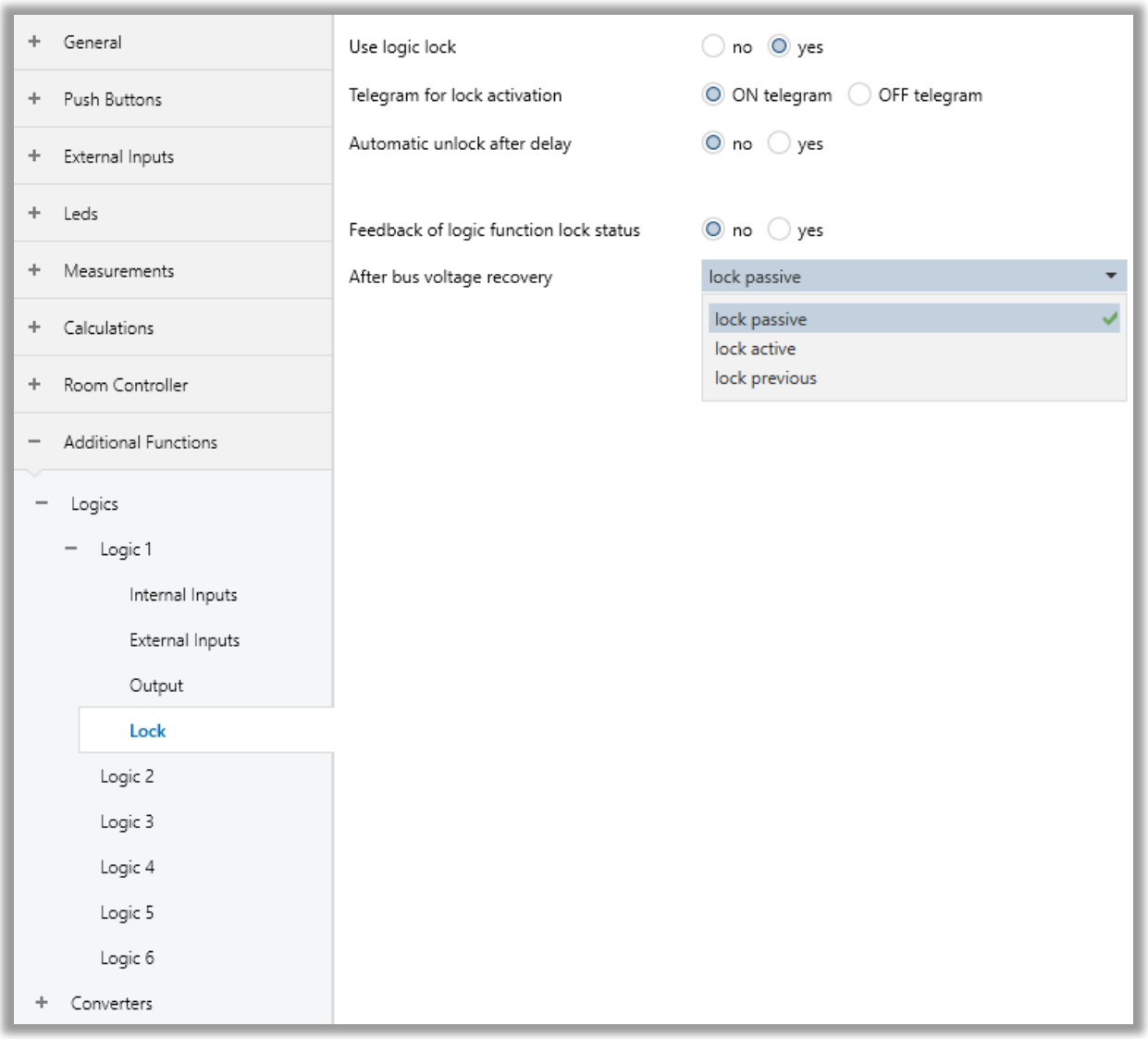

Fig. 68: Logics – Lock Configuration Page

4.8.6.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Use Logic Lock	This parameter is used to lock the related logic function gate.	**No** Yes
Telegram for Lock Activation	This parameter is used to determine the telegram value that locks the related logic function gate.	**On telegram** Off telegram
Automatic Unlock After Delay	This parameter is used to enable or disable the automatic unlock to unlock the logic gate after a while.	**No** Yes
Automatic unlock time	This parameter is used to determine the automatically unlock period to unlock the logic function gate.	00:00:05…**00:00:30**...18:12:15
Feedback of logic function lock status	This parameter is used to enable or disable the feedback of the logic lock status object.	**No** Yes
After Bus Voltage Recovery	This parameter is used to determine the logic function gate lock status after the bus voltage recovery.	**Lock Passive** Lock Active Lock Previous

4.9. Additional Functions – Converters

This section describes the converter function modules of the iX2. There are 2 type of converter function:

- Gate forwarding
- Format converter

4.9.1. Converters – Gate Forwarding / Format Converter

Gate forwarding is that if the input value that is specified in parameter receive, send the value that is specified in parameter to bus. The users can configure the input and output's values and data types.

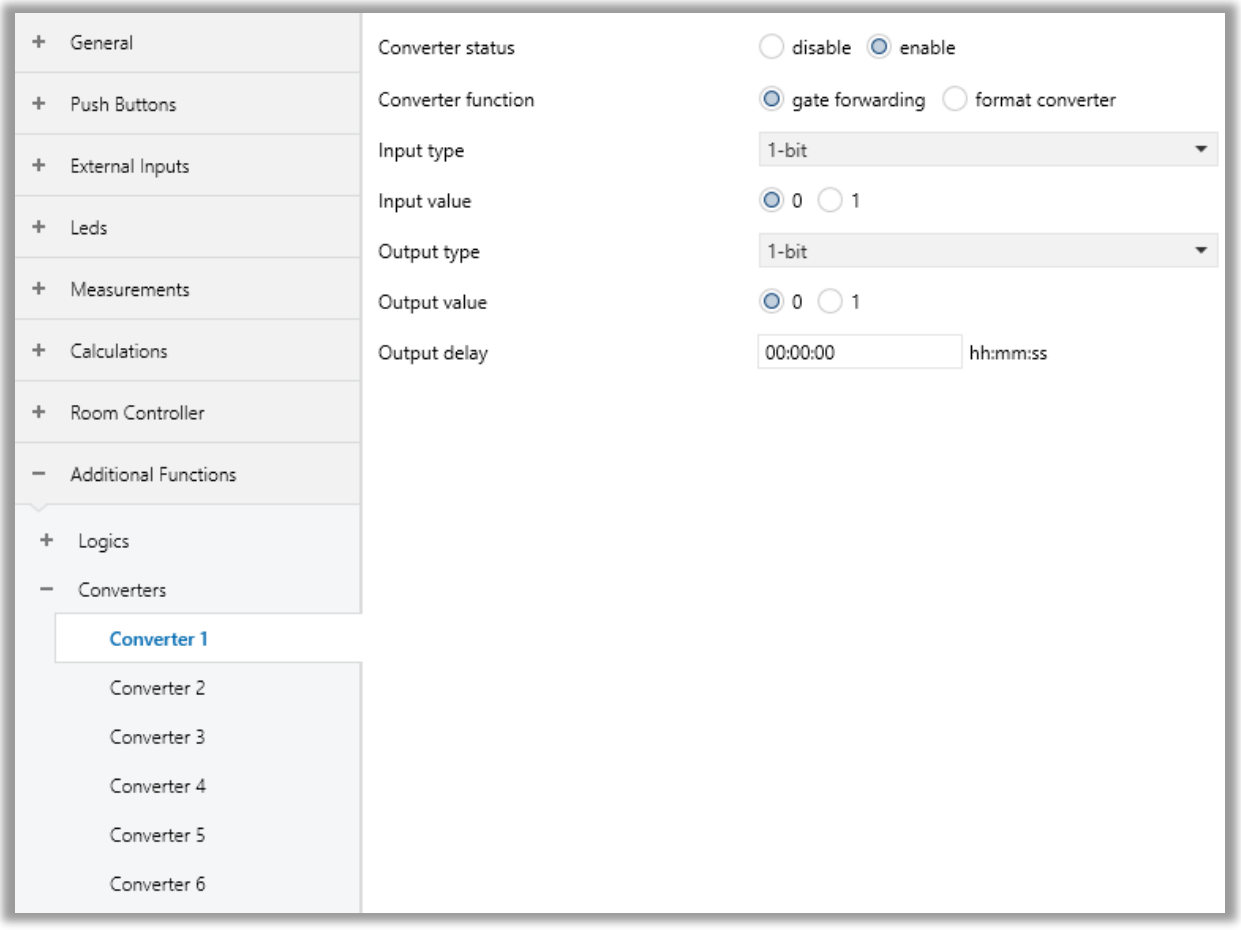

Fig. 69: Logics – Gate Forwarding Configuration Page

Format converter, converts the value from a data type to another data type. For example; 1-bit input object to 1-byte output object.

