

# SMIII Update

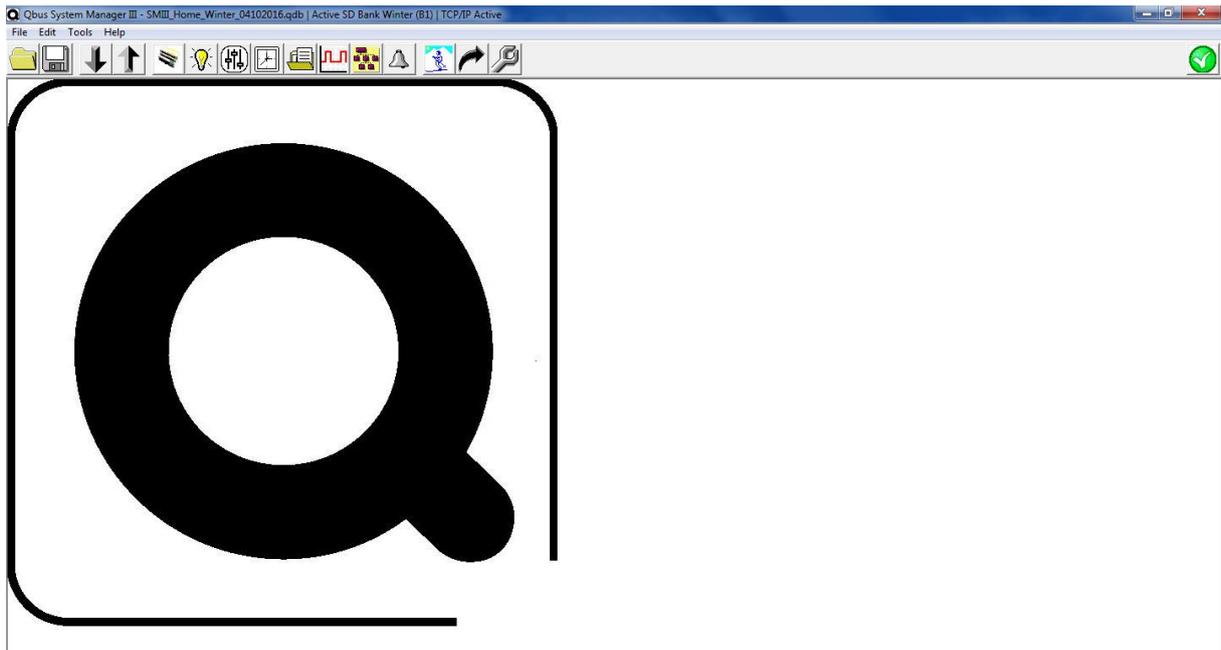
*16/11/2016*



## 1. General System Manager Updates

This document supplements the current System Manager III Manual which can be found on the Qbus website. Both modified functionality as new products are included in this update. Each section also indicates as of which version of the Qbus System Manager this function is available.

### 1.1. Menu bar (SM 3.12.0)



The menu bar has been updated as follows:

- The "scenario" icon has been modified;
- an icon has been added to edit presence simulation, to use conversion tables and to use global editing.
- The Online / Offline status is always visible at the top right. Clicking on this icon makes or breaks the USB / Ethernet connection to the controller.

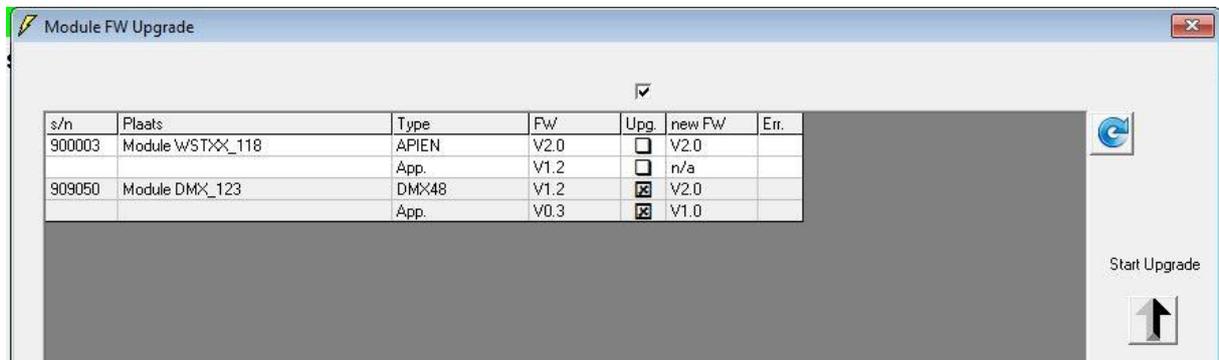
### 1.2. Setup Screen (SM 3.12.0)

The Setup Screen (Utilities - Setup) was modified.

In the Tab "Software" the firmware of the controller or the Ethernet port can be checked and upgraded if necessary. Qbus modules connected to the Qbus bus and using a new version of the Qchip (all Stand-Alone modules and the SER485 modules) can now also be upgraded when a new firmware for these modules is available.



Clicking on the arrow under “Modules: Firmware Upgrade” will get you to the following screen where you will see the modules available for a firmware upgrade. When data is sent from the System Manager to the Qbus controller, there also will be an automated check if any firmware updates are available – you will be informed if this is the case.



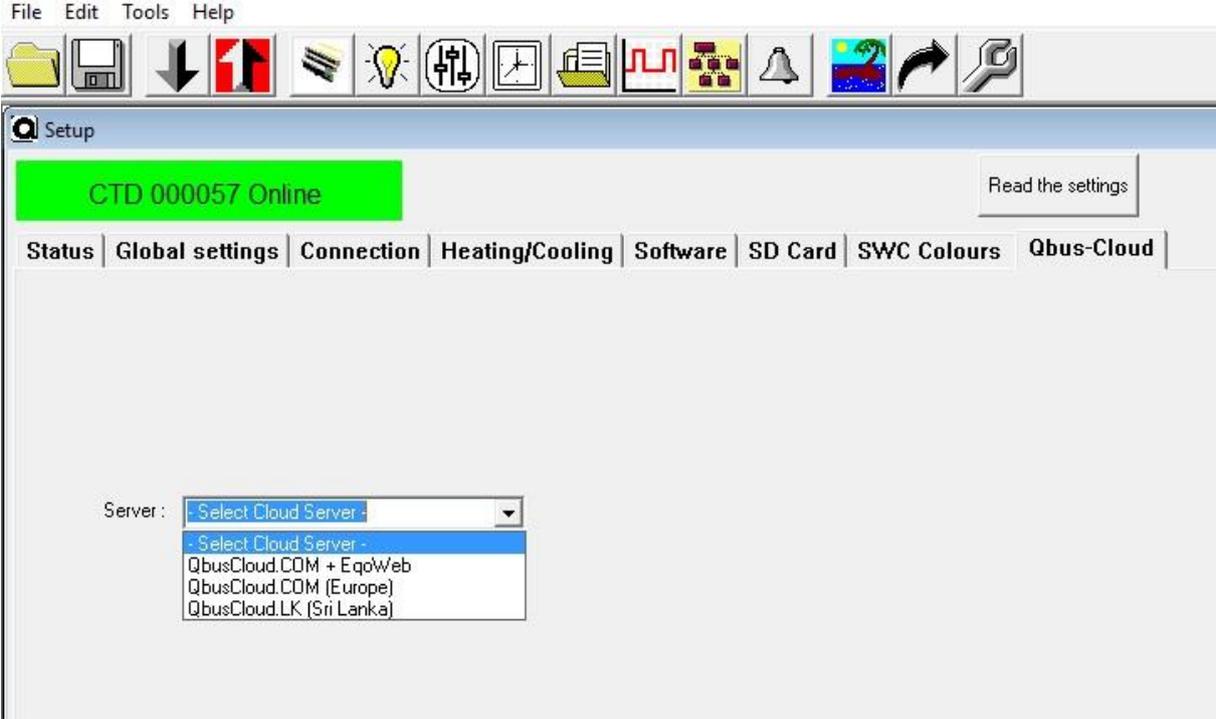
The latest upgrade files are always installed along with the installation of the SMIII, but each time the module FW upgrade is carried out, the system will check online if any newer versions are available. Any new versions are saved on the computer and can later be used offline.

Modules that have a firmware less than the available version are highlighted to upgrade. You can choose to do the upgrade or not. When you click on “Start Upgrade”, the upgrade procedure will start. This can take up to 2 minutes per module.

When a module is displaying the word “Boot” in the column Firmware (FW), the module is running in its bootstrap. This module will not perform any function – by uploading the

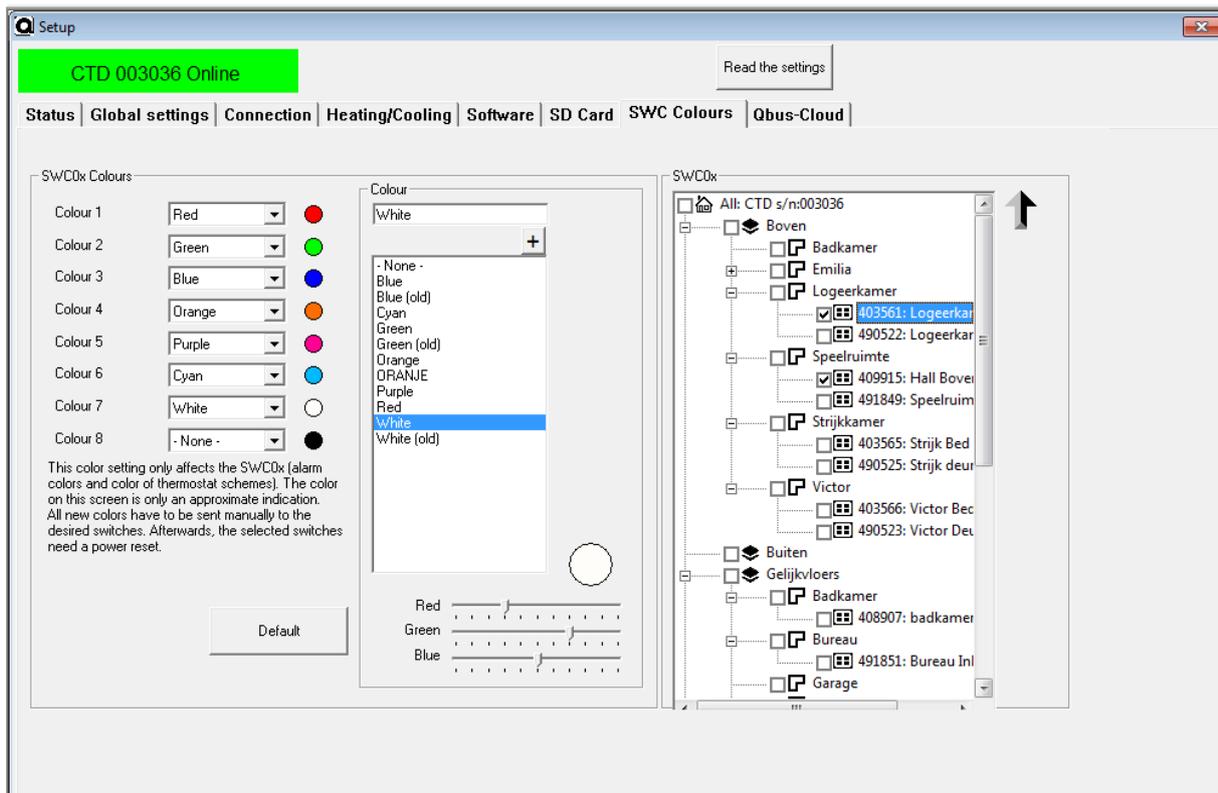
newest firmware version to this module, this issue will be solved and the module will perform normally going forward.

When uploading a new firmware for the Ethernet interface, you need to select among different versions.



The new separate versions for connection to the European or Sinhalese Cloud does not support Eqoweb anymore.

### 1.3. RGB Led colours of the Smart Switches (SM 3.12.0)



This tab is used to select the basic colours you want to use in Alarms and Thermostat regimes. You can select standard colours or create your own colors in the middle column "Colour".

