MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP(-SP)

Ex i repeater power supply with wide-range power supply



Data sheet
103561_en_05

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1 Description

The repeater power supply and input signal conditioner is designed for operating intrinsically safe (Ex i) measuring transducers and mA current sources installed in the Ex area.

2-conductor measuring transducers are supplied with power.

4-conductor measuring transducers and mA current sources can be operated via the non-feed input.

You can operate the output of the module actively or passively.

The analog 0/4 mA ... 20 mA measured value from the Ex area is transferred to the non-Ex area via an electrically isolated output.

The analog measured value on the Ex or non-Ex side can be overlayed with digital (HART) communication signals and transmitted bidirectionally.

You can toggle additional resistance in the output circuit in order to increase the HART impedance in low-ohmic systems using a switch on the front of the housing.

The power supply has been designed as a wide range supply (UP).

Sockets are integrated into the COMBICON screw-in connectors for connecting HART communicators (HHT).

Approved for safety-related applications up to SIL 2 (1oo1) / SIL 3 (1oo2).

Features

- 0/4 mA ... 20 mA input, intrinsically safe, [Ex ia], powered and not powered
- Measuring transducer supply voltage > 16 V
- Output 0/4 mA ... 20 mA (active or passive)
- Output 0/1 V ... 5 V
- Wide-range power supply of 24 V ... 230 V AC/DC
- HART-transparent
- SIL 2 (1oo1) / SIL 3 (1oo2) in acc. with IEC/EN 61508
- Safe electrical isolation between input, output, and supply
- Installation in Ex zone 2 permitted
- Plug-in connection terminal blocks, either screw or spring-cage connection technology (Push-in Technology)
- Housing width: 17.5 mm

Make sure you always use the latest documentation.
It can be downloaded from the product at phoenixcontact.com/products.

This document is valid for the products listed in the “Ordering data” chapter.

You can use the Signal Conditioner app to call-up DIP switch setting help and comprehensive module information via the integrated QR code reader.

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3 Ordering data

Description	Type	Item no.	Pcs./Pkt.
Ex i repeater power supply and input signal conditioner, HART-transparent. Transmits supplied or active 0/4 … 20 mA signals from the Ex area to a load (active or passive) in the safe area. SIL 2 (1oo1) / SIL 3 (1oo2), wide-range supply.	MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP	2865793	1
Ex i repeater power supply and input signal conditioner, HART-transparent. Transmits supplied or active 0/4 … 20 mA signals from the Ex area to a load (active or passive) in the safe area. SIL 2 (1oo1) / SIL 3 (1oo2), wide-range supply.	MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP-SP	2924029	1

Accessories	Type	Item no.	Pcs./Pkt.
USB HART modem cable for communication between a PC and HART devices, cable length: 1m.	GW HART USB MODEM	1003824	1
Power rail adapter (ME 6,2 TBUS-PR-ADAPTER), 2-pos., enables MINI and MACX Analog modules to be adapted for supply via universal power rail UPR-03 and UPR-05.	ME 6,2 TBUS-PR-ADAPTER	1136500	10
The partition plate is used to maintain Ex i isolating distances when Ex i and non-Ex i devices are mounted side by side on a DIN rail.	MCR-DP	1430594	1
Filler plug, Accessories, product range: Accessories, width: 24.6 mm	EA-MSTB 2,5/ 5	1831016	50
Insulating sleeve, color: white	MPS-IH WH	0201663	10
Insulating sleeve, color: red	MPS-IH RD	0201676	10
Insulating sleeve, color: blue	MPS-IH BU	0201689	10
Insulating sleeve, color: yellow	MPS-IH YE	0201692	10
Insulating sleeve, color: green	MPS-IH GN	0201702	10
Insulating sleeve, color: gray	MPS-IH GY	0201728	10
Insulating sleeve, color: black	MPS-IH BK	0201731	10
Test plugs, with solder connection up to 1 mm^2 conductor cross section, number of positions: 1, color: gray	MPS-MT	0201744	10
Plastic label, Sheet, white, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, BLUEMARK CLED, PLOTMARK, CMS-P1-PLOTTER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9)	0819291	10
Plastic label, Sheet, yellow, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, BLUEMARK CLED, PLOTMARK, CMS-P1-PLOTTER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9) YE	0822602	10
Plastic label, can be ordered: by sheet, white, labeled according to customer specifications, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm	UC-EMLP (11X9) CUS	0824547	1
Plastic label, can be ordered: by sheet, yellow, labeled according to customer specifications, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm	UC-EMLP (11X9) YE CUS	0824548	1