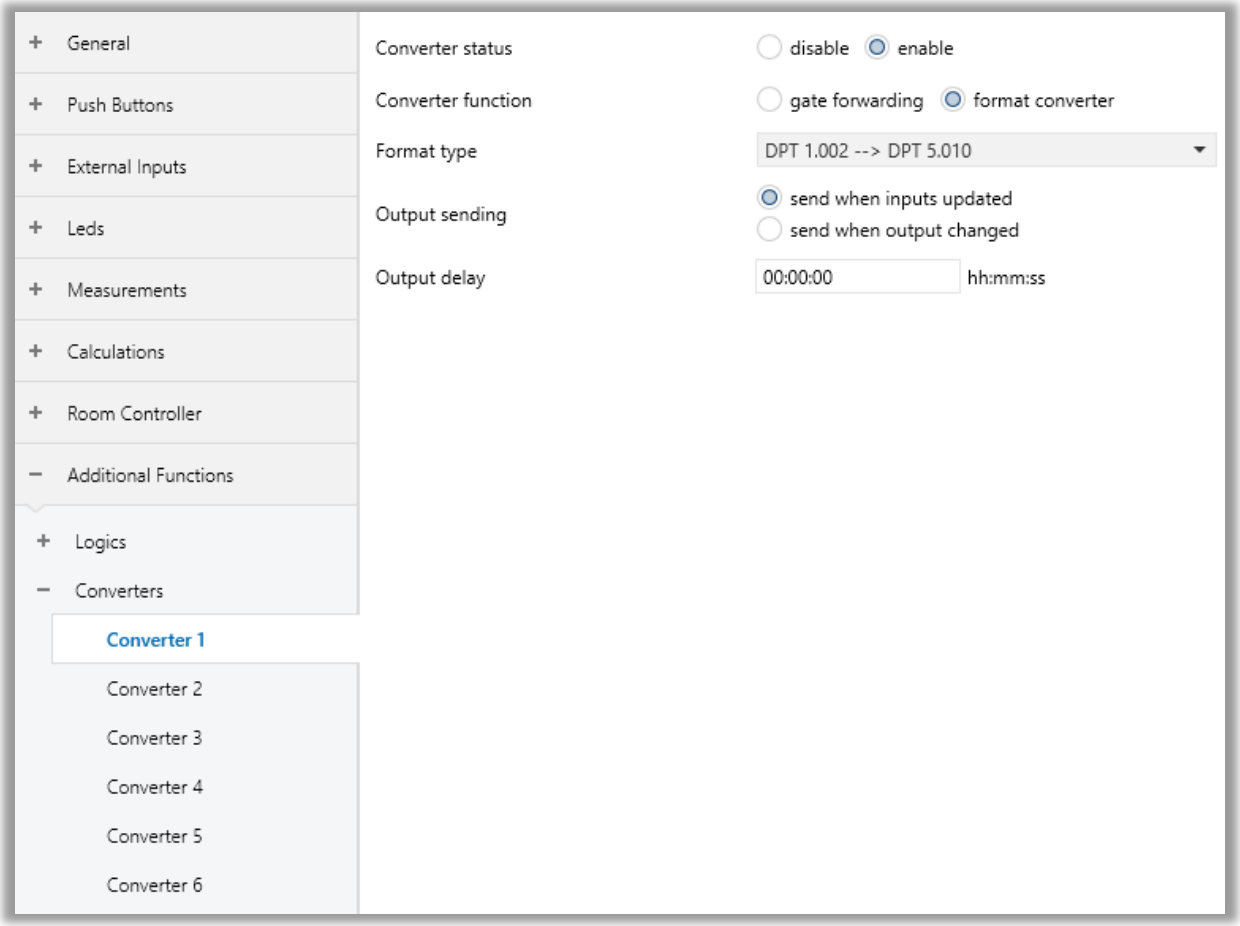

Fig. 70: Logics – Format Converter Configuration Page

4.9.1.1. Parameters List

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
Converter status	This parameter is used to enable or disable the converter features.	**Disable** Enable
Converter function	This parameter determines the function type of converter module.	**Gate Forwarding** Format Converter
-> Input type[1]	This parameter determines the data type of input object that must be received to output to the bus.	**1-bit** 2-bits 1-byte 2-bytes 1-byte logic 2-bytes logic 1-byte threshold 2-bytes threshold
-> Input value[1]	This parameter determines the input value that must be received to output to the bus.	Values depend on DPT selection.
-> Calculation value[1,2]	This parameter determines the value that will do the arithmetic operation with the input value.	Values depend on DPT selection.
-> Output type[1]	This parameter determines the data type of output object.	**1-bit** 2-bits 1-byte 2-bytes
-> Output value[1]	This parameter determines the value of output to be sent.	Values depend on DPT selection.
-> Output behaviour[1,3]	This parameter determines the logic value of 0 and 1.	**0: false / 1: true** 1: false / 0: true
-> Format type[4]	This parameter determines which data type will be converted to another data type.	**DPT 1.002 → DPT 5.010** 8*DPT 1.002 → DPT 5.010 DPT 5.010 → 8*DPT 1.002 DPT 5.010 → DPT 7.001 DPT 232.600(RGB) → 3*DPT 5.010 3*DPT 5.010 → DPT 232.600(RGB)

		DPT 251.600(RGBW) → 4*DPT 5.010 4*DPT 5.010 → DPT 251.600(RGBW)
-> Output sending[4]	This parameter determines when the output value is sent.	**Send when inputs updated** Send when output changed
-> Output delay	This parameter determines the delay time of sending the output value. The output value is sent after the time in this parameter.	**00:00:00**….18:12:15

[1] This parameter is visible when the function “Converted function” is set to “Gate forwarding”.

[2] This parameter is visible when the function “Calculation type” is **not** set to “Disabled”.

[3] This parameter is visible when the function “Input type” is set to “1-Byte logic”, “2-Byte logic”, “1-Byte threshold”, “2-Byte threshold”.

[4] This parameter is visible when the function “Converted function” is set to “Format converter”.

5. ETS Objects List & Descriptions

The iX2 KNX Room Controllers can communicate via the KNX bus line. In this section, the group objects of the iX2 KNX Room Controllers are described, which of these group objects are visible and capable of being linked with group addresses are explained in sub-sections.

No	Name	Function	DTP Type	Length	Flags				
					C	R	W	T	U
1	General	In operation	1.002	1 bit	X			X	
2	General	Navigation Led	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
3	General	Error Identification	16.000	14 bytes	X			X	
4	General	Brightness	5.001	1 byte	X		X		
10, 18, 26, …, 82	Button 1…8	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
11, 19, 27, …, 83	Button 1…8	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button 1…8	Switch	1.001	1 bit	X	X	X	X	X
		Shutter UP/DOWN	1.008	1 bit	X		X	X	
		Forced Operation – Switch	2.001	2 bits	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Percent	5.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Decimal	5.005	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Colour	7.600	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – RGB	232.600	3 bytes	X			X	
		Scene	18.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Mode Selection	20.102	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
					X			X	
		Sequence	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
			5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
			5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
			20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence A	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence A (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence A (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence A HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Counter value	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
			7.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
			12.001	4 bytes	X	X		X	
		RGB Colour	232.600	3 bytes	X	X	X	X	X
		RGB – Red Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X

		RGBW Colour	251.600	6 bytes	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW – Red Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Enable/Disable – A	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Heat Cool Switch – A	1.100	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch – A	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Setpoint – A	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
			9.002	2 bytes	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Fan Level – A	5.100	1 byte	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Fan Mode – A	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button 1…8	Shutter Percentage	5.001	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		RGB – Green Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW – Green Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Status Fb – A	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat Heat Cool Fb – A	1.100	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Fb – A	20.102	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Setpoint Fb – A	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Level Fb – A	5.100	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Mode Fb – A	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button 1…8	Switch - long	1.001	1 bit	X	X	X	X	X
		Dimming	3.007	4 bits	X			X	
		STOP / Lamella Adjustment	1.007	1 bit	X		X	X	
		Forced Operation – Switch	2.001	2 bits	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Percent	5.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Decimal	5.005	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Colour	7.600	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced operation – RGB	232.600	3 bytes	X			X	
		Scene Store	1.003	1 bit	X	X	X		
		HVAC-Mode State	20.102	1 byte	X		X	X	X
		Sequence B	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	

		Sequence B (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence B (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence B HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Reset Counter	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
		RGB – Blue Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW – Blue Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Enable/Disable – B	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Heat Cool Switch – B	1.100	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch – B	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Setpoint – B	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
			9.002	2 bytes	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Fan Level – B	5.100	1 byte	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Fan Mode – B	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button 1…8	Dimming Absolute	5.001	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW – White Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Status Fb – B	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat Heat Cool Fb – B	1.100	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Fb – B	20.102	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Setpoint Fb – B	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Level Fb – B	5.100	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Mode Fb – B	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
16, 24, 32, …, 88	Button 1…8	Upper Limit Position	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
		Sequence C	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence C (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence C (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence C HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Overflow	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
			5.010	1 byte	X			X	
17, 25, 33, …, 89	Button 1…8	Lower Limit Position	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
		Sequence D	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence D (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence D (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence D HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	

90, 98	Input 1, 2	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
91, 99	Input 1, 2	Status	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
92, 100	Input 1, 2	Switch	1.001	1 bit	X	X	X	X	X
		Shutter UP/DOWN	1.008	1 bit	X		X	X	
		Forced Operation – Switch	2.001	2 bits	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Percent	5.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Decimal	5.005	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Colour	7.600	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced Operation – RGB	232.600	3 bytes	X			X	
		Scene	18.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Mode selection	20.102	1 byte	X		X	X	
		Sequence	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
			5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
			5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
			20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence A	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence A (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence A (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence A HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Counter value	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
			7.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
			12.001	4 bytes	X	X		X	
		RGB Colour	232.600	3 bytes	X	X	X	X	X
		RGB – Red Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW Colour	251.600	6 bytes	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW – Red Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Enable/Disable – A	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Heat Cool Switch – A	1.100	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch – A	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Setpoint – A	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
			9.002	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Fan Level – A	5.100	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Fan Mode – A	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
93, 101	Input 1, 2	RGB – Green Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X

		RGBW – Green Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Status Fb – A	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat Heat Cool Fb – A	1.100	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Fb – A	20.102	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Setpoint Fb – A	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Level Fb – A	5.100	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Mode Fb – A	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
94, 102	Input 1, 2	Switch – Long	1.001	1 bit	X	X	X	X	X
		Dimming	3.007	4 bits	X			X	
		STOP / Lamella Adjustment	1.007	1 bit	X		X	X	
		Forced operation – Switch	2.001	2 bits	X			X	
		Forced operation – Percent	5.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced operation – Decimal	5.005	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced operation – Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Forced operation – Colour	7.600	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced operation – Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced operation – Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X			X	
		Forced operation – RGB	232.600	3 bytes	X			X	
		Scene Store	1.003	1 bit	X	X	X		
		HVAC-Mode State	20.102	1 byte	X		X	X	X
		Sequence B	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence B (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence B (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence B HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Reset counter	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
		RGB – Blue Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		RGBW – Blue Colour	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X
		Thermostat Enable/Disable – B	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Heat Cool Switch – B	1.100	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch – B	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Setpoint – B	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
			9.002	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Thermostat Fan Level – B	5.100	1 byte	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
		Thermostat Fan Mode – B	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
					X	X	X	X	
95, 103	Input 1, 2	RGBW – White	5.010	1 byte	X	X	X	X	X

		Thermostat Status Fb – B	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat Heat Cool Fb – B	1.100	1 bit	X		X		X
		Thermostat HVAC Mode Fb – B	20.102	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Setpoint Fb – B	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Level Fb – B	5.100	1 byte	X		X		X
		Thermostat Fan Mode Fb – B	1.003	1 bit	X		X		X
96, 104	Input 1, 2	Upper limit position	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
		Sequence C	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence C (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence C (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence C HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Overflow	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
			5.010	1 byte	X			X	
97, 105	Input 1, 2	Lower limit position	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
		Sequence D	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence D (0…255)	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence D (0…100%)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Sequence D HVAC	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
106, 112, …, 160	Led 1…8	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
107, 113, …, 161	Led 1…8	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
108, 114, …, 162	Led 1…8	Switch	1.001	1 bit	X	X	X		X
109, 115, …, 163	Led 1…8	Blink	1.017	1 bit	X		X		
166	Measurement Temperature Internal	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
167	Measurement Temperature Internal	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
168	Measurement Temperature Internal	Temperature Value	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
169	Measurement Temperature Internal	Temperature Calibration	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
170	Measurement Temperature Internal	Alarm - Fault	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
171	Measurement Temperature Internal	Alarm – Low	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
172	Measurement Temperature Internal	Alarm – High	1.005	1 bit	X			X	

