Features

- 1-channel signal conditioner
- 24 V DC supply (Power Rail)
- · Thermocouple, RTD, potentiometer or voltage input
- Current output 0/4 mA ... 20 mA
- · Sink or source mode
- · Configurable by PACTware
- · Line fault (LFD) and sensor burnout detection

Function

This signal conditioner provides the galvanic isolation beetween field circuits and control circuits.

The device converts RTD input signals or thermocouple input signals on the field side to 0/4 mA ... 20mA signals on the control side.

The removable terminal block KC-CJC-** is available for thermocouples when internal cold junction compensation is desired.

A fault is indicated by LEDs acc. to NAMUR NE44 and by user-configured fault indication outputs.

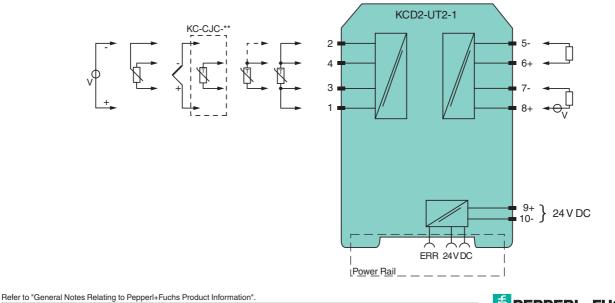
If used the device with Power Rail, a collective error messaging feature is available.

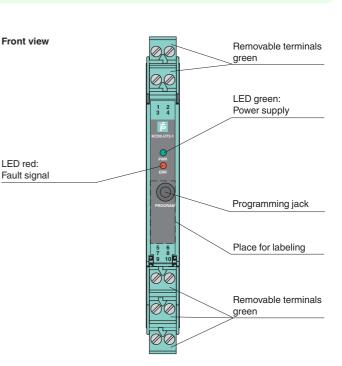
The device is easily configured by the use of the PACTware configuration software.

For additional information, refer to the manual and www.pepperl-fuchs.com.



Connection





(6

Assembly

LED red:

Pepperl+Fuchs Group www.pepperl-fuchs.com

USA: +1 330 486 0002 pa-info@us.pepperl-fuchs.com

Germany: +49 621 776 2222 pa-info@de.pepperl-fuchs.com

Singapore: +65 6779 9091 pa-info@sg.pepperl-fuchs.com

General specifications	
Signal type	Analog input
Supply	
Connection	terminals 9+, 10- or power feed module/Power Rail
Rated voltage U _r	19 30 V DC
Ripple Or	within the supply tolerance
Power dissipation/power consumptic	$\leq 0.98 \text{ W} / 0.98 \text{ W}$
Interface	
Programming interface	programming socket
Input	
Connection side	field side
Connection	terminals 1, 2, 3, 4
RTD	type Pt10, Pt50, Pt100, Pt500, Pt1000 (EN 60751: 1995) type Pt10GOST, Pt50GOST, Pt100GOST, Pt500GOST, Pt1000GOST (6651-94) type Cu10, Cu50, Cu100 (P50353-92) type Ni100 (DIN 43760)
Measuring current	approx. 200 μA with RTD
Types of measuring	2-, 3-, 4-wire connection
Lead resistance	\leq 50 Ω per line
Measurement loop monitoring	sensor breakage, sensor short-circuit
Thermocouples	type B, E, J, K, N, R, S, T (IEC 584-1: 1995)
memocoupies	type L (DIN 43710: 1985) type TXK, TXKH, TXA (P8.585-2001)
Cold junction compensation	external and internal
Measurement loop monitoring	sensor breakage
Potentiometer	0 20 k Ω (2-wire connection), 0.8 20 k Ω (3-wire connection)
Voltage	selectable within the range -100 100 mV
Input resistance	≥ 1 MΩ (-100 100 mV)
Output	
Connection side	control side
Connection	terminal 5: source (-), terminal 6: source (+), terminal 7: sink(-), terminal 8: sink (+)
Output	Analog current output
Current range	0 20 mA or 4 20 mA
Fault signal	downscale 0 or 2 mA, upscale 21.5 mA (acc. NAMUR NE43)
Source	load 0 550 Ω open-circuit voltage \leq 18 V
Sink	Voltage across terminals 5 30 V. If the current is supplied from a source > 16.5 V, series resistance of \ge (V - 16.5)/0.0215 Ω is needed, where V is the source voltage. The maximum value of the resistance is (V - 5)/0.0215 Ω .
Transfer characteristics	
Deviation	
After calibration	Pt100: ± (0.06 % of measurement value in K + 0.1 % of span + 0.1 K (4-wire connection)) thermocouple: ± (0.05 % of measurement value in °C + 0.1 % of span + 1.5 K (1.7 K for types R and S)) this includes + 1.0 K (1.7 K for types R and S))
	this includes \pm 1.3 K error of the cold junction compensation <u>mV</u> : \pm (50 µV + 0.1 % of span) potentiometer: \pm (0.05 % of full scale + 0.1 % of span. (excludes errors due to lead resistance))
Influence of ambient temperature	
Influence of ambient temperature	$\frac{mV: \pm (50 \mu\text{V} + 0.1 \% \text{ of span})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm (0.05 \% \text{ of full scale } + 0.1 \% \text{ of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))}}$ deviation of CJC included: $\frac{Pt100: \pm (0.0015 \% \text{ of measurement value in K} + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{*})}{\text{thermocouple: } \pm (0.02 K + 0.005 \% \text{ of measurement value in } ^{\circ}C + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{*})}$ $\frac{mV: \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of measurement value } + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{*})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm 0.006 \% \text{ of span}/K \Delta T_{amb}^{*})}$
	$\frac{mV: \pm (50 \ \mu\text{V} + 0.1 \ \% \text{ of span})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm (0.05 \ \% \text{ of full scale } + 0.1 \ \% \text{ of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))}}$ deviation of CJC included: $\frac{Pt100: \pm (0.0015 \ \% \text{ of measurement value in K} + 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span})/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*}})}{\text{thermocouple: } \pm (0.02 \ \text{K} + 0.005 \ \% \text{ of measurement value in } ^{\text{*}}C + 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span})/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*}})}$ $\frac{mV: \pm (0.01 \ \% \text{ of measurement value } + 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span})/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*}})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span}/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*}})}$ $\frac{potentiometer: \pm 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span}/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*}})}{p \ \Delta T_{amb}} = \text{ambient temperature change referenced to } 23 \ \^{\circ}\text{C} (296 \ \text{K})}$ $< 0.01 \ \% \text{ of span}$
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load	$\frac{mV: \pm (50 \ \mu\text{V} + 0.1 \ \% \text{ of span})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm (0.05 \ \% \text{ of full scale } + 0.1 \ \% \text{ of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))}}$ deviation of CJC included: $\frac{Pt100: \pm (0.0015 \ \% \text{ of measurement value in K} + 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span})/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*})}$ thermocouple: $\pm (0.02 \ \text{K} + 0.005 \ \% \text{ of measurement value in } ^C + 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span})/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*})}$ mV: $\pm (0.01 \ \% \text{ of measurement value } + 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span})/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*})}$ potentiometer: $\pm 0.006 \ \% \text{ of span}/K \ \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{*})}$ *) ΔT_{amb} = ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K)
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time	mV: ± (50 μV + 0.1 % of span) potentiometer: ± (0.05 % of full scale + 0.1 % of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))deviation of CJC included: Pt100: ± (0.0015 % of measurement value in K + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") thermocouple: ± (0.02 K + 0.005 % of measurement value in °C + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") mV: ± (0.01 % of measurement value + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") potentiometer: ± 0.006 % of span/K ΔT_{amb} ") * $^{1}\Delta T_{amb}$ = ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K) < 0.01 % of output value per 100 Ω worst case value (sensor breakage and/or sensor short circuit detection enabled) mV: 1 s, thermocouples with CJC: 1.1 s, thermocouples with fixed reference temperature: 1.1 s, 3- or 4-wire
