

# AquaControllerPro

## Owner's Manual

### Version 1.00d

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AquaControllerPro Owner's Manual V1.00c  
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## Chapter

# 1

## 1. Introduction

### Scope of this Document

Congratulations, you have just purchased the most advanced aquarium controller on the market! It is recommended that you completely read the Owner's Manual before proceeding to set up the AquaControllerPro to perform any task.

### Feature List

The following features are fully supported in the AquaControllerPro base unit.

- ?? Lighting Control
- ?? Wave Maker
- ?? Simulated Moon Cycle
- ?? Seasonal Lighting Variation
- ?? Seasonal Temperature Variation
- ?? 2 External Switch Inputs
- ?? 4 Digital Outputs
- ?? Temperature Monitor and Control
- ?? pH Monitor and Control
- ?? ORP Monitor and Control
- ?? Conductivity Monitor and Control
- ?? Dissolved Oxygen Monitor and Control

?? Flash Memory for Easy Firmware Upgrades

?? Data Logging

?? RS232 Computer Interface

?? Direct Connection to External Modem

?? Local and Remote Alarms

?? Simple Yet Sophisticated Programming Language

?? Built in Self Test

## 2. Getting Started

### Base Unit Installation

The following figure points out all the connectors located on the side of the AquaControllerPro. Please refer to it during installation.

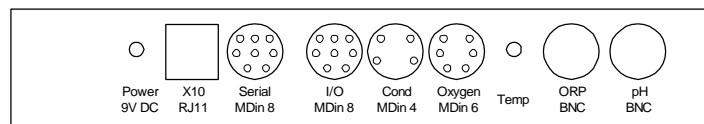


Figure 1: AquaControllerPro Connectors

The AquaControllerPro should be installed in a dry environment which has little chance of getting wet. The AquaControllerPro is a sensitive piece of electronic equipment and is not water proof. Ideally, it should be located several feet from the aquarium. Velcro strips with adhesive backing can be used to install the controller in its permanent location. Velcro strips work well because the unit can be easily removed from its mounting point to replace the 9V battery.

To prevent the loss of data logging and clock information, it is highly recommended that a new 9V battery is installed. In the event of a power outage the battery will maintain the internal state of the unit and allow for the resumption of control of the aquarium as soon as power returns. A high quality alkaline battery will keep the internal processor operational for approximately 4 hours when an AC power failure occurs. When the battery is low and should be replaced a 'battery low' display will flash on the AquaControllerPro's Display. It should be noted that no state changes will occur in the external control modules during a power outage. After

power is returned, all controlled devices will be in the correct state within the Repeat Interval. The default interval is 5 minutes. See section 'Repeat Interval' on page 34 for more details on modifying the Repeat Interval..

The 9V-DC power adapter should be plugged into a 120V wall socket and the plug on the end of the cable should be connected to the power connector on the AquaControllerPro. Refer to the above figure for the location of the connector.

Powerheads and pumps switching on and off generate power spikes which can damage electronic equipment. The AquaControllerPro has protection circuitry in the base unit, however, it is recommended as an added safety precaution to plug the controller in a 'clean' AC socket. Power strips with transient suppression circuitry can be used to make a 'clean' socket and to prevent power surges from damaging the AquaControllerPro. Coil up all power cords to reduce the amount radiate electrical noise.

### Control Interface Installation

Simply plug the control interface into the wall outlet located close to the AquaControllerPro and aquarium. It may be necessary to use one or more power strips if multiple devices are to be controlled. Plug one end of the cable with the RJ11 connectors (phone cable) into the Control Interface and the other end into the AquaControllerPro.

### Serial Port Installation

#### Macintosh Installation

To connect the AquaControllerPro to a Macintosh computer simply use an Apple NULL modem cable. The cable necessary is exactly the same as is used to connect two Apple Macintosh's together over an AppleTalk network. Simply place one of the mini-DIN connectors into the AquaControllerPro serial port (see figure 1) and the other end into the modem or printer port of the Macintosh.

Any of the many serial port communications programs for the Macintosh can be used. Kermit is one such public domain program. The communications program on the Macintosh must be configured to run at 9600 baud, 8 bits/char, no parity, 1 stop bit and no flow control. Also make sure that the correct serial port (printer or modem) on the Macintosh

is selected.

To test the port simply type several carriage returns and an AquaControllerPro> prompt should be returned. At this point data can be downloaded from the AquaControllerPro to the host Macintosh. Please refer to section 'Serial Port Commands' on page 56 for a detailed description of the serial port commands.

#### PC Compatible Installation

To connect the AquaControllerPro to an IBM/PC compatible computer use our serial cable (P/N SERPC). To install simply place the mini-DIN 8 connector into the AquaControllerPro serial port (see figure 1) and the DB25 connector into the PC's serial port.

Any of the many serial port communications programs for the PC can be used. The terminal emulator in Windows or a public domain program such as Kermit will both work. The communications program on the PC must be configured to run at 9600 baud, 8 bits/char, no parity, 1 stop bit and no flow control. Also make sure that the correct serial port is selected (COM1 or COM2).

To test the port simply type several carriage returns and an AquaController> prompt should be returned. At this point data can be downloaded from the AquaControllerPro to the host PC. Please refer to section 'Serial Port Commands' on page 56 for a detailed description of the serial port commands.

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### 3. Menu Overview

The options and menus in the controller may seem overwhelming at first, but after a little practice you will find that they are arranged in a logical and consistent manner.

All menus and sub-menus follow the same user interface. The Up and Down buttons move the arrow cursor up and down. When the cursor reaches the bottom entry and the down button is pressed again, the menu items scroll as expected. Similarly, if the cursor is at the top and the up button is pressed, the menu items scroll. The Select button activates the current menu entry pointed to by the cursor. The activation will either execute a command, bring up another menu, or exit the current menu.

The menu choices are in a circularly linked list, so repeated presses of the Up (or Down) button will cycle through all the choices. Common to all menus is the Exit entry. When Exit is selected, the current sub-menu pops up and control is returned to the previous (next higher) level menu.

To make it easier to enter data into the AquaControllerPro, all three of the buttons have an auto repeat function. When any button is pressed for greater than 3/4 of a second, the current action begins to repeat. If the button is pressed an additional 1 second, the auto repeat rate increases.

For quick reference the following table lists all of the menus and commands available to the AquaControllerPro. On the left side of the table are the root menu entries. Entries in the 2nd through 4th columns are sub-menus of the column to the left of it.

Root Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	4th Level
<b>Run</b>	<b>Feed</b>		
	<b>Manual Cntl</b>		
<b>Control &amp; Status</b>	<b>Power Fail Log</b>	<b>Power Log</b>	
		<b>Reset Power Log</b>	
	<b>Display Lock</b>	<b>Exit</b>	
	<b>Exit</b>		
	<b>Print Data Log</b>		
<b>Data Log</b>	<b>Display Log (T, pH, ORP)</b>		
	<b>Display Log (Oxy, Cond)</b>		
	<b>Reset Data Log</b>		
	<b>Log Interval</b>		
	<b>Exit</b>		
		<b>Timer Names</b>	<b>Modify Name</b>
			<b>Add Name</b>
			<b>Delete Name</b>
			<b>Exit</b>
	<b>Timer Setup</b>	<b>Timer Program</b>	<b>Modify State</b>
			<b>Add State</b>
			<b>Delete State</b>
			<b>Exit</b>
		<b>Repeat Interval</b>	
		<b>Feed Interval</b>	
		<b>Exit</b>	
		<b>Tank Time Set</b>	
		<b>Clock Time Set</b>	
<b>Setup</b>	<b>Clock Setup</b>	<b>Type: Adv/Normal</b>	
		<b>Leap Second</b>	
		<b>Exit</b>	
		<b>pH Calibration</b>	
	<b>pH Setup</b>	<b>pH: On/Off</b>	
		<b>pH Temp Comp:</b>	
		<b>Exit</b>	
		<b>Temp Calibration</b>	
	<b>Temp Setup</b>	<b>Temp: On/Off</b>	
		<b>Temp Celsius</b>	
		<b>Temp Fahrenheit</b>	
		<b>Exit</b>	
	<b>ORP Setup</b>	<b>ORP Calibrate</b>	
		<b>ORP: On/Off</b>	
		<b>ORP pH Comp:</b>	
		<b>Exit</b>	

Root Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	4th Level
	Cond Setup	Cond Calibrate Cond: On/Off Cond Range:	
	DO Setup	Temp Comp: DO Calibrate DO: On/Off Altitude: Salinity:	
	Login Setup	Login: On/Off Login Name Login Password Pager: On/Off Pager Number	
	Pager Setup	Dial Delay Repage Delay Alarm Name:	
	Serial Setup	Type: RS232/RS485	
	Init Memory Exit	Exit	

### Run Display

The Run Display indicates the date, system time, temperature (temp), pH, ORP, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen. During most of the AquaControllerPro operation this will be the active display. If no input occurs (button selection) the LCD screen will automatically return to this display. It can be selected by pressing the Select (left) button when the arrow cursor is pointing at RUN. Clock Time can be displayed by setting Advanced Clocking to ON (see section 'Enabling/Disabling Advanced Clocking' on page 20).