173	Measurement Temperature Internal	Additional Value - Bit	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
		Additional Value - Byte	5.010	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Percentage	5.001	1 bit	X			X	
174	Measurement Humidity Internal	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
175	Measurement Humidity Internal	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
176	Measurement Humidity Internal	Humidity Value	9.007	2 bytes	X	X		X	
177	Measurement Humidity Internal	Humidity Calibration	9.007	2 bytes	X		X		
178	Measurement Humidity Internal	Alarm - Fault	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
179	Measurement Humidity Internal	Alarm - Low	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
180	Measurement Humidity Internal	Alarm - High	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
181	Measurement Humidity Internal	Additional Value - Bit	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
		Additional Value - Byte	5.010	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Percentage	5.001	1 bit	X			X	
182	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
183	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
184	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Air Quality Value	9.008	2 bytes	X	X		X	
185	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Air Quality Calibration	9.008	2 bytes	X		X		
186	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Alarm - Fault	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
187	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Alarm - Low	1.005	1 bit	X			X	

188	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Alarm - High	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
189	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Additional Value - Bit	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
		Additional Value - Byte	5.010	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Percentage	5.001	1 bit	X			X	
190	Measurement Brightness Internal	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
191	Measurement Brightness Internal	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
192	Measurement Brightness Internal	Brightness Value	9.004	2 bytes	X	X		X	
193	Measurement Brightness Internal	Brightness Calibration	9.004	2 bytes	X		X		
194	Measurement Brightness Internal	Alarm - Fault	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
195	Measurement Brightness Internal	Alarm - Low	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
196	Measurement Brightness Internal	Alarm - High	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
197	Measurement Brightness Internal	Additional Value - Bit	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
		Additional Value - Byte	5.010	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Percentage	5.001	1 bit	X			X	
198, 206	Measurement External 1, 2	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
199, 207	Measurement External 1, 2	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
200, 208	Measurement External 1, 2	Temperature Value	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Brightness Value	9.004	2 bytes	X	X		X	
201, 209	Measurement External 1, 2	Temperature Calibration	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
		Brightness Calibration	9.004	2 bytes	X		X		
202, 210	Measurement External 1, 2	Alarm - Fault	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
203, 211	Measurement External 1, 2	Alarm - Low	1.005	1 bit	X			X	

204, 212	Measurement External 1, 2	Alarm - High	1.005	1 bit	X			X	
205, 213	Measurement External 1, 2	Additional Value - Bit	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
		Additional Value - Byte	5.010	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Scene	17.001	1 byte	X			X	
		Additional Value - Percentage	5.001	1 bit	X			X	
214, 222 230, 238 246, 254	Calculation 1…6	Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
215, 223 231, 239 247, 255	Calculation 1…6	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
216, 224 232, 240 248, 256	Calculation 1…6	Probe Input Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
		Probe Input Humidity	9.007	2 bytes	X		X		
		Probe Input Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X		X		
		Probe Input Proximity	7.011	2 bytes	X		X		
		Probe Input Air Quality	9.008	2 bytes	X		X		
		Probe Input Air Pressure	9.006	2 bytes	X		X		
		Probe Input Wind Speed	9.005	2 bytes	X		X		
217, 225 233, 241 249, 257	Calculation 1…6	Probe Surveillance	1.018	1 bit	X	X		X	
218, 226 234, 242 250, 258	Calculation 1…6	Output Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output Humidity	9.007	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output Proximity	7.011	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output Air Quality	9.008	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output Air Pressure	9.006	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output Wind Speed	9.005	2 bytes	X	X		X	
219, 227 235, 243 251, 259	Calculation 1…6	Alarm - Low	1.005	1 bit	X	X		X	
220, 228 236, 244 252, 260	Calculation 1…6	Alarm - High	1.005	1 bit	X	X		X	
262	Thermostat	Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
		Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
263	Thermostat	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Status	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
264	Thermostat	Switch	1.001	1 bit	X	X	X	X	X
266	Thermostat	Operation Mode	20.102	1 byte	X		X		
		Operation Mode	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	

267	Thermostat	Operation Mode Forced	20.102	1 byte	X		X		
268	Thermostat	Operation Mode Status	20.102	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Operation Mode Feedback	20.102	1 byte	X		X		
269	Thermostat	Operation Mode [Comfort]	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
270	Thermostat	Operation Mode [Standby]	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
271	Thermostat	Operation Mode [Economy]	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
272	Thermostat	Operation Mode [Protection]	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
273	Thermostat	Heating/Cooling Switchover	1.100	1 bit	X		X		
		Heating/Cooling Switchover	1.100	1 bit	X	X		X	
274	Thermostat	Heating/Cooling Status	1.100	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Heating/Cooling Feedback	1.100	1 bit	X		X		
275	Thermostat	Heating Control Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
276	Thermostat	Heating Control Running	1.002	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Heating Control Running	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
277	Thermostat	Heating Value (1-bit)	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Heating Value (1-byte)	5.004	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Heating/Cooling Value (1-bit)	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Heating/Cooling Value (1-byte)	5.004	1 byte	X	X		X	
278	Thermostat	Heating Value Request	1.016	1 bit	X		X		
		Thermostat Heating/Cooling Value Request	1.016	1 bit			X	X	
279	Thermostat	Cooling Control Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
280	Thermostat	Cooling Control Running	1.002	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Cooling Control Running	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
281	Thermostat	Cooling Value (1-bit)	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Cooling Value (1-byte)	5.004	1 byte	X	X		X	
282	Thermostat	Cooling Value Request	1.016	1 bit	X		X		
283	Thermostat	Additional Heating Control Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
284	Thermostat	Additional Heating Control Running	1.002	1 bit	X	X		X	
285	Thermostat	Additional Heating Value(1-Bit)	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Additional Heating Value(1-Byte)	5.004	1 byte	X	X		X	
286	Thermostat	Additional Heating Value Request	1.016	1 bit	X	X		X	
287	Thermostat	Additional Cooling Control Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
288	Thermostat	Additional Cooling Control Running	1.002	1 bit	X	X		X	

289	Thermostat	Additional Cooling Value (1-Bit)	1.001	1 bit	X			X	
		Additional Cooling Value (1-Byte)	5.004	1 byte	X			X	
290	Thermostat	Additional Cooling Value Request	1.017	1 bit	X		X		
291	Thermostat	Room Temperature Output - Celsius	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Room Temperature Input - Celsius	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
		Room Temperature Output - Fahrenheit	9.027	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Room Temperature Input - Fahrenheit	9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
292	Thermostat	Actual Setpoint Output	9.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
			9.002	2 bytes	X	X		X	
			9.027	2 bytes	X	X		X	
293	Thermostat	Manual Setpoint Input	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.002	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
294	Thermostat	Manual Setpoint Reset	1.015	1 bit	X		X		
295	Thermostat	Heating Comfort Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
296	Thermostat	Heating Standby Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
297	Thermostat	Heating Economy Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
298	Thermostat	Heating Protection Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
299	Thermostat	Cooling Comfort Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
300	Thermostat	Cooling Standby Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
301	Thermostat	Cooling Economy Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
302	Thermostat	Cooling Protection Setpoint Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
303	Thermostat	Fan Controller Disable	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
304	Thermostat	Fan Controller Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
305	Thermostat	Fan Controller Working Mode	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
306	Thermostat	Fan Controller Working Mode Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	

307	Thermostat	Fan Controller Proportional Output	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
308	Thermostat	Fan Controller Manual Step	1.007	1 bit	X		X		
		Fan Controller Manual Up/Down	1.008	1 bit	X		X		
309	Thermostat	Fan Controller Manual Stage	5.100	1 byte	X		X		
				1 byte	X	X		X	
310	Thermostat	Fan Controller Speed (1 Byte)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
			5.100	1 byte	X	X		X	
311	Thermostat	Fan Controller Speed Feedback (1 Byte)	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
			5.100	1 byte	X	X		X	
312	Thermostat	Fan Level 1	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
313	Thermostat	Fan Level 2	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
314	Thermostat	Fan Level 3	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
315	Thermostat	Fan Level 4	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
316	Thermostat	Fan Level 5	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
317	Thermostat	Fan Level 1 Feedback Input	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
318	Thermostat	Fan Level 2 Feedback Input	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
319	Thermostat	Fan Level 3 Feedback Input	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
320	Thermostat	Fan Level 4 Feedback Input	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
321	Thermostat	Fan Level 5 Feedback Input	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
322	Thermostat	Energy Saving – Window Contact 1	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
323	Thermostat	Energy Saving – Window Contact 2	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
324	Thermostat	Energy Saving – Presence Input 1	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
325	Thermostat	Energy Saving – Presence Input 2	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
326	Thermostat	Energy Saving – Card Holder 1	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
327	Thermostat	Energy Saving – Card Holder 2	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
328	Thermostat	Temperature Limit Heating Source	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
329	Thermostat	Temperature Limit Cooling Source	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
330	Thermostat	Temperature Limit Additional Heating Source	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
331	Thermostat	Temperature Limit Additional Cooling Source	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
			9.027	2 bytes	X		X		
332	Thermostat	Time	10.001	3 bytes	X		X		

333, 361, 389, 417, 445, 473	Logic 1…6	Lock	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
334, 362, 390, 418, 446, 474	Logic 1…6	Status	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
335, 363, 391, 419, 447, 475	Logic 1…6	External Movement	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
336, 364, 392, 420, 448, 476	Logic 1…6	External Brightness	9.004	2 bytes	X		X		X
337, 365, 393, 421, 449, 477	Logic 1…6	Brightness Threshold Lower	9.004	2 bytes	X		X		
338, 366, 394, 422, 450, 478	Logic 1…6	Brightness Threshold Upper	9.004	2 bytes	X		X		
339, 367, 395, 423, 451, 479	Logic 1…6	External Temperature	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
340, 368, 396, 424, 452, 480	Logic 1…6	Temperature Threshold Lower	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
341, 369, 397, 425, 453, 481	Logic 1…6	Temperature Threshold Upper	9.001	2 bytes	X		X		
342, 343, 344/ 370, 371, 372/ 398, 399, 400/ 426, 427, 428/ 454, 455,456/ 482, 483, 484	Logic 1…6	External Input 1 / 2 / 3	1.001	1 bit	X		X		X
			5.010	1 byte	X		X		X
			7.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
			9.001	2 bytes	X		X		X
			12.001	4 bytes	X		X		X
345, 373, 401, 429, 457, 485	Logic 1…6	Result Status	1.002	1 bit	X	X		X	
346, 349, 352, 355, 358/ 374, 377, 380, 383, 386/ 402, 405, 408, 411, 414/ 430, 433, 436, 439, 442/ 458, 461, 464, 467, 470/ 486,489, 492, 495, 498	Logic 1…6	Switching	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Absolute Dimming	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Shutter	1.008	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Alarm	1.005	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Sequence	1.010	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Scene	17.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
		String (14 byte)	16.000	14 bytes	X	X		X	
		Threshold	7.001	pulses	X	X		X	
347, 350, 353, 356, 359/ 375, 378, 381, 384, 387/ 403, 406, 409, 412, 415/ 431, 434, 437, 440, 443/ 459, 462, 465, 468, 471/ 487, 490, 493, 496, 499	Logic 1…6	Delay Time on TRUE State	7.005	2 bytes	X		X		
348, 351, 354, 357, 360/ 376,	Logic 1…6	Delay Time on FALSE State	7.005	2 bytes	X		X		