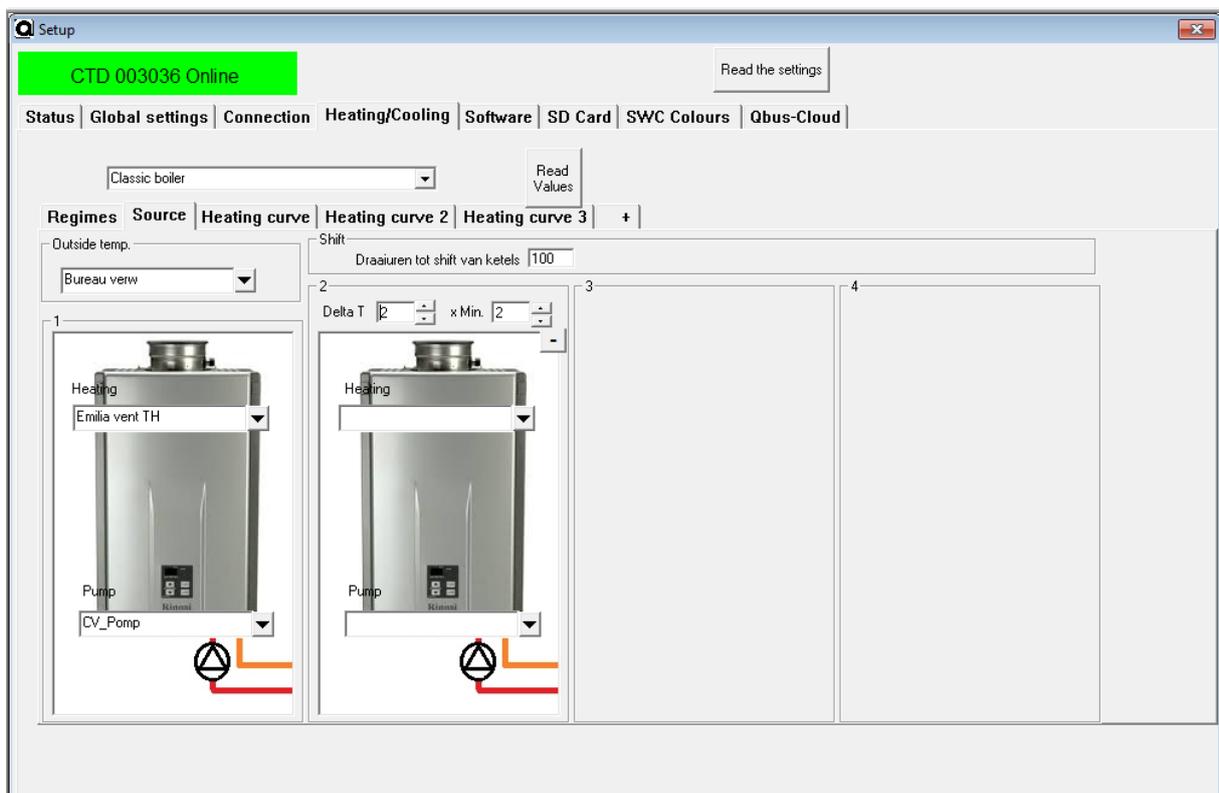
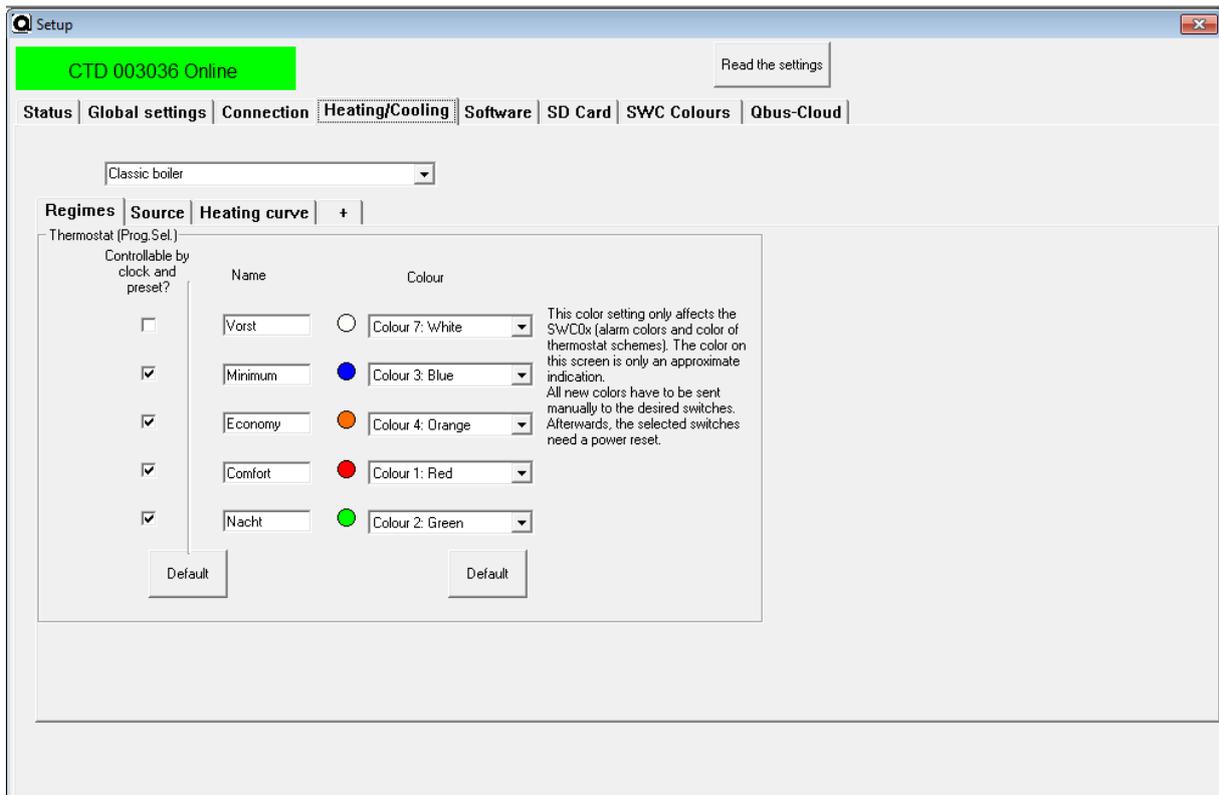
You can set eight standard colors in the column "SWC0x Colours". These eight colors are the basic colors of the LEDs used in the SWC0x in thermostat mode and the alarm code.

If you want to select the white colour, it is recommended for older SWC's to use the colour "White (old)". For the new switches where this "Whote (old)" is rather pink, select the colour "White".

Once you have selected the basic colours, you need to select the box next to the switches for which you want to update the colours of the thermostat regimes and alarms. Then click on the arrow appearing on the right of the switch selector column to update the selected switches. The selected switches then also must receive a hard reset (unplug them from the Qbus bus, and connect again).

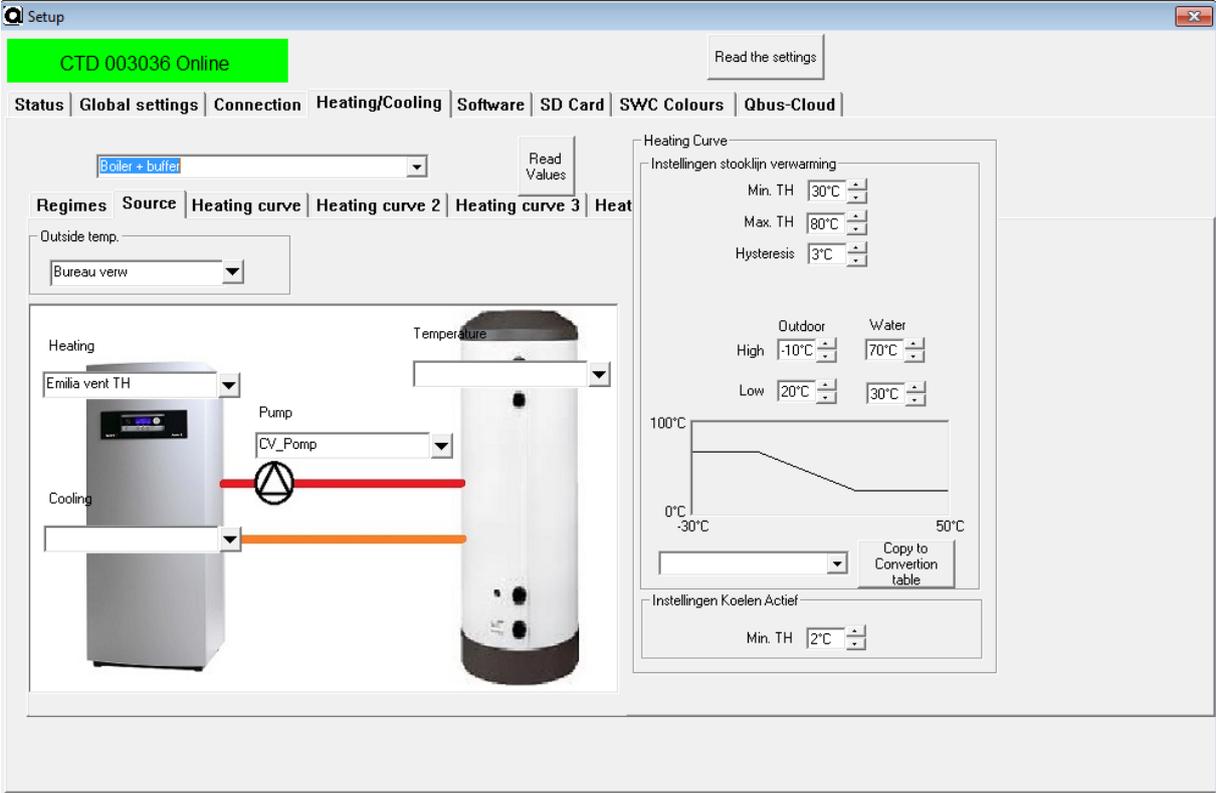
### 1.4. Heating/Cooling (SM 3.12.0)

In the Heating / Cooling tab, it is now also possible to adjust to the solid color of the regimes of a thermostat. The change will take effect after following the procedure described above under item 1.3 RGB Led colours – you need to select the desired switches and upload the new colours.

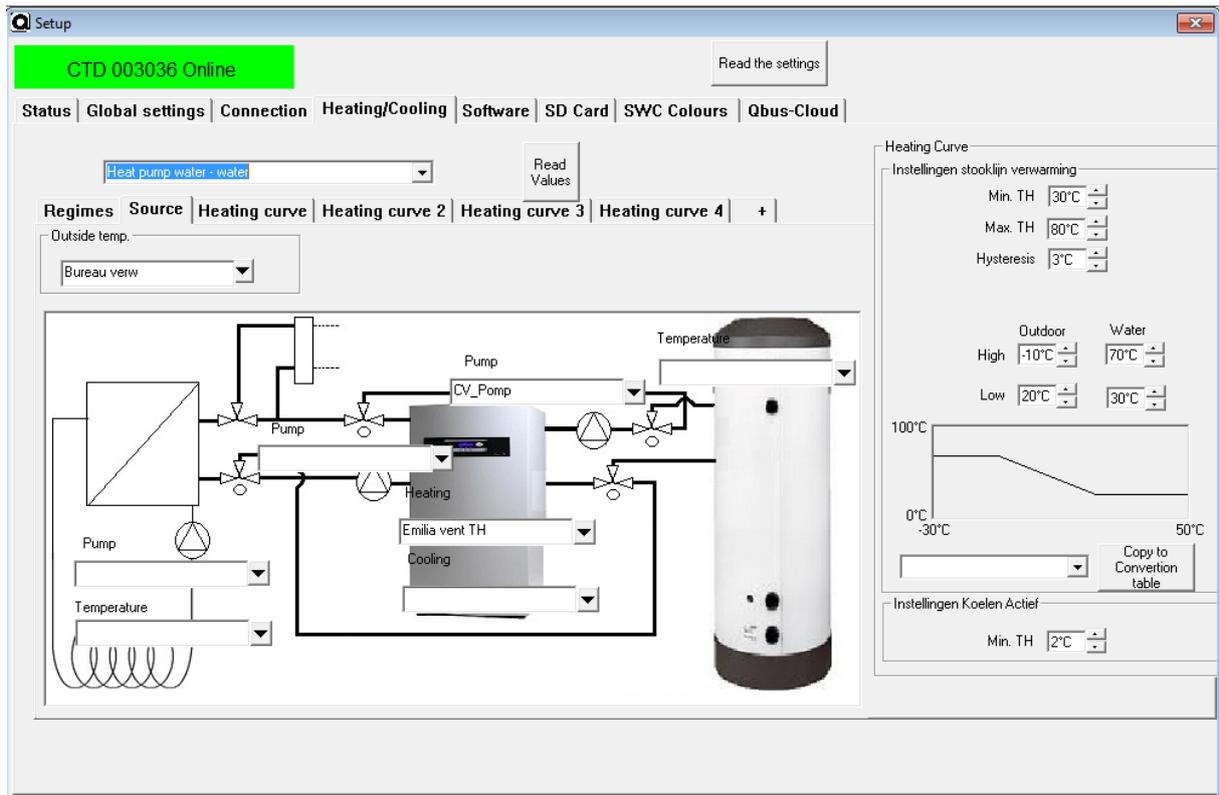


In the tab "Source" you can already get an overview of the applicable heating system.