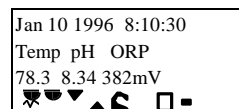


Figure 2: Normal Clocking Run Display

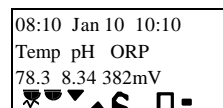


Figure 3: Advanced Clocking Run Display

The above two diagrams show a typical display and assume that temperature, pH, and ORP are enabled. In Figure 2 Normal Clocking is enabled and the first line displays the date (month day year) followed by the tank time (hour:minute:second). In Figure 3 Advanced Clocking is enabled and the first line displays tank time (hour minute), tank date (month day), and clock time (hour:minute).

The second and third line display temperature (°F or °C), pH and ORP (millivolts), conductivity (uS/cm or mS/cm), and dissolved oxygen (ppm). The fourth line indicates the current status of the control modules; the first character represents the status of the first timer name, the second character represents the status of the second timer name and so on. If the character displayed is either an "M" or "m" then that timer is in manual mode (operation). The "M" indicates that the controlled device is operating and the "m" indicates the device is idle. Manual Mode Operation is described in section 'Control and Status' on page 16

The other special characters displayed on this line indicate that the timer is in Automatic mode, and the controlled device(s) are either "on" or "off". The character that is displayed for a particular timer is programmed in the 'Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Names' sub-menu. The following table shows the special characters (the first column represents on and the second off):

☀	☀	Typically Lights
▼	▲	Typically Heater/Chiller
⚙	—	Typically Pumps/Powerheads
□	■	Other Controlled Devices

Figure 4: Run Display Special Characters

Pressing the Down button while the Run Display is active will initiate a Feed Cycle. During the Feed Cycle the display will show a countdown of the number of seconds remaining. The Run Display is resumed following the completion of the Feed Cycle. The Select button can be used to end the Feed Cycle early. See section 'Feed Cycle' on page 17 for more details.

To exit the Run Display and enter the root level menu press the Select button.

### Control and Status



The control and status menu option allows the user to take any timer out of the automatic mode of operation and force it to either an "on" or "off" state as well as viewing other operation status.

#### Feed Cycle

A special case of manual mode of operation is the Feed Cycle. This option allows the user to shut down certain pumps, powerheads, etc. for a fixed period of time for the purpose of feeding the tank. To start a Feed Cycle select the Feed Cycle entry in the Manual Control menu. When this mode is entered, the Feed Cycle controlled modules are temporarily forced into the programmed state. The display shows a countdown of the number of seconds remaining. When the count reaches zero, the Feed Cycle controlled modules return to normal operation. The Feed Cycle can be interrupted early by pressing the Select button. See section 'Feed Cycle Timer Events' on page 48 for instructions on how to program a timer to use a Feed Cycle and section 'Feed Interval' on page 35 on how to change the Feed Cycle duration.

To reduce the number of button presses required to initiate a Feed Cycle, a shortcut has been added to the Run Display command. When the Run Display is active (see section 'Run Display' on page 15), the Down button can be used to initiate a Feed Cycle.

#### Manual Control

The manual timer menu allows you to place a control module out of Automatic Mode and turn it continuously "on" or continuously "off". The following procedure is used to modify the on, off or automatic status of a timer:

1. Go to the Control & Status:Manual Control menu.
2. Use the Up and Down buttons to locate the desired timer. When the cursor points to the desired timer press the Select button.
3. The underline cursor should now be under the ON, OFF, or AUTO status of the timer. Use the Up and Down buttons to scroll to the desired state. Press the Select button to complete the operation.

#### Power Fail Log

The power fail menu allows you to display the last power failure and reset

the power failure log.

#### Power Log

Selecting the power log menu display the last power failure time/date and the power restored time/date of the last power interruption. If 'none' is in the power failed entry then no power failure has occurred.

#### Reset Power Log

Activating this menu entry will reset the power failure and power restored time/date entries to 'None'.

#### Data Logging

Data logging is a powerful feature which enables accurate tracking and recording of the conditions in the aquarium. There are many possible uses for the data, some of which include analysis to help find cause and effect relationships, trends which may foreshadow potential problems, and monitor the tank conditions necessary to induce fish or coral spawning. The AquaControllerPros internal memory can hold up to 600 data logs. This size log buffer is enough to hold hourly data logs for four weeks. When the data log exceeds 600 entries, the oldest log entry is replaced by the newest log entry.

#### Print Data Log

The Print Data Log menu dumps the entire data log to the serial port. It may take several seconds to dump the Data Log to the serial port, so be patient. This operation cannot be interrupted. A terminal program on a PC can capture the dumped data, and allows you to store it to disk. The data can then be input into a spreadsheet, or similar program to generate graphs or find trends. Refer to section 'Serial Port Installation' on page 10 for instructions on how to attach the serial port to a computer. The 'd' command input from the serial port performs the same function.

#### Display Data Log

The Display Data Log menu allows you to scroll through the contents of the data log on the LCD screen. The first display data log menu displays the temperature, pH, and ORP values. The second display data log menu display the dissolved oxygen and conductivity.

The initial display shows the earliest data entry and the Down button scrolls to a later data entry. The Up button scrolls the display to an earlier

data entry. To exit the Display Data Log menu press the Select button.

### Reset Data Log

The Reset Data Log menu option clears the log memory in the AquaControllerPro. NOTE: The data log is also cleared if the tank time is changed or the log interval is modified. The 'r' reset command from the serial port performs the same function.

### Log Interval

The Log Interval menu allows you to set how often the AquaControllerPro logs a pH, ORP, temperature, conductivity, or dissolved oxygen measurement to the data log. To modify select Log Interval and use the Up and Down buttons to advance to the desired log interval. When displayed press the Select button. Sixty minutes is the default setting for log interval. NOTE: The data log is also cleared if the tank time is changed or the log interval is modified.

## Setup

### Timer Setup

The timer setup and programming instructions are described in chapter 5 on page 33

### Clock Setup

Setting the Tank Time or Clock Time.

The AquaControllerPro has the capability to maintain two separate times on two separate clocks. The tank clock keeps track of the time in the tank and is the main clock used by the timer program to turn off or on the desired modules. The time clock is only included as a convenience to the user. It can be set to display the actual time in case it is different than the time used to control and monitor the tank. Either can be set by following the directions listed below:

1. Go to the Setup:Clock Setup:
2. Select either Set Tank Time or Set Clock Time from the menu depending on which clock needs to be set.
3. Use the Up and Down buttons to adjust the selected field to the desired value. When the value is correct use the Select button to advance to the next field. Repeat until all time values

are entered.

### Enabling/Disabling Advanced Clocking

Since some of the lighting control statements (SUN and MOON) occur at fixed times, you may want to have the Tank Time and Clock Time set to different times; Advanced clocking allows for this possibility. The Advanced Clocking feature enables both the Tank Time and the Clock Time to be visible in the Run Display simultaneously. If Advanced Clocking is disabled only the tank time is displayed in the Run Display. The Tank Clock is always used in the timer program evaluation regardless of the setting of Advanced Clocking. To enable or display Advanced Clocking do the following:

1. Go to the Setup:Clock Setup:
2. Use the Up and Down buttons to move the cursor to either Adv Clocking. When the cursor is positioned by the correct action press the Select button; the clock mode will toggle.
3. To exit the clock setup menu, use the Up and Down buttons to scroll through the options to the 'Exit' entry. Press the Select button to exit the clock setup menu.

### Leap Seconds

The Leap Seconds allows the user to fine tune the accuracy of the clocks used in the AquaControllerPro. The number programmed into the AquaControllerPro indicates how many seconds to adjust the internal clock per day. For example if the clock is gaining 1.5 seconds per day, a value of -1.5 would be entered to offset this inaccuracy. The AquaControllerPro uses this value to slow its time down by 1.5 seconds each day. To modify this entry select Leap Seconds and use the Up and Down buttons to scroll to the desired Leap Seconds value. When displayed press the Select button.

### Temperature Setup

Temperature setup and probe installation are described in section 'Temperature Probe Installation' on page 25 and 'Temperature Calibration' on page 28.

### pH Setup

pH setup and probe installation are described in section 'pH Probe

Installation on page 29 and pH Calibration on page 29.

#### ORP Setup

ORP setup and probe installation are described in section 'ORP Probe Installation' on page 26 and 'ORP Calibration' on page 30.

#### Conductivity Setup

Conductivity setup and probe installation are described in section 'Conductivity Probe Installation' on page 28 and 'Conductivity Calibration' on page 31.

#### Dissolved Oxygen Setup

Dissolved oxygen setup and probe installation are described in section 'Dissolved Oxygen Probe Installation' on page 27 and 'Dissolved Oxygen Calibration' on page 31.

#### Login Setup

This ROM version supports a modem so that a telephone connection is possible without having an PC at the remote AquaControllerPro site. For this feature to work the AquaControllerPro needs to be connected to the modem with the modem serial cable. Only modems sold by Neptune Systems are supported by our technical support department. Other Hayes command set modem may work with the AquaControllerPro, however, we make no guarantees.

The following configuration must be set correctly for Login to function. The login setup menu is found in Setup->Login Setup.

##### Login: On or Off

This menu turns login on or off. If **On** password login is enabled. Login should be enabled only if the AquaControllerPro is connected directly to a modem, otherwise it should be left off.

##### Login Name

This menu allows for the setting of login name. The up and down keys scroll through the letters of the alphabet and the select key moves to the next letter. The space character is used to signal the end of the login name if less than 8 characters are entered. This field is limited to 8 characters.

