Digitric 500
Controllers for industry

Installation

Manual
42/61-50011 EN


## Preliminary remarks:

The documentation for the Digitric 500 includes the following parts:
Installation manual Digitric 500
Commissioning manual: Configuration and parameter setting Protronic 100 / 500 / 550 • Digitric 500 ..... 42/62-50012
Operating manual Digitric 500 ..... 42/61-50013
Also available on request:
Description of interfaces (MODBUS) ..... 42/62-50040

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Accessories

## Description and use

## Description

The industrial controller Digitric 500 is a compact controller used for the instrumentation of single control loops to the automation of small- and medium-scale processes. It is universally applicable and designed to accomplish both simple and complex control tasks.

## Basic version

One universal input for the controlled variable. Without having to change the module hardware, thermocouples, resistance thermometer Pt100, teletransmitter and standard signals $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ can be connected. Linearization is performed in the controller if non-linearizing temperature transmitters are used. The linearization tables for all standard sensors are stored in the unit.

1 Input for mA and teletransmitter, which can be used as a feed forward or set point value input. With step controllers, this input can be used for the position feedback signal.

1 mA output for the positioning signal or other values such as for set point or actual value.

2 binary inputs/outputs, which can be configured by the user as inputs or outputs, so that they can be used optionally as controller outputs or alarm outputs, as well as inputs for transfers in the controller, such as from manual to automatic.

2 Relays for the actuating signal, alarm outputs or fault reporting.
4 Module slots for expanding the function.

## Front panel

The front panel provides information on the status of the process and makes possible selective intervention into the process action. Numerical displays and clear text information permit precise readout and setting of set point and correction values.

## Programmer

Every Digitric 500 includes a configurable programmer to preset a time-dependent set point. The Digitric can save up to 10 programs with 15 sections each program.

## Controller outputs

Z1 2-point PID controller action with or without preliminary contact for strong-weak-off control.

Z2 Controller for heat-off-cool optionally with two switching or one continuous and one switching output.

S Step controller.
K Continuous controller, also optionally split-range output with two continuous positioning signals.

## Parameter setting

The parameter-setting level is reached via a menu key after entering a password. At this level it is possible to set parameters such as controller gain $G$ or time constants for the existing equipment functions.

## Configuration

Configuration can be performed in two ways:

## List configuration

The password-protected configuration level is reached via a menu key, and standard functions are selected at this level from a list available in the equipment. Alternatively to using the operator keyboard, it is also possible to make the selection via the IBIS_R PC program. In this case the setting is particularly simplified if several units are to be set at one time (see Data Sheet 62-6.70 EN).

## Free-style configuration

Duly prepared Digitric 500 units permit customer-specific configuration, i.e. functions which go beyond the standard functions of the controller.

By adding binary inputs/outputs using the function plan editor (PC program IBIS_R+, see Data Sheet 62-6.70 EN) it is for example possible to set up an additional logic control in the controller, which intervenes in both the controller and the process.

## Installation

## 1. Identification of the model

The rating plate is used to identify the model. It is located on the side of the case.

## 2. Installation site

The Digitric 500 is suitable for front mounting in control rooms, control cabinets and machines.

It must be ensured when selecting the installation site that the limits of climatic and mechanical capability defined in the section "Technical Data" are not exceeded.

## $\triangle$ Caution

To maintain protection against shocks, the device may only be operated when fully installed.

## 3. Mounting

(see fig. 1 and 2)

## Panel cutout



Fig. 1 Panel cutout (Dimensions in mm) Z-19166

- Panel cutout to DIN 43700 :
$92^{+0.8} \mathrm{~mm} \times 92^{+0.8} \mathrm{~mm}$
- With close-packed horizontal mounting: bar width min. 10 mm .
- Leave sufficient space above and underneath the units for ventilation:
min 40 mm .


## Note

The space between the units must not be encroached upon by wiring.

## Installation



Fig. 2 Dimensional drawing (Dimensions in mm)
Z-19168 $1 \quad$ Clamping claw screw
2 Clamping claws

1. Remove the blanking caps on the front.
2. Turn the clamping claw screw 1 anti-clockwise until the clamping claws 2 can snap into place behind panel.
3. Push module into the front panel cutout.
4. Turn the clamping claw screw 1 clockwise until the clamping claws 2 snap into place behind the panel and module is firmly fixed.
5. Replug the blanking caps.

## 4. Connection

## Note

After the Digitric 500 has been switched on, some internal checks take place. These checks need about 15 s and are displayed.