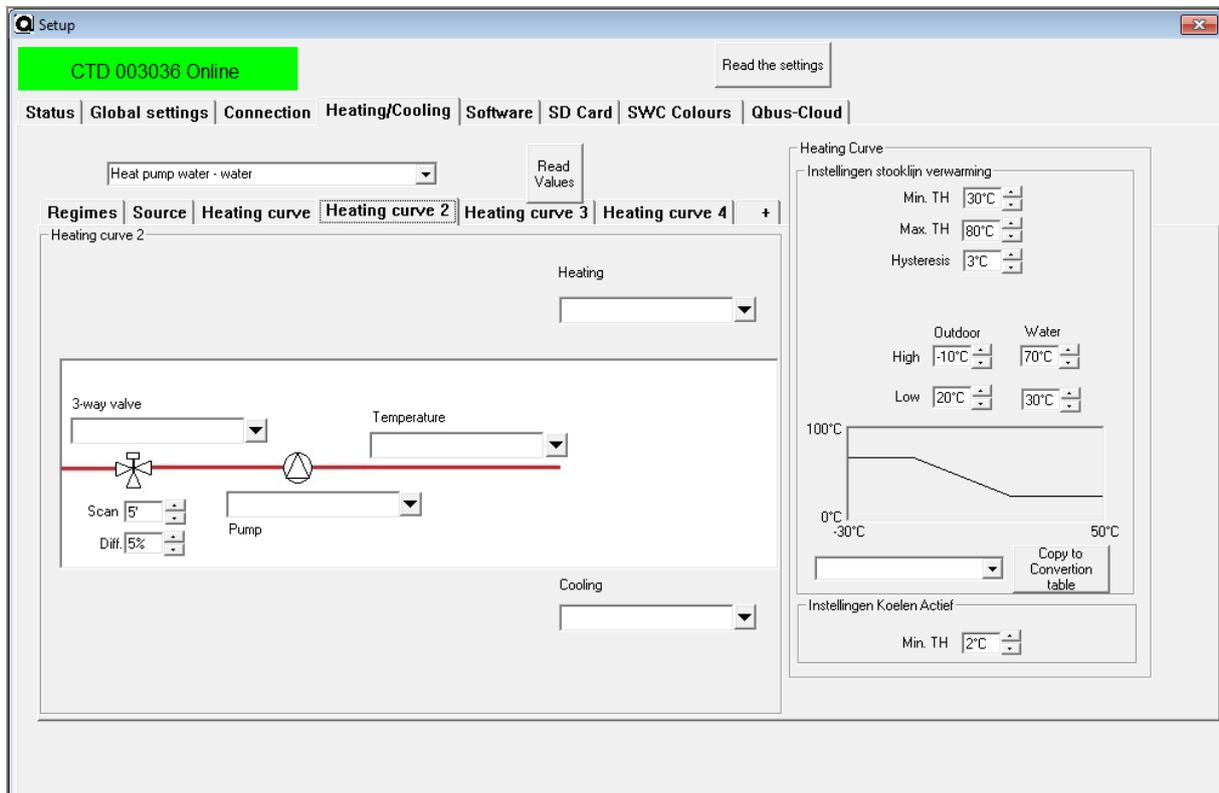
If the heating system is based on conventional boilers, up to 4 boilers can be visualized. The parameters "shift", "delta T" and "X Min" are purely informative. Later they will be used to automatically create the logic behind it.



When choosing a boiler with tank, then you will see the screen above. The parameters of the heating curve will be used later to create automatic analog logic.

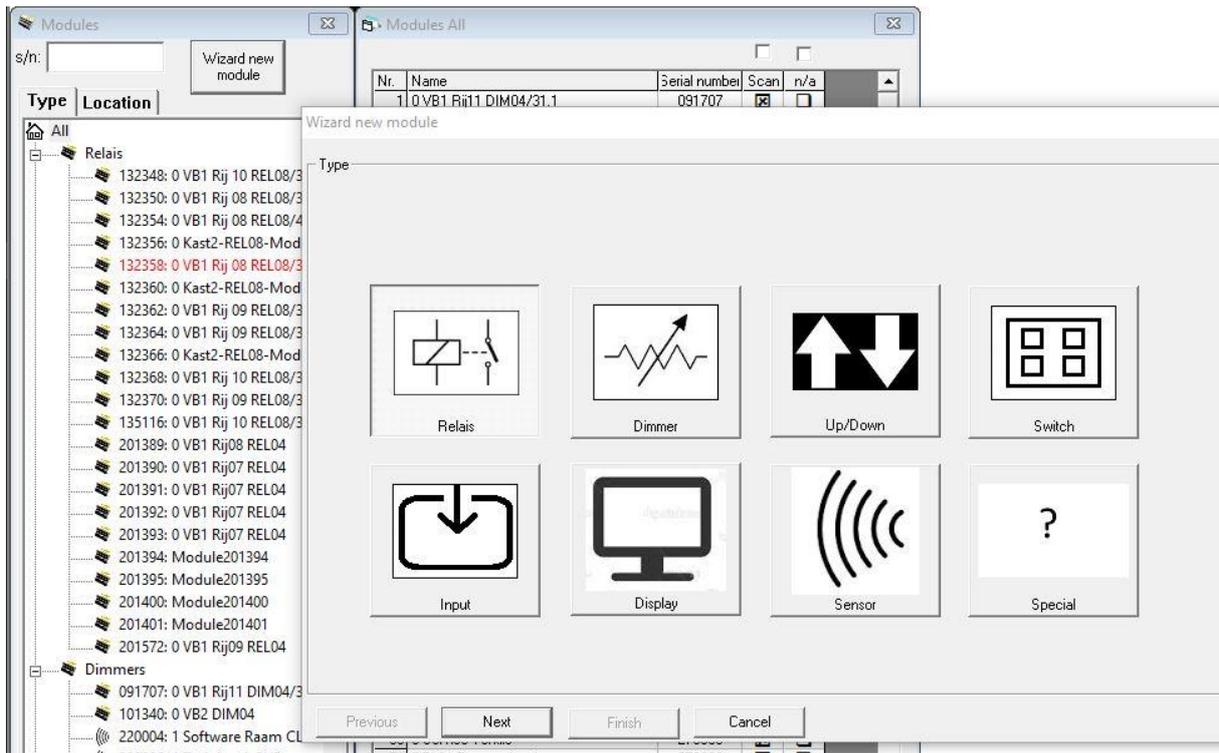


A final visualization is that of a heat pump water - water. Here one can visualize all outputs on such a configuration.



Also, any number of heating curves can be visualized (as shown above).

## 1.5. Wizard new module (SM 3.13)

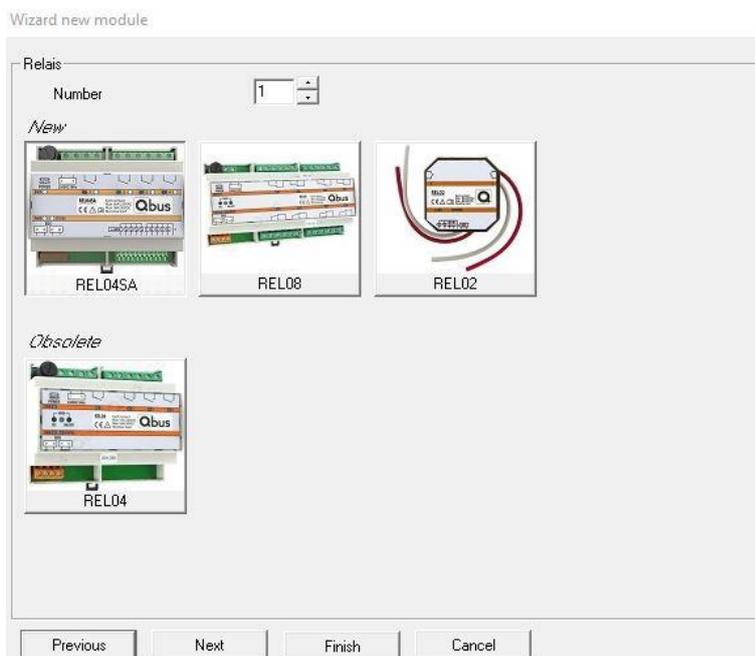


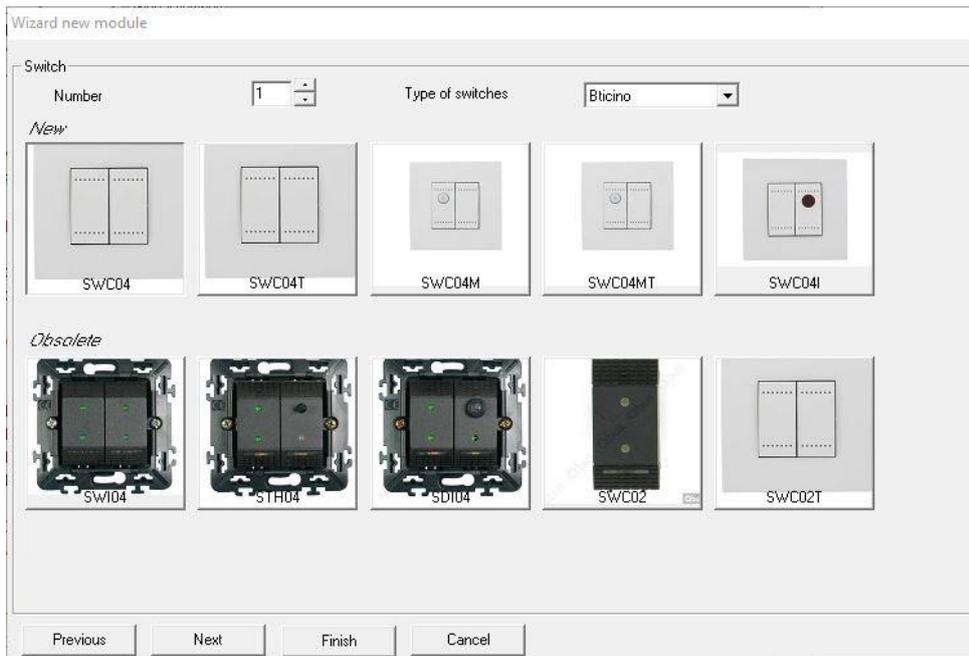
The "Wizard new module" allows you to add a module without the need to enter the serial number. The first available serial number is then selected and the module is then put on n/a. In the first screen you can choose the type of module as shown in the figure above.

When you double-click the desired type of the next selection screen where the correct choice can be made out of all possible module types.

Before clicking Finish, you can still enter the number of modules to be created. By clicking "Next", the location of the modules can be given.

An example of a choice of relay modules and switches can be found in two figures below





## 2. New modules

### 2.1. DMX modules s/n:909xxx (SM 3.12.0) of type 0002 (SM 3.13)

With the Qbus-DMX interface (SER485 / DMX) it is possible to control via the Qbus control points (switches, screens, IQ-Bus Cloud) DMX lighting (solid colors, gradients, switching via clock times or scenarios, ...)