379, 382, 385, 388/ 404, 407, 410, 413, 416/ 432, 435, 438, 441, 444/ 460, 463, 466, 469, 472/ 488, 491, 494, 497, 500									
501, 512, 523, 534, 545, 556	Converter 1…6	Disabling	1.003	1 bit	X		X		
502, 513, 524, 535, 546, 557	Converter 1…6	Status	1.003	1 bit	X	X		X	
503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510	Converter 1…6	Input Bit:0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7	1.002	1 bit	X		X		
503, 514, 525, 536, 547, 558	Converter 1…6	Input Bit	1.001	1 bit	X		X		
		Input 2Bit	2.001	2 bits	X		X		
		Input Byte	5.010	1 byte	X		X		
		Input 2Bytes	7.001	2 bytes	X		X		
		Input RGB	232.600	3 bytes	X		X		
		Input RGBW	251.600	6 bytes	X		X		
504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511	Converter 1…6	Output Bit: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7	1.002	1 bit	X	X		X	
504, 515, 526, 537, 548, 559	Converter 1…6	Input Red	5.001	1 byte	X		X		
		Output Red	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
505, 516, 527, 538, 549, 560	Converter 1…6	Input Green	5.001	1 byte	X		X		
		Output Green	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
506, 517, 528, 539, 550, 561	Converter 1…6	Input Blue	5.001	1 byte	X		X		
		Output Blue	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
507, 518, 529, 540, 551, 562	Converter 1…6	Input White	5.001	1 byte	X		X		
		Output White	5.001	1 byte	X	X		X	
511, 522, 533, 544, 555, 566	Converter 1…6	Output Bit	1.001	1 bit	X	X		X	
		Output 2Bits	2.001	2 bits	X	X		X	
		Output Byte	5.010	1 byte	X	X		X	
		Output 2Bytes	7.001	2 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output RGB	232.600	3 bytes	X	X		X	
		Output RGBW	251.600	6 bytes	X	X		X	

5.1. General Objects

This section describes the "general" group objects and their properties. General group objects, as the name suggests, indicate the general characteristics of the iX2.

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
1	General	In operation	1 bit	CT
This object is used to monitor the presence of the device on the KNX bus line regularly. However, monitoring telegrams can be sent cyclically on the KNX bus line. DPT: 1.002 (Boolean)				
2	General	Navigation Led	1 bit	CW
The navigation LED is controlled by this object. DPT: 1.001 (switch)				
3	General	Error Identification	14 bytes	CT
This object is used to send an error message to indicate the error type if an error occurs. DPT: 16.000 (Character String (ASCII))				
4	General	Brightness	1 byte	CT
This object is used to adjust the LCD’s brightness. DPT: 5.001 (percentage (0…100%))				

5.2. Button Objects

In this section, Button objects are described in the table below. In the first column name of the object, in the second column function name, the third column data type and fourth column the objects flags, information is given.

X: 1 … 8

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
10, 18, 26, …, 82	Button X	Disable	1 bit	CW
This object is used to set the iX2 button X status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object. For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the button X will continue working. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
11, 19, 27, …, 83	Button X	Status	1 bit	CRT
This object is used to watch button X status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when input X status is changed over device. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Switch	1 bit	CRWTU
This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. In accordance with the parameter setting, this communication object can be switched by actuation of the input to ON, OFF or TOGGLE. DPT: 1.001 (switch)				
12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Shutter UP/Down	1 bit	CWT
This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a shutter motion telegram UP or DOWN on the bus. By receiving telegrams, the device also recognizes movement telegrams of another sensor, e.g., parallel operation. DPT: 1.008 (up/down)				
12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Forced Operation	2 bit / 1 byte / 2 bytes/ 3 bytes	CT
This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a value on the bus with short operation when opening or closing of the contact. Depending on the configuration, the data type of this object changes. forced, percent value, decimal value, Scene number, temperature value, brightness value and percent value (RGB) can be performed on this object. DPT: According to parameter selection				

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Scene	1 byte	CT

This communication object stores the value of the active scene number (1 - 64).
DPT: 18.001 (scene control)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Mode Selection	1 byte	CT/ CRWTU

This object keeps the active HVAC state that can be toggled through press events.
Note: There can be up to 4 different HVAC state (comfort, standby, economy, building protection) selected and each press event toggles through the HVAC states that are set as available in the parameter list.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Sequence	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Single Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each state (State A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence" object.
DPT: According to parameter selection

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Sequence A	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Multiple Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence X" object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Counter value	1 byte / 2 bytes/ 4 bytes	CRT

This object keeps the current value of the press counter.
DPT: According to parameter selection

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	RGB Red Colour / RGB Colour	1 byte / 3 bytes	CRWTU

This object either keeps the 1-Byte Red value of the RGB, or keeps the entire 3-Byte RGB value. Decision is made in the parameter list as either "1 object of 3 bytes" or 3 objects of 1 byte".
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses) / 232.600 (RGB value)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	RGBW Red Colour/ RGBW Colour	6 bytes/ 1 byte	CRWTU

If the "object type" is set to "1 object", this object keeps the 6-Byte RGBW value, but, if the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte Red value of the RGBW.
DPT: 251.600 (RGBW value) / 5.010 (counter pulses)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Thermostat Enable/Disable - A	1 bit	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. Thermostat status is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Thermostat Heat Cool Switch - A	1 bit	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. Heating/cooling mode changeover is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch - A	1 byte	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat. The HVAC operating mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Thermostat Setpoint - A	2 bytes	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The setpoint temperature is controlled via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature °C) / 9.002 (temperature difference K)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Thermostat Fan Level - A	1 byte	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan speed is controlled via this object.
DPT: 5.100 (fan stage (0..255))

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	Thermostat Fan Mode - A	1 bit	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

12, 20, 28, …, 84	Button X	RGB Green Colour	1 byte	CRWTU

This object keeps the 1-Byte green value of RGB if "3 objects of 1 Byte" option is selected in the parameter list.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button X	RGBW Green Colour	1 byte	CRWTU

If the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte Green value of the RGBW.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button X	Thermostat Status Fb - A	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The thermostat status is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button X	Thermostat Heat Cool Fb - A	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The heating/cooling mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button X	Thermostat HVAC Fb - A	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The HVAC operating mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button X	Thermostat Setpoint Fb - A	2 bytes	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The setpoint temperature is watched via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C))

13, 21, 29, …, 85	Button X	Thermostat Fan Level Fb - A	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan speed is watched via this object.
DPT: 5.100 (fan stage (0..255))

13, 21, 29, ..., 85	Button X	Thermostat Fan Mode Fb - A	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

14, 22, 30, ..., 86	Button X	Switch - Long	1 bit	CRWTU

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. In accordance with the parameter setting, this communication object can be switched by actuation of the input to ON, OFF or TOGGLE.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

14, 22, 30, ..., 86	Button X	Dimming	4 bits	CT

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. In accordance with the parameter setting, A long operation at the input has the effect that BRIGHTER or DARKER dim telegrams are sent via this communication object on the bus. A STOP telegram is sent and the cyclic sending of dim telegrams is stopped at the end of actuation with START-STOP-DIMMING.
DPT: 3.007 (dimming control)

14, 22, 30, ..., 86	Button X	STOP / Lamella Adjustment	1 bit	CWT

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a STOP telegram or slat adjustment.
DPT: 1.007 (step)

14, 22, 30, ..., 86	Button X	Forced Operation - Long	2 bits / 1 byte / 2 bytes/ 3 bytes	CT

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a value on the bus with short operation when opening or closing of the contact. Depending on the configuration, the data type of this object changes. forced, percent value, decimal value, Scene number, temperature value, brightness value and percent value (RGB) can be performed on this object.
DPT: According to parameter selection

14, 22, 30, ..., 86	Button X	Scene Store	1 bit	CRW

This communication object, when active, decides whether to call or store the preset 8-bit scene number in the parameter list. When the store scene object is enabled the preset scene number is stored, but, when disabled preset scene number is called to be active.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	HVAC-Mode State	1 byte	CWTU

This object takes the HVAC state changed via the bus.
Note: Whenever this object is updated from the bus, the HVAC state that this object holds will be considered as the valid HVAC state and press events will act as if the last HVAC state is what this object is updated with.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Sequence B	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Multiple Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence X" object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Reset Counter	1 bit	CW

This object is used to reset the counter value to preset start value that can be set from parameter list.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	RGB Blue Colour	1 byte	CRWTU

This object keeps the 1-Byte blue value of RGB if "3 objects of 1 Byte" option is selected in the parameter list.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	RGBW Blue Colour	1 byte	CRWTU

If the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte Blue value of the RGBW.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Thermostat Enable/Disable – B	1 bit	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The thermostat status is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Thermostat Heat Cool Switch – B	1 bit	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. Heating/cooling mode changeover is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch – B	1 byte	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The HVAC operating mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Thermostat Setpoint – B	2 bytes	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The setpoint temperature is controlled via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature °C) / 9.002 (temperature difference K)

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Thermostat Fan Level – B	1 byte	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The fan speed is controlled via this object.
DPT: 5.100 (fan stage (0..255))

14, 22, 30, …, 86	Button X	Thermostat Fan Mode – B	1 bit	CRT/ CRWT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	RGBW White Colour	1 byte	CRWTU

If the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte White value of the RGBW.
Note: White value is the colour temperature.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	Thermostat Status Fb – B	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The thermostat status is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	Thermostat Heat Cool Fb – B	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The heating/cooling mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	Thermostat HVAC Fb – B	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat. The HVAC operating mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	Thermostat Setpoint Fb – B	2 bytes	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The setpoint temperature is watched via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C))

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	Thermostat Fan Level Fb – B	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The fan speed is watched via this object.
DPT: 5.100 (fan stage (0..255))

15, 23, 31, …, 87	Button X	Thermostat Fan Mode Fb - B	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

16, 24, 32, …, 88	Button X	Upper Limit Position	1 bit	CW

This object is used for the shutter actuator indicates if it is in the lower limit position ("shutter/blind closed"). The object is intended for a 1-button operation. '0' is no lower limit operation, '1' lower end operation.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

16, 24, 32, …, 88	Button X	Sequence C	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Multiple Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence X" object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

16, 24, 32, …, 88	Button X	Overflow	1 bit / 1 byte	CT

This object is sent to bus with the preset value from the parameter list when the counter value exceeds the preset end value of the counter.
DPT: 1.001 (switch) / 5.010 (counter pulses)

17, 25, 33, …, 89	Button X	Lower Limit Position	1 bit	CW

This object is used for the shutter actuator indicates if it is in the lower limit position (“shutter/blind closed”). The object is intended for a 1-button operation. ‘0’ is no lower limit operation, ‘1’ lower end operation.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

17, 25, 33, …, 89	Button X	Sequence D	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for “Multiple Object” parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state’s data to the “Sequence X” object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.3. External Input Objects

In this section, Input X objects are described in the table below. In the first column name of the object, in the second column function name, the third column data type and fourth column the objects flags, information is given.