##### Login Password

This menu allows for the setting of login password. The up and down keys scroll through the letters of the alphabet and the select key moves to the

next letter. The space character is used to signal the end of the login name if less than 8 characters are entered. This field is limited to 8 characters.

#### Pager Setup

The following configuration must be set correctly for Alarm paging to function. The pager setup menu is found in Setup->Pager Setup.

##### Pager Enable

This menu turns paging on or off. If On paging is enabled.

##### Pager Number

This field is self explanatory; this number is called if an alarm condition is on. The space character is used to signal the end of the pager number if less than 16 numbers/characters are entered. Some special characters other than numbers may be entered into the phone number. The following table lists and describes these characters:

Character	Meaning
W	Wait unit dial tone before dialing
,	Pause 2 seconds
*	Send the '*' tone
#	Send the '#' tone
+	

##### Alarm Name

This field is used by the AquaControllerPro to determine which timer name to monitor for an alarm condition. This name is required to be the same for all tanks. The default name is ALM. Repeatedly pressing the select button scrolls through all the available timer names.

NOTE: The timer name does not necessarily have to control a physical alarm module

##### Dial Delay

This field determines how long to delay after the pager number is dialed to enter the AquaControllerPro serial number, temperature, pH, and ORP data. Most paging services work with a 5 second delay.

##### Re-page Delay

This field determines how long the AquaControllerPro will wait before repaging. The default is 60 minutes.

#### Pager Test

This entry will send a test page that contains the current AquaControllerPro conditions.

#### Init Memory

Executing the command will initialize the AquaControllerPro's memory with the default program and calibration constants. A listing of the default program can be found in Appendix B.

#### Self Test

The Self Test feature of the AquaControllerPro performs a short diagnostic on the major internal components in the base unit. If the Self Test is selected and the unit is operating correctly, a "passed" message is displayed on the screen. The other information displayed indicates the date and revision of the AquaControllerPro firmware as well as the controller's serial number.

The 'Aqua Serial' tab on the Communications Settings window allows for the configuration of the serial interface between each AquaControllerPro and the PC.

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## 4. Probe Installation and Calibration

### Probe Installation

#### Temperature Probe Installation

Before installing the temperature probe in the aquarium, the probe should be rinsed under tap water to make sure that it is clean. Route the cable from the location of the AquaControllerPro to the aquarium or the sump. It should be installed in a vertical position where there is adequate water flow. The temperature probe is the ground reference for the pH, ORP, and dissolved oxygen probes. It should be placed within 6 inches of these probes.

The AquaControllerPro must be informed that a temperature probe has been installed. This is accomplished by following this procedure:

1. Go to the Setup:Temp Setup menu.
2. Select Temp On
3. Go to the Run menu at the top level. The Temp label and its current reading should be on the display.

To remove Temperature from the AquaControllerPro display follow the above procedure and instead select Temp Off in step 2.

#### pH Probe Installation

The plastic cap on the end of the probe should be removed before it can be used. Once the protective cap has been removed the probe must be kept wet at all times. Failure to do so will result in damage to the probe. If the probe is to be stored for some period of time, place pH=4.0 calibration solution into the protective cap before placing it on the end of the probe.

Before installing the probe in the aquarium, it should be rinsed of any white residue under warm tap water and then installed in a vertical position in the aquarium or sump where there is adequate water flow. The pH

probe should be placed within 6 inches of the temperature probe. The temperature probe is the ground reference for the pH probe.

Route the coax cable to the location of the AquaControllerPro. Attach the BNC connector on the cable to the pH BNC input of the AquaControllerPro. Refer to figure 1 for the position of the pH BNC input on the AquaControllerPro. Turn the BNC connector 1/4 turn clockwise to lock it firmly into place.

The AquaControllerPro must be informed that a pH probe has been installed. This is accomplished by the following procedure:

1. Go to the Setup:pH Setup menu.
2. Select pH On
3. Go to the Run menu at the top level. The pH label and its current reading should be on the display.

To remove pH from the AquaControllerPro display follow the above procedure and instead select pH Off in step 2.

#### ORP Probe Installation

The plastic cap on the end of the probe should be removed before it can be used. Once the protective cap has been removed the probe must be kept wet at all times. Failure to do so will result in damage to the probe. If the probe is to be stored for some period of time, place pH=4.0 calibration solution into the protective cap before placing it on the end of the probe.

Before installing in the aquarium the probe should be rinsed of any white residue under warm tap water and then installed in a vertical position in the aquarium or sump where there is adequate water flow. The ORP probe should be placed within 6 inches of the temperature probe. The temperature probe is the ground reference for the ORP probe.

Route the coax cable to the location of the AquaControllerPro. Attach the BNC connector on the cable to the ORP BNC input of the AquaControllerPro. Refer to figure 1 for the position of the ORP BNC input on the AquaControllerPro. Turn the BNC connector 1/4 turn clockwise to lock it firmly into place.

The AquaControllerPro must be informed that an ORP probe has been installed. This is accomplished by following this procedure:

1. Go to the Setup:ORP Setup menu.
2. Select ORP On
3. Go to the Run menu at the top level. The ORP label and its current reading should be on the display.

To remove ORP from the AquaControllerPro display follow the above procedure and instead select ORP Off in step 2.

#### Dissolved Oxygen Probe Installation

Remove the protective covering from the probe membrane. The Oxyguard dissolved oxygen probe must be installed within 6 inches of the temperature probe. The following precautions should be observed when installing this probe:

- The DO probe should not be located above air diffusers because the air bubbles will cause erroneous readings.
- The DO probe should be mounted with the membranes pointing up so that bubbles do not collect on the membrane surface. A cable tie can be used to secure the DO probe to its cable so that it hangs in membrane up orientation (see diagram below).



- The DO probe should be mounted in a location that has at least 3cm/sec of water movement.

Route the cable to the location of the AquaControllerPro. Attach the Minidin 6 connector on the cable to the Dissolved oxygen input of the AquaControllerPro. Refer to figure 1 for the location of the connector on the AquaControllerPro.

The AquaControllerPro must be informed that a DO probe has been installed. This is accomplished by the following procedure:

1. Go to the Setup:DO Setup menu.
2. Select DO On
3. Go to the Run menu at the top level. The 'O' label and its current reading should be on the display.

To remove DO from the AquaControllerPro display follow the above procedure and instead select DO Off in step 2.

#### Conductivity Probe Installation

The conductivity probe should be installed away from the other electrodes as they can cause interference. The probe should be located so that air bubbles do not collect under the probe as they will cause erroneous readings.

Route the coax cable to the location of the AquaControllerPro. Attach the minidin 4 connector on the cable to the conductivity input of the AquaControllerPro. Refer to figure 1 for the position of the minidin 4 conductivity input on the AquaControllerPro.

The AquaControllerPro must be informed that an Conductivity probe has been installed. This is accomplished by following this procedure:

1. Go to the Setup:Conductivity Setup menu.
2. Select Conductivity On
3. Go to the Run menu at the top level. The 'C' label and its current reading should be on the display.

To remove Conductivity from the AquaControllerPro display follow the above procedure and instead select Conductivity Off in step 2.

#### Probe Calibration

Calibration of the AquaControllerPro is quite simple, and should be checked at regular maintenance intervals to insure accurate operation.

#### Temperature Calibration

It is not necessary to calibrate the temperature probe of the AquaControllerPro. It has been properly calibrated at the factory to maintain accurate temperature readings for the lifetime of the probe. However, it is possible to make small adjustments to the displayed temperature so that it may be more closely correlated with another temperature monitor. The following procedure should be used:

1. Note the amount that the temperature needs to be adjusted either up or down. For example, if the AquaControllerPro temperature reads 77.4 °F and the reference thermometer reads 77.0 °F, an offset of -0.4 °F should be added to the AquaControllerPro temperature.
2. Go to the Setup:Temp Setup:Temp Calibration menu.
3. Use the Up/Down buttons to enter the desired offset, which is -0.4°F in the above example. When finished push the Select button.
4. Go to the Run menu and now the temperature should match the reference. If not, go back to step 1 and try again.

#### pH Calibration

Because of the variability in pH probes and the fact that they change over time, it is best to calibrate the AquaControllerPro pH circuitry. A two point calibration scheme is used to obtain the good results. For the most accurate results it is best to use pH 7.00 and 10.00 solutions for salt water and pH 4.00 and 7.00 for fresh water.

The following procedure outlines the steps necessary:

1. Go to the Setup:pH Setup menu. Enable or disable temperature compensation depending upon your requirements.
2. Select the pH Calibrate menu.
3. Use the Up and Down buttons to select the lowest valued calibration solution. In order for the calibration procedure to work correctly the low valued calibration must be used first.
4. Place the pH probe and temperature probe into lowest valued calibration solution. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the

LCD screen to stop changing. It does not matter what value is displayed only that it is not changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.

5. Rinse the probe in room temperature tap water.
6. Use the Up and Down buttons to select the high valued calibration solution. Press the select button when the correct value is displayed.
7. Place the pH probe and temperature probe into high valued calibration solution. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD screen to stop changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.
8. The pH probe should now be properly calibrated.