## Signal connections, basic model

(see fig. 3 and 4)
Connections with plug-in screw terminals for solid or stranded wire. Conductor cross-section up to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, Relay up to $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.


Fig. 3 Signal connections, basic model
Z-19164

| $21 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {int }}$ | 8 | Analog input 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Input of power supply for binary outputs | 9 | Analog input 1 |
| Binary port 1 (a binary port can be | 10 | Analog input 2 |
| used as binary input or binary output) | 11 Analog input 2 |  |
| Binary port 2 | 12 Analog input 2 |  |
| Zero potential | 13 Analog output 1 |  |
| Analoginput 1 | 14 Analog output 1 |  |
| Analoginput 1 |  |  |

AO01 Analog output 1 (0/4... 20 mA )
Al01 Universal input
AI02 additional current input
B Jumper in case transmitter is supplied by terminal 1
B01,02 Binary inputs or outputs
B03,04 Relay outputs (NO contact) max. 250V AC, max. 1A, $\cos \phi=0.9$

21- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {int. }}$ Supply for 2-wire transmitter and/or binary inputs and outputs
$24-\mathrm{V}_{\text {ext. }}$ External power supply

Signal connections, modules and PC
(see fig. 4)

## Overview



Z-19174

## Table of modules

The Digitric 500 can be equipped with the following modules. Four module slots are available for these.
The assignment of the modules to the card slots is arbitrary (exception: interface and relays).

Fig. 4 Digitric 500, rear view with terminal strips 1.. 4 Module slots

5 Shield terminal board
6 Signal connections, basic model
7 PC port (configuration interface)
8 Relayoutputs
9 Power supply

Connection with plug-in screw terminals for solid or stranded wire. Conductor cross-section up to $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for relays.

| Module type | Technique | Wattage | Module code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | see fig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |
| Inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AE4_mV | quadruple thermocouple | E | 0,38 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| AE2_mA/mV_TR | double thermocouple or mA with electrical isolation | B | 0,52 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| AE4_PT_2L | quadruple Pt100 2 wire circuit | F | 0,26 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |
| AE2_PT_3/4L | double Pt100 3/4 wire circuit | G | 0,23 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| AE4_f/ ${ }^{1}$ | quadruple frequency input | H | 0,30 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |
| AE4_mA_MUS ${ }^{2}$ | quadruple mA with transmitter supply | C | 2,24 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| AE4_mA | quadruple mA with electrical isolation | A | 0,22 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Binary inputs/outputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BEA6_BIN | six-channel binary input/output | M | 0,25 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |
| Outputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AA3_mA ${ }^{2}$ | triple 20 mA | N | 1,96 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| AA3_mV | triple 10 V | P | 0,28 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |
| BA4_REL | quadruple relay | T | 0,79 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |
| Interfaces |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RS 485 ${ }^{3}$ | RS 485, independant from protocol, with bus capability, data rate 187500 Baud | U | 0,52 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| RS 232 | RS 232, independant from protocol, without bus capability | Y | 0,53 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| PROFIBUS ${ }^{1}$ | PROFIBUS DP (Slave) | Z | 1,75 W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -- |

Tab. 1 Module overview
1 only for devices delivered ex plant as from 01.98 or as from firmware version 01.190
2 for each device two modules maximum for any of the slots
3 for each device one module maximum

AE4_MA: Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{mA}$ (see fig. 5)

4 inputs 0/4... 20 mA with electronic potential separation.


Fig. 5 Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{mA}$
Z-19152

AE4_MA-MUS: Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{mA}$ with transmitter supply
(see fig. 6)
4 inputs $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, switchable to $0 / 2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ with respect to reference.


Fig. 6 Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{mA}$ with transmitter supply
Z-19154

AE2_MA/MV-TR: Analog input module $2 \times \mathrm{mA}$ or Thermocouple or mV
(see fig. 7)
2 inputs $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ switchable to thermocouple and $\mathrm{mV}(-10 \ldots$ 80 mV ) with electrical isolation (see Chapter "Upgrading modules").


Fig. 7 Analog input module $2 \times \mathrm{mA}$ or thermocouple or mV Z-19148

AE4_MV: Analog input module $4 \times$ thermocouple (see fig. 8)

4 inputs $-10 \ldots 80 \mathrm{mV}$ with electronic potential separation.


Fig. 8 Analog input module $4 \times$ thermocouple Z-19156

## AE4_PT_2L: Analog input module $4 \times$ Pt 100 in 2-wire connection

(see fig. 9)
4 inputs for Pt 100 in 2-wire connection, linearization permanently programmed.


Fig. 9 Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{Pt} 100$ in 2-wire connection Z-19155

AE2_PT_3/4L: Analog input module $2 \times$ Pt 100 in 3/4-wire connection
(see fig. 10)
2 inputs for Pt 100 in 3- or 4-wire connection or teletransmitter.


Fig. 10 Analog input module $2 \times$ Pt100 in $3 / 4$-wire connection or Z-19149 teletransmitter

AE4_f/t: Frequency input module $4 \times F$
4 frequency inputs


Fig. 11 Frequency input module $4 \times \mathrm{F}$ Z-19194

| Input | Frequency measurement | Time measurement | Pulse counter | Incement | Incement with zero |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | Alx $1^{1}$ | Alx 1 | Alx 1 | Alx1 | Alx 1 |
| I | Alx2 | Alx2 | Alx2 |  |  |
| I | Alx3 | Alx3 | Alx3 | Alx3 | Zero |
| 1 | Alx 4 | Alx4 | Alx 4 |  | blocked |

Tab. 21 with $0 . . .20 \mathrm{kHz}$ only input 1
All four inputs of one module can only be operated under the same measuring task.

With incremental measurement, the direction of rotation/movement is recognized. For this, two inputs are linked to form one input.
With incremental measurement with zero recognition, the direction of rotation/movement is recognized and the measurement input is set to zero via a third input, if this input is set. Thus, an absolute displacement/angular position measurement is possible. For this, three inputs are linked to form one input. In this case, the fourth input can not be used.

AA3_MA: Analog output module $3 \times \mathrm{mA}$ (see fig. 12)

3 current outputs $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ at $750 \Omega$, short-circuit and opencircuit proof.


Fig. 12 Analog output module $3 \times \mathrm{mA}$ Z-19150

AA3_V: Analog output module $3 \times V$ (see fig. 13)

3 voltage outputs 0/2... 10 V .


Fig. 13 Analog output module $3 \times \mathrm{V}$
Z-19151

BEA6_BIN: Digital input/output module $6 \times$ binary (with electrical isolation) (see fig. 14)

6 binary inputs/outputs. Operation as input or output configurable.


Fig. 14 Digital input/output module $6 \times$ binary Z-19158

## BA4_REL: Digital output module $4 \times$ relays

 (see fig. 15)Can only be used on card slot 1.4 relays with normally-open (NO) contact.


Fig. 15 Digital output module $4 \times$ relays Z-19157

## $\triangle$ Caution

Maximum switching voltage 250 V AC , maximum switching current $1 \mathrm{~A}, \cos \phi=1$.

If safety-low voltages ( $\leq 50 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and mains voltages ( $\geq 100 \mathrm{~V}$ ) are to be fed into the same module, a relay must remain opencircuited between the two different cuircuits in order to meet the air and creepage distance requirement stated in EN 61 010-1.

RS-232: Interface module RS-232 (see fig. 16, 17 and 18)
Can only be used on card slot 4.


Fig. 16 Interface module RS-232 Z-19180

RS-485: Interface module RS-485 (with electrical isolation) (see fig. 17, 18 and 19)

Can only be used on card slot 4 .


Fig. 17 Interface module RS-485
Z-19181 * The jumpers are only necessary if the interface line is not
to be broken when the plug is withdrawn.

## Notes

For a bus cable leading to all other electrically isolated bus subscribers, use a shielded line, at least 3-core, with a twirled pair of conductors for signal transmission and an additional insulated line for equipotential bonding between the "module zero" connections.
The shield of the data cable is required in order to maintain the
radio interference limit and increases the interference immunity
The shield of the data cable is required in order to maintain the
radio interference limit and increases the interference immunity of the port. The shield is connected to the shield terminal board. (see next page)
The additionally insulated line of the data cable can only effect an equipotential bonding of the port when all other bus
subscribers (except e.g. PC) are also electrically separated. an equipotential bonding of the port when all other bus
subscribers (except e.g. PC) are also electrically separated.
As a rule, an additional line for equipotential bonding running parallel to the data cable and with an adequate cross-section is required for bus subscribers without electrical isolation.

## PROFIBUS

see Operating Instructions 42/62-50050

Install and connect shield terminal board (see fig. 18 and 19)


Fig. 18 Rear view
Z-19169 $\downarrow \quad$ Direction of insertion 1 Backplane
2 Twist screw
3 Shield terminal board
4 Groove


## Connection

1. Insulate data cable 1 to approx. 10 mm .
2. Place the blank shield 2 on the contact surface 3 and fix with the supplied cable straps.
3. If the shield has a supplementary wire, connect this to terminal 24.

Fig. 19 Shield terminal board $S$
Z-19172 1 Data cable
blank shield
3 Contact surface
4 Terminal 2


Fig. 20 Connection of the 115/230 V AC power supply
Z-19161 P Live conductor
N Neutral conductor
PE Grounding conductor


Fig. 21 Connection of the 24 V UC power supply
Z-19163 DC Live condutor to L/L+
Neutral conductor to N/L-
AC Live conductor and neutral conductor are arbitrary
PE Grounding conductor

## $\triangle$ Caution

When selecting the lead material as well as when installing and connecting the power leads, the specifications for installation of power current systems with rated voltages up to 1000 V (DIN VDE 0100 or equivalent local rules) are to be observed.
Before any other connection is made the protective grounding conductor shall be connected to a suitable protective ground terminal as protection against electric shock.

## Note

It is also necessary to connect the grounding conductor (PE) when using a 24 V power supply.

## Connect power supply

## © Caution

Switch off all voltages hazardous to touch (mains voltage at the power supply and at plug-in relay modules) before opening the equipment.

The input voltage for the unit is on the rating plate printed on the side of the case.

## $\triangle$ Caution

The 24 V UC version may only be connected to a power supply with safety extra-low voltage.

According to EN 61010-1, Section 6.12.2, it must be possible to switch off the unit using an externally assigned isolating device which must be installed.

The live mains connection " $L$ " or " $L / L+$ " is protected internally. The device does not require any external protection through fusing.

Connection with plug-in screw terminals for solid or stranded wire. Conductor cross-section up to $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.

## $\triangle$ Caution

Before switching on the apparatus make sure it is set to the voltage of the power supply.

The input voltage for the unit is on the rating plate printed on the side of the case.

After the Digitric 500 has been switched on, some internal checks take place. These checks take about 15 s and are displayed.

## Modification

## $\triangle$ Security advice according to DIN VDE

When the apparatus is connected to its supply, terminals may be live, and the opening of covers or removal of parts except those to which access can be gained by hand is likely to expose live parts.

The apparatus shall be disconnected from all voltage sources before it is opened for any operations. Operations on the opened apparatus under voltage must only be performed by an expert who is aware of the hazard involved.

Capacitors inside the apparatus may still be charged even if the apparatus has been disconnected from all voltage sources.

Only fuses of the specified type and rated current may be used as replacements. Makeshift fuses may not be used. The fuse-holder may not be short-circuited.

Whenever it is likely that protection has been impaired, the apparatus shall be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation.

It must be assumed that the protection has been impaired when

- the apparatus has visible signs of damage;
- the apparatus no longer functions;
- the apparatus has been stored in unfavorable conditions for a long time;
- the apparatus has been subjected to adverse transport conditions.


## Installing modules

## Caution

All voltages hazardous to touch (mains voltage for the power supply and at relay plug-in modules) must be disconnected before installing modules.

## Installing modules

(see fig. 22 and 23)


The sub-assembly must be slid into the case and interlocked with the twist screw 6 during operation.

## Note

In case no module is installed and one or more modules are to be installed, the bus p.c.b. must be ordered with the modules (see chapter on „Accessories", page 22). The bus p.c.b. must be mounted, before installing the first module (see next page).

1. Release sub-assembly 5 : rotate twist screw a quarter turn anti-clockwise to position $\mathbb{I D}$.
2. Slowly withdraw sub-assembly 5 backwards.
3. Insert module from above into the guide groove and carefully fit onto the bus p.c.b. to the limit.

## Notice

In case the interface module RS-485 or RS-232 is to be installed, the delivered shield terminal board must also be incorporated (see page 12).
4. Slowly slide back sub-assembly 5 into the case.
5. Lock sub-assembly 5: rotate twist screw 6 clockwise a quarter turn to position $\Leftrightarrow$.
6. Module connection: refer to the section on modules on pages 9 to 12.

Fig. 22 Rear view
Z-19175 1.. 4 Module slots (1...8: terminals)
5 Backplane
6 Twist screw
7 Shield terminal board


Fig. 23 Backplane with installed modules and shield motherboard
Z-19173

## Installing or removing bus p.c.b.

(see fig. 24 and 25)


Fig. 24 Installing the bus p.c.b.
Z-19167 1 Bus p.c.b.
2 Backplane
3 Mating plug
4 Root (for the screw driver)
5 Latch

1. Insert bus p.c.b. 1 into backplane 2 from above 2 and allign to the mating plug 3.
2. Place screwdriver with broad blade on point 4 between backplane 2 and bus p.c.b. 1.
3. Press the bus p.c.b. 1 into the mating plug 3 by turning the screwdriver around its longitudinal axis until the latch snaps fit.


Fig. 25 Removing the bus p.c.b.
Z-19170 1 Recess
2 Latch

1. Place the screwdriver with braod blade into the recess 1.
2. Press the latch 2 down.
3. Pull out the bus p.c.b. from the mating plug by turning the screwdriver around its longitudinal axis.
4. Remove the bus p.c.b. by pulling it out of the backplane from above.

## Upgrading modules

## Analog input module $2 \times \mathrm{mA}$ or thermocouple and mV

2 inputs $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or thermocouple and $\mathrm{mV}(-10 \ldots 60 \mathrm{mV})$ with electrical isolation.


Fig. 26 Analog input module $2 \times \mathrm{mA}$ or thermocouple and mV Z-19185 Input 1:

Input 2:
mA XB1A bridged
mA XB2A bridged
mV XB1B bridged mV XB2B bridged

Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{mA}$ with transmitter power supply


Fig. 27 Analog input module $4 \times \mathrm{mA}$ with transmitter power supply Z-19153

The input card AE4_MA-MUS can be matched to various measuring tasks by using plug-in jumpers.

| Bridge | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| a | The measuring signals come in as external <br> current or voltage signals. |
| b | The transmitters are supplied from the input <br> module. |
| FSK | In the mA-input of the module is a resistor active, <br> which prevents FSK signals from being short- <br> circuited. |
| FSK | The protective resistor is short-circuited |
| mA | Input $0 / 4 \ldots .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| V | Input $0 / 2 \ldots .10 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Tab. 2 Measuring tasks

## Upgrading the firmware <br> (see fig. 28)



Fig. 29 Motherboard with slots

| Z-19179 | 4 | Free configuration CONFI-IC | IC even | Firmware IC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 5 | Password jumper | IC odd | Firmware IC |

To update the firmware, exchange the two old ICs IC even and IC odd with their corresponding new types.

## Enabling free configuration

(see fig. 28)
To enable free configuration the IC 4 must be used.

## Deleting lost password

(see fig. 28)

1. Switch off the power supply.
2. Remove apparatus and open it.

If the plug-in jumper 5 is linked to the terminal posts 1 and 2 , the set password will be valid. If the plug-in jumper is shifted to the terminal posts 2 and 3 , the set password will cease to be valid.
3. Readjust the jumper 5.
4. Close apparatus and install.
5. Switch on power supply.

The levels protected with the password should be freely accessible.
6. Read the password and change if need be (see Operating Manual 42/62-50012 EN).
7. Readjust the plug-in jumpers as instructed in steps 1. - 5 .

## Technical data

## Technical data basic model

Input

## Common data

Electrical isolation
none
none

Resolution
12 bit
Measurement tolerance (related to nominal range) $\leq 0.2 \%$

Effect of temperature
$\leq 0.2 \% / 10{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Hardware input filter limiting frequency 7 Hz

## Analog inputs

Universal input AI01

## used for standard analog signal

$0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ at $50 \Omega \pm 1 \%$, electronic potential separation
permissible common-mode voltage (in relation to device zero) $\leq \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$

Overcurrent/wrong polarity protection up to $\pm 40 \mathrm{~mA}$

Linearization, square root extraction configurable by software

Line break monitoring at $4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$, response configurable
used for thermocouples

Types
J -200... $1200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
E -200... $1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{K}-200 \ldots 1400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
L -200... $1000^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
U $-200 \ldots 600^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
R $\quad 0 . . .1700^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
S $\quad 0 . . .1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
T -200... $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
B $\quad 0 . .1800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
D $\quad 0 . . .2300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Reference junction compensation internal or external: $0,20,50$ or $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Sensor break monitoring
with configurable direction of control action
Permissible common-mode voltage

$$
\leq \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}
$$

Permissible anti-mode voltage $\leq \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$
used for Pt 100 DIN resistance thermometers
Measuring ranges
-200.0...+200.0 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$-200.0 \ldots+800.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Measuring current
$\leq 1 \mathrm{~mA}$
Measurement circuit
2-wire connection to $40 \Omega$ line resistance

Lead balancing
by software
3-wire connection
for symmetrical cables to $3 \times 10 \Omega$

4-wire connection
sensor short circuit and break monitoring configurable
direction of control action configurable
used for resistance teletransmitters

Measuring range
$150 \Omega(75 . .200 \Omega)$
$1,5 \mathrm{k} \Omega(0,75 \ldots 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$
Measuring current

$$
\leq 1 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

otherwise as resistance thermometer

## Analog input 2 (AIO2)

Inputs for mA signals such as AE01, but not floating with referred to device zero.

Teletransmitter as AI01

## Binary inputs/outputs

Direction of functioning configurable

| Input <br> DIN 19240 | Nomianal <br> signal | Voltage range | Current range |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nominal level | 24 V DC | $20,4 \ldots 28,8 \mathrm{~V}$ | approx. 1 mA |
| 1-signal | 24 V DC | $13,0 \ldots 30,2 \mathrm{~V}$ | approx. 1 mA |
| 0 -signal | 0 V DC | $-3,0 . . .5,0 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<0,1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

Tab. 2 Technical data when configurated as input

| Output <br> DIN 19240 | Nominal signal | Voltage range | Current range |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nominal level | 24 V DC ext. | $20,4 \ldots 28,8 \mathrm{~V}$ | 100 mA |
| 1-signal | 24 V DC | $13,0 \ldots 30,2 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0 \ldots \mathrm{max}$. |
| 0-signal | 0 V DC | $-3,0 \ldots 5,0 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0 \ldots 0,2 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

Tab. 3 Technical data when configurated as output
Switching frequency

$$
\leq 8 \mathrm{~Hz}
$$

## Outputs

## Analog outputs

## As controller or measurement data output

$0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ at max. $750 \Omega$ protected against short circuit and open circuit

## Control range <br> $0 . . . \geq 21 \mathrm{~mA}$

Load dependence
$0.1 \% / 100 \Omega$
Resolution
12 bit

## Binary outputs

B 03 and B04 relay outputs (NO contact)
$\max .250 \mathrm{~V}$ AC, max. $1 \mathrm{~A}, \cos \phi=0.9$
Intrinsically safe isolation required between the relay circuits for voltages less than 100 V AC. No intrinsically safe isolation between the relay circuits is required for the exclusive switching of main circuits.
otherwise as binary inputs

## Transmitter supply voltage

Output voltage
$24 \pm 4 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, 100 mA short-circuit proof
Load monitoring
Output switches off automatically in case of overload

## Programmer

saving 10 programs
every program:
15 sections
set point in physical units
section time 0...99:59:59 hours, 4 control signal tracks

## Serial interfaces

TTL interface for coupling to the PC via TTL/RS232 transformer with fixed telegram format matching for parameter definition and configuration program IBIS_R (see Data Sheet 10/62-6.70 EN).

Catalog No. for cable and transformer: 62695-4-0346270
Bus-capable RS-485 interface can be retrofitted (see "Technical data modules").

## CPU Data

Measured and correction value resolution 12 bit

Cycle time
50 ms
Data protection
Flash-EEPROM

## Power supply

115 to 230 V AC (90 to 260 V ), $47 \ldots 63 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power consumption
Digitric 500 without modules 9 VA ( 6 W )
with maximum comp. compl. +7 VA (5 W)
Power failure monitoring $\quad \geq 150 \mathrm{~ms}$ at 180 V AC
24 V UC
24 V DC +30 \%...-25 \% residual ripple $\leq \pm 3 \mathrm{Vss}$
$+10 \ldots-15 \%, 47 \ldots 63 \mathrm{~Hz}$
10 VA (7 W)
+7,5 VA (5,5 W)
$\geq 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ at $0.85 \times \mathrm{U}_{\text {nom }}$.

Power factor $\cos \phi=0.7$
Internal protection
115 à 230 V AC T2,5A 250V
24V UC T2,5A 250V

## Caution

The built-in fuses may not be changed by user. A failure of the fuses indicates a fatal error of the device.

External protection
The device does not require any external protection through fusing.

## Ambient conditions

Climatic class
KWF to DIN 40040

Ambient temperature

$$
0 . .50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

Storage temperature
$-20 . .70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Humidity
relative humidity $\leq 75 \%$ on annual average, short-term up to $95 \%$, infrequent and slight condensation permissible.

## Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Satisfies protection requirement EMC Guideline 89/336/EEC, 5/89

Interference immunity EN 50082-2 March 95 (including IEC 801)
Interference immunity EN 50 081-1 1/92
(Reference to: EN 55011 and 55022 DIN VDE 0875 T. 11 7/92, General approval)

Industrial standard to NAMUR NE Part 1, May 1993

## Connection, case, mounting and safety

Degree of protection to DIN 40050
Front IP 65
Case IP 30
Terminals IP 20

## Electrical safety

Class of protection 1 to EN 61010 Part 1 (VDE 0411 Part 1 March 1994)

Clearances and creepage distances according to EN for:
Degree of contamination 2
Overvoltage category 3 (115 to 230 V AC)
Overvoltage category 2 (24 V UC)
All inputs and outputs including the interface are functional extralow voltage circuits to DIN VDE 0100, Part 410. The safe isolation of these circuits meets the requirements of DIN VDE 0106, Part 101.

## Mechanical capability

Testing
to DIN IEC 68 Part 2-27 and 68-2-6
Shock $30 \mathrm{~g} / 18 \mathrm{~ms}$, Vibration $2 \mathrm{~g} / 0.15 \mathrm{~mm} / 5 \ldots 150 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Case dimensions
Front $96 \mathrm{~mm} \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$
Installed depth 200 mm

## Panel cutout

$92 \mathrm{~mm} \times 92 \mathrm{~mm}$ to DIN 43700

Mounting
in panel or H\&B rack
Fixing with clamping screws top and bottom see section "3. Mounting"

Mounting orientation as required

Weight
1 kg without modules
Modules, each approximately 40 g
Relay module approximately 80 g

## Electrical connections

Plug-in screw terminals
for solid or stranded wire, coded
up to $1,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for signal lines
up to $2,5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for power supply
No shielded cables required, other than for interface cables.

## Scope of delivery

Controller including fasteners and Operating Manual

## Technical data modules

## Analog inputs

## Standard analog signal

## Module AE4_MA

## 4 Inputs

0/4... 20 mA with electronic potential separation
Input resistance
approx. $50 \Omega$
Signal resolution 10,000 LSB for $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$

Permissible common-mode parasitic voltage
$\pm 4 \mathrm{~V}$ in relation to device zero
Surge immunity
Input current <50 mA
Voltage between input and device zero $\pm 50 \mathrm{~V}$

## Modul AE4_MA-MUS

4 Inputs
0/4... 20 mA , can be switched over individually to 0/2... 10 V with respect to reference

## Input resistance

with mA input: approximately $50 \Omega$
with 10 V input: $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
Transmitter supply
$20 \mathrm{~V}, 82 \mathrm{~mA}$
otherwise as module AE4_MA

## AE4_MV (for thermocouple measurement)

4 Inputs
$-10 . .80 \mathrm{mV}$ with electronic potential separation

Signal resolution
20,000 for $-10 \ldots 80 \mathrm{mV}$
Input resistance
approx. $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$
Permissible common-mode parasitic voltage $\pm 4 \mathrm{~V}$ with referred to device zero

## Surge immunity

Voltage at one input: 10 V
Voltage between input and device zero: 50 V

## Break monitoring

Direction of control action configurable
Reference junction compensation configurable, internally or externally, $0,20,50$ or $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Linearization
configurable

## Module AE2 MA/MV-TR

2 Inputs
$0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $-10 \ldots 80 \mathrm{mV}$ with electrical isolation (changeable with jumpers)

Input resistance
at $20 \mathrm{~mA}: 50 \Omega$
at $-10 \ldots 80 \mathrm{mV}$ : approximately $5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$

Surge immunity of the input and output cables to one another and against grounding conductor

Test voltage: 500 V AC
Continuous operation: 45 V AC
otherwise as modules AE4_MV and AE4_MA

## Module AE4_PT_2L

4 Inputs
for Pt 100 in 2-wire connection without electrical isolation
Range
$0 . . .400 \Omega$
Signal resolution 10.000 LSB for $400 \Omega$

Measuring current 1.5 mA

Measuring range configurable

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-200.0 \ldots+200.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
0.0 \ldots+450.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
-200 \ldots+800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{array}
$$

Lead balancing by software

Sensor break and short-circuit monitoring response configurable

Module AE4_PT_3/4L
Inputs 2 for Pt 100 in three-wire or four-wire connection or teletransmitter

Ranges as module AE4_PT_2L

## Module AE4_f/t

1 to 4 inputs for frequency/period measuring, individual changeover via software

2 NAMUR inputs acc. to DIN 19234
4 inputs acc. to DIN 19240 (0/24 V DC)
4 binary inputs (0/5 V DC)

## Measuring range

Period 0... 20 s
Frequency $0 \ldots . .10 \mathrm{kHz}$
when using only one input: $0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{kHz}$
Signal resolution
Period 1 ms
Frequency 1 kHz

Error of measurement $\pm 0,15 \%$ of measuring range $\pm 0,05 \%$ of measured value $\pm 1$ digit

## Binary inputs/outputs

## Module BEA6_BIN

6 binary inputs/outputs
Function
Configurable as input or output. See Operating Manual to do this.

Technical data as binary inputs/outputs of the basic model.

## Module BA4_REL

(can only be used on card slot 1)
Relay 4 NO (normally open) contacts for max. $250 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}, 1 \mathrm{~A}$ resistive load

Spark quenching feature built-in

For max. 250 V , max. 1 A at $\cos \phi=0.9$

## Interface modules

## Modul LATCOM

(can only be used on card slot 4)
The module for lateral communication permits high-speed, direct data exchange between up to six devices. It enables the basis of inputs/outputs to be expanded and redundancy can be achieved in a simple way with two controllers.

Rate
approx. 1 MBaud
Connection via optical fiber

Protocol
company-specific, not published

## RS-485 Module

(can only be used on card slot 4)
Interface module according to RS-485-specification
electrical isolation
Independent of protocol (the protocol is configured by the Digitric).

## RS-232 Module

(can only be used on card slot 2)

## PROFIBUS

see Operating instructions 42/62-50050

## Analog outputs

## Module AA3-MA

(total sum of all output currents $\leq 300 \mathrm{~mA}$ )
Triple current output $0 / 4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ at $750 \Omega$

## Signal resolution

5000 LSB
Load dependence $0.1 \% / 100 \Omega$.

Output monitoring
Function is configurable

## Module AA3-V

Triple voltage output $0 / 2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V} \geq 5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

## Packaging for transport or for return to manufacturer

If the original packing is no longer available the Digitric 500 must be wrapped in an insulating air foil or corrugated board and packed in a sufficiently large crate lined with shock absorbing material (foamed material or similar) for the transportation. The amount of cushioning must be adapted to the weight of the unit and to the mode of transport.
The crate must be labelled "Fragile".

For overseas shipment the unit must additionally be sealed airtight in 0.2 mm thick polyethylene together with a desiccant (e.g. silica gel). The quantity of the desiccant must correspond to the packing volume and the probable duration of transportation (at least 3 months). Furthermore, for this type of shipment the crate should be lined with a double layer of kraft paper.

## Accessoires

Accessories for the Digitric 500 are shown in the accessories list below. Please quote the designation and catalog numbers of the accessory when ordering. Also be sure to quote the serial (F-No.) and order numbers entered on the rating plate.

The designations in the accessories list, order confirmation, delivery note and invoice may differ from the function-related names used in this instruction manual.

Only the catalog number is relevant.

## Modules

## Note

If a retrofitting module has been ordered and there is none available, the bus p.c.b. must also be ordered with it. The bus p.c.b. is required only once for each apparatus, if modules are to be slotted in.

Bus p.c.b.
61619-4-0346840

Inputs
AE4_MV
quadruple thermocouple
62619-4-0346280
AE2_MA/MV-TR
double thermocouple or mA with electrical isolation
62619-4-0346250

AE4_PT_2L
quadruple Pt100 in 2-wire connection
62619-4-0346255

AE_PT_3/4L
quadruple Pt100 in 3/4-wire connection
62619-4-0346281

AE4_MA-MUS
quadruple mA with transmitter supply
62619-4-0346441

AE4_MA
quadruple mA with electrical potential separation
62619-4-0346254

AE4_f/t
quadruple frequency input
62619-4-0346444
Binary inputs/outputs
6_BIN_EA
sextuple binary input/output

## Outputs

AA3_MA
triple 20 mA
62619-4-0346252
AA3_V
triple 10 Volt
62619-4-0346253
BA4_REL
quadruple relay with NO (normally open) contact
62619-4-0346263

Interfaces
RS-485 with electrical isolation
for Modbus, H\&B instrument bus
62619-4-0346841

RS-232 with electrical isolation
for Modbus, H\&B instrument bus
62619-4-0346845
PROFIBUS
electrically isolated 62619-4-0346470
Bus terminating adapter 62619-4-0346488

IBIS_R:
IBIS_R
PC program for parameter definition
and configuration
(see Data Sheet 62-6.70EN)
PC cable with adapter
for connection to the interface
62695-4-0346270
Adapter without PC cable
62695-4-0346267
IC for Free-style-configuration
CONFI-IC

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