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time Galvanic isolation	mV: ± (50 μV + 0.1 % of span) potentiometer: ± (0.05 % of full scale + 0.1 % of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))deviation of CJC included: Pt100: ± (0.0015 % of measurement value in K + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") thermocouple: ± (0.02 K + 0.005 % of measurement value in °C + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") mV: ± (0.01 % of measurement value + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") potentiometer: ± 0.006 % of span/K ΔT_{amb} ") * $^{1}\Delta T_{amb}$ = ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K) < 0.01 % of output value per 100 Ω worst case value (sensor breakage and/or sensor short circuit detection enabled) mV: 1 s, thermocouples with CJC: 1.1 s, thermocouples with fixed reference temperature: 1.1 s, 3- or 4-wire
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time Galvanic isolation Input/Other circuits	$\frac{mV: \pm (50 \mu V + 0.1 \% \text{ of span})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm (0.05 \% \text{ of full scale } + 0.1 \% \text{ of span}, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))}$ deviation of CJC included: $\frac{Pt100: \pm (0.0015 \% \text{ of measurement value in K} + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{"})$ thermocouple: $\pm (0.02 \text{ K} + 0.005 \% \text{ of measurement value in } ^C + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{"})$ $\frac{mV: \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of measurement value } + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{"})$ $\frac{mV: \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of measurement value } + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/K \Delta T_{amb}^{"})$ $\frac{mV: \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of span}/K \Delta T_{amb}^{"})}{\sqrt[3]{} \Delta T_{amb}} = \text{ ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K)}$ $< 0.01 \% \text{ of output value per 100 } \Omega$ worst case value (sensor breakage and/or sensor short circuit detection enabled) $mV: 1 \text{ s, thermocouples with CJC: 1.1 s, thermocouples with fixed reference temperature: 1.1 s, 3- or 4-wire RTD: 920 ms, 2-wire RTD: 800 ms, Potentiometer: 2.05 s$
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time Galvanic isolation Input/Other circuits Output/supply, programming input	mV: ± (50 μV + 0.1 % of span) potentiometer: ± (0.05 % of full scale + 0.1 % of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))deviation of CJC included: Pt100: ± (0.0015 % of measurement value in K + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") thermocouple: ± (0.02 K + 0.005 % of measurement value in °C + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") mV: ± (0.01 % of measurement value + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb} ") potentiometer: ± 0.006 % of span/K ΔT_{amb} ") * ΔT_{amb} = ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K) < 0.01 % of span
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time Galvanic isolation Input/Other circuits Output/supply, programming input Indicators/settings	$\frac{mV: \pm (50 \mu V + 0.1 \% \text{ of span})}{\text{potentiometer: } \pm (0.05 \% \text{ of full scale } + 0.1 \% \text{ of span}, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))}$ deviation of CJC included: $\frac{\text{Pt100: } \pm (0.0015 \% \text{ of measurement value in K + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{thermocouple: } \pm (0.02 \text{ K} + 0.005 \% \text{ of measurement value in } ^C + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{thermocouple: } \pm (0.02 \text{ K} + 0.005 \% \text{ of measurement value in } ^C + 0.006 \% \text{ of span})/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{mV: } \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of measurement value + 0.006 \% \text{ of span}}/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{mV: } \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of measurement value + 0.006 \% \text{ of span}}/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{mV: } \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of span} \text{ K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}})}{\text{votentiometer: } \pm 0.006 \% \text{ of span}/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{votentiometer: } \pm 0.006 \% \text{ of span}/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{votentiometer: } \pm 0.006 \% \text{ of span}/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{votentiometer: } \pm 0.006 \% \text{ of span}/\text{K} \Delta T_{amb}^{\text{o}}}{\text{mV: } \pm (0.01 \% \text{ of span}}}$ $\leq 0.001 \% \text{ of span}$ $\leq 0.001 \% \text{ of output value per 100 }\Omega$ worst case value (sensor breakage and/or sensor short circuit detection enabled) mV: 1 s, thermocouples with CJC: 1.1 s, thermocouples with fixed reference temperature: 1.1 s, 3- or 4-wire RTD: 920 ms, 2-wire RTD: 800 ms, Potentiometer: 2.05 s $= 1000000000000000000000000000000000000$
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time Galvanic isolation Input/Other circuits Output/supply, programming input Indicators/settings Display elements	mV: ± (50 μV + 0.1 % of span) potentiometer: ± (0.05 % of full scale + 0.1 % of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))deviation of CJC included: Pt100: ± (0.0015 % of measurement value in K + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} thermocouple: ± (0.02 K + 0.005 % of measurement value in °C + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} mV: ± (0.01 % of measurement value + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} potentiometer: ± 0.006 % of span/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} * ΔT_{amb} = ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K)< 0.01 % of span
Influence of supply voltage Influence of load Reaction time Galvanic isolation Input/Other circuits Output/supply, programming input Indicators/settings Display elements Configuration	
Influence of supply voltage	mV: ± (50 μV + 0.1 % of span) potentiometer: ± (0.05 % of full scale + 0.1 % of span, (excludes errors due to lead resistance))deviation of CJC included: Pt100: ± (0.0015 % of measurement value in K + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} thermocouple: ± (0.02 K + 0.005 % of measurement value in °C + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} mV: ± (0.01 % of measurement value + 0.006 % of span)/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} potentiometer: ± 0.006 % of span/K ΔT_{amb}^{-1} * ΔT_{amb} = ambient temperature change referenced to 23 °C (296 K)< 0.01 % of span