#### ORP Calibration

It is not necessary to calibrate the ORP probe of the AquaControllerPro. It has been properly calibrated at the factory to maintain accurate ORP readings for the lifetime of the controller. However, it is possible to calibrate the probe if so desired. Quinhydrone, pH 4.00 and pH 7.00 calibration solutions are required for the calibration. The following procedure should be used to calibrate the ORP:

1. Create a saturated solution of Quinhydrone and pH 7.00 calibration solution.
2. Select Setup:ORP Setup:ORP Calibrate from the AquaControllerPro's menus.
3. Place the temperature probe and the ORP probe into the Quin-7.00 solution. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD screen to stop changing. It does not matter what value is displayed only that it is not changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.
4. Create a saturated solution of Quinhydrone and pH 4.00 calibration solution.
5. Place the temperature probe and the ORP probe into the Quin-4.00 solution. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD

screen to stop changing. It does not matter what value is displayed only that it is not changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.

6. The ORP probe is now calibrated.

#### Conductivity Calibration

A two point calibration scheme is used to calibrate the conductivity probe. The probe should be recalibrated whenever the probe has been cleaned, temperature compensation value is modified, or the conductivity range is changed. The calibration procedure is as follows:

1. Go to the Setup:Cond Setup menu. Enter the appropriate conductivity range. The high range is from 0 to 99.9 mS/cm and is for use in salt water environments. The low range is from 0 to 999 uS/cm and is used for measuring low conductivity environments.
2. Select the appropriate temperature compensation value. Most solutions have a temperature compensation correction factor of 2.0 to 2.5 %/C.
3. Select Cond Calibrate from the Setup:Cond Setup menu.
4. Remove the conductivity probe from solutions and dry it off. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD screen to stop changing. It does not matter what value is displayed only that it is not changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.
5. Use the Up and Down buttons to select the high valued calibration solution. Press the select button when the correct value is displayed.
6. Place the Conductivity probe into the calibration solution. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD screen to stop changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.
7. The conductivity probe should now be properly calibrated.

#### Dissolved Oxygen Calibration

A two point calibration scheme is used to calibrate the dissolved oxygen probe. The probe should be recalibrated whenever the probe has been cleaned or serviced, altitude or salinity compensation value is modified. If the desired accuracy is less than 0.5 ppm then calibration frequency can be once per month. If greater accuracy is desired then more frequent calibrations are required. The calibration procedure is as follows:

1. Go to the Setup:DO Setup menu. Enter the appropriate altitude in feet and the salinity of the water to be monitored in parts/thousand. Refer to Appendix X for a salinity/specific gravity conversion table.
2. Install the DO calibration adapter cable into the minidin 6 connector of the AquaController.
3. Select DO Calibrate from the Setup:DO Setup menu.
4. Plug the DO zero connector into the calibration adapter. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD screen to stop changing. It does not matter what value is displayed only that it is not changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.
5. Unplug the DO zero connector and plug in the DO probe into the calibration adapter cable. Take the DO probe out of water and dry the membrane. Allow 10 minutes for the probe to reach temperature equilibrium. Do not place probe in direct sunlight.
6. Wait for the numbers on the bottom of the LCD screen to stop changing. When the display stops changing press the select button.
7. The DO probe should now be properly calibrated. Remove DO calibration adapter cable and plug the DO probe directly into the AquaControllerPro. Return the DO probe to tank/sump.



## 5. Programming the AquaControllerPro

The AquaControllerPro comes equipped with a simple yet powerful programming language which enables it to perform the normal aquarium control tasks as well as many tasks which are impossible to perform on a conventional controller. All program statements are entered through the three button user interface of the base controller unit and follow the same user interface as the menu navigation commands. The Up and Down buttons navigate through the various options of the fields. The Select button advances to the next field or completes the command entry.

The program and configuration information input are stored in the AquaControllerPro's non-volatile memory. Power failures do not affect the contents of this memory even if the 9V backup battery is not installed.

The default program installed in the AquaControllerPro is listed in Appendix A. Most users will only have to make minor modifications to this program to control and monitor their aquatic system.

### Programming Basics

#### Timer Names

The first step in setting up the AquaControllerPro for any type of control is deciding which communication channel is to be used for a controlled device. It does not matter which channel is used, only that it is unique for each device in the household. For example, one control module is to be used to control the heater in the aquarium. The description name HET^ is chosen for the timer name, and it is assigned the communication ID of A1. Make sure that the control modules

communications ID matches the ID that is associated with the Timer Name.

To program the AquaControllerPro with this communication ID and Timer Name, the following procedure is used:

1. Go to the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Names menu.
2. Select Add Name from the menu.
3. Input a 4 character descriptive name for this timer channel (HET^ in the above example). Use the Up and Down buttons to scroll through the alphabet and the Select button to advance to the next character. The fourth character entered is special in that it is displayed on the Run screen to indicate that status of the controlled device.
4. Input the communications ID letter and number next. These letters and numbers should match channel IDs set on the control module earlier.

#### Timer Program

The AquaControllerPro uses a simple programming language to control the external modules. The program statements are input through the three button interface. The procedure below illustrates how to input a typical program statement:

1. Go to the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu.
2. Select 'Add State' from the menu.
3. Use the Up and Down buttons to locate the desired token (word). When it is displayed use the Select button to advance to the next input field.
4. Continue to input the control statements until finished by jumping back to step 2. If a mistake is made entering a statement, the Modify State command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program can be used to correct it.

#### Repeat Interval

The Repeat Interval defines how often the AquaControllerPro

retransmits commands to the remote control modules. The commands are repeated on a periodic basis to ensure that all of the control modules are in the correct state. The default setting for Repeat Interval is 5 minutes and should not have to be changed by you. The following procedure is used if you chose to modify this parameter:

1. Go to the Setup:Timer Setup:Repeat Interval menu.
2. Use the Up/Down buttons to enter the desired Repeat Interval (minutes). When finished push the Select button.

#### Feed Interval

The Feed Interval menu allows you to change the length of time for a Feed Cycle. The procedure for modifying it is described below:

1. Go to the Setup:Timer Setup:Feed Interval menu.
2. Use the Up/Down buttons to enter the desired feed interval (minutes). When finished push the Select button.

#### Temperature Controller Setup

For the successful aquarium, it is very important to maintain an accurate and stable temperature throughout the day. Large fluctuations in temperature can result in the loss of aquatic life. The AquaControllerPro is capable of controlling the temperature very accurately ( $\pm .3^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), since it continuously monitors the environment.

Depending on the external conditions both a heater and chiller may be necessary to maintain a stable temperature for the aquarium inhabitants. The AquaControllerPro is capable of controlling a heater, a chiller, or both.

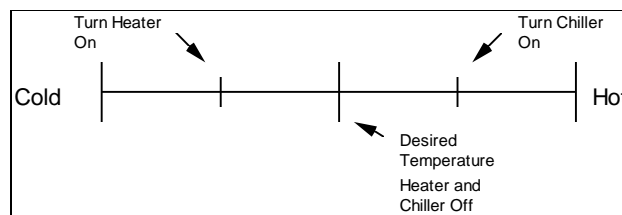


Figure 5: Temperature Scale

The above figure illustrates the mechanism which is used to maintain the temperature. When the temperature drops below a preset value, the heater is turned on and when the temperature rises to the desired temperature, the heater is shut off. Likewise when the temperature exceeds the preset high value, the chiller is turned on and when the temperature falls to the desired temperature, the chiller is shut off.

#### Temperature Control Program

##### Fixed Temperature

Suppose that the desired temperature of the aquarium is  $77^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The heater should be enabled if the temperature falls below  $76.7^{\circ}\text{F}$ , and disabled when the aquarium reaches the desired  $77^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Likewise the chiller should be enabled if the temperature rises above  $77.3^{\circ}\text{F}$ , and disabled when the temperature reaches the desired  $77^{\circ}\text{F}$ . It is recommended that the high and low set points be at least  $0.3^{\circ}\text{F}$  from the desired temperature.

For the heater control described above the following code produces the desired result assuming that the heater timer name is 'HET^':

```
If Temp < 76.7
    Then HET^ ON

If Temp > 77.0
    Then HET^ OFF
```

For the chiller control described above the following code produces the desired result assuming that the chiller timer name is 'COL^':

```
If Temp > 77.3
    Then COL^ ON

If Temp < 77.0
    Then COL^ OFF
```

If the aquarium only has a heater, it is necessary to only enter the heater portion of the control program shown above. Conversely, if only a

chiller is to be used, then the chiller portion of the control is all that is necessary to enter into the AquaControllerPro.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with the HET^ and COL^ timer names already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the 'Modify Name' command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Name menu to modify the names and channel IDs. Also the 'Delete Name' can be used to remove unwanted names.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with generic heater and chiller programs already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the 'Modify State' command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu to modify the temperatures. Also the 'Delete State' can be used to remove unwanted statements.

#### Seasonal Temperature Variation

One of the AquaControllerPro's more advanced features is its ability to simulate the varying temperatures during the seasons of the year. The following table lists the default temperatures for the first of each month. On days other than the first the temperatures are interpolated with the current and next month values.