Global settings  
Location: Module DMX\_1

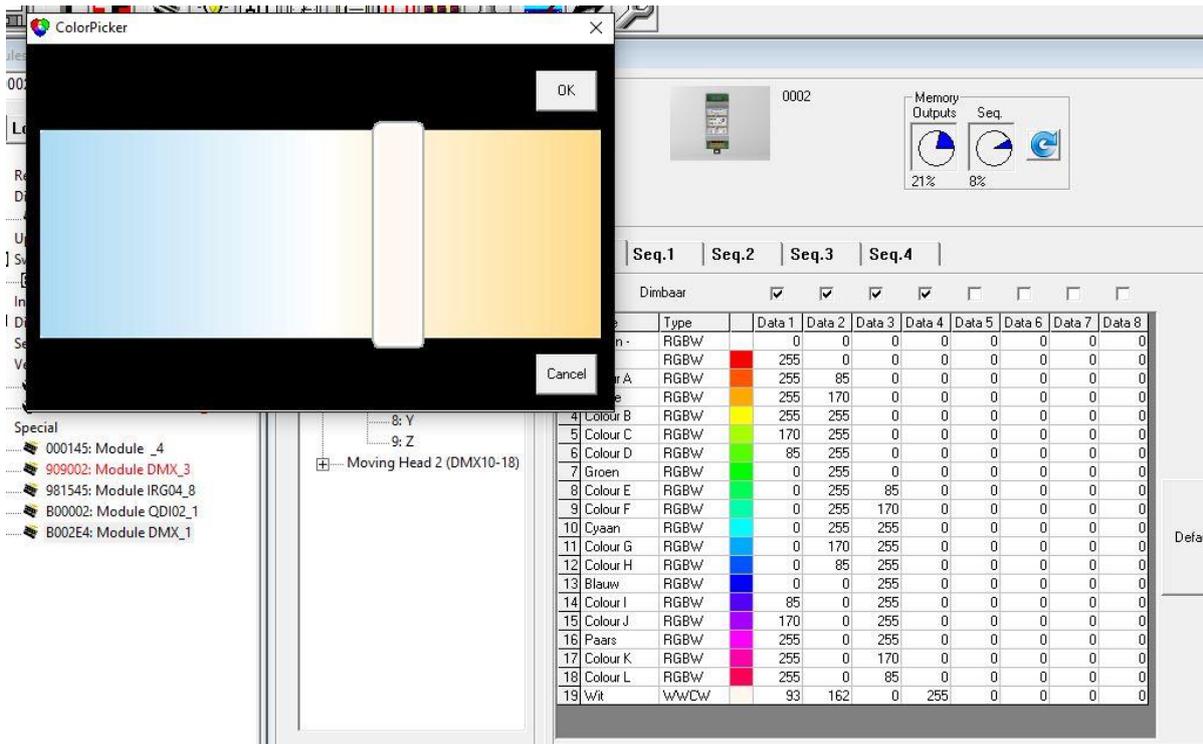
Memory Outputs: 21%  
Seq: 8%

RS485/DMX B002E4

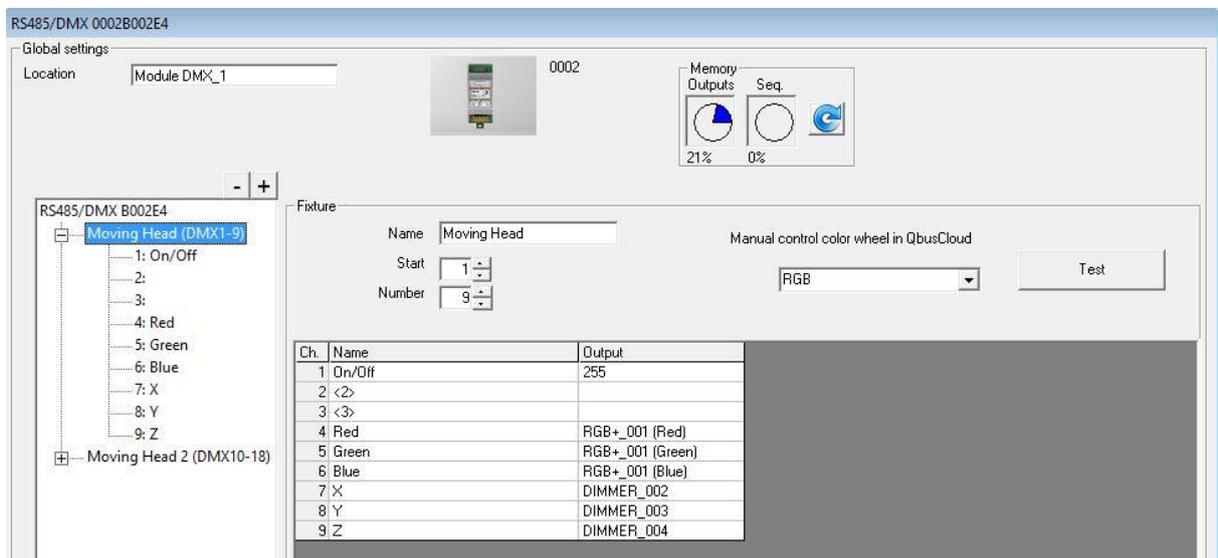
- Moving Head (DMX1-9)
  - 1: On/Off
  - 2:
  - 3:
  - 4: Red
  - 5: Green
  - 6: Blue
  - 7: X
  - 8: Y
  - 9: Z
- Moving Head 2 (DMX10-18)

Name	Type	Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Data 5	Data 6	Data 7	Data 8
0 - Geen -	RGBW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Flood	RGBW	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Colour A	RGBW	255	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Oranje	RGBW	255	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Colour B	RGBW	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Colour C	RGBW	170	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Colour D	RGBW	85	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Groen	RGBW	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Colour E	RGBW	0	255	85	0	0	0	0	0
9 Colour F	RGBW	0	255	170	0	0	0	0	0
10 Cyaan	RGBW	0	255	255	0	0	0	0	0
11 Colour G	RGBW	0	170	255	0	0	0	0	0
12 Colour H	RGBW	0	85	255	0	0	0	0	0
13 Blauw	RGBW	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
14 Colour I	RGBW	85	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
15 Colour J	RGBW	170	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
16 Paars	RGBW	255	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
17 Colour K	RGBW	255	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
18 Colour L	RGBW	255	0	85	0	0	0	0	0
19 Wit	RGBW	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0

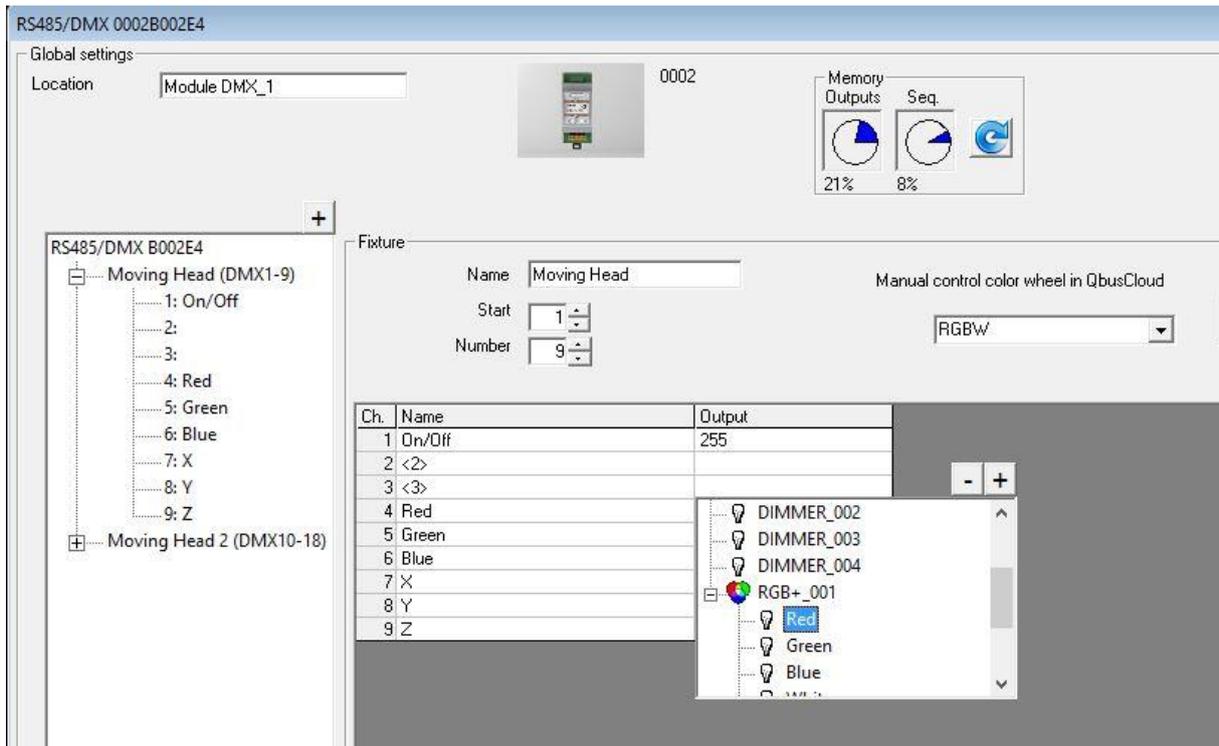




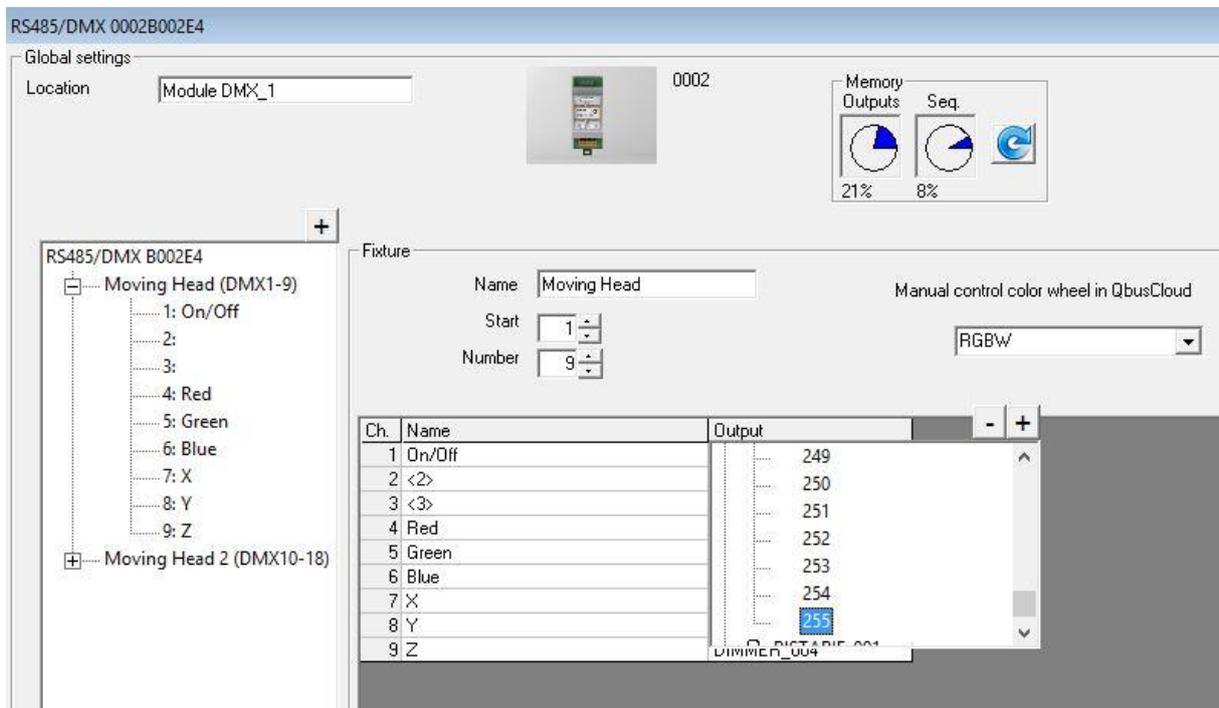
With the + and - button you can add and remove fixtures. In the right pane you determine the starting DMX address and number of channels. Also, the name of the channel can be edited. The module's memory is limited to a maximum of 48 links. For an "RGB+" output, 2 links are used internally. The free space is shown in the pie chart at the top.