X: 1 … 2

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
90, 98	Input X	Disable	1 bit	CW
This object is used to set the iX2 external input X status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object. For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the external input X will continue working. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
91, 99	Input X	Status	1 bit	CRT
This object is used to watch input X status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when input X status is changed over device. DPT: 1.001 (switch)				
92, 100	Input X	Switch	1 bit	CRWTU
This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. In accordance with the parameter setting, this communication object can be switched by actuation of the input to ON, OFF or TOGGLE. DPT: 1.001 (switch)				
92, 100	Input X	Shutter UP/Down	1 bit	CWT
This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a shutter motion telegram UP or DOWN on the bus. By receiving telegrams, the device also recognizes movement telegrams of another sensor, e.g. parallel operation. DPT: 1.008 (up/down)				
92, 100	Input X	Forced Operation	2 bit / 1 byte / 2 bytes/ 3 bytes	CT
This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a value on the bus with short operation when opening or closing of the contact. Depending on the configuration, the data type of this object changes. forced, percent value, decimal value, Scene number, temperature value, brightness value and percent value (RGB) can be performed on this object. DPT: According to parameter selection				

92, 100	Input X	Scene	1 byte	CT

This communication object stores the value of the active scene number (1 - 64).
DPT: 18.001 (scene control)

92, 100	Input X	Mode selection	1 byte	CWT

This object keeps the active HVAC state that can be toggled through press events.
Note: There can be up to 4 different HVAC state (comfort, standby, economy, building protection) selected and each press event toggles through the HVAC states that are set as available in the parameter list.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

92, 100	Input X	Sequence	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Single Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each state (State A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence" object.
DPT: According to parameter selection

92, 100	Input X	Sequence A	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Multiple Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence X" object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

92, 100	Input X	Counter value	1 byte / 2 bytes/ 4 bytes	CRT

This object keeps the current value of the press counter.
DPT: According to parameter selection

92, 100	Input X	RGB Red Colour / RGB Colour	1 byte / 3 bytes	CRWTU

This object either keeps the 1-Byte Red value of the RGB, or keeps the entire 3-Byte RGB value. Decision is made in the parameter list as either "1 object of 3 bytes" or 3 objects of 1 byte".
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses) / 232.600 (RGB value)

92, 100	Input X	RGBW Red Colour / RGBW Colour	6 bytes/ 1 byte	CRWTU

If the "object type" is set to "1 object", this object keeps the 6-Byte RGBW value, but, if the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte Red value of the RGBW.
DPT: 251.600 (RGBW value) / 5.010 (counter pulses)

92, 100	Input X	Thermostat Enable/Disable - A	1 bit	CRT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. Thermostat status is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

92, 100	Input X	Thermostat Heat Cool Switch - A	1 bit	CRT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. Heating/cooling mode changeover is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

92, 100	Input X	Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch - A	1 byte	CRT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The HVAC operating mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

92, 100	Input X	Thermostat Setpoint - A	2 bytes	CRT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The setpoint temperature is controlled via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature °C)

92, 100	Input X	Thermostat Fan Level - A	1 byte	CRT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan speed is controlled via this object.
DPT: 5.100 (switch)

92, 100	Input X	Thermostat Fan Mode - A	1 bit	CRT

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

93, 101	Input X	RGB Green Colour	1 byte	RWCTU

This object keeps the 1-Byte green value of RGB if "3 objects of 1 Byte" option is selected in the parameter list.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

93, 101	Input X	RGBW Green Colour	1 byte	RWCTU

If the “object type” is set to “4 objects”, this object keeps the 1-Byte Green value of the RGBW.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

93, 101	Input X	Thermostat Status Fb - A	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The thermostat status is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

93, 101	Input X	Thermostat Heat Cool Fb - A	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The heating/cooling mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

93, 101	Input X	Thermostat HVAC Fb - A	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The HVAC operating mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

93, 101	Input X	Thermostat Setpoint Fb - A	2 bytes	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The setpoint temperature is watched via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C))

93, 101	Input X	Thermostat Fan Level Fb - A	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan speed is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

93, 101	Input X	Thermostat Fan Mode Fb - A	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on short press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

94, 102	Input X	Switch - Long	1 bit	CRWTU

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. In accordance with the parameter setting, this communication object can be switched by actuation of the input to ON, OFF or TOGGLE.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

94, 102	Input X	Dimming	4 bits	CT

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. In accordance with the parameter setting, A long operation at the input has the effect that BRIGHTER or DARKER dim telegrams are sent via this communication object on the bus. A STOP telegram is sent and the cyclic sending of dim telegrams is stopped at the end of actuation with START-STOP-DIMMING.
DPT: 3.007 (dimming control)

94, 102	Input X	STOP / Lamella Adjustment	1 bit	CWT

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a STOP telegram or slat adjustment.
DPT: 1.007 (step)

94, 102	Input X	Forced Operation – Long	2 bit / 1 byte / 2 bytes/ 3 bytes	CT

This communication object changes in functionality depending on the selected input function. This communication object sends a value on the bus with short operation when opening or closing of the contact. Depending on the configuration, the data type of this object changes. forced, percent value, decimal value, Scene number, temperature value, brightness value and percent value (RGB) can be performed on this object.
DPT: According to parameter selection

94, 102	Input X	Scene Store	1 bit	CRW

This communication object, when active, decides whether to call or store the preset 8-bit scene number in the parameter list. When the store scene object is enabled the preset scene number is stored, but, when disabled preset scene number is called to be active.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

94, 102	Input X	HVAC-Mode State	1 byte	CWTU

This object takes the HVAC state changed via the bus.
Note: Whenever this object is updated from the bus, the HVAC state that this object holds will be considered as the valid HVAC state and press events will act as if the last HVAC state is what this object is updated with.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

94, 102	Input X	Sequence B	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for "Multiple Object" parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state's data to the "Sequence X" object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

94, 102	Input X	Reset counter	1 bit	CW

This object is used to reset the counter value to preset start value that can be set from parameter list.
DPT: According to parameter selection

94, 102	Input X	RGB Blue Colour	1 byte	RWCTU

This object keeps the 1-Byte green value of RGB if "3 objects of 1 Byte" option is selected in the parameter list.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

94, 102	Input X	RGBW Blue Colour	1 byte	RWCTU

If the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte Green value of the RGBW.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

94, 102	Input X	Thermostat Enable/Disable – B	1 bit	CRT

This object can be used via the thermostat extension control function for external thermostats on long press operation. The thermostat status is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

94, 102	Input X	Thermostat Heat Cool Switch – B	1 bit	CRT

This object can be used via the thermostat extension control function for external thermostats on long press operation. The heating/cooling mode changeover is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

94, 102	Input X	Thermostat HVAC Mode Switch – B	1 byte	CRT

This object can be used via the thermostat extension control function for external thermostats on long press operation. The HVAC operating mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

94, 102	Input X	Thermostat Setpoint – B	2 bytes	CRT

This object can be used via the thermostat extension control function for external thermostats on long press operation. The setpoint temperature is controlled via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature °C)

94, 102	Input X	Thermostat Fan Level – B	1 byte	CRT

This object can be used via the thermostat extension control function for external thermostats on long press operation. The fan speed is controlled via this object.
DPT: 5.100 (switch)

94, 102	Input X	Thermostat Fan Mode – B	1 bit	CRT

This object can be used via the thermostat extension control function for external thermostats on long press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is controlled via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

95, 103	Input X	RGBW White Colour	1 byte	RWCTU

If the "object type" is set to "4 objects", this object keeps the 1-Byte White value of the RGBW.
Note: White value is the colour temperature.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses)

95, 103	Input X	Thermostat Status Fb – B	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The thermostat status is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

95, 103	Input X	Thermostat Heat Cool Fb – B	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The heating/cooling mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

95, 103	Input X	Thermostat HVAC Fb – B	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat. The HVAC operating mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

95, 103	Input X	Thermostat Setpoint Fb – B	2 bytes	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The setpoint temperature is controlled via this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C))

95, 103	Input X	Thermostat Fan Level Fb – B	1 byte	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The fan speed is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

95, 103	Input X	Thermostat Fan Mode Fb – B	1 bit	CWU

This object can be used via thermostat extension control function for external thermostat on long press operation. The fan auto/manual working mode is watched via this object.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

96, 104	Input X	Upper Limit Position	1 bit	CW

This object is used for the shutter actuator indicates if it is in the lower limit position (“shutter/blind closed”). The object is intended for a 1-button operation. ‘0’ is no lower limit operation, ‘1’ lower end operation.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

96, 104	Input X	Sequence C	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for “Multiple Object” parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state’s data to the “Sequence X” object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

96, 104	Input X	Overflow	1 bit / 1 byte	CT

This object is sent to bus with the preset value from the parameter list when the counter value exceeds the preset end value of the counter.
DPT: 1.001 (switch) / 5.010 (counter pulses)

97, 105	Input X	Lower Limit Position	1 bit	CW

This object is used for the shutter actuator indicates if it is in the lower limit position (“shutter/blind closed”). The object is intended for a 1-button operation. ‘0’ is no lower limit operation, ‘1’ lower end operation.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

97, 105	Input X	Sequence D	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

This object keeps the current command that can be toggled through press events. Used for “Multiple Object” parameter selection.
Note: Each object (Object A, B, C, D) holds a different value with adjustable data length. Each press event puts the next available state’s data to the “Sequence X” object and whichever object is holds the current state is sent to bus with its data.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.4. Measurements Objects

In this section, Measurement's objects are described in the table below. In the first column name of the object, in the second column function name, the third column data type and fourth column the objects flags, information is given.