Month	Temp (°F)
January	76.0
February	75.0
March	76.0
April	76.0
May	76.5
June	77.5
July	78.5
August	80.5
September	78.5
October	77.5
November	76.5
December	76.0

To illustrate how to use this advanced feature for heater control, refer

to the following program:

```
If Temp < RT+-0.4
  Then HET^ ON

If Temp > RT+0.0
  Then HET^ OFF
```

The above statements turn the heater (HET) on if the tank temperature falls below the season temperature (RT) of the day by more than 0.4 °F and shuts the heater off when the tank temperature exceeds the season temperature (RT). For chiller control a similar program is used and is illustrated below:

```
If Temp > RT+0.4
  Then COL^ ON

If Temp < RT+0.0
  Then COL^ OFF
```

The first program statement turns on the chiller (COL) when the tank temperature exceeds the seasonal temperature (RT) by 0.4 °F and shuts the heater off when the tank temperature is below the seasonal temperature (RT).

#### pH Controller Setup

pH is perhaps one of the most critical parameters to maintaining successful aquariums. Many reef aquariums which are heavily stocked with stony corals require large additions of kalkwasser on a continuous basis. The large additions of kalkwasser can result in the pH rising too high. To counter the high pH, CO2 is injected into the aquarium. However, the pH must be monitored closely when CO2 is injected so that the pH does not dip too low. The injection is difficult if not impossible to do adequately by hand. This task is ideally suited for the AquaControllerPro, since it continuously monitors the pH and can enable /disable CO2 injection at the appropriate times.

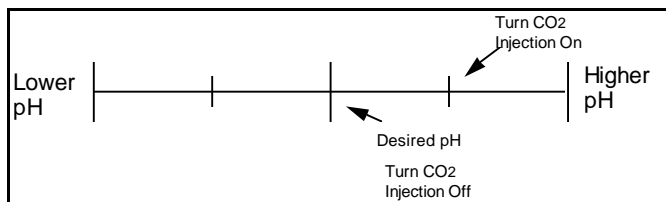


Figure 6: pH Scale

The above figure illustrates the mechanism which is used to maintain the pH. When the pH rises above a preset level the CO2 injection is turned on, and when the pH falls to the desired value, the injection is shut off.

#### pH Control Program

Suppose that the desired pH of the aquarium is 8.35, and the CO2 injector should be enabled if the pH rises above 8.40. It is recommended that the high set point be at least 0.05 from the desired pH.

For the pH control described above the following code produces the desired result. The code assumes that the CO2 injector timer name is 'CO2\$':

```
If pH > 8.40
    Then CO2$ ON

If pH < 8.35
    Then CO2$ OFF
```

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with the CO2\$ timer name already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify Name command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Name menu to modify the name and channel IDs. Also the Delete Name can be used to remove unwanted names.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with a generic pH control program already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify State command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu to

modify the pH set points. Also the Delete State can be used to remove unwanted statements.

#### ORP Controller Setup

Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) is a good indicator of the water quality of the aquarium. ORP is a measurement of the potential for chemical reactions in the aquarium. If it is too low the aquarium water contains many organic carbons and the water can be toxic. Ozone is a highly reactive form of oxygen which can be injected into the aquarium to reduce the amount dissolved organic carbons in the aquarium. It must be injected carefully as too much can be lethal to the aquarium inhabitants. This task can be done easily by the AquaControllerPro since it continuously monitors the ORP and can enable and disable ozone injection at the appropriate times.

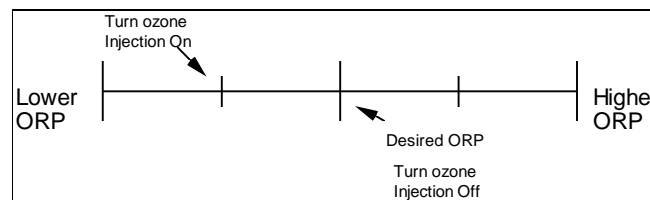


Figure 7: ORP Scale

The above figure illustrates the mechanism which is used to maintain the ORP. When the ORP falls below a preset level the ozone injection is turned on, and when the ORP rises to the desired value, the injection is shut off.

#### ORP Control Program

Suppose that the desired ORP of the aquarium is 375 mV, and the ozone injector should be enabled if the ORP falls below 365 mV. It is recommended that the low set point be at least 10 mV from the desired ORP.

For the ORP control described above the following code produces the desired result assuming that the ozone injector timer name is 'OZN\$':

```

IF ORP < 365
  Then OZN$ ON

If ORP > 375
  Then OZN$ OFF

```

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with the ozone timer name already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify Name command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Name menu to modify the name and channel IDs. Also the Delete Name can be used to remove unwanted names.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with a generic ORP control program already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify State command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu to modify the ORP set points. Also the Delete State can be used to remove unwanted statements.

### DO Controller Setup

The dissolved oxygen level in the aquatic environment must be maintained at the appropriate level or the death of aquatic organisms may result. It is critical to the well being of the aquatic environment that the DO levels are maintained at the correct levels. The AquaControllerPro can be configured so that it can control the level DO in the aquatic environment. The controller is configured to turn on a air diffuser, bubbler, pump, etc. when the DO level reaches a low set point. When the DO level rises the AquaControllerPro will turn off the DO injection device.

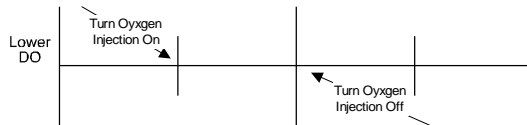


Figure 8: DO Scale

The above figure illustrates the mechanism which is used to maintain the DO. When the DO falls below a preset level the air/oxygen injection system is turned on, and when the DO rises to the desired

value, the injection system is shut off.

### Dissolved Oxygen Control Program

Suppose that the desired dissolved oxygen level of the aquarium is 6.0 ppm, and the injection should be enabled if the DO level falls below 5.5 ppm. It is recommended that the low set point be at least .4 ppm from the desired DO level.

For the DO control described above the following code produces the desired result assuming that the ozone injector timer name is 'OXY\$':

```

IF DO < 5.5
  Then OXY$ ON

If DO > 6.0
  Then OXY$ OFF

```

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with the oxygen timer name already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify Name command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Name menu to modify the name and channel IDs. Also the Delete Name can be used to remove unwanted names.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with a generic dissolved oxygen control program already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify State command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu to modify the DO set points. Also the Delete State can be used to remove unwanted statements.

### Conductivity Controller Setup

The AquaControllerPro can be configured so that it can control the conductivity level in the aquatic environment. For example the controller can be configured to add RO/DI water to a salt water tank when the conductivity level is too high. When the conductivity level falls to the desired set point the AquaControllerPro will turn off the device. Use extreme care when using the AquaControllerPro to control the conductivity level in your aquatic system. Proper probe maintenance

is mandatory.

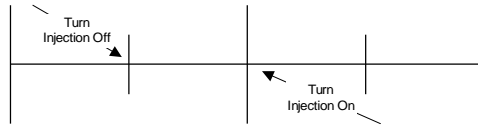


Figure 9: Conductivity Scale

#### Conductivity Control Program

Suppose that the desired conductivity level of the aquarium is 53.0 mS/cm and RO/DI water should be enabled if the conductivity level rises above 54.5 mS/cm. It is recommended that the low set point be at least 1.5 mS/cm from the desired conductivity level.

For the conductivity control described above the following code produces the desired result assuming that the ozone injector timer name is 'H2O\$':

```
IF Cond > 54.5
  Then H2O$ ON
If Cond < 53.0
  Then H2O$ OFF
```

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with the conductivity timer name (H2O\$) already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify Name command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Name menu to modify the name and channel IDs. Also the Delete Name can be used to remove unwanted names.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with a generic dissolved oxygen control program already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify State command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu to modify the conductivity set points. Also the Delete State can be used to remove unwanted statements.

#### Timed Events Setup

The AquaControllerPro can control such devices as lights,

pumps, power-heads, and chemical dosing. The AquaControllerPro has an internal real time clock which can be used to enable/disable many control modules throughout the day. The times programmed into the AquaControllerPro are compared with the Tank Time clock not the Normal Time Clock. The timed events capability is best illustrated through several examples.

#### Timed Lighting

Suppose that a reef aquarium has two independent lights which need to be turn on and off at appropriate times. The first lighting system should come on at 8:30 AM and be turned off at 9:30 PM. The second lighting system should come on at 9:30 AM and be turned off at 8:30 PM.

For the lighting control described above the following code produces the desired result. It assumes that the light timer names are LT1\* and LT2\*. NOTE: The AquaControllerPro time display is in 24 hour military format.

```
IF Time > 08:29
  Then LT1* ON
If Time > 21:29
  Then LT1* OFF
IF Time > 09:29
  Then LT2* ON
If Time > 20:29
  Then LT2* OFF
```

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with the LT1\* and LT2\* timer names already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify Name command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Name menu to modify the names and channel IDs. Also the Delete Name can be used to remove unwanted names.

NOTE: The default factory setting comes with generic lighting programs already installed to ease the initial setup. Choose the Modify State command from the Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program menu to modify the enabled and disabled times. Also the Delete State can be

used to remove unwanted statements.

#### Timed Pumps

The AquaControllerPro can be used to simulate the tide in an aquarium. This can be accomplished by having two power heads at opposite ends of the aquarium which could be alternately turned on and off.