An output can be a Qbus output:

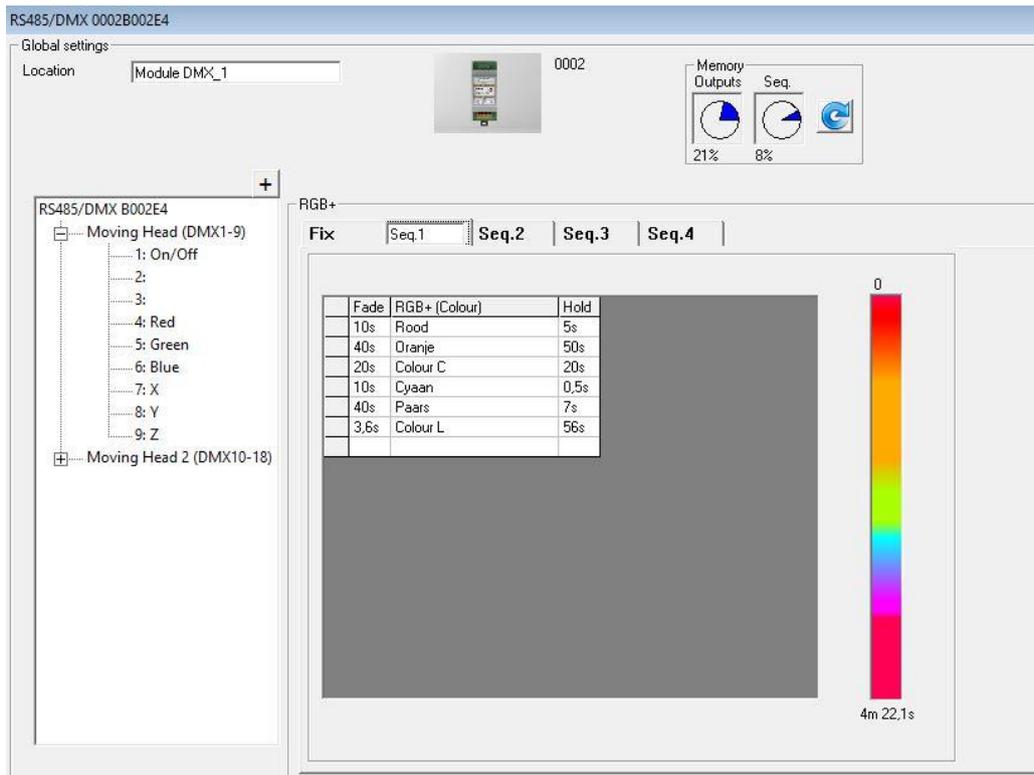


Or a fixed value (for example to show the maximum power of the lamp fixture)

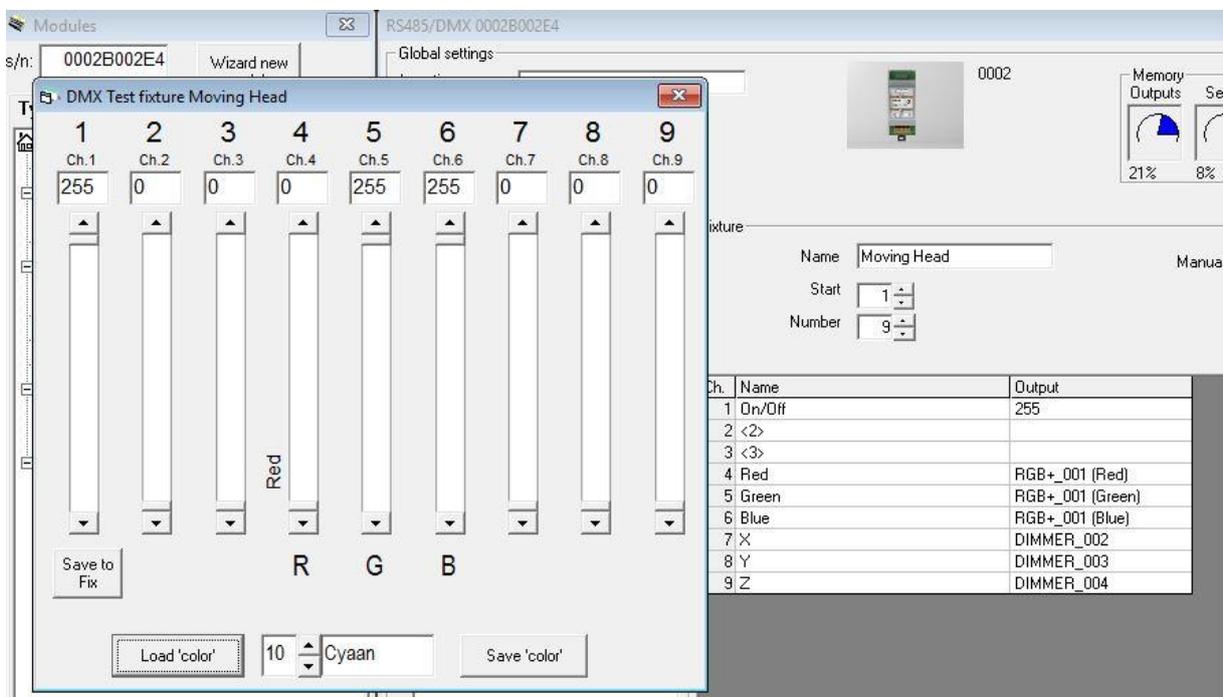


There is also a possibility to make "movies". The desired color can be set, but also the transition time to achieve this color as well as the time that this color is to be observed. Both times are adjustable from 20msec to 20min.

There are a maximum of 4 sequences and together with maximum of 80 color transitions. The free space in the memory can also be seen at the pie chart in the upper right corner.



The new DMX module with new DualCore Qchip (Module Type 0002 - from SM 3.13) has the same effect as previous module but with additional simple test of the channels. Existing colors can be loaded, with the sliders the RGB(W) values can be adapted in real time and also be saved (click on "Save to Fix").

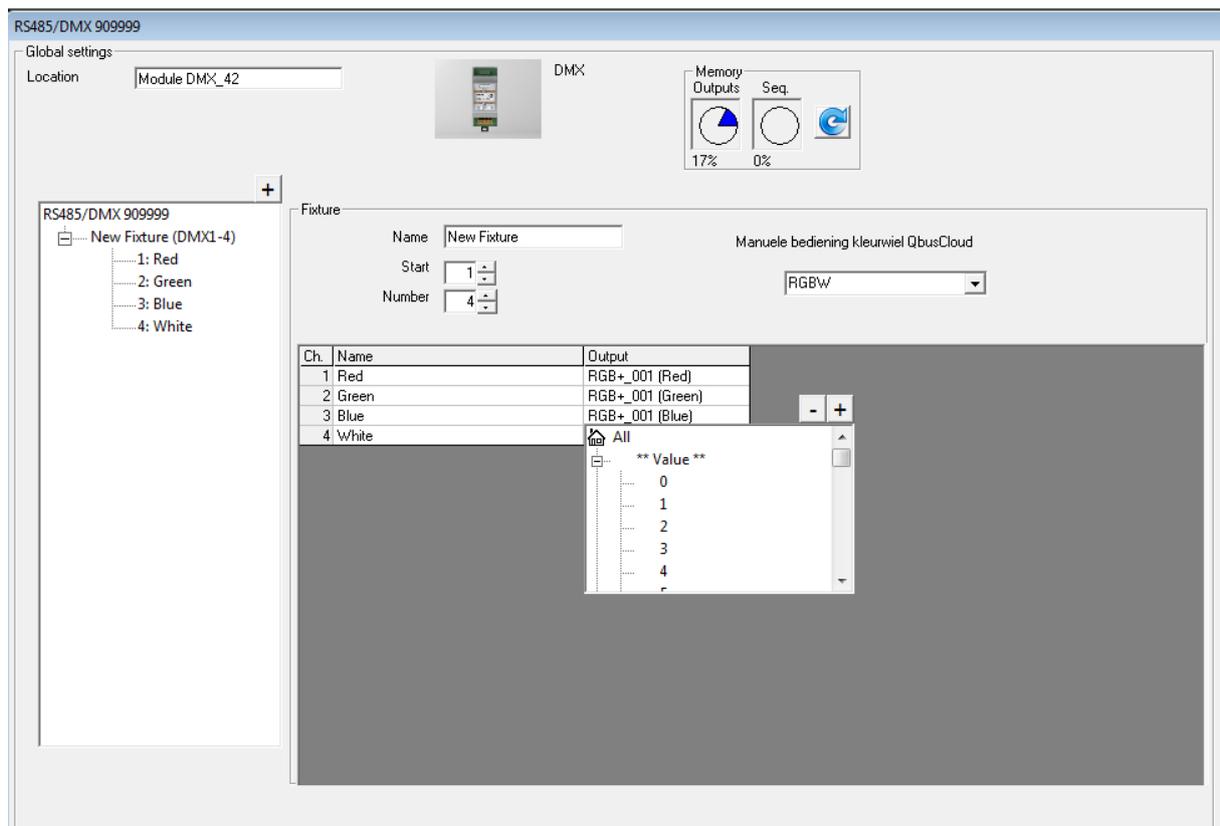


## DMX controlled dimmers

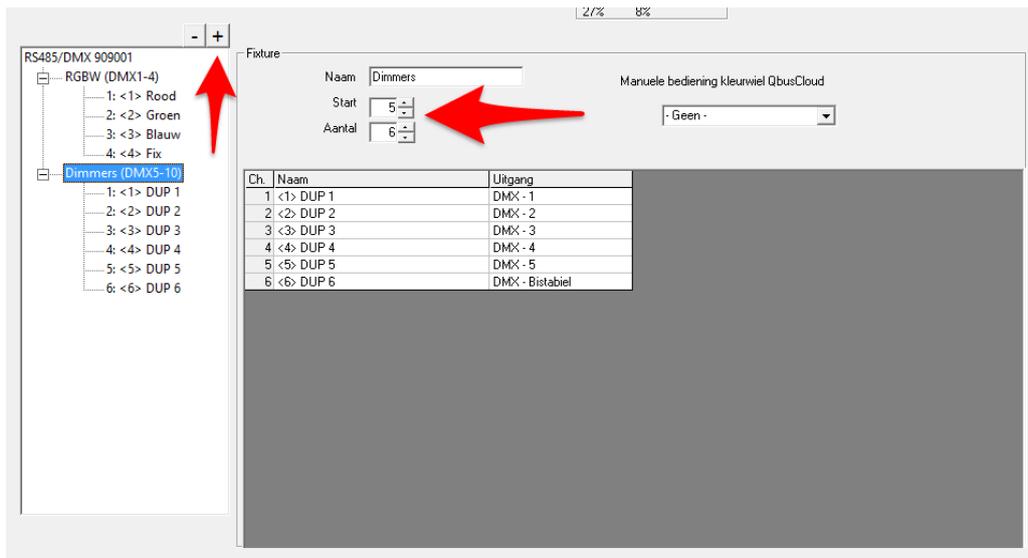
In this example we will use a DUP-600. This is a dimmer pack with 6 channels that can be controlled via DMX. We will now work with two DMX devices.

- Device 1: DMX RGB
- Device 2: DMX Dim Pack DUP600

Our RGB DMX is a lamp that is continuously on the 4th channel needs a “high” signal in order to operate. This can be set by choosing the exit “\*\* Value\*\*” in the list of outputs. This is an output that is automatically created when you create a DMX output. We choose the value 255 on channel 4.



By clicking on the + sign we can add an additional DMX lamp to our driver. The DUP-600 has six dimming channels, so we are also six channels in our software. The RGB lamp uses address 1-4, so we put the DUP-600 to operate from channel 5 to 10. At the outputs we place no DMX mode this time, but for channel 1-5 we choose a 1B dimmer and a bistable output channel 6.



### Setting up the DUP-600

By pushing the button "Menu" 3 times, you get into the setup menu. There you can use the Up / Down button to set the start channel, in our example, channel 5. By confirming with "Escape" you set the dimmer in the Channel 1 DMX address is 5, 6 Channel 2 DMX address, etc.

By assigning different addresses you can control multiple lights with one DMX module.

