

# R/I TRANSMITTER



- Input for Pt100, Ni100 or Ohm
- Sensor cable compensation
- Linearised analogue output
- 24 VDC or universally supplied
- Individual 0 and 100% adjustment
- DIN rail mounting on a standard 11-pole relay socket



## Application:

Electronic temperature measurement with a Pt100...Pt1000 or a Ni100...Ni1000 sensor. • Conversion of a linear resistance change to a standard analogue current / voltage signal from e.g. valves or linear movements with attached potentiometer. • As signal simulator via externally mounted 10-turn potentiometer. • Suitable in applications with potentiometers that are not fully utilised as the 0 and 100% adjustments on the front can be adjusted individually without interacting.

## Technical characteristics:

### General:

The unit is built around a microprocessor core with an efficient program operation. The supply voltage may be ordered to 24 VDC or with a universal supply of 24...230 VAC and 24...250 VDC with galvanic isolation between supply and input / output ground. The adjustment range for the 0 and 100% trimmers has a standard set-up for  $\pm 2.5\%$  of span, but the module may be ordered with an adjustment range of up to  $\pm 25\%$ . The sensor connexion is always a 3-wire connexion with cable compensation for up to 10  $\Omega$  in each wire. If a 2-wire connexion is requested, pin 7 and 6 must be short-circuited in the socket (no cable compensation).

### Input:

Pt100 temperature input according to the norm IEC 751 within the range  $-200...+850^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Ni100 temperature input according to the norm DIN 43760 within the range  $-50...+250^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Linear resistance input within the range  $0...10\text{ k}\Omega$ . The measurement range should be specified when placing the order, e.g.  $0...150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The min. span is  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the RTD input; for linear resistance the min. span is 30  $\Omega$ . The RTD input can be delivered as multiples of the main type (e.g. Pt100 x 10 = Pt1000). The input can be reversed so that 0% e.g. is  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 100% is  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Output:

Analogue standard current / voltage output of  $0/4...20\text{ mA}$  /  $0/2...10\text{ VDC}$ . The output signal is proportional and linear to the value of the temperature or resistance value that influences the input. Special current or voltage signals can be ordered. The max. load of the current output is 600  $\Omega$ . The minimum load of the voltage output is 500 k $\Omega$ . Also, a number of different sensor error detection methods are offered, for instance Upscale  $\geq 23\text{ mA}$ .

## Electrical specifications:

### Specifications range:

(@  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

### Common specifications:

Supply voltage DC ..... 24 VDC  $\pm 20\%$   
 Supply voltage universal ..... 24...230 VAC  $\pm 10\%$ ,  
 50...60 Hz  
 24...250 VDC  $\pm 20\%$

Internal consumption, 2202\_\_D .....  $\leq 0.9\text{ W}$

Internal consumption, 2202\_\_P

(universally supplied) .....  $\leq 1.4\text{ W}$

Isolation, test / operation ( 2202\_\_P ) 3.75 kVAC / 250 VAC

Signal / noise ratio..... Min. 60 dB

Signal dynamics, input ..... 17 bit

Signal dynamics, output..... 16 bit

Response time (0...90%, 100...10%) .  $< 165\text{ ms}$

Calibration temperature.....  $20...28^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Temperature coefficient:

span  $< 100^{\circ}\text{C}$  .....  $< \pm 0.01^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{amb}}$ .

span  $> 100^{\circ}\text{C}$  .....  $< \pm 0.01\%$  of span /  $^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{amb}}$ .

Linearity error .....  $< \pm 0.1\%$  of span

EMC immunity influence .....  $< \pm 0.5\%$

Humidity .....  $< 95\%$  RH (non-cond.)

Dimensions (HxWxD)..... 80.5 x 35.5 x 84.5 mm

Tightness..... IP50

Weight DC / universally supplied ..... 100 g / 150 g

### Input:

Type	Min. value	Max. value	Min. span	Norm
Pt100	$-200^{\circ}\text{C}$	$+850^{\circ}\text{C}$	$50^{\circ}\text{C}$	IEC 751
Ni100	$-50^{\circ}\text{C}$	$+250^{\circ}\text{C}$	$50^{\circ}\text{C}$	DIN 43760
Lin.R	0 $\Omega$	10 k $\Omega$	30 $\Omega$	-----

Max. offset..... 50% of max. value

Adjustment acc. to order.....  $\pm 2.5... \pm 25\%$  of span

Cable resistance per wire max. .... 10  $\Omega$

Sensor current .....  $> 0.2\text{ mA}$ ,  $< 0.4\text{ mA}$

Basic accuracy.....  $< \pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Output:

Signal range .....  $0...20\text{ mA}$  /  $0...10\text{ VDC}$

Min. signal range ..... 5 mA / 250 mV

Max. offset..... 50% of max. value

Load (max.)..... 20 mA / 600  $\Omega$  / 12 VDC

Load stability .....  $< \pm 0.01\%$  of span / 100  $\Omega$

Sensor error detection..... Upscale / Downscale

Current limit.....  $\leq 28\text{ mA}$

### Observed authority requirements: Standard:

EMC 89/336/EEC, Emission ..... EN 50 081-1, EN 50 081-2

Immunity ..... EN 50 082-2, EN 50 082-1

Emission and immunity..... EN 61 326

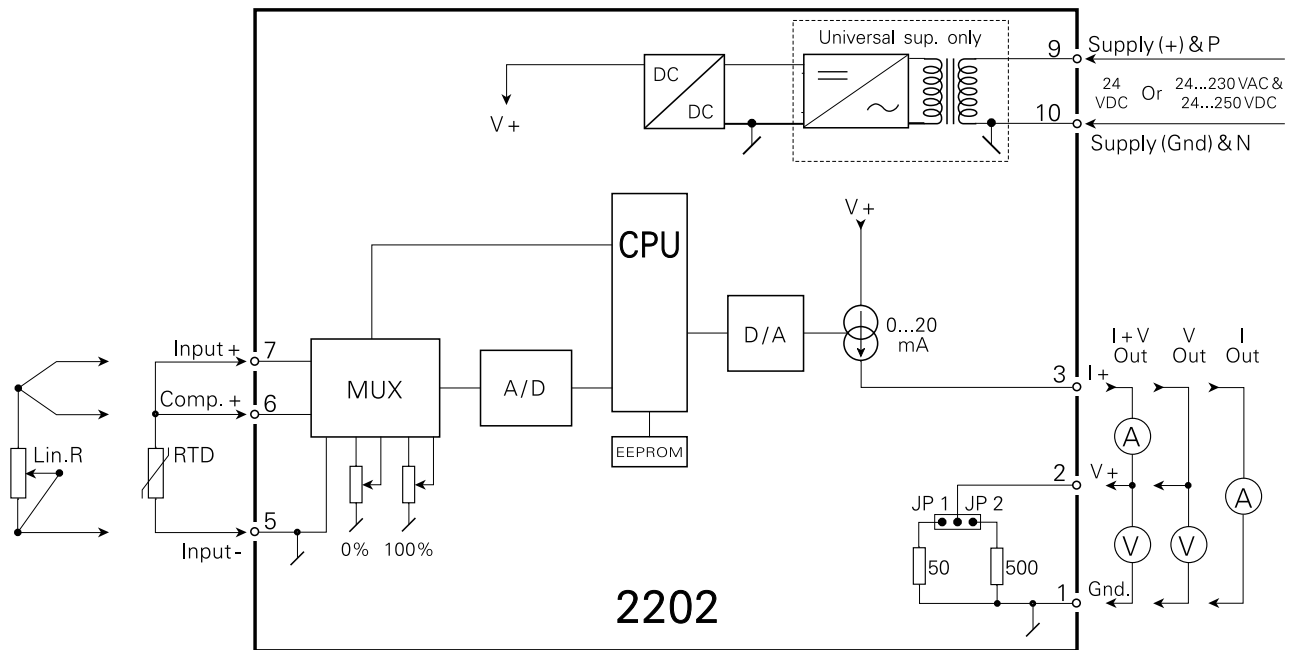
LVD 73/23/EEC ( 2202\_\_P )..... EN 61 010-1

Of span = Of the presently selected range

Order: 2202

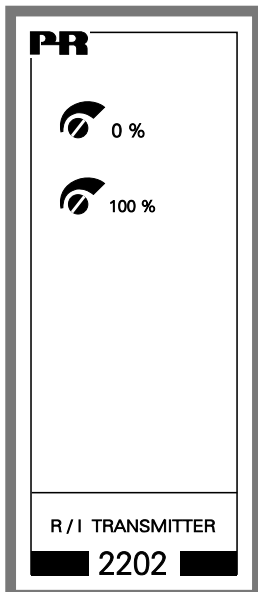
Type	Input	Output	Supply	Range
2202	Pt100 : L	Spec. : 0	24 VDC : D	Acc. to order
	Ni100 : N	0...20 mA : 1	24...230 VAC &	
	Lin. R : R	4...20 mA : 2	24...250 VDC : P	
	Spec. : X	0...5 mA : 3		
		0...1 V : 4		
		0.2...1 V : 5		
		0...10 V : 6		
		2...10 V : 7		

Block diagram:



For 2-wire connexion pin 6 and 7 must be short-circuited in the socket.

Front layout:



Voltage output:	
JP1 ON	0/0.2...1 VDC
JP2 ON	0/2...10 VDC
Short-circuit pins 3 and 2, V+ = 2, V- = 1	