Release date 2017-10-20 10:14 Date of issue 2017-10-20 253994_eng.xml

Refer to "General Notes Relating to Pepperl+Fuchs Product Information". Pepperl+Fuchs Group www.pepperl-fuchs.com

USA: +1 330 486 0002 pa-info@us.pepperl-fuchs.com

Germany: +49 621 776 2222 pa-info@de.pepperl-fuchs.com

Singapore: +65 6779 9091 pa-info@sg.pepperl-fuchs.com



Directive 2014/30/EU	EN 61326-1:2013 (industrial locations)
Conformity	
Electromagnetic compatibility	NE 21:2011
Degree of protection	IEC 60529:2001
Ambient conditions	
Ambient temperature	-20 60 °C (-4 140 °F)
Mechanical specifications	
Degree of protection	IP20
Connection	screw terminals
Mass	approx. 100 g
Dimensions	12.5 x 114 x 124 mm (0.5 x 4.5 x 4.9 inch) , housing type A2
Mounting	on 35 mm DIN mounting rail acc. to EN 60715:2001
General information	
Supplementary information	Observe the certificates, declarations of conformity, instruction manuals, and manuals where applicable. For information see www.pepperl-fuchs.com.

Accessories

Power feed module KFD2-EB2

The power feed module is used to supply the devices with 24 V DC via the Power Rail. The fuse-protected power feed module can supply up to 150 individual devices depending on the power consumption of the devices. A galvanically isolated mechanical contact uses the Power Rail to transmit collective error messages.

Power Rail UPR-03

The Power Rail UPR-03 is a complete unit consisting of the electrical inset and an aluminium profile rail 35 mm x 15 mm. To make electrical contact, the devices are simply engaged.

Profile Rail K-DUCT with Power Rail

The profile rail K-DUCT is an aluminum profile rail with Power Rail insert and two integral cable ducts for system and field cables. Due to this assembly no additional cable guides are necessary.



Power Rail and Profile Rail must not be fed via the device terminals of the individual devices!

KC-CJC-**

This removable terminal block with integrated temperature measurement sensor is needed for internal cold junction compensation for thermocouples.

PACT*ware*[™]

Device-specific drivers (DTM)

Adapter K-ADP1

Programming adapter for parameterisation via the serial RS 232 interface of a PC/Notebook

For programming, please use the new version of adapter K-ADP1 (part no. 181953, connector length 14mm). When using the previous version K-ADP1 (connector length 18 mm) the plug is exposed by approx. 3 mm. The function is not affected.

Adapter K-ADP-USB

Programming adapter for parameterisation via the serial USB interface of a PC/Notebook