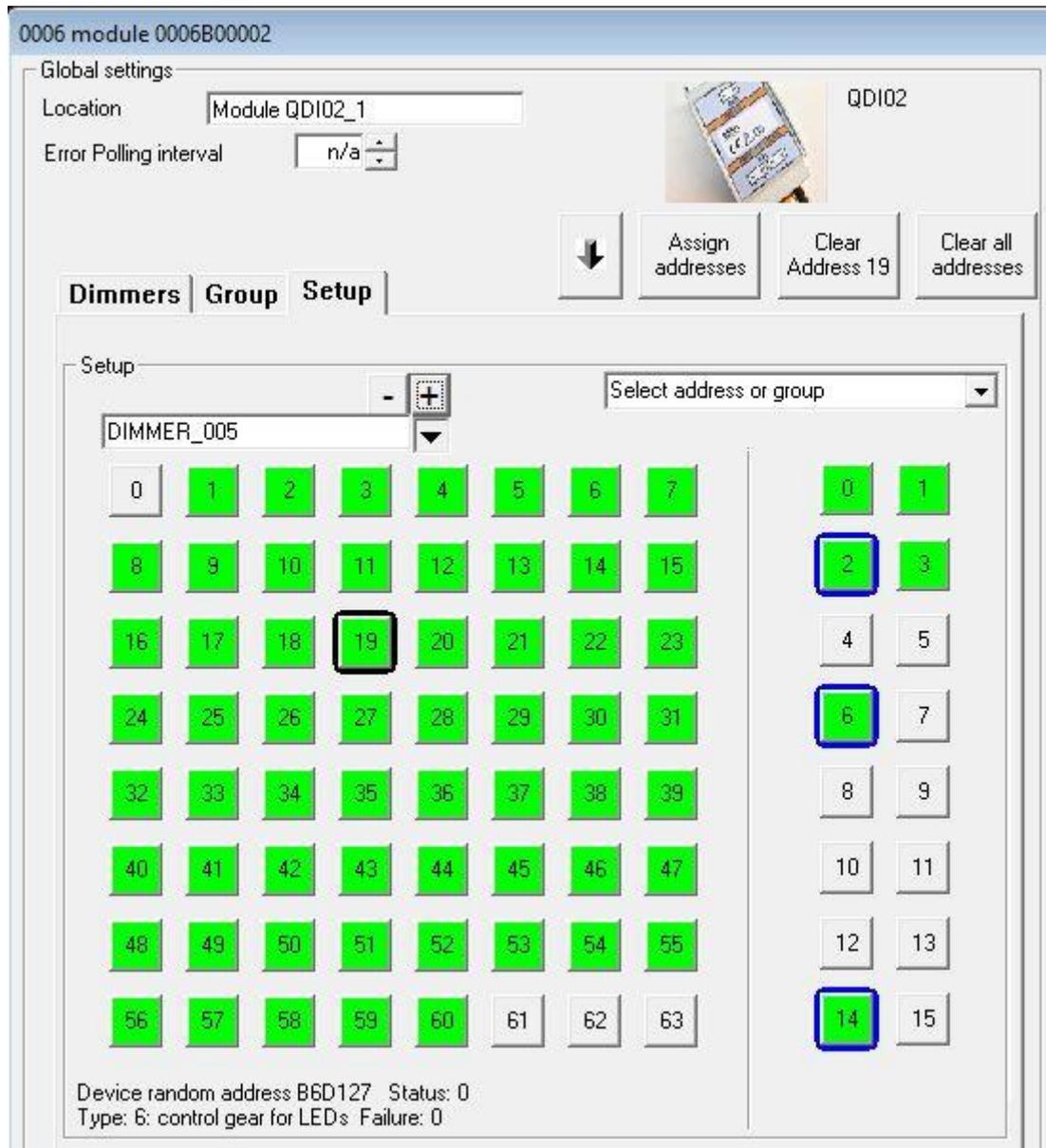


The red led on the module is showing that a DMX signal is being received.

With the sliders you may operate each output manually. If you do this, the DMX signal will be overruled and can therefore no longer control this channel. To return to control via the DMX-signal, push the CH1 button again.



## 2.2. QDI01 Master (QDM01/M): moduletype 0006 (SM 3.13)



The new QDI module can configure the electronic ballast itself.

***The button "Clear all addresses" will clear – after confirmation – all the addresses of the connected DALI ballasts in one command!***

The button "Assign addresses" first scans the addresses already in use and then will allocate the free addresses (from small to large, from 0 to 63) to new DALI ballasts that have no address yet. After this command, the addresses that are in use will be shown in green. Addresses belonging to more than one DALI ballast are displayed in orange. An address displayed in red has a 'failure'.

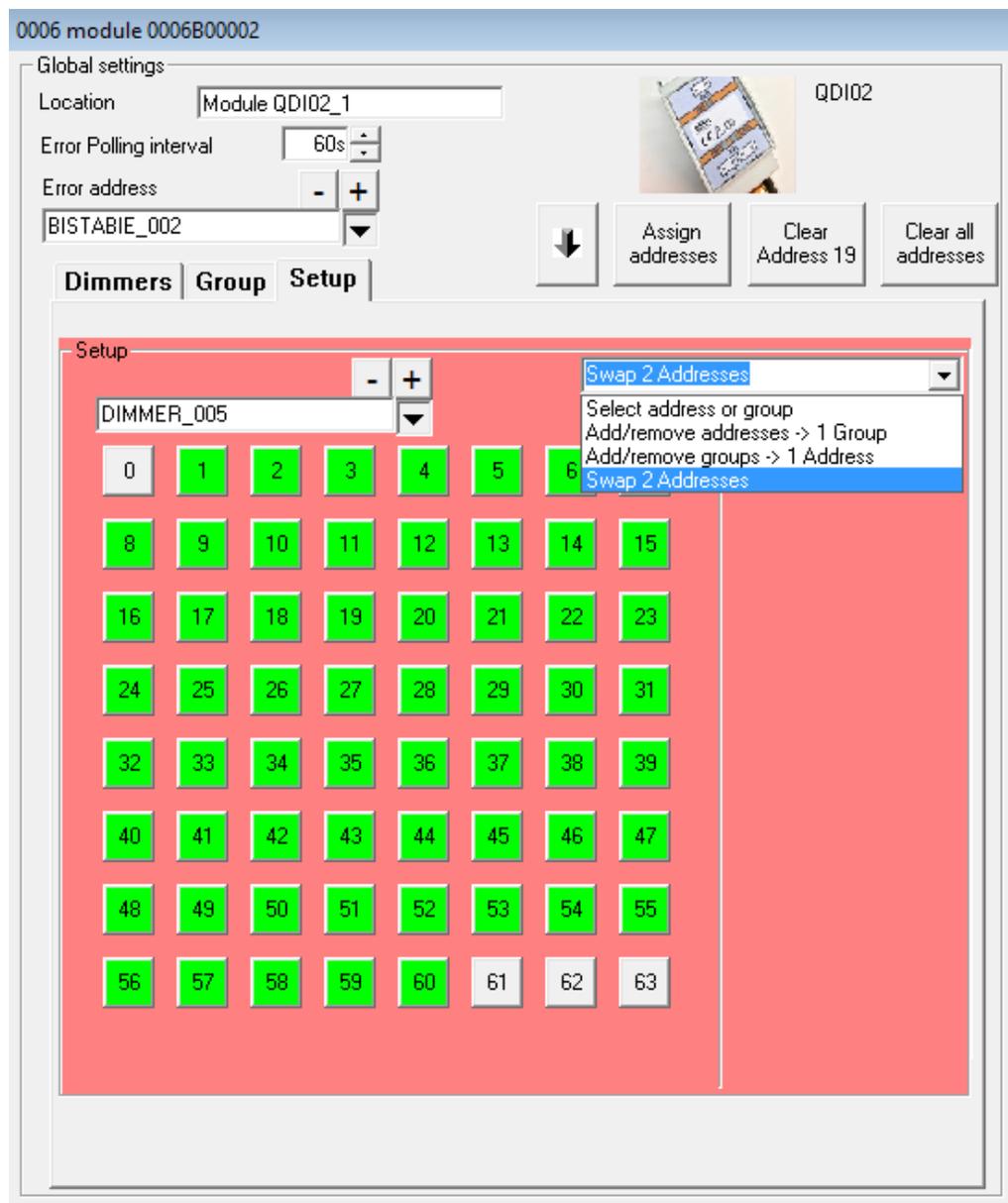
The same data is read out when you click the down arrow. Also groups that are in use will be displayed in green.

By clicking on an address, this address will be flashing (going from minimum to maximum) – also the actual DALI output will be flashing. The commands “go to minimum” and “go to maximum” are repeated every second. The groups to which this address belongs are framed by a blue square.

When you click a group, then this group is also controlled from minimum to maximum. All addresses belonging to this group (framed with a blue square) will flash.

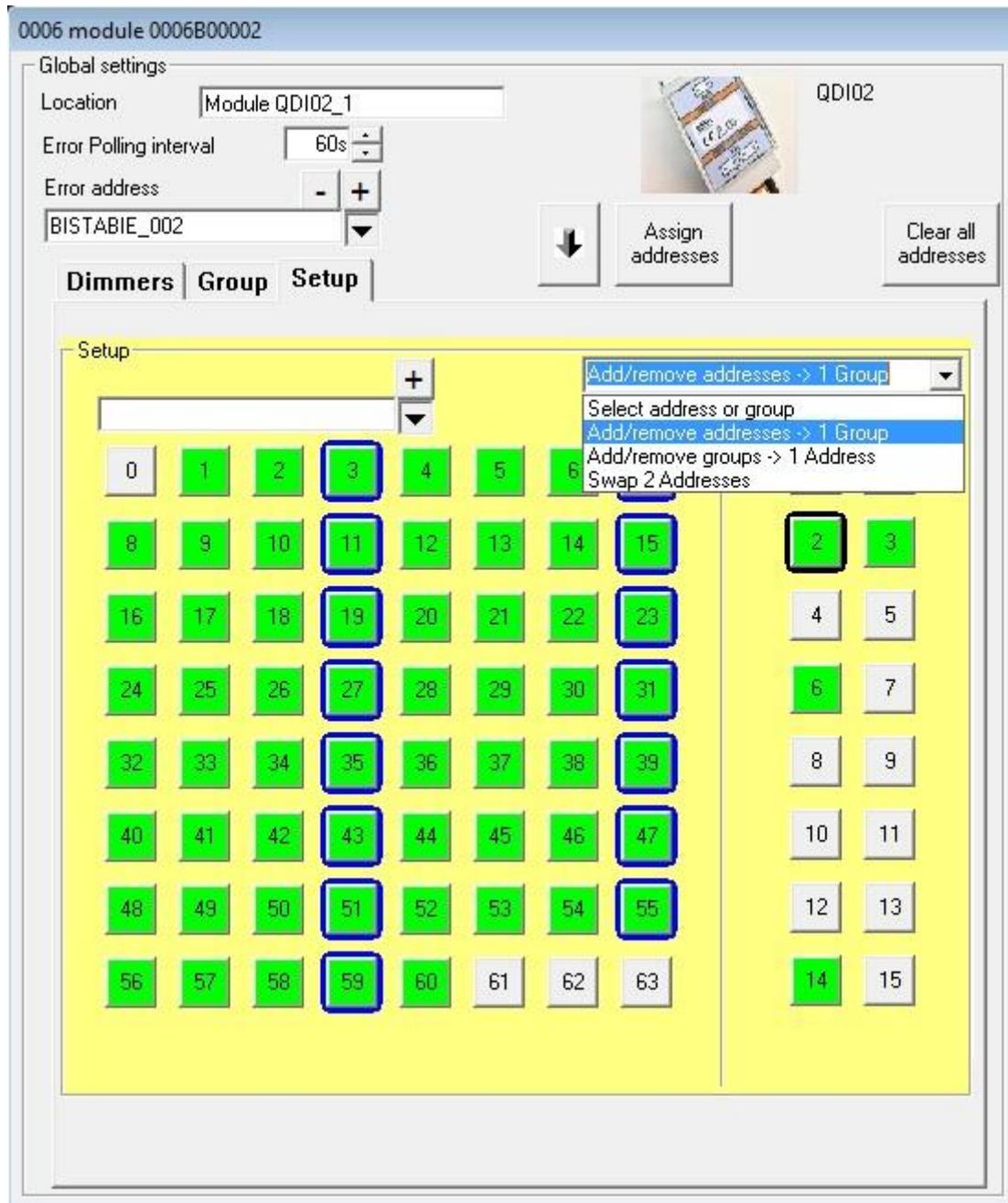
After this 'scan', all addresses can be coupled with the desired Qbus output.

It is also possible to change the order of the addresses (“Swap 2 Addresses”).



First select the first address, then select the second address. After confirmation, the two addresses will be swapped. This could be done for instance to put the DALI ballasts in a logical order.