The following AquaControllerPro code will produce this effect:

```
If Time > 00:00
    Then PM1% OFF

IF Time > 06:00
    Then PM1% ON

If Time > 12:00
    Then PM1% OFF

IF Time > 18:00
    Then PM1% ON

If Time > 00:00
    Then PM2% ON

IF Time > 06:00
    Then PM2% OFF

If Time > 12:00
    Then PM2% ON

IF Time > 18:00
    Then PM2% OFF
```

This program assumes that pump 1 (PM1%) and pump 2 (PM2%) are located on opposite ends of the aquarium. Refer to section 'Programming Basics' on page 33 for instructions on how to program the timer names and this code into the AquaControllerPro.

#### Repetitive and Random Events

Suppose that it is desired to have a power-head oscillate on for 20

minutes and off for 10 minutes, and another power-head in the system should be randomly turned on for 1 to 10 minutes and off for 1 to 15 minutes.

The following AquaControllerPro code will produce this effect:

```
OSC 20/10 ON/OFF
    Then PM1% ON

RND 10/15 ON/OFF
    Then PM2% ON
```

The abbreviations OSC and RND stand for oscillate and random respectively. The code assumes that power-head 1's timer name is PM1% and power-head 2's timer name is PM2%. Refer to section 'Programming Basics' on page 33 for instructions on how to program the timer names and this code into the AquaControllerPro.

The wave maker capability of the AquaControllerPro can be used to create an alternating left to right and then right to left current in the aquarium. This type of water motion can be accomplished by placing one powerhead on the left side of the tank and one on the right side. The pump on the left is turned on for a fixed interval and then shut off. Then the pump on the right is turned on for a fixed interval and then shut off. The following program will produce this effect and assumes that the fixed interval is 20 minutes.

```
OSC 20/20 ON/OFF
    Then PM1% ON

OSC 20/20 ON/OFF
    Then PM2% OFF
```

The only tricky part about the above code is that the ON or OFF value following the timer name (PM1% or PM2%) determines what the initial condition of the pumps will be at power on. In the above example PM1% will be on and PM2% will be off when the controller is first powered on.

### Seasonal Lighting Variation

One of the AquaControllerPros more advanced features is its ability to simulate the varying lengths of daylight during the seasons of the year. The following table lists the default sunrise and sunset times for the first of each month. These times are based upon a typical tropical reef at 15° north latitude. On days other than the first the sunrise and sunset times are interpolated.

Month	Sunrise	Sunset
January	7:33	18:51
February	7:37	19:07
March	7:26	19:17
April	7:06	19:21
May	6:47	19:25
June	6:39	19:34
July	6:43	19:41
August	6:52	19:38
September	6:57	19:21
October	6:58	18:59
November	7:03	18:41
December	7:17	18:38

To illustrate how to use this advanced feature, refer to the following program:

```
If Sun 000/000
  Then LT1* ON

If Sun 060/-045
  Then LT2* ON
```

The first statement turns on the first light (LT1) at sunrise of the particular day and off at sunset. The second program statement turns on the second light (LT2) 60 minutes after sunrise and shuts it off 45 minutes before sunset. By varying the sunrise and sunset offsets of

various lights, it is possible to simulate the increasing intensity of light at sunrise and the decreasing intensity at sunset.

### Simulating the Moon Cycle

One of the AquaControllerPros more advanced features is its ability to simulate the phases of the moon by simulating both the moonrise and moonset as well as varying the intensity of the light source. The AquaControllerPro's moonrise and moonset times match the true lunar cycle.

On days other than the first of the month, moonrise and moonset times are interpolated.

NOTE: Just like in the real world the moonrise and moonset are approximately 50 minutes later each day. So during a new moon the moonrise is in the morning and the moonset is in the evening. During a full moon the moonrise time is in the evening and the moonset time is in the morning. It is possible for the moon light to be on during the day period.

To illustrate how to use this advanced feature, refer to the following program:

```
If Moon 000/000
  Then MON* ON
```

Refer to section 'Programming Basics' on page 33 for instructions on how to program the timer names and this code into the AquaControllerPro.

The first statement turns on the first light (MON) at the moonrise of the particular day and off at the moonset. The control module used to control the light source for the Moon cycle must be a **lamp module** so that the light intensity can be varied. NOTE: Only use an incandescent light bulb for the moon light, not a fluorescent bulb.

### Feed Cycle Timer Events

The AquaControllerPro is capable of shutting off certain devices for a period of time and then resuming normal operation. This behavior is desirable for the main pumps and powerheads in the aquarium during



feed times. With the pumps shut down floating food will not be washed into the surface skimmer before the fish have had a chance to eat it.

The AquaControllerPro must be told by programming which modules should be shut off during a feed cycle. Suppose that there is one main pump and a powerhead in the system, and they should be shut off for 5 minutes on a user initiated feed cycle. The following program will accomplish this:

```
If Time > 00:00
  Then PM1% ON

OSC 20/10 ON/OFF
  Then PM2% ON

If Feed cycle
  Then PM1% OFF

If Feed cycle
  Then PM2% OFF
```

Refer to section 'Programming Basics' on page 33 for instructions on how to program the timer names and this code into the AquaControllerPro.

Programming the length of the Feed Cycle time interval is described in section 'Feed Interval' on page 35.

To initiate a Feed Cycle select Manual Control:Feed menu item. Also pressing the Down button while the Run Display (see section 'Run Display' on page 15) is active will initiate a Feed Cycle. The display should say Feed and give a countdown of the number of seconds left. When the countdown has terminated the pumps will resume normal operation. The Feed Cycle can be shortened or canceled by pressing the Select button during the countdown.

#### Externally Switched Events

The AquaControllerPro is capable of sensing whether or not an external switch is open or closed and uses that information to operate a control module. The switch inputs are brought into the AquaControllerPro by

two pins on the I/O connector (See section 'Input/Output Connector' on page 56 for a diagram).

One possible use for the external switch input is to monitor the water level in the sump. When the level is too low, the float switch in the sump is open, and the AquaControllerPro is informed that the water level is too low via the external switch inputs. Typically, the make up water in reef tanks contains kalkwasser and the following program example shows how kalkwasser addition could be implemented.

```
If Switch OPEN
  Then H2O ON

If Switch Closed
  Then H2O OFF

If pH > 8.30
  Then H2O OFF

Max Change 010 M
  Then H2O OFF
```

Notice that kalkwasser is only added to the tank if the pH is below 8.30. See section 'Hysteresis' on page 52 for a description of the Max Change program statement.

#### Alarms

The AquaControllerPro is capable of signaling out of range conditions in the Aquarium. By using an Alarm Module (CM506) and the appropriate program setup in the AquaControllerPro, an audible tone can be signaled when the monitored conditions exceed a setpoint. The program statements below describe how to setup the AquaControllerPro for out of range conditions on pH, ORP, temperature, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen.

First, add a timer name. Refer to section 'Timer Names' on page 33 for a detailed description on the procedure to perform this task. For the example following the timer name is assumed to be ALM^ on channel A09. In addition to making the alarm modules address match the address programmed into the AquaControllerPro, the switches on the

Alarm module should be set to "Sounder Only" and "Continuous".

The following program statement makes OFF the default state for the ALM control module. If alarms are used, this statement **must** be present.

```
If Time > 01:00
Then ALM^ OFF
```

The following program statements signal an alarm if the temperature is greater than 80.0 °F or less than 75.0 °F. The alarm timer name is assumed to be ALM^:

```
If Temp > 80.0F
Then ALM^ ON

If Temp < 75.0
Then ALM^ ON
```

The following program statements signal an alarm if the pH is greater than 8.5 or less than 7.9. The alarm timer name is assumed to be ALM^:

```
If pH > 8.50
Then ALM^ ON

If pH < 7.90
Then ALM^ ON
```

The following program statements signal an alarm if the ORP is greater than 410mV or less than 300mV. The alarm timer name is assumed to be ALM^:

```
If ORP > 410
Then ALM^ ON

If ORP < 300
Then ALM^ ON
```

The following program statements signal an alarm if the dissolved oxygen is greater than 7.0 ppm or less than 5.3ppm. The alarm timer name is assumed to be ALM^:

```
If DO > 7.0
Then ALM^ ON

If DO < 5.3
Then ALM^ ON
```

The following program statements signal an alarm if the conductivity is greater than 55.0 mS/cm or less than 50.0 mS/cm. The alarm timer name is assumed to be ALM^:

```
If Cond > 55.0
Then ALM^ ON

If Cond < 50.0
Then ALM^ ON
```

The following program statements signal an alarm if the power has failed or the battery is too low. The alarm timer name is assumed to be ALM^:

```
If Power Fail
Then ALM^ ON

If Battery Low
Then ALM^ ON
```

Some or all of the above alarm conditions may be programmed into the AquaControllerPro. Refer to section Timer Program on page 34 for the procedure to enter the above program statements into the AquaControllerPro's memory.

#### Hysteresis

The MAX Change timer command allows for timer channels to stay in a particular state for a minimum length of time. This is useful when a

control input (pH, temp, ORP, dissolved oxygen, or conductivity) may oscillate between two values which in turn causes a pump, light, etc. to turn on and off over a very short period of time. For example suppose the following program is used to control kalkwasser addition to a reef tank:

```
If Switch OPEN
  Then H2O ON

If Switch Closed
  Then H2O OFF

If pH > 8.30
  Then H2O OFF
```

The goal of this program is to dose kalkwasser when the water level in the tank is low, and the pH value is not too high. This program mostly works, except when the tank water level is low, and the pH value oscillates between 8.30 and 8.31. In this case the H2O control module may turn on and off rapidly.