Accessories	Type	Item no.	Pcs./Pkt.
Plastic label, Sheet, silver, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, BLUEMARK CLED, PLOTMARK, CMS-P1-PLOTTER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9) SR	0828094	10
Plastic label, can be ordered: by sheet, silver, labeled according to customer specifications, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9) SR CUS	0828098	1
Plastic label, Card, white, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, THERMOMARK PRIME, THERMOMARK CARD 2.0, THERMOMARK CARD, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 135	US-EMLP (11X9)	0828789	10
Plastic label, Card, yellow, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, THERMOMARK PRIME, THERMOMARK CARD 2.0, THERMOMARK CARD, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 135	US-EMLP (11X9) YE	0828871	10
Plastic label, Card, silver, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, THERMOMARK PRIME, THERMOMARK CARD 2.0, THERMOMARK CARD, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 135	US-EMLP (11X9) SR	0828872	10
Device marker, Sheet, white, unlabeled, can be labeled with: TOPMARK NEO, TOPMARK LASER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 255	LS-EMLP (11X9) WH	0831678	10
Device marker, Sheet, silver, unlabeled, can be labeled with: TOPMARK NEO, TOPMARK LASER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 255	LS-EMLP (11X9) SR	0831705	10
Device marker, Sheet, yellow, unlabeled, can be labeled with: TOPMARK NEO, TOPMARK LASER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 255	LS-EMLP (11X9) YE	0831732	10
Power and fault signaling module with screw connection, including corresponding ME 17,5 TBUS 1,5/ 5-ST-3,81 GY DIN rail connector	MACX MCR-PTB	2865625	1
Power and fault signaling module with Push-in connection, including corresponding ME 17,5 TBUS 1,5/ 5-ST-3,81 GY DIN rail connector	MACX MCR-PTB-SP	2924184	1
Primary-switched power supply, QUINT POWER, screw connection, DIN rail mounting, supply of devices possible via the TBUS DIN rail connector, protective coating, input: single-phase, output: 24 V DC/2.5 A	QUINT4-SYS-PS/1AC/24DC/ 2.5/SC	2904614	1
Actuation tool, for ST terminal blocks, insulated, also suitable for use as a bladed screwdriver, size: 0.6 x 3.5 x 100 mm, 2-component grip, with non-slip grip	SZS 0,6X3,5	1205053	10

4 Technical data

Hardware/firmware version	
Hardware/firmware version	14 / -
The technical data and safety characteristics are valid as of the specified HW/FW version.	
Input data Repeater power supply operation	
Description of the input	Active current input, intrinsically safe
Current input signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
Transmitter supply voltage	> 16 V (20 mA) > 15.3 V (22.5 mA)
Input data Signal conditioner operation	
Description of the input	Passive current input, intrinsically safe
Current input signal	0 mA ... 20 mA 4 mA ... 20 mA
Voltage drop	< 3.5 V (in input isolating amplifier operation)
Output data Repeater power supply operation	
Output description	Current output (active and passive)
Voltage output signal	1 V ... 5 V (internal resistance, 250 Ω, 0.1%)
Current output signal	4 mA ... 20 mA (active) 4 mA ... 20 mA (14 ... 26 V ext. source voltage)
Load/output load current output	< 600 Ω (20 mA) < 525 Ω (22.5 mA)
Output ripple	< 20 mV_{rms}
Output behavior in the event of an error as per NE 43	0 mA (Cable break in the input) ≥ 22.5 mA (Cable short-circuit in the input)
Output data Signal conditioner operation	
Output description	Current output (active and passive)
Voltage output signal	0 V ... 5 V (internal resistance, 250 Ω, 0.1%)
Current output signal	0 mA ... 20 mA (active) 4 mA ... 20 mA (active) 0 mA ... 20 mA (14 ... 26 V ext. source voltage) 4 mA ... 20 mA (14 ... 26 V ext. source voltage)
Load/output load current output	< 600 Ω (20 mA) < 525 Ω (22.5 mA)
Output ripple	< 20 mV_{rms}
Output behavior in the event of an error as per NE 43	0 mA (Cable break in the input) 0 mA (Cable short-circuit in the input)
Supply Repeater power supply operation	
Nominal supply voltage range	24 V AC/DC ... 230 V AC/DC -20 % ... +10 % (50/60 Hz)
Supply voltage range	19.2 V AC/DC ... 253 V AC/DC (50/60 Hz)