5.4.1. Temperature Measurement Objects

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
166	Measurement Temperature Internal	Disable	1 bit	CW
This object is used to set the iX2 internal temperature sensor status. "Enabled" or "Disabled" telegram is received via this object. For example, it will be disabled when an "Enabled" telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a "Disabled" telegram is received, the internal temperature sensor will continue the measurement. On disabled, any telegram isn't transmitted to the KNX bus. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
167	Measurement Temperature Internal	Status	1 bit	CRT
This object is used to watch internal temperature sensor status. "Enabled" or "Disabled" telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when internal temperature sensor status is changed over device. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
168	Measurement Temperature Internal	Temperature Value	2 bytes	CRT
This object is used to send the measurement value that is measured by the sensor after calibrating it. Each measurement value can be calibrated via "Adjustment factor" parameter or "Calibration" object. Depending on the parameter configuration, the calculated data can be sent to the bus line periodically or according to the amount of change. DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C))				

169	Measurement Temperature Internal	Temperature Calibration	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to calibrate the measurement output by measuring the actual measurement value via an external device and then writing this value to the object. When iX2 received the value, calibrate its measurement output automatically.
*This object is used to calculate the adjustment factor. The adjustment factor can't be zero or negative. Thus, you mustn't enter input value with opposite sign than the current measurement to calculate adjustment factor properly.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C))

170	Measurement Temperature Internal	Alarm - Fault	1 bit	CT

This object is used to send an alarm when the sensor is at fault that causes any reason.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

171	Measurement Temperature Internal	Alarm - Low	1 bit	CT

"Low Level Alarm" object sends "Alarm" telegram when the measurement value goes below the low-level value and "No Alarm" telegram when the measurement value returns above it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

172	Measurement Temperature Internal	Alarm - High	1 bit	CT

"Alarm - High" object sends "Alarm" telegram when the measurement value exceeds the high-level value and "No Alarm" telegram when the measurement value returns below it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

173	Measurement Temperature Internal	Additional Value	1 bit / 1 bytes	CT

When the measurement value changed, this object sends telegrams with specific type and values according to the related parameters.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.4.2. Humidity Measurement Objects

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
174	Measurement Humidity Internal	Disable	1 bit	CW

This object is used to set the iX2 internal humidity sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object.
For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the internal humidity sensor will continue the measurement. On disabled, any telegram isn’t transmitted to the KNX bus.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

175	Measurement Humidity Internal	Status	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to watch the internal humidity sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to the KNX bus via this object when the internal humidity sensor status is changed over a device.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

176	Measurement Humidity Internal	Humidity Value	2 bytes	CRT

This object is used to send the measurement value that is measured by the sensor after calibrating it. Each measurement value can be calibrated via the “Adjustment factor” parameter or “Calibration” object. Depending on the parameter configuration, the calculated data can be sent to the bus line periodically or according to the amount of change.
DPT: 9.007 (humidity (%))

177	Measurement Humidity Internal	Humidity Calibration	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to calibrate the measurement output by measuring the actual measurement value via an external device and then writing this value to the object. When iX2 receives the value, it calibrates its measurement output automatically.
*This object is used to calculate the adjustment factor. The adjustment factor can’t be zero or negative. Thus, you mustn’t enter an input value with a sign opposite to the current measurement to calculate the adjustment factor properly.
DPT: 9.007 (humidity (%))

178	Measurement Humidity Internal	Alarm - Fault	1 bit	CT

This object is used to send an alarm when the sensor is at fault that causes any reason.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

179	Measurement Humidity Internal	Alarm - Low	1 bit	CT

“Low Level Alarm” object sends an “Alarm” telegram when the measurement value goes below the low-level value and a “No Alarm” telegram when the measurement value returns above it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

180	Measurement Humidity Internal	Alarm - High	1 bit	CT

“Alarm - High” object sends an “Alarm” telegram when the measurement value exceeds the high-level value and a “No Alarm” telegram when the measurement value returns below it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

181	Measurement Humidity Internal	Additional Value	1 bit / 1 bytes	CT

When the measurement value changes, this object sends telegrams with specific type and values according to the related parameters.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.4.3. Air Quality Measurement Objects

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
182	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Disable	1 bit	CW

This object is used to set the iX2 internal air quality sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object.
For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the internal air quality sensor will continue the measurement. On disabled, any telegram isn’t transmitted to the KNX bus.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

183	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Status	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to watch internal air quality sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when internal air quality sensor status is changed over device.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

184	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Air Quality Value	2 bytes	CRT

This object is used to send the measurement value that is measured by the sensor after calibrating it. Each measurement value can be calibrated via “Adjustment factor” parameter or “Calibration” object. Depending on the parameter configuration, the calculated data can be sent to the bus line periodically or according to the amount of change.
DPT: 9.008 (parts/million (ppm))

185	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Air Quality Calibration	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to calibrate the measurement output by measuring the actual measurement value via an external device and then writing this value to the object. When iX2 received the value, calibrate its measurement output automatically.
*This object is used to calculate the adjustment factor. The adjustment factor can’t be zero or negative. Thus, you mustn’t enter input value with opposite sign than the current measurement to calculate adjustment factor properly.
DPT: 9.008 (parts/million (ppm))

186	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Alarm - Fault	1 bit	CT

This object is used to send an alarm when the sensor is at fault that causes any reason.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

187	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Alarm - Low	1 bit	CT

"Low Level Alarm" object sends "Alarm" telegram when the measurement value goes below the low-level value and "No Alarm" telegram when the measurement value returns above it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

188	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Alarm - High	1 bit	CT

"Alarm - High" object sends "Alarm" telegram when the measurement value exceeds the high-level value and "No Alarm" telegram when the measurement value returns below it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

189	Measurement Air Quality Internal	Additional Value	1 bit / 1 bytes	CT

When the measurement value changed, this object sends telegrams with specific type and values according to the related parameters.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.4.4. Brightness Measurement Objects

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
190	Measurement Brightness Internal	Disable	1 bit	CW

This object is used to set the iX2 internal brightness sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object.
For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the internal brightness sensor will continue the measurement. On disabled, any telegram isn’t transmitted to the KNX bus.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

191	Measurement Brightness Internal	Status	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to watch internal brightness sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when internal brightness sensor status is changed over device.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

192	Measurement Brightness Internal	Brightness Value	2 bytes	CRT

This object is used to send the measurement value that is measured by the sensor after calibrating it. Each measurement value can be calibrated via “Adjustment factor” parameter or “Calibration” object. Depending on the parameter configuration, the calculated data can be sent to the bus line periodically or according to the amount of change.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

193	Measurement Brightness Internal	Brightness Calibration	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to calibrate the measurement output by measuring the actual measurement value via an external device and then writing this value to the object. When iX2 received the value, calibrate its measurement output automatically.
*This object is used to calculate the adjustment factor. The adjustment factor can’t be zero or negative. Thus, you mustn’t enter input value with opposite sign than the current measurement to calculate adjustment factor properly.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

194	Measurement Brightness Internal	Alarm - Fault	1 bit	CT

This object is used to send an alarm when the sensor is at fault that causes any reason.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

195	Measurement Brightness Internal	Alarm - Low	1 bit	CT

“Low Level Alarm” object sends “Alarm” telegram when the measurement value goes below the low-level value and “No Alarm” telegram when the measurement value returns above it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

196	Measurement Brightness Internal	Alarm - High	1 bit	CT

“Alarm - High” object sends “Alarm” telegram when the measurement value exceeds the high-level value and “No Alarm” telegram when the measurement value returns below it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

197	Measurement Brightness Internal	Additional Value	1 bit / 1 bytes	CT

When the measurement value changed, this object sends telegrams with specific type and values according to the related parameters.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.4.6. External Measurement Objects

X: 1 / 2

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
198, 206	Measurement External X	Disable	1 bit	CW

This object is used to set the iX2 external X sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object.
For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the external X sensor will continue the measurement. On disabled, any telegram isn’t transmitted to the KNX bus.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

199, 207	Measurement External X	Status	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to watch external X sensor status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when external X sensor status is changed over device.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

200, 208	Measurement External X	Temperature Value / Brightness Value	2 bytes	CRT

This object is used to send the measurement value that is measured by the sensor after calibrating it. Each measurement value can be calibrated via “Adjustment factor” parameter or “Calibration” object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.004 (lux)

201, 209	Measurement External X	Temperature Calibration / Brightness Calibration	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to calibrate the measurement output by measuring the actual measurement value via an external device and then writing this value to the object. When iX2 received the value, calibrate its measurement output automatically.
*This object is used to calculate the adjustment factor. The adjustment factor can’t be zero or negative. Thus, you mustn’t enter input value with opposite sign than the current measurement to calculate adjustment factor properly.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.004 (lux)

202, 210	Measurement External X	Alarm - Fault	1 bit	CT

This object is used to send an alarm when the sensor is at fault that causes any reason.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

203, 211	Measurement External X	Alarm - Low	1 bit	CT

“Low Level Alarm” object sends “Alarm” telegram when the measurement value goes below the low-level value and “No Alarm” telegram when the measurement value returns above it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

204, 212	Measurement External X	Alarm - High	1 bit	CT

“Alarm - High” object sends “Alarm” telegram when the measurement value exceeds the high-level value and “No Alarm” telegram when the measurement value returns below it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

205, 213	Measurement External X	Additional Value	1 bit / 1 bytes	CT

When the measurement value changed, this object sends telegrams with specific type and values according to the related parameters.
DPT: According to parameter selection

5.5. Calculation Objects

In this section, Calculation X objects are described in the table below. In the first column name of the object, in the second column function name, the third column data type and fourth column the objects flags, information is given.

X: 1 … 6

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
214, 222 230, 238 246, 254	Calculation X	Disable	1 bit	CW
This object is used to set the iX2 calculation X status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object. For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the + calculation X will continue the calculation. On disabled, any telegram isn’t transmitted to the KNX bus. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
215, 223 231, 239 247, 255	Calculation X	Status	1 bit	CRT
This object is used to watch calculation X status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when calculation X status is changed over device. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
216, 224 232, 240 248, 256	Calculation X	Probe Input Temperature / Probe Input Humidity / Probe Input Brightness / Probe Input Proximity / Probe Input Air Quality / Probe Input Pressure / Probe Input Wind Speed	1 bit / 2 bytes	CW
This object is used to receive the sensor value from the KNX bus line. This value can be used as a single sensor source or mixing part for the value calculation. DPT: According to parameter selection				
217, 225 233, 241 249, 257	Calculation X	Probe Surveillance	1 bit	CRT
This object is used to send alarm if new value is not received a long time set “KNX probe surveillance time” parameter. DPT: 1.018 (occupancy)				

218, 226 234, 242 250, 258	Calculation X	Output Temperature / Output Humidity / Output Brightness / Output Proximity / Output Air Quality / Output Pressure / Output Wind Speed	2 bytes	CRT

This object is used to send the calculation output value that is calculated by the calculation X channel. Depending on the parameter configuration, the calculated data can be sent to the bus line periodically or according to the amount of change.
DPT: According to parameter selection

219, 227 235, 243 251, 259	Calculation X	Alarm - Low	1 bit	CRT

“Low Level Alarm” object sends “Alarm” telegram when the calculation output value goes below the low-level value and “No Alarm” telegram when the calculation output value returns above it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

220, 228 236, 244 252, 260	Calculation X	Alarm - High	1 bit	CRT

“Alarm - High” object sends “Alarm” telegram when the calculation output value exceeds the high-level value and “No Alarm” telegram when the calculation output value returns below it.
DPT: 1.005 (alarm)

5.6. Thermostat Objects

In this section, Thermostat objects are described in the table below. In the first column name of the object, in the second column function name, the third column data type and fourth column the objects flags, information is given.