In a next step, you can add addresses to a group or groups to an address.



When assigning addresses to a group, it is possible to click on the first address and, keeping the shift key pushed in, to indicate the last address. All the addresses from the first one selected to the last one will then be added to or removed from the group depending on the status of the first clicked address. Assigning addresses to a group or groups to one address can also be done offline. Later, when sending the new data to the module, these parameters will become active.

We can also select a bistable output in the field "Error Address". Each set time in the "Error Polling Interval", the DALI bus will be scanned to check if there is some failure. This output will turn on when a failure occurs somewhere. After clicking on the download arrow, the faulty address or addresses will be shown in red. After restoration of the defect, and controlling the address again, the Error Address will be off, and the address will be green again.

The last button is "Clear address x". After the confirmation, the address is removed from the connected Dali ballast.

**2.3. SER485/Modbus: Moduletype 0003 (SM 3.13)**

MODBUS module 0003B00001

Global settings

Location: Module SER485/MODBUS\_19

Properties:

- Baudrate: 4800
- Parity: None
- # Stop bits: 1

Read Values

0003

Daikin RTD-Net

- Custom -

Daikin RTD-Net

Daikin RTD-Ra

Slave #1 | Slave #2

Modbus Slave Address: 1

Copy from ..

	Register	Name	Output	FC	Conv.
<input type="checkbox"/>	30123	Room Temp.	THERMOST_001 (Room Temp.)	4(0x04)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	40001	Set Temp.	THERMOST_001 (Set Temp.)	6(0x06)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	40002	Fan Speed (1..3)	Stepper_001	6(0x06)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	40003	Modus (0..4)	Stepper_002	6(0x06)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	40004	Slats (1..7)	Stepper_003	6(0x06)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	40005	OnOff	TOGGLE_003	6(0x06)	0

The SER485 / Modbus module can connect up to 127 Modbus registers at different slave addresses to a Qbus output. The known modbus types are preconfigured in the files that can be chosen in the dropdown box.

This file can be customized to your preferences. When one of these types is selected, the registers, function codes and conversions become fixed. Only the right Qbus output has yet to be chosen.

Also, copying of the settings of a slave to another is possible.

2 links in the same register on the same slave address are not possible.

## 2.4. SER485/APIEN: serial number 900XXX (SM 3.11.0) or module type 0001 (SM 3.13)

	Name	Statu	Temperature	Daylight	Light (East)	Light (South)	Light (West)	Twilight	Wind	Rain
1	TOGGLE_001			<= 250lx						
2	TOGGLE_004								>= 40km/h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

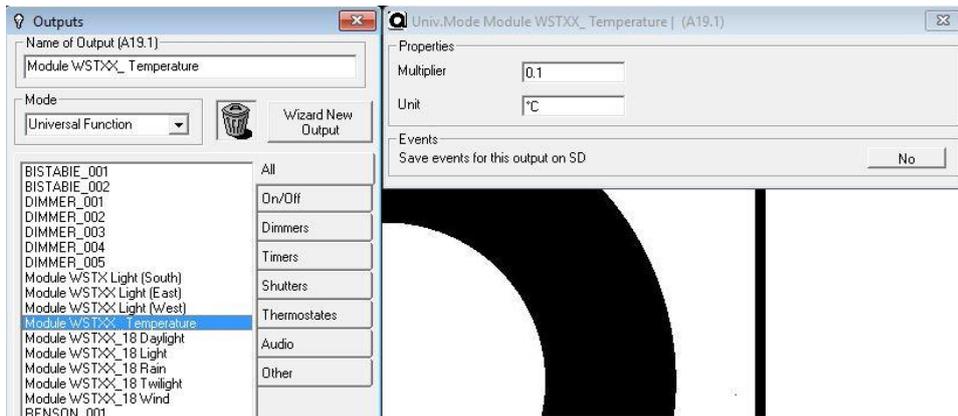
The weather station can show temperature, light levels, wind and rain. The twilight and rain are outputs of the Bistable type. All the others are 'universal' outputs. Creating these outputs will set the parameters correctly.

The daylight-value ranges from 0 to 999lx. The light values for each direction from 0 to 99klx. The "light" value is the greatest value of these four!

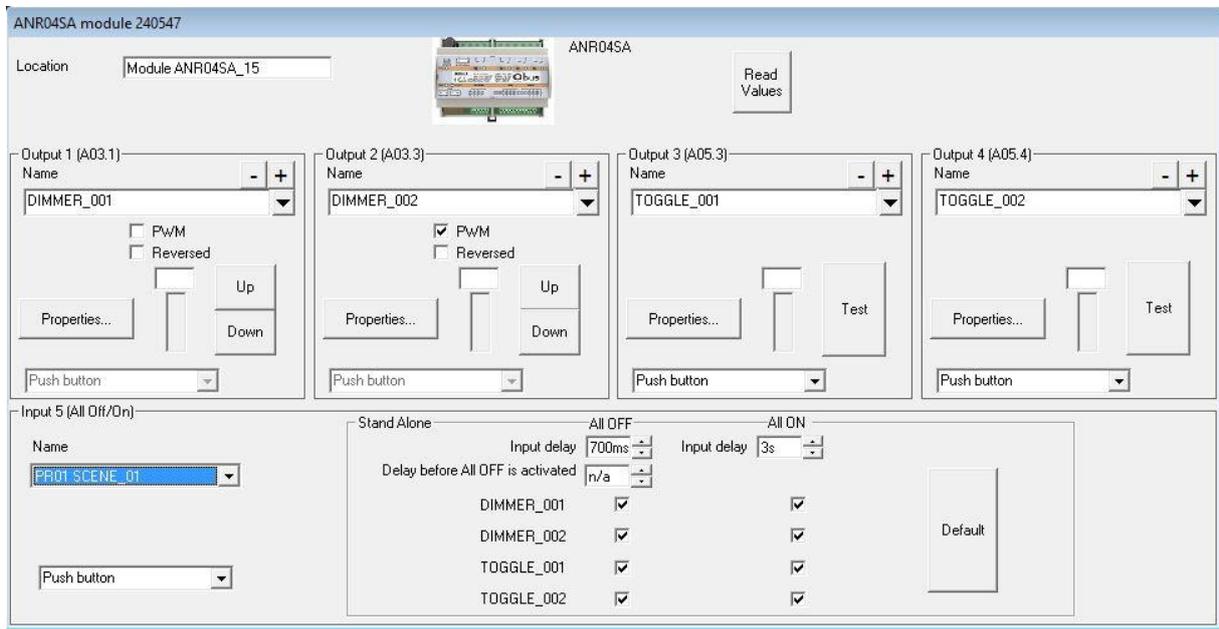
Up to 8 bistable outputs can be controlled by the weather station. Each output can be triggered immediately upon temperature, light, wind and rain.

A double click on the trigger value changes the trigger 'less than or equal to' to 'greater than or equal to'.

Following figure shows for example the establishment of universal temperature output for the weather station:



## 2.5. ANR04SA: serial number 24XXXX (SM 3.9.0)



The ANR04SA can control up to four outputs, analogue dimming 0-10V source or sync and a relay is also turned off at 0% and switched on at any other values. Just as a REL04SA, a DIM02SA and a DIM04SA, this module can also work in Stand-Alone mode (on itself without a controller). The settings, as shown above, are then also applied.

As with the other Qbus stand-alone modules, when the ANR04SA is used in stand-alone mode, the fifth input (Input 5 (All Off / On)) will work as an All Off button when pushed shortly (0,5 seconds), and as a Panic Button when pushed for 3 seconds or more.

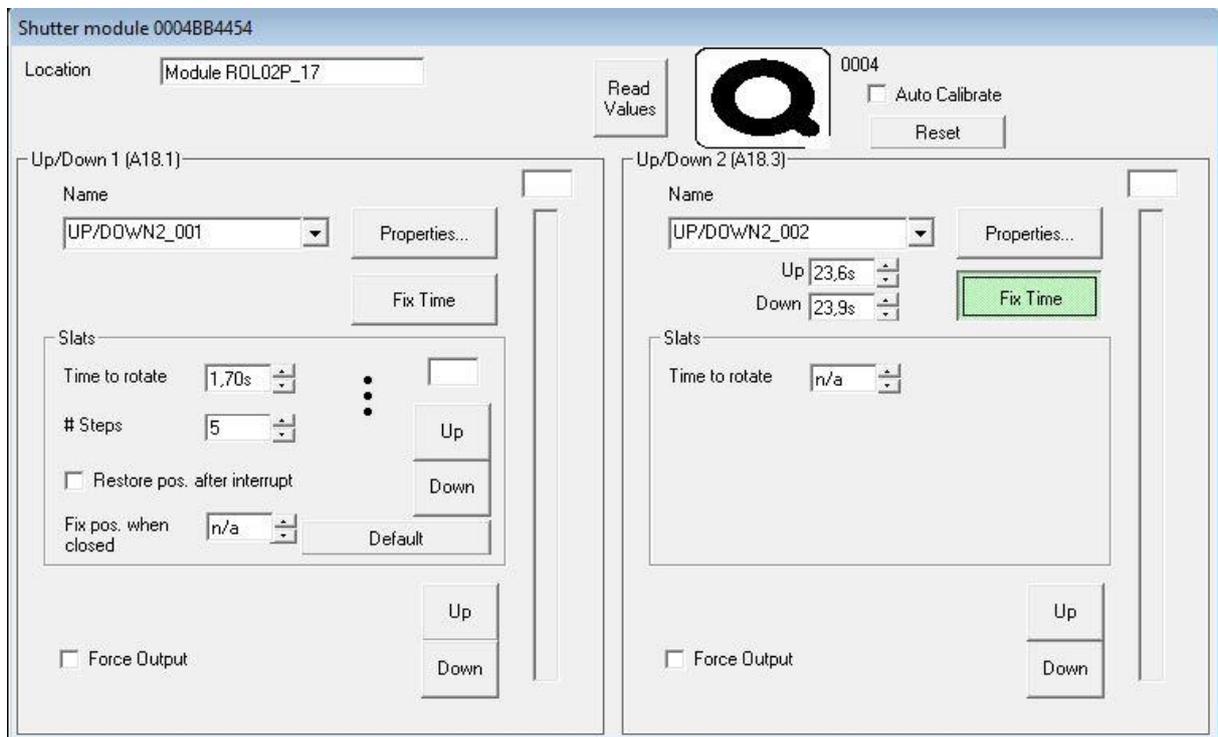
Once the module is no longer in stand-alone mode is used, so if it is connected to a controller and get bus voltage, the fifth entry works differently. Now a scenario must be created via the System Manager and assigned to this entry (in the field "Input 5"). This scenario will be executed on a short push.

REMARK: when the same button connected to input 5 is pushed long (the time set in the field "All On Input Delay"), the next scenario in the list of created scenarios in the Qbus System Manager will be executed. Please take this into account.