Supply Repeater power supply operation	
Max. current consumption	< 80 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power dissipation	< 1.6 W (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power consumption	< 2.2 W
Supply Signal conditioner operation	
Nominal supply voltage range	24 V AC/DC ... 230 V AC/DC -20 % ... +10 % (50/60 Hz)
Supply voltage range	19.2 V AC/DC ... 253 V AC/DC (50/60 Hz)
Max. current consumption	< 45 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power dissipation	< 1.1 W (24 V DC / 20 mA)
General data	
Nominal supply voltage range	24 V AC/DC ... 230 V AC/DC -20 % ... +10 % (50/60 Hz)
Supply voltage range	19.2 V AC/DC ... 253 V AC/DC (50/60 Hz)
Max. current consumption	< 80 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power dissipation	< 1.6 W (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power consumption	< 2.2 W
Transmission error, typical	< 0.05 % (of final value)
Maximum transmission error	< 0.1 % (of final value)
Maximum temperature coefficient	< 0.01 %/K
Step response (10-90%)	< 600 µs (for 4 mA ... 20 mA step)
HART function	Yes
Protocols supported	HART-transparent
Signal bandwidth	as per HART specifications
Degree of protection	IP20 (not assessed by UL)
Flammability rating according to UL 94	V0 (Housing)
Status display	Green LED (supply voltage)
Dimensions W/H/D	17.5 mm / 112.5 mm / 113.7 mm (MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP) 17.5 mm / 107.9 mm / 113.7 mm (MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP-SP)
Depth (Snapped onto DIN rail NS 35/7,5 in accordance with EN 60715)	114.5 mm
Type of housing	PA 6.6-FR

Ambient conditions	
Ambient temperature (operation)	-40 °C ... 60 °C (Any mounting position)
Ambient temperature (operation)	-40 °C ... 70 °C (Derating)
Ambient temperature (storage/transport)	-40 °C ... 80 °C
Permissible humidity (operation)	10 % ... 95 % (non-condensing)
Altitude Ambient temperature (operation) Ambient temperature (operation) Rated insulation voltage	≤ 2000 m -40 °C ... 60 °C -40 °C ... 70 °C (Derating) 375 V_{PP} (Power supply, input / output)
Height range Ambient temperature (operation) Ambient temperature (operation) Rated insulation voltage	> 2000 m ... 3000 m -40 °C ... 54 °C -40 °C ... 63 °C (Derating) 190 V AC (Power supply, input / output) 110 V DC (Power supply, input / output)
Height range Ambient temperature (operation) Ambient temperature (operation) Rated insulation voltage	> 3000 m ... 4000 m -40 °C ... 48 °C -40 °C ... 56 °C (Derating) 60 V AC/DC (Power supply, input / output)
Height range Ambient temperature (operation) Ambient temperature (operation) Rated insulation voltage	> 4000 m ... 5000 m -40 °C ... 42 °C -40 °C ... 49 °C (Derating) 60 V AC/DC (Power supply, input / output)

Electrical isolation (≤ 2000 m above mean sea level)	
Electrical isolation	3-way isolation
Test voltage Overvoltage category Pollution degree	2.5 kV AC (50 Hz, 60 s) II 2
Input/output/power supply Standards/regulations Rated insulation voltage Insulation	 IEC/EN 61010-1 300 V_{rms} Safe isolation
Input/output Standards/regulations Rated insulation voltage	 IEC/EN 60079-11 265 V_{rms}
Input/power supply Standards/regulations Rated insulation voltage	 IEC/EN 60079-11 265 V_{rms}
Output/supply Standards/regulations Rated insulation voltage	 IEC/EN 60079-7 265 V_{rms}

Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx Repeater power supply operation (≤ 2000 m above mean sea level)	
Max. output voltage U_o	25.2 V
Max. output current I_o	93 mA
Max. output power P_o	587 mW
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	I : 40 mH / 4.8 µF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	IIA : 26 mH / 2.9 µF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	IIB : 14 mH / 820 nF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	IIC : 3 mH / 107 nF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o mixed circuit	IIA : 26 mH / 470 nF ; 20 mH / 570 nF ; 1 mH / 630 nF ; 0.5 mH / 720 nF ; 0.1 mH / 1.1 µF ; 0.005 mH / 2.9 µF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o mixed circuit	IIB/III : 16 mH / 370 nF ; 500 µH / 510 nF ; 200 µH / 660 nF ; 100 µH / 820 nF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o mixed circuit	IIC : 2.2 mH / 47 nF ; 2 mH / 49 nF ; 1 mH / 63 nF ; 500 µH / 80 nF ; 200 µH / 107 nF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o mixed circuit	I : 37 mH / 0.54 µF ; 0.35 mH / 1 µF ; 0.009 mH / 2.9 µF ; 0.001 mH / 4.15 µF
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	253 V AC/DC (Supply terminals)
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	253 V AC (Output terminals)
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	125 V DC (Output terminals)

Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx Signal conditioner operation (≤ 2000 m above mean sea level)	
Max. voltage U_i	≤ 30 V
Max. current I_i	≤ 150 mA
Max. internal inductance L_i	negligible
Max. internal capacitance C_i	negligible
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	253 V AC/DC (Supply terminals)
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	253 V AC (Output terminals)
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	125 V DC (Output terminals)

Connection data	Screw connection	Push-in connection
Conductor cross section, rigid	0.2 mm² ... 2.5 mm²	0.2 mm² ... 2.5 mm²
Conductor cross section, flexible	0.2 mm² ... 2.5 mm²	0.2 mm² ... 2.5 mm²
Conductor cross section flexible (2 conductors with same cross section)		0.25 mm² ... 0.34 mm² (TWIN ferrule without plastic sleeve) 0.5 mm² ... 1.5 mm² (TWIN ferrule with plastic sleeve)

Connection data	Screw connection	Push-in connection
Conductor cross section AWG	24 ... 14	24 ... 14 24 ... 22 (TWIN ferrule without plastic sleeve) 20 ... 16 (TWIN ferrule with plastic sleeve)
Stripping length	7 mm	10 mm
Tightening torque	0.5 Nm ... 0.6 Nm	

Conformance with EMC directive
Noise immunity according to EN 61000-6-2 When being exposed to interference, there may be minimal deviations.
Noise emission according to EN 61000-6-4

Conformance/Approvals	
CE CE-compliant and EN 61326	
ATEX BVS 08 ATEX E 094 X	Ex II (1) G [Ex ia Ga] IIC Ex II (1) D [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex II 3(1) G Ex ec [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc Ex I (M1) [Ex ia Ma] I
IECEx IECEx BVS 08.0035X	[Ex ia Ga] IIC [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex ec [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc [Ex ia Ma] I
CCC / China-Ex 2022122316115974	[Ex ia Ga] IIC [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex ec [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc
UL, USA/Canada cULus, C.D.-No 83104549	Class I Div 2; IS for Class I, II, III Div 1
Safety Integrity Level (SIL / SILCL, IEC 61508) ZP/C031/20	2
Systematic Capability (SC / SILCL)	3
INMETRO DNV 18.0138 X	[Ex ia Ga] IIC [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex ec [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc

5 Safety regulations and installation notes

5.1 Installation notes

- The device is an item of associated equipment with an EPL [Ga], [Da] (category 1) with “intrinsic safety” type of protection and can be installed in zone 2 potentially explosive areas as an EPL Gc (category 3) device. Intrinsically safe circuits can be led up to zone 0 / zone 20. It satisfies the requirements of the following standards.