To alleviate this problem a hysteresis command is included in the AquaControllerPro language. The 'MAX change' command forces the control module to stay in a certain state for a minimum length of time before being allowed to change. The minimum length of time can be specified for either the ON or OFF state but not both. The following program corrects the potential problem:

```
If Switch OPEN
  Then H2O ON

If Switch Closed
  Then H2O OFF

If pH > 8.30
  Then H2O OFF

Max Change 010 M
  Then H2O OFF
```

The 'Max Change' statement at the end of the program forces the H2O control module to remain in the off state for a minimum of 10 minutes before being allowed to turn back on. The off state was chosen as the "sticky" state so that H2O pump will not stay in the on state for a minimum of 10 minutes; in some systems this may add too much water to the system. In general it is only necessary to use this command when there is single value of a monitored parameter (pH, ORP, Temp, Conductivity, or Dissolved Oxygen) which can cause the control module to turn both on and off.

Note: In order for either of the above two programs to operate correctly, the statements must be in the same order as shown above. The AquaControllerPro evaluates the program statements from top to bottom, and if the 'If pH >8.30' was executed first the desired operation would not be achieved.

### Advanced Programming

This section explains some of the complicated programming styles which are possible with the AquaControllerPro. Most users will not have to worry about these subtleties. If you attempt to program the AquaControllerPro in a non-standard way, experiment with the program on a non-critical sub-system of the tank. A buggy program could be potentially dangerous to your tank's inhabitants.

#### Statement Evaluation Order

Most programs do not care which way program statements are entered, however there are some cases in which order is important. The program statements are executed in the ordered listed by entering the serial port command 'I'. The one exception to this rule is program statements which start with 'If Time'. The 'If Time' statements are executed first regardless of where they are located in the program code. This requirement is necessary due to the circular nature of 'Time' type statements (i.e. the cycle repeats day after day). The execution order can also be displayed on the LCD screen by selecting Modify State in Setup:Timer Setup:Timer Program:Timer and scrolling from first statement to the last by pressing the Down button.

# Chapter 6

## 6. Other Connectors

### Serial Port Interface

Refer to the installation chapter to setup the serial port connection between the AquaControllerPro and the computer. If it is installed correctly an 'AquaController>' prompt should be displayed after every carriage return.

### Serial Connector Pinout

Following is the pinout of the serial port. This diagram assumes that you are looking at the connector on the AquaControllerPro.

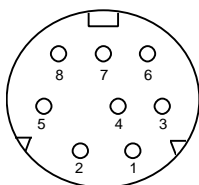


Figure 10: Serial Port Connector

Pin Number	Description
1	RS485 Output A
2	RS485 Output B
3	Serial Transmit Data
4	Ground
5	Serial Receive Data
6	Ground
7	Reserved
8	Ground

Figure 11: Serial Port Signal Description

### Serial Port Commands

The following commands are available from the serial port. They are all single letter commands which are executed by typing the letter followed by a carriage return.

- l The list command will display all the defined timer names and program statements. This command is useful in debugging the program used by the AquaControllerPro.
- c The current status command will display the current conditions in the aquarium. It will also list the state of all the control modules.
- d The data log Command will print to the serial port all the data logged by the AquaControllerPro.
- r The reset datalog will initialize the data log memory and set the number of log entries to zero.
- on XXX This command puts device XXX in manual mode and turns it on. XXX is the timer name. Example: on LT1
- off XXX This command puts device XXX in manual mode and turns it off. XXX is the timer name. Example: off LT1
- auto XXX This command puts device XXX into automatic module. XXX is the timer name. Example: auto LT1

### Input/Output Connector

The input output connector allows the AquaControllerPro to be directly receive additional digital input or to control devices via a direct connection. An AquaControllerPro I/O box is the recommended way to interface this signals to external switches and devices.

The 2 digitals inputs are TTL compatible with internal pull up resistor inside the AquaControllerPro. The input voltage must be limited to be between 0 and 5V. Voltages outside this range may result in permanent

damage to the AquaControllerPro.

The 4 digital outputs are TTL level open collector style outputs. When the output is active it is capable of sinking 10 mA of current.

Input/Output Connector Pinout

Following is the pinout of the input/output port. This diagram assumes that you are looking at the connector on the AquaControllerPro.

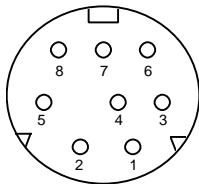


Figure 12: Input/Output Port Connector

Pin Number	Description
1	Input #1
2	Input #2
3	Output #1 (X10 - Addr P13)
4	Output #2 (X10 - Addr P14)
5	Output #3 (X10 - Addr P15)
6	Output #4 (X10- Addr P16)
7	Reserved
8	Ground

Figure 13: Input/Output Port Signal Description

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## Appendix A - Trouble Shooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
No Display.	The base unit has no power.	Make sure the AC adapter is installed in the base unit and the wall socket correctly.
	The base unit control program is hung.	Remove the battery and AC power from the AquaControllerPro for 10 seconds. Reapply power and the AquaControllerPro will reset.
Incorrect pH or ORP readings.	The probes are not correctly calibrated.	Calibrate the particular probe.
	The probes are old or defective.	Replace the probe.
	There is a ground loop created by a tank grounding probe and the serial port.	Remove the ground probe or the serial port connection. Also the ground isolated serial connector sold by Neptune Systems can be used with a normal serial cable.
No control modules operating.	The control interface module is not connected to the base unit.	Attach the interface module to the base unit.
Some control modules do not operate in both manual and auto mode.	The control module and timer name addresses are not the same.	Make the both addresses the same. See section <b>'Timer Names'</b> on page 33.
A control module does not operate in auto mode.	The timer module is in manual mode as indicated by an m or	Put the timer in automatic mode. See section 'Manual

	m in the run screen.	Control on page 17.
	The control program is incorrect.	Examine the timer control statements for correctness.
Compact florescent lights turn on when it is suppose to be off. Every other controlled device works correctly.	The standard control modules have a feature called local control, which causes the control module to turn on if the input impedance changes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plug an additional load into the control module controlling the lights. Or</li> <li>2. Disable local control in the control module. Contact technical support for details.</li> </ol>

## Appendix B - Sample Programs

The following default program is programmed into the non-volatile memory of the AquaControllerPro. The program has the capability to control 2 pumps, 2 lights, the pH level, the ORP level, and the temperature. The current program and settings can be erased and the following default program loaded at anytime by selecting 'Init Memory' from the 'Setup' menu.

### Default Timer Names

The notes following the semicolon are comments and not part of the program.

LT1-A01	; Light 1 on Channel A01.
LT2-A02	; Light 2 on Channel A02.
PM1-A03	; Pump 1 on Channel A03.
PM2-A04	; Pump 2 on Channel A04.
HET-A05	; Heater on Channel A05.
COL-A06	; Chiller on Channel A06.
OZN-A07	; Ozone on Channel A07.
CO2-A08	; CO2 on Channel A08.
ALM-A09	; Alarm module on Channel A09

### Default Program

The following program is the default program in the AquaControllerPro's non-volatile memory. The notes following the semicolon are comments and not part of the program.

```
If Time > 08:30 Then LT1 ON
If Time > 21:30 Then LT1 OFF
If Time > 09:30 Then LT2 ON
If Time > 20:30 Then LT2 OFF
If Temp > 77.0 Then COL ON
If Temp < 76.5 Then COL OFF
```

```
If Temp < 76.0 Then HET ON
If Temp > 76.5 Then HET OFF
OSC 010/010 ON/OFF Then PM1 ON
OSC 010/010 ON/OFF Then PM2 OFF
If Feed cycle Then PM1 OFF
If Feed cycle Then PM2 OFF
If ORP < 365 Then OZN ON
If ORP > 385 Then OZN OFF
If pH > 8.45 Then CO2 ON
If pH < 8.35 Then CO2 OFF
If Time > 00:00 Then ALM OFF
If pH > 8.50 Then ALM ON
If pH < 8.00 Then ALM ON
If ORP > 450 Then ALM ON
If ORP < 300 Then ALM ON
If Temp < 75.0 Then ALM ON
If Temp > 78.0 Then ALM ON
```

## Appendix C - Conversion Tables

## Dissolved Oxygen Saturation Table

Solubility of oxygen in water exposed to water-saturated air at atmospheric pressure (760mm Hg)