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
262	Thermostat	Thermostat Disabling	1 bit	CW / CRT*
This object is used to set the iX2 thermostat status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object. For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the iX2 thermostat will continue working. *This object is used as feedback object in thermostat slave mode. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
263	Thermostat X	Thermostat Status	1 bit	CRT / CW*
This object is used to watch thermostat status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when thermostat status is changed over device. *This object is used as input object in thermostat slave mode. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
264	Thermostat X	Thermostat Switch	1 bit	CRWTU
This object is used to send on/off value from thermostat control page by pressing ON/OFF icon. It is used for on/off the room controller actuators etc. If this object is OFF, “Thermostat Status” can be “Enabled” but thermostat controller output is OFF. DPT: 1.001 (switch)				
266	Thermostat X	Thermostat Operation Mode	1 byte	CW / CRT*
This object switches over the operating modes with a 1-byte value. *This object is used as feedback object in thermostat slave mode. DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)				

267	Thermostat X	Thermostat Operation Mode Forced	1 byte	CW

This object is used to set operation mode of thermostat. Its priority is highest including thermostat energy saving functions except window contact and the mode cannot be changed until “Auto” is received via this object. If “Auto” is received, the operation mode is back the HVAC mode that before enter the forced operation mode.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

268	Thermostat X	Thermostat Operation Mode Status / Operation Mode Feedback	1 byte	CRT / CW*

This object indicates the status of the operating mode with a 1-byte value.
*This object is used as input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 20.102 (HVAC mode)

269	Thermostat X	Operation Mode [Comfort]	1 bit	CW

The Comfort mode activation command is sent via this object. If “On” telegram is received via this object, operation mode is changed as Comfort. If active operation mode is Comfort and “Off” telegram is received via this object, the operating mode is changed as Auto. If weekly program isn’t active, the operating mode isn’t changed and keep current state.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

270	Thermostat X	Operation Mode [Standby]	1 bit	CW

The Standby mode activation command is sent via this object. If “On” telegram is received via this object, operation mode is changed as Standby. If active operation mode is Standby and “Off” telegram is received via this object, the operating mode is changed as Auto. If weekly program isn’t active, the operating mode isn’t changed and keep current state.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

271	Thermostat X	Operation Mode [Economy]	1 bit	CW

The Economy mode activation command is sent via this object. If “On” telegram is received via this object, operation mode is changed as Economy. If active operation mode is Economy and “Off” telegram is received via this object, the operating mode is changed as Auto. If weekly program isn’t active, the operating mode isn’t changed and keep current state.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

272	Thermostat X	Operation Mode [Protection]	1 bit	CW

The Protection mode activation command is sent via this object. If “On” telegram is received via this object, operation mode is changed as Protection. If active operation mode is Protection and “Off” telegram is received via this object, the operating mode is changed as Auto. If weekly program isn’t active, the operating mode isn’t changed and keep current state.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

273	Thermostat X	Thermostat Heating/Cooling Switchover	1 bit	CW / CRT*

This object is used to change over the heating/cooling modes.
*This object is used as feedback object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

274	Thermostat X	Thermostat Heating/Cooling Status	1 bit	CRT / CW*

Heating/cooling status information is indicated via this object.
*This object is used as input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.100 (cooling/heating)

275	Thermostat X	Thermostat Heating Control Disabling	1 bit	CW

This object activates or deactivates the heating system.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

276	Thermostat X	Thermostat Heating Control Running	1 bit	CRT / CW*

This object is used to inform about the heating control. If the heating control is active and the control value is higher than zero, ON telegram is transmitted to KNX bus. If the heating control is not active and the control value is zero, OFF telegram is transmitted to KNX bus.
*This object is used as input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

277	Thermostat X	Thermostat Heating Value - Thermostat Heating/Cooling Value	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

The output value of thermostat control is transmitted via the object.
DPT: 1.001 (switch) / 5.004 (percentage (0...255%))

278	Thermostat X	Thermostat Heating Value Request / Heating/Cooling Value Request	1 bit	CW

This object is used to get the output value of heating controller. If "Acknowledge command" telegram is received via this object, current value of the heating controller is transmitted to KNX bus.
DPT: 1.016 (acknowledge)

279	Thermostat X	Thermostat Cooling Control Disabling	1 bit	CW

This object activates or deactivates the cooling system.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

280	Thermostat X	Thermostat Cooling Control Running	1 bit	CRT / CW*

This object is used to inform about the cooling control. If the cooling control is active and the control value is higher than zero, ON telegram is transmitted to KNX bus. If the cooling control is not active and the control value is zero, OFF telegram is transmitted to KNX bus.
*This object is used as input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

281	Thermostat X	Thermostat Cooling Value	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

The output value of thermostat cooling control is transmitted via the object.
DPT: 1.001 (switch) / 5.004 (percentage (0...255%))

282	Thermostat X	Thermostat Cooling Value Request	1 bit	CW

This object is used to get the output value of cooling controller. If "Trigger" telegram is received via this object, current value of the heating controller is transmitted to KNX bus.
DPT: 1.016 (acknowledge)

283	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Heating Control Disabling	1 bit	CW

This object activates or deactivates the additional heating system.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

284	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Heating Control Running	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to inform about the additional heating control. If the additional heating control is active and the control value is higher than zero, ON telegram is transmitted to KNX bus. If the additional heating control is not active and the control value is zero, OFF telegram is transmitted to KNX bus.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

285	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Heating Value	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

The output value of thermostat additional heating control is transmitted via the object.
DPT: 1.001 (switch) / 5.004 (percentage (0...255%))

286	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Heating Value Request	1 bit	CW

This object is used to get the output value of additional heating controller. If "Trigger" telegram is received via this object, current value of the heating controller is transmitted to KNX bus.
DPT: 1.016 (acknowledge)

287	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Cooling Control Disabling	1 bit	CW

This object activates or deactivates the additional cooling system.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

288	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Cooling Control Running	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to inform about the additional cooling control. If the additional cooling control is active and the control value is higher than zero, ON telegram is transmitted to KNX bus. If the additional cooling control is not active and the control value is zero, OFF telegram is transmitted to KNX bus.
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

289	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Cooling Value	1 bit / 1 byte	CRT

The output value of thermostat additional cooling control is transmitted via the object.
DPT: 1.001 (switch) / 5.004 (percentage (0...255%))

290	Thermostat X	Thermostat Additional Cooling Value Request	1 bit	CW

This object is used to get the output value of additional cooling controller. If "Trigger" telegram is received via this object, current value of the heating controller is transmitted to KNX bus.
DPT: 1.016 (acknowledge)

291	Thermostat X	Room Temperature Output (C) - Room Temperature Output (F)	1 bit	CRT / CW*

This object is used to inform about the temperature value that room controller uses.
*This object is used as input object if thermostat temperature source is selected as "Temperature object".
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / 9.027 (temperature difference (K))

292	Thermostat X	Actual Setpoint Output	2 bytes	CRT / CW*

The pre-configured setpoint temperature is obtained with this object.
*This object is used as input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: According to parameter selection

293	Thermostat X	Manual Setpoint Input	2 bytes	CW / CRT*

The setpoint temperature is configured manually with this object. If HVAC mode is Build Protection, the setpoint can't be changed via this object.
If the difference between the active setpoint and received value is higher than the "Manual setpoint range" parameter, Manual Setpoint value is set maximum or minimum limit value according to "Manual setpoint range" parameter.
*This object is used as feedback object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: According to parameter selection

294	Thermostat X	Manual Setpoint Reset	1 bit	CW

The setpoint temperature that is desired to configure manually can be reset with this object.
DPT: 1.015 (reset)

295	Thermostat X	Heating Comfort Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for heating comfort mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

296	Thermostat X	Heating Standby Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for heating standby mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

297	Thermostat X	Heating Economy Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for heating economy mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

298	Thermostat X	Heating Protection Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for heating protection mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

299	Thermostat X	Cooling Comfort Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for cooling comfort mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

300	Thermostat X	Cooling Standby Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for cooling standby mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

301	Thermostat X	Cooling Economy Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for cooling economy mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

302	Thermostat X	Cooling Protection Setpoint Temperature	2 bytes	CW

The setpoint temperature value for cooling protection mode is configured with this object.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

303	Thermostat X	Fan Controller Disable	1 bit	CW / CRT*

This object is used to set the iX2 fan controller status. "Enabled" or "Disabled" telegram is received via this object.
For example, it will be disabled when an "Enabled" telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a "Disabled" telegram is received, the iX2 fan controller will continue working.
*This object is used as a feedback object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

304	Thermostat X	Fan Controller Status	1 bit	CWT / CW*

This object is used to watch the fan controller status. "Enabled" or "Disabled" telegram is transmitted to the KNX bus via this object when the fan controller status is changed over a device.
*This object is used as an input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.003 (enable)

305	Thermostat X	Fan Controller Working Mode	1 bit	CW / CRT*

This object is used to switch over to automatic or manual fan speed control mode.
*This object is used as a feedback object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

306	Thermostat X	Fan Controller Working Mode Status	1 bit	CRT / CW*

This object indicates the manual/automatic fan operating mode with 1 1-bit value.
*This object is used as an input object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

307	Thermostat	Fan Controller Proportional Output	1 byte	CRT

This object is used to send the output value of the fan proportional controller.
DPT: 5.001(percentage (0...100%))

308	Thermostat	Fan Controller Manual Step / Fan Controller Manual Up/Down	1 bit	CW

This object is used to increase or decrease the fan speed
DPT: 1.007 (step) / 1.008 (up/down)

309	Thermostat	Fan Controller Manual Stage	1 byte	CW / CRT*

This object allows the manual fan speed to be controlled with a 1-byte value.
*This object is used as a feedback object in thermostat slave mode.
DPT: 5.100(fan stage (0...255))