  IEC/EN 60079-0, IEC/EN 60079-7, IEC/EN 60079-11
  ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-7, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-11
  GB/T 3836.1, GB/T 3836.3, GB/T 3836.4, GB/T 16935.1
  For detailed information, please refer to the declarations of conformity.
- Installation, operation, and maintenance may only be carried out by qualified electricians. Follow the installation instructions as described.
- When installing and operating the device, observe the applicable regulations and safety directives (including national safety directives), as well as the generally recognized technical regulations.
- Observe the safety information, conditions, and limits of use specified in the product documentation. Comply with them.
- The device must not be opened or modified. Do not repair the device yourself, replace it with an equivalent device. Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer. The manufacturer is not liable for damage resulting from violation.
- The IP20 degree of protection (IEC/EN 60529) specifies that the device is intended for use in a clean and dry environment. Do not subject the device to mechanical and/or thermal stress that exceeds the specified limits.
- Only use the device up to a pollution degree 2 in accordance with IEC 60664-1.
- The connected non-intrinsically safe circuits may have maximum overvoltage category II in accordance with IEC 60664-1 or GB/T 16935.1.
- The device must be stopped if it is damaged, has been subjected to an impermissible load, stored incorrectly, or if it malfunctions.
- The device complies with the EMC regulations for industrial areas (EMC class A). When using the device in residential areas, it may cause radio interference.
- The products must be installed in accordance with all applicable standards for electrical systems in potentially explosive areas.
- Only use copper connecting cables.

5.2 Intrinsic safety

- The device is approved for intrinsically safe (Ex i) circuits up to zone 0 (gas) and zone 20 (dust) in the Ex area. The safety technology values for intrinsically safe equipment and the connecting lines must be observed for the hook-up process (IEC/EC 60079-14) and the values specified in this installation note and/or the EU examination certificate must be observed.
- When carrying out measurements on the intrinsically safe side, observe the relevant regulations regarding the connection of intrinsically safe equipment. Use only these approved measuring devices in intrinsically safe circuits.
- If the device was used in circuits which are not intrinsically safe, it is forbidden to use it again in intrinsically safe circuits. Label the device clearly as being not intrinsically safe.

5.3 Installation in the Ex area (zone 2)

- Observe the specified conditions for use in potentially explosive areas. Install the device in a suitable, approved housing with a minimum degree of protection of IP54 that meets the requirements of IEC/EN 60079-15 or another degree of protection in accordance with ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0, Section 1 or GB/T 3836.3. Also observe the requirements of IEC/EN 60079-14.
- In potentially explosive areas, connecting and disconnecting cables and connectors in non-intrinsically safe circuits and the actuation of DIP switches is only permitted in a de-energized state or when there is no potentially explosive atmosphere present.
- The device must be stopped and immediately removed from the Ex area if it is damaged, was subject to an impermissible load, stored incorrectly or if it malfunctions.
- Temporary malfunctions (transients) must not exceed the value of 497 V (355 V x 1.4).

5.4 Installation in areas with a danger of dust explosions (zone 22)

- The device is not suitable for installation in zone 22.
- If, however, you wish to use the device in zone 22, it must be installed in a housing that complies with IEC/EN 60079-31. In doing so, observe the maximum surface temperatures. Observe the requirements of IEC/EN 60079-14.
- Connection to the intrinsically safe circuit in areas with a danger of dust explosions (zone 20, 21 or 22) is only permitted if the equipment connected to this circuit is approved for this zone (e.g., category 1D, 2D or 3D).

5.5 Safety-related applications (SIL)

When using the device in safety-related applications, observe the instructions in “Safety-related applications”, as the requirements differ for safety-related functions.

5.6 UL note

The safety specifications, which are based on UL approval, can be found in the “Control Drawing”. The “Control Drawing” is part of the package slip.

6 Installation

6.1 Connection notes

WARNING: Electrical danger due to improper installation

Observe the connection notes for safe installation in accordance with EN/UL 61010-1:

- Disconnecting devices and branch circuit protection with suitable AC or DC rating shall be provided in the building installation.
- The device is intended for installation in a control cabinet or in a comparable enclosure. The device may only be operated when it has been installed. The control cabinet must meet the requirements of UL/IEC 61010-1 in terms of protection against spread of fire and protection against electric shock or burn.
- To protect the device against mechanical or electrical damage, install it in suitable housing with an appropriate degree of protection according to IEC/EN 60529.
- Provide a switch/circuit breaker close to the device that is labeled as the disconnect device for this device (or the entire control cabinet).
- Provide overcurrent protection (I ≤ 16 A) within the installation.
- During installation, servicing, and maintenance work, disconnect the device from all effective power sources, provided you are not dealing with SELV or PELV circuits.
- If the device is not used as described in the documentation, the intended protection can be negatively affected.
- Thanks to its housing, the device has basic insulation to the neighboring devices, for 300 V_{eff}. If several devices are installed next to each other, this has to be taken into account, and additional insulation has to be installed if necessary! If the neighboring device is equipped with basic insulation, no additional insulation is necessary.
- The voltages present at the input and output are extra-low voltages (ELV). Depending on the application, dangerous voltage (> 30 V) to ground could occur at the input and output. The supply voltage could be a dangerous voltage, depending on the application. All connections are safely electrically isolated from each other.
- The specified ambient temperature range of -40°C ≤ T_{amb} ≤ +60°C (+70°C with derating) refers to the temperature inside the installation housing.

WARNING: Explosion hazard

If the device has been used in non-intrinsically safe circuits, it must not be used again in intrinsically safe circuits.

The device must be clearly marked as non-intrinsically safe.

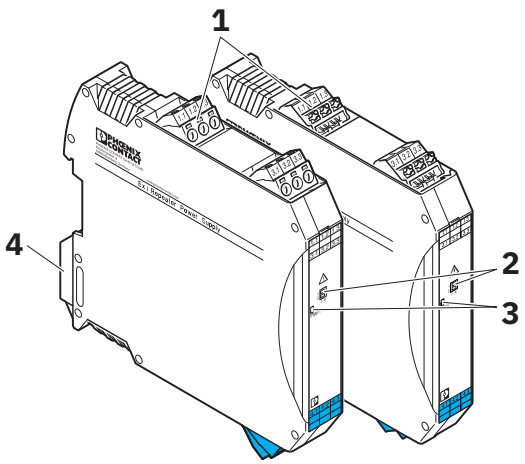
6.2 Electrostatic discharge

NOTE: Electrostatic discharge

The device contains components that can be damaged or destroyed by electrostatic discharge. When handling the device, observe the necessary safety precautions against electrostatic discharge (ESD) according to EN 61340-5-1 and IEC 61340-5-1.

6.3 Structure

Figure 1 Structure



1 COMBICON plug-in screw or push-in connection terminal

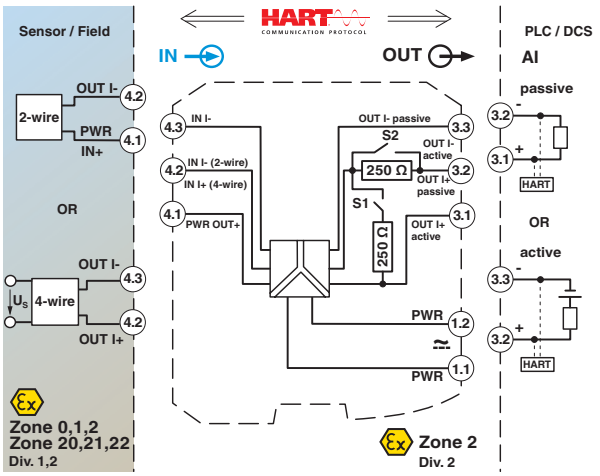
2 DIP switch (S1: toggling current/voltage output; S2: resistance in the output circuit to increase HART impedance)

3 Green “PWR” LED, power supply

4 Snap-on foot for DIN rail mounting

6.4 Basic circuit diagram with connection terminal blocks

Figure 2 Basic circuit diagram



6.5 Input (intrinsically safe)

- Repeater power supply operation (feeding input for 2-conductor transmitter or 2-conductor measuring transducer) on terminal 4.1 (+) and 4.2 (-)
- Input signal conditioner operation (non-feeding input for 4-conductor transmitter or current sources) on terminals 4.2 (+) and 4.3 (-)

6.6 Output current (without HART communication)

Operating mode	Connection of input card to terminal	DIP	
		S1	S2
Source – passive input card	3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)	I	II
Drain – active input card	3.2 (+) and 3.3 (-)	I	II

6.7 Output current (with HART communication)

Operating mode	Circuit impedance	Connection		DIP	
		Input board	HART communicator	S1	S2
Source – passive input card	≥ 250 Ω	3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)	3.1 and 3.2	I	II
	< 250 Ω	3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)	3.2 and 3.3	I	I
Drain – active input card	≥ 250 Ω	3.2 (+) and 3.3 (-)	3.2 and 3.3	I	II
	< 250 Ω	3.2 (+) and 3.3 (-)	-	I	II

6.8 HART communication

HART communicators (HHT) can be connected as shown in the basic circuit diagram. Test sockets (diameter 2.3 mm) have been integrated for this purpose.