Temperature		Salinity (ppt)										
F	C	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	
50	10.0	11.29	10.93	10.59	10.26	9.93	9.62	9.32	9.02	8.74	8.47	
51	10.6	11.14	10.79	10.45	10.13	9.81	9.50	9.21	8.92	8.64	8.37	
52	11.1	11.00	10.66	10.32	10.00	9.69	9.39	9.10	8.81	8.54	8.27	
53	11.7	10.86	10.52	10.20	9.88	9.57	9.28	8.99	8.71	8.44	8.18	
54	12.2	10.72	10.39	10.07	9.76	9.46	9.17	8.88	8.61	8.34	8.08	
55	12.8	10.59	10.26	9.95	9.64	9.35	9.06	8.78	8.51	8.25	7.99	
56	13.3	10.46	10.14	9.83	9.53	9.24	8.95	8.68	8.41	8.16	7.91	
57	13.9	10.33	10.02	9.71	9.41	9.13	8.85	8.58	8.32	8.06	7.82	
58	14.4	10.21	9.90	9.60	9.30	9.02	8.75	8.48	8.23	7.98	7.73	
59	15.0	10.08	9.78	9.48	9.20	8.92	8.65	8.39	8.14	7.89	7.65	
60	15.6	9.96	9.66	9.37	9.09	8.82	8.55	8.30	8.05	7.80	7.57	
61	16.1	9.85	9.55	9.27	8.99	8.72	8.46	8.21	7.96	7.72	7.49	
62	16.7	9.73	9.44	9.16	8.89	8.62	8.37	8.12	7.87	7.64	7.41	
63	17.2	9.62	9.33	9.06	8.79	8.53	8.27	8.03	7.79	7.56	7.33	
64	17.8	9.51	9.23	8.96	8.69	8.43	8.19	7.94	7.71	7.48	7.26	
65	18.3	9.40	9.13	8.86	8.60	8.34	8.10	7.86	7.63	7.40	7.19	
66	18.9	9.30	9.02	8.76	8.50	8.25	8.01	7.78	7.55	7.33	7.11	
67	19.4	9.19	8.93	8.66	8.41	8.17	7.93	7.70	7.47	7.25	7.04	
68	20.0	9.09	8.83	8.57	8.32	8.08	7.85	7.62	7.40	7.18	6.97	
69	20.6	8.99	8.73	8.48	8.23	8.00	7.76	7.54	7.32	7.11	6.90	
70	21.1	8.90	8.64	8.39	8.15	7.91	7.69	7.46	7.25	7.04	6.84	
71	21.7	8.80	8.55	8.30	8.06	7.83	7.61	7.39	7.18	6.97	6.77	
72	22.2	8.71	8.46	8.22	7.98	7.75	7.53	7.32	7.11	6.90	6.71	
73	22.8	8.61	8.37	8.13	7.90	7.67	7.46	7.24	7.04	6.84	6.64	
74	23.3	8.52	8.28	8.05	7.82	7.60	7.38	7.17	6.97	6.77	6.58	
75	23.9	8.44	8.20	7.97	7.74	7.52	7.31	7.10	6.90	6.71	6.52	
76	24.4	8.35	8.11	7.89	7.66	7.45	7.24	7.03	6.84	6.64	6.46	
77	25.0	8.26	8.03	7.81	7.59	7.38	7.17	6.97	6.77	6.58	6.40	
78	25.6	8.18	7.95	7.73	7.51	7.30	7.10	6.90	6.71	6.52	6.34	
79	26.1	8.10	7.87	7.65	7.44	7.23	7.03	6.84	6.65	6.46	6.28	
80	26.7	8.02	7.79	7.58	7.37	7.16	6.97	6.77	6.58	6.40	6.23	
81	27.2	7.94	7.72	7.50	7.30	7.10	6.90	6.71	6.52	6.34	6.17	
82	27.8	7.86	7.64	7.43	7.23	7.03	6.84	6.65	6.47	6.29	6.11	
83	28.3	7.78	7.57	7.36	7.16	6.96	6.77	6.59	6.41	6.23	6.06	
84	28.9	7.71	7.50	7.29	7.09	6.90	6.71	6.53	6.35	6.18	6.01	
85	29.4	7.63	7.42	7.22	7.03	6.84	6.65	6.47	6.29	6.12	5.95	

Temperature		Salinity (ppt)										
F	C	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	
86	30.0	7.56	7.35	7.15	6.96	6.77	6.59	6.41	6.24	6.07	5.90	
87	30.6	7.49	7.28	7.09	6.90	6.71	6.53	6.35	6.18	6.01	5.85	
88	31.1	7.42	7.22	7.02	6.83	6.65	6.47	6.30	6.13	5.96	5.80	
89	31.7	7.35	7.15	6.96	6.77	6.59	6.41	6.24	6.07	5.91	5.75	
90	32.2	7.28	7.08	6.89	6.71	6.53	6.36	6.19	6.02	5.86	5.70	
91	32.8	7.21	7.02	6.83	6.65	6.47	6.30	6.13	5.97	5.81	5.66	
92	33.3	7.14	6.95	6.77	6.59	6.42	6.25	6.08	5.92	5.76	5.61	
93	33.9	7.08	6.89	6.71	6.53	6.36	6.19	6.03	5.87	5.71	5.56	
94	34.4	7.01	6.83	6.65	6.47	6.30	6.14	5.98	5.82	5.66	5.52	
95	35.0	6.95	6.77	6.59	6.42	6.25	6.08	5.92	5.77	5.62	5.47	
96	35.6	6.89	6.71	6.53	6.36	6.19	6.03	5.87	5.72	5.57	5.42	
97	36.1	6.82	6.65	6.47	6.30	6.14	5.98	5.82	5.67	5.52	5.38	
98	36.7	6.76	6.59	6.42	6.25	6.09	5.93	5.78	5.63	5.48	5.34	
99	37.2	6.70	6.53	6.36	6.20	6.04	5.88	5.73	5.58	5.43	5.29	
100	37.8	6.64	6.47	6.30	6.14	5.98	5.83	5.68	5.53	5.39	5.25	
101	38.3	6.58	6.42	6.25	6.09	5.93	5.78	5.63	5.49	5.35	5.21	
102	38.9	6.53	6.36	6.20	6.04	5.88	5.73	5.58	5.44	5.30	5.17	
103	39.4	6.47	6.30	6.14	5.99	5.83	5.68	5.54	5.40	5.26	5.12	
104	40.0	6.41	6.25	6.09	5.93	5.78	5.64	5.49	5.35	5.22	5.08	
105	40.6	6.36	6.20	6.04	5.88	5.74	5.59	5.45	5.31	5.17	5.04	
106	41.1	6.30	6.14	5.99	5.83	5.69	5.54	5.40	5.27	5.13	5.00	
107	41.7	6.25	6.09	5.94	5.79	5.64	5.50	5.36	5.22	5.09	4.96	
108	42.2	6.19	6.04	5.89	5.74	5.59	5.45	5.31	5.18	5.05	4.92	
109	42.8	6.14	5.99	5.84	5.69	5.55	5.41	5.27	5.14	5.01	4.88	
110	43.3	6.09	5.93	5.79	5.64	5.50	5.36	5.23	5.10	4.97	4.85	
111	43.9	6.03	5.88	5.74	5.59	5.45	5.32	5.19	5.06	4.93	4.81	
112	44.4	5.98	5.83	5.69	5.55	5.41	5.28	5.14	5.02	4.89	4.77	
113	45.0	5.93	5.78	5.64	5.50	5.37	5.23	5.10	4.98	4.85	4.73	



## Dissolved Oxygen/Altitude Compensation Table

This table shows relationship between solubility of dissolved oxygen and altitude. This table is not required to calibrate the AquaControllerPro and is provided for information purposes only.

Height		Pressure				Comp
Meters	Feet	kPA	In of Hg	mm of Hg	Atm	Factor
0	0	101.3	29.9	760	1.000	1.00
242	795	98.8	29.2	741	0.975	0.97
485	1591	96.2	28.4	722	0.950	0.95
727	2386	93.7	27.7	703	0.925	0.92
970	3182	91.2	26.9	684	0.900	0.90
1212	3977	88.6	26.2	665	0.875	0.87
1455	4772	86.1	25.4	646	0.850	0.85
1697	5568	83.6	24.7	627	0.825	0.82
1940	6363	81.0	23.9	608	0.800	0.80
2182	7159	78.5	23.2	589	0.775	0.77
2424	7954	76.0	22.4	570	0.750	0.75
2667	8750	73.4	21.7	551	0.725	0.72
2909	9545	70.9	20.9	532	0.700	0.70
3152	10340	68.4	20.2	513	0.675	0.67

## Conductivity/Specific Gravity Table (@25C/77F)

Conductivity (mS/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Specific Gravity
35	22.1	1.0160
36	22.8	1.0165
37	23.5	1.0171
38	24.2	1.0176
39	24.9	0.0181
40	25.6	1.0187
41	26.3	1.0192
42	27.0	1.0198
43	27.7	1.0203
44	28.4	1.0209
45	29.2	1.0214
46	29.9	1.0220
47	30.6	1.0225
48	31.4	1.0231
49	32.0	1.0236
50	32.8	1.0242
51	33.5	1.0248
52	34.3	1.0253
53	35.0	1.0259
54	35.7	1.0265
55	36.5	1.0270
56	37.2	1.0276
57	38.0	1.0282
58	38.7	1.0288
59	39.5	1.0294
60	40.2	1.0300

### **Neptune Systems Limited warranty**

Neptune Systems warrants this product to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 1 year from the date of purchase. If repair or adjustment is necessary and has not been the result of abuse, misuse, or accidental damage, within the 1 year period, please return the product with proof of purchase, and correction of the defect will be made without charge. Opening the AquaControllerPro base unit voids this warranty.

For your protection, items being returned must be carefully packed to prevent damage in shipment and insured against possible damage or loss. Neptune Systems will not be responsible for damage resulting from careless or insufficient packaging. Before returning please obtain a return authorization (RMA) number from Neptune Systems at (408) 578-3022. Returned merchandise will not be accepted without a RMA number.

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