**IMPORTANT:**

- **If several stand-alone modules are interconnected via the fifth input, only one of these modules can have the required scenario allocated to it - for all other modules connected via this same input this input (Input 5) must remain empty!**
- **For the scenarios used in the 5th entry of an SA modules, NO DELAY TIMES may be set at the level of the scenario itself. The delay times are entered here in the module screen of the SA module.**

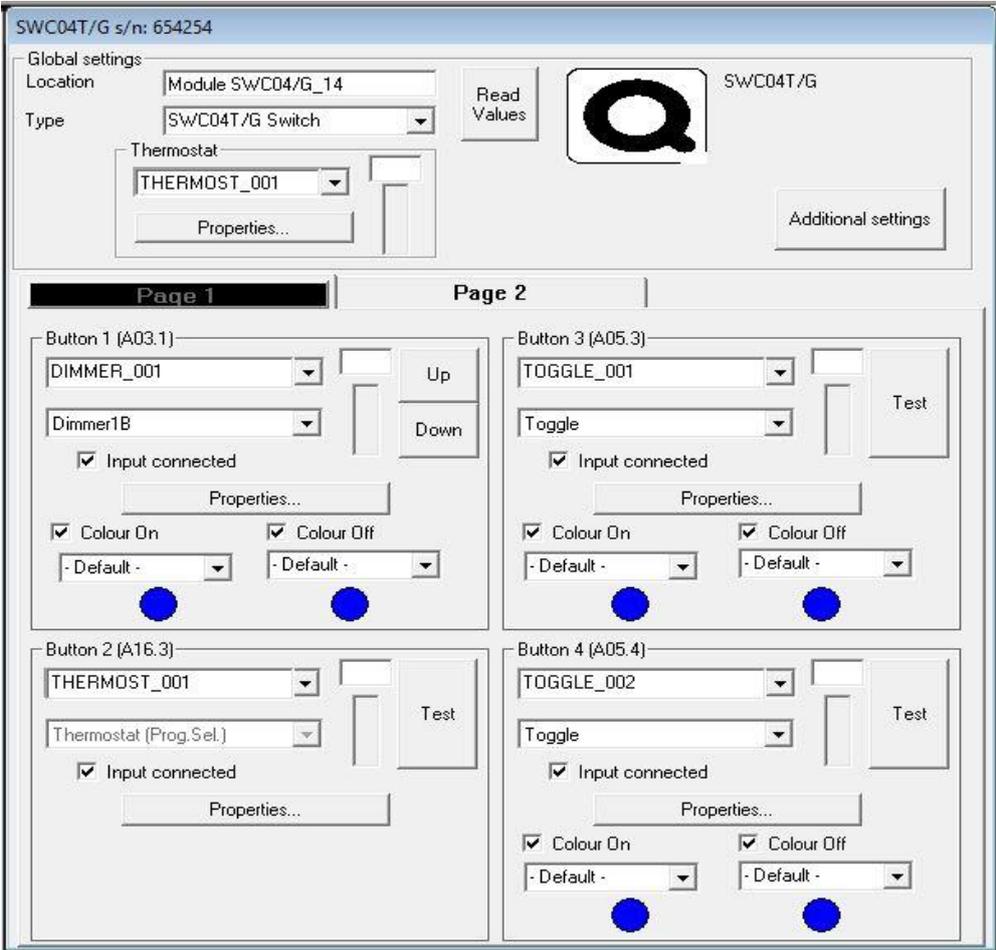
**2.6. ROL02P with slat control: module type 0004 (SM 3.13)**



The ROL02 modules with new DualCore Qchip can both control regular screens and screens with positioning of the slats. This "position-time" of the slats must be entered manually, as well as how many steps you want to use to tilt it. A short pulse of a button will cause the slates to tilt one step further. Via scenarios, both the position of the shutter / screen can be regulated as well as the position of the slats. If the shutter is equipped with electronic end-of-loop contacts and the automatic calibration does not work, the running time can also be entered as a fixed time.

**2.7. Tastu Glass Switch SWC0x/G (SM 3.12.0)**

The glass switches have serial numbers in the range 650000. After the entry of the serial number, the correct model must be chosen. The choice can be made from 1-button, 2-button and 4 button, and the 2- and 4-button versions can also have temperature sensor (SWC01/GX, SWC02/GX, SWC04/GX, SWC02T/GX, SWC04T/GX)



This intelligent switch has the same functionality as the classic SWC04 (T).

## 2.8. SEN01X-modules:

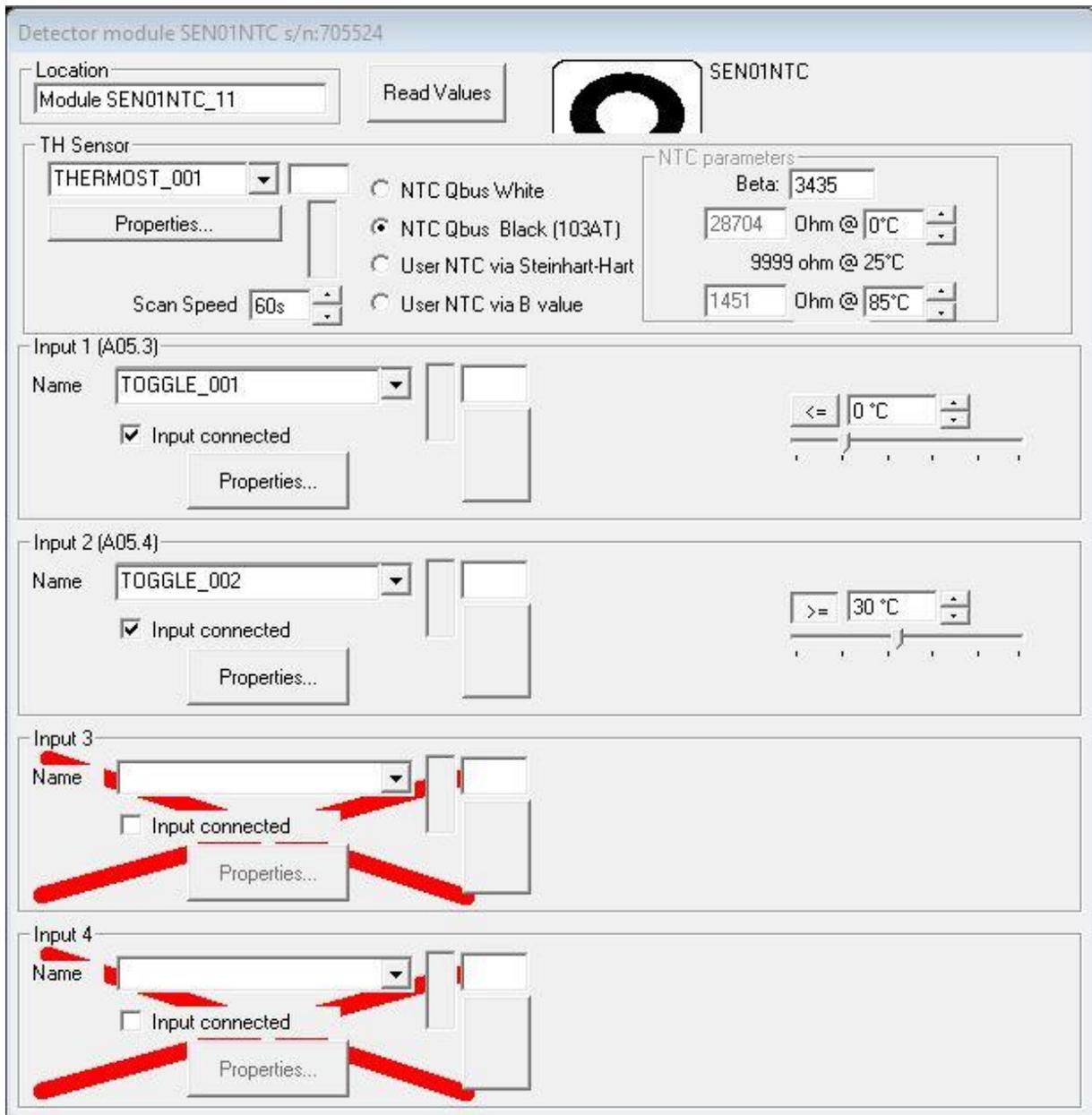
SEN01T: serial numbers 700000 to 704999

The screenshot shows the configuration window for a 'Detector module SEN01T s/n:700545'. The window is divided into several sections:

- Location:** A text box contains 'Module SEN01T\_10'. To its right is a 'Read Values' button and a small image of the sensor module. The label 'SEN01T' is positioned to the right of the image.
- TH Sensor:** A dropdown menu is set to 'THERMOST\_001'. Below it is a 'Properties...' button. A 'Scan Speed' field is set to '60s'.
- Input 1 (A05.3):** Name: 'TOGGLE\_001'. 'Input connected' is checked. A 'Properties...' button is present. A temperature threshold is set to '<= 0 °C' with a slider below it.
- Input 2 (A05.4):** Name: 'TOGGLE\_002'. 'Input connected' is checked. A 'Properties...' button is present. A temperature threshold is set to '>= 30 °C' with a slider below it.
- Input 3:** Name: [empty]. 'Input connected' is unchecked. A 'Properties...' button is present. The entire section is crossed out with a large red 'X'.
- Input 4:** Name: [empty]. 'Input connected' is unchecked. A 'Properties...' button is present. The entire section is crossed out with a large red 'X'.

This temperature sensor can switch to 4 separate bistable outputs. Each test may be larger or smaller than a selected temperature. Minimum -27 ° C, maximum 100 ° C with a resolution of 1°C.

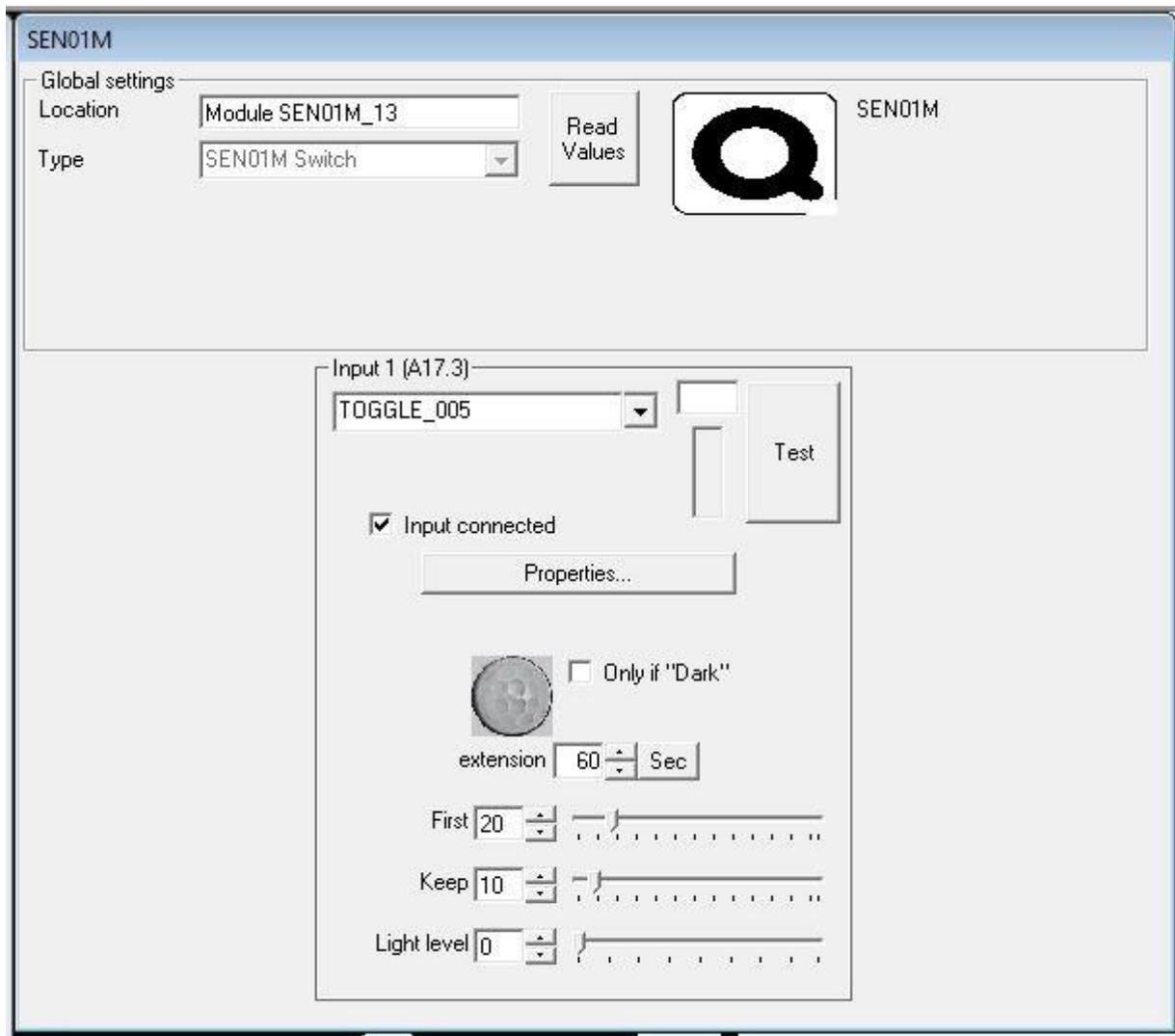
SEN01NTC: serial numbers 70500-708999



This module can switch up to 4 outputs in the same way.

This module offers standard a black NTC sensor on a 55cm wire. If another NTC sensor is used, the parameters of the sensor can be entered at the top through the specified "B value" or if available through the more accurate Steinhart-Hart method.

SEN01M: seriennummers 71xxxx



The SEN01 can switch a bistable output in the same way as the SWC04M ...