6.9 Output - voltage

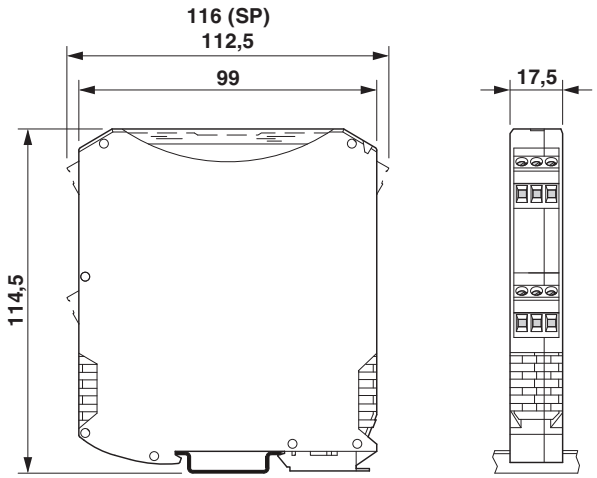
Operating mode	Connection of input card to terminal	DIP	
		S1	S2
Source – passive input card	3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)	II	II

6.10 Power supply

You can feed in the supply voltage via the connection terminal blocks 1.1 (+) and 1.2 (-) (24 V AC/DC ... 230 V AC/DC).

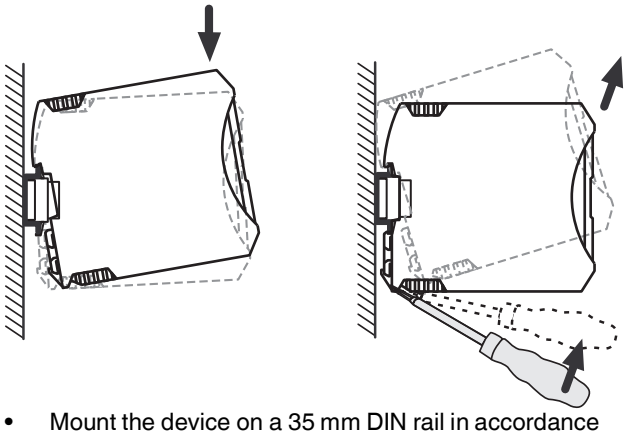
6.11 Dimensions

Figure 3 Dimensions



6.12 Mounting

Figure 4 Mounting and removing



- Mount the device on a 35 mm DIN rail in accordance with EN 60715.
- Install the module in a suitable housing to meet the requirements for the protection class.

6.13 Partition plate

If you want to mount Ex i and non-Ex i devices next to each other on a DIN rail, you will require the MCR-DP partition plate (item no. 1430594). The partition plate ensures that Ex i isolating distances are maintained.

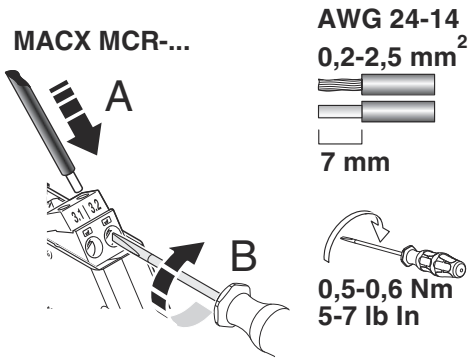
The partition plate is tailored to the MINI Analog, MINI Analog Pro, and MACX Analog device series and the QUINT4 system power supply (item no. 2904614).

The partition plate is compatible with the ME … TBUS DIN rail connectors (e.g., item no. 1090049, 2695439).