310	Thermostat X	Fan Controller Speed (1 Byte)	1 byte	CRT

This object allows the fan speed to be controlled with a 1-byte value.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses (0...255))

311	Thermostat X	Fan Controller Speed Feedback Input (1 Byte)	1 byte	CWU

This object waits for the fan speed feedback with a 1-byte value.
DPT: 5.010 (counter pulses (0...255))

312, 313, 314, 315, 316	Thermostat X	Fan Level 1…5	1 bit	CRT

This object indicates the Fan Level Y value with a 1-bit value.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

317, 318, 319, 320, 321	Thermostat X	Fan Level 1…5 Feedback Input	1 bit	CWU

This object indicates the Fan Level X status with a 1-bit value.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

322, 323	Thermostat X	Energy Saving – Window Contact 1, 2	1 bit	CW

This object is used to activate window contact function.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

324, 325	Thermostat X	Energy Saving – Presence Input 1, 2	1 bit	CW

This object is used to activate presence input function.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

326, 327	Thermostat X	Energy Saving – Card Holder Z	1 bit	CW

This object is used to activate card holder function.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

328	Thermostat X	Temperature Limit Heating Source	2 bytes	CW

This group object receives the limit temperature for heating stage. The temperature value received here is used to evaluate the limit temperature. The limit becomes active when the temperature set in the parameter is exceeded.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

329	Thermostat X	Temperature Limit Cooling Source	2 bytes	CW

This group object receives the limit temperature for cooling stage. The temperature value received here is used to evaluate the limit temperature. The limit becomes active when the temperature set in the parameter is fallen below.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

330	Thermostat X	Temperature Limit Additional Heating Source	2 bytes	CW

This group object receives the limit temperature for additional heating stage. The temperature value received here is used to evaluate the limit temperature. The limit becomes active when the temperature set in the parameter is exceeded.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

331	Thermostat X	Temperature Limit Additional Cooling Source	2 bytes	CW

This group object receives the limit temperature for additional cooling stage. The temperature value received here is used to evaluate the limit temperature. The limit becomes active when the temperature set in the parameter is fallen below.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature (°C)) / DPT: 9.027 (temperature (°F))

332	Thermostat	Time	3 bytes	CW

This object is used to set date and time of thermostat. Date and time information is necessary for the thermostat weekly program. If weekly program is active but any telegram hasn't received over "Time" object yet, the weekly program doesn't run.
DPT: 10.001 (time of day)

5.7. Additional Functions – Logic Objects

This section contains information about KNX objects and their properties related to the logic function channels. The types, flags and properties of the objects are explained in detail below. There are 6 identical logic channels in the device, so only one logical channel is described here. The X values can be between 1…6. Please do not forget to take this into account.

X: 1 … 6

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
333, 361, 389, 417, 445, 473	Logic X	Lock	1 bit	CW

This object is used to set the logic lock status. “On” or “Off” telegram is received via this object.
According to selected parameter in ETS, it will be disabled when an “On” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the logic will continue working or vice versa.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

334, 362, 390, 418, 446, 474	Logic X	Status	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to watch alarm status. “On” or “Off” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when alarm status is changed over device.
It becomes visible when the "use logic lock" parameter is set to yes.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

335, 363, 391, 419, 447, 475	Logic X	External Movement	1 bit	CWU

This object is used to receive movement information from the KNX bus line. According to the ETS parameter configuration, the ‘0’ or ‘1’ value is accounted as there is a movement detection occurs.
DPT: 1.001 (switch)

336, 364, 392, 420, 448, 476	Logic X	External Brightness	2 bytes	CWU

This object is used to obtain a brightness value from the KNX bus line. The received brightness value will be used to evaluate the input status according to the brightness thresholds.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

337, 365, 393, 421, 449, 477	Logic X	Brightness Threshold Lower	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to receive the brightness threshold lower value from the KNX bus line. The value read on this object will be used as a new brightness threshold lower value. This object becomes visible when the "Change brightness threshold via bus" parameter is set to yes.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

338, 366, 394, 422, 450, 478	Logic X	Brightness Threshold Upper	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to receive the brightness threshold upper value from the KNX bus line. The value read on this object will be used as a new brightness threshold upper value. This object becomes visible when the "Change brightness threshold via bus" parameter is set to yes.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

339, 367, 395, 423, 451, 479	Logic X	External Temperature	2 bytes	CWU

This object is used to obtain a temperature value from the KNX bus line. The received temperature value will be used to evaluate the input status according to the temperature thresholds.
DPT: 9.001 (temperature)

340, 368, 396, 424, 452, 480	Logic X	Temperature Threshold Lower	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to receive the temperature threshold lower value from the KNX bus line. The value read on this object is will be used as a new temperature threshold lower value. This object becomes visible when the "Change temperature via bus" parameter is set to yes.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

341, 369, 397, 425, 453, 481	Logic X	Temperature Threshold Upper	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to receive the temperature threshold upper value from the KNX bus line. The value read on this object is will be used as a new temperature threshold upper value. This object becomes visible when the "Change temperature via bus" parameter is set to yes.
DPT: 9.004 (lux)

342, 343, 344/ 370, 371, 372/ 398, 399, 400/ 426, 427, 428/ 454, 455,456/ 482, 483, 484	Logic X	External Input – 1 / 2 / 3	1 bit / 1 byte / 2 byte / 4 byte	CWU

This object is used to obtain external input 1 / 2 / 3 information from the KNX bus line. According to the ETS parameter configuration, the received values are accounted as TRUE or FALSE for this external input. For 1-bit configuration, there are only '1' or '0' values for calculating the input status. But for other inputs (such as 1 byte, etc.), the received value is compared to the external input value parameter.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes.

345, 373, 401, 429, 457, 485	Logic X	Result Status	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to send the related logic function block's result status to the KNX bus line. According to the ETS parameter configuration, this value can be sent periodically, on change or only configured value. (TRUE or FALSE).
DPT: 1.002 (boolean)

346, 349, 352, 355, 358/ 374, 377, 380, 383, 386/ 402, 405, 408, 411, 414/ 430, 433, 436, 439, 442/ 458, 461, 464, 467, 470/ 486,489, 492, 495, 498	Logic X	Output Switch Controller Output Absolute Dimming Controller Output Shutter Controller Output Alarm Controller Output Sequence Controller Output Scene Controller Output String Controller Output Threshold Controller	1 bit 1 byte 2 bytes	CRT

This object is used to send the related output object's value to the KNX bus line. When the logic function block's status changes, the sending value also can be configured separately. In addition, according to the output type, the object's value type will be changed.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes.

347, 350, 353, 356, 359/ 375, 378, 381, 384, 387/ 403, 406, 409, 412, 415/ 431, 434, 437, 440, 443/ 459, 462, 465, 468, 471/ 487, 490, 493, 496, 499	Logic X	Delay Time on True State	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to receive the ‘delay time on TRUE state’ value from the KNX bus line. When a new value is received from this object, the received value is used as the output on delay time for the TRUE state value. The configured parameter value will not be used anymore. This object becomes visible when the "Change on time via bus" parameter is set to Yes.
DPT: 7.005 (time (s))

348, 351, 354, 357, 360/ 376, 379, 382, 385, 388/ 404, 407, 410, 413, 416/ 432, 435, 438, 441, 444/ 460, 463, 466, 469, 472/ 488, 491, 494, 497, 500	Logic X	Delay Time on False State	2 bytes	CW

This object is used to receive the ‘delay time on FALSE state’ value from the KNX bus line. When a new value is received from this object, the received value is used as the output on delay time for the FALSE state value. The configured parameter value will not be used anymore. This object becomes visible when the "Change on time via bus" parameter is set to Yes.
DPT: 7.005 (time (s))

5.8. Additional Functions – Converter Objects

In this section, converter objects are described in the table below. Converter group objects are used to make mathematical operations, data converting from different types. Up to 8 different converters can be configured.
In the first column name of the object, in the second column function name, the third column data type and fourth column the objects flags, information is given.

X: 1 … 6

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
501, 512, 523, 534, 545, 556	Converter X	Disabling	1 bit	CW
This object is used to set the converter status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is received via this object. For example, it will be disabled when an “Enabled” telegram is received from the KNX bus line, and when a “Disabled” telegram is received, the converter will continue working. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				
502, 513, 524, 535, 546, 557	Converter X	Status	1 bit	CRT
This object is used to watch converter status. “Enabled” or “Disabled” telegram is transmitted to KNX bus via this object when converter status is changed over device. DPT: 1.003 (enable)				

5.8.1. Converter – Gate Forwarding Objects

X: 1 … 6

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
503, 514, 525, 536, 547, 558	Converter X	Input Bit Input 2Bit Input Byte Input 2Bytes	1 bit 2 bits 1 byte 2 bytes	CW
This object is used to input a value that needs to be converted. DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes				
511, 522, 533, 544, 555, 566	Converter X	Output Bit Output 2Bit Output Byte Output 2Bytes	1 bit 2 bits 1 byte 2 bytes	CRT
This object is used to output the converted value. DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes				

5.11.2. Converter – Format Converter Objects

X: 1 … 6

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510	Converter X	Input Bit: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7	1 bit	CW

This object is used to input a value that needs to be converted.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes

503, 514, 525, 536, 547, 558	Converter X	Input Bit Input 2Bit Input Byte Input 2Bytes Input RGB Input RGBW	1 bit 2 bits 1 byte 2 bytes 3 bytes 6 bytes	CW

This object is used to input a value that needs to be converted.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes

504, 515, 526, 537, 548, 559 / 505, 516, 527, 538, 549, 560 / 506, 517, 528, 539, 550, 561 / 507, 518, 529, 540, 551, 562	Converter X	Input Red / Green / Blue / White	1 byte	CW

This object is used to input a value that needs to be converted.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes

Object Number	Object Name	Function	Type	Flags
504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511	Converter X	Output Bit: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7	1 bit	CRT

This object is used to output the converted value.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes

511, 522, 533, 544, 555, 566	Converter X	Output Bit Output 2Bits Output Byte Output 2Bytes Output RGB Output RGBW	1 bit 2 bits 1 byte 2 bytes 3 bytes 6 bytes	CRT

This object is used to output the converted value.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes

504, 515, 526, 537, 548, 559 / 505, 516, 527, 538, 549, 560 / 506, 517, 528, 539, 550, 561 / 507, 518, 529, 540, 551, 562	Converter X	Output Red / Green / Blue / White	1 byte	CRT

This object is used to output the converted value.
DPT: According to parameter selection, DPT changes

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EUROPE, Türkiye

Interra
Cumhuriyet Mah. Kartal Cad. Interra R&D Centre No:95/1 Kartal/İstanbul
Tel: +90 (216) 326 26 40 Fax: +90 (216) 324 25 03
Web address: http://www.interratechnology.com