6.14 Connecting the cables

Screw connection

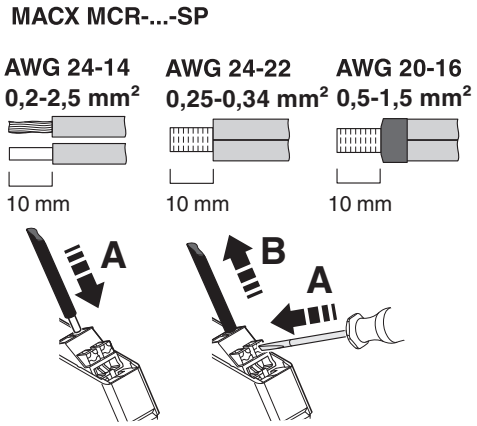
Figure 5 Screw connection



- Strip the wire by approximately 7 mm and crimp the ferrules.
- Insert the wire into the corresponding connection terminal block.
- Use a screwdriver to tighten the screw in the opening above the connection terminal block.
  Tightening torque: 0.6 Nm

Push-in connection (PSPT):

Figure 6 Push-in connection



If you want to use conductors with ferrule:

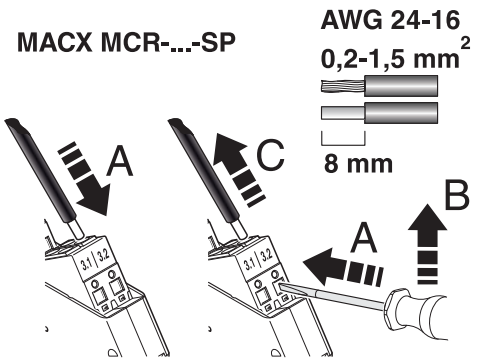
- Strip the wire by approximately 10 mm and crimp ferrules to the end of the wire.
- Insert the wire into the corresponding connection terminal block.
- Push in the pushbutton with a screwdriver to release.

If you want to use conductors without ferrule:

- Strip 10 mm off the wire.
- Push the pushbutton in with a screwdriver.
- Insert the wire into the corresponding connection terminal block.
- Push in the pushbutton with a screwdriver to release.

Push-in connection (TVFKC):

Figure 7 Push-in connection



If you want to use conductors with ferrule:

- Strip the wire by approximately 8 mm and crimp ferrules to the end of the wires.
- Insert the wire into the corresponding connection terminal block.
- Push in the pushbutton with a screwdriver to release.

If you want to use conductors without ferrule:

- Strip 8 mm off the wires.
- Push the pushbutton in with a screwdriver.
- Insert the wire into the corresponding connection terminal block.
- Push in the pushbutton with a screwdriver to release.

6.15 Startup

- Before startup, check that the device is operating and wired correctly, in particular with regard to the wiring and marking of the intrinsically safe circuits.

6.16 Level conversion

Level conversion is not provided between input and output.

4 mA ... 20 mA input signals therefore become
4 mA ... 20 mA output signals.

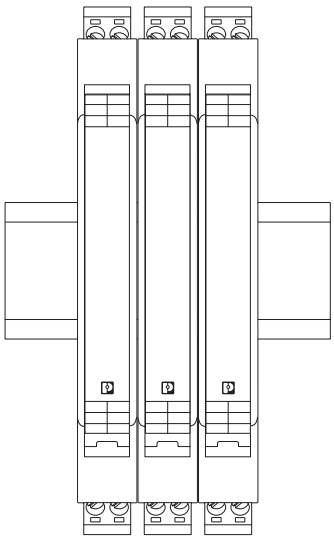
In the same way, active 0 mA ... 20 mA input signals become electrically isolated 0 mA ... 20 mA output signals.

7 Derating

7.1 Operation ≤60°C

The device is designed for operation in any mounting position with an ambient temperature range of -40°C ... +60°C.

Figure 8 Operation ≤60°C



NOTE

The extended operating temperature range of > +60°C to ≤ +70°C applies only to IECEx approval.

The range up to ≤ +60 °C applies for all other approvals.

7.2 Operation >60°C

Operation >60°C is possible if the following installation conditions are observed.

NOTE: Overheating during operation

Special installation conditions apply for operation in the ambient temperature range of >+60°C ... +70°C.

Ensure minimum spacing of 6.2 mm on all sides of the device and make sure that this is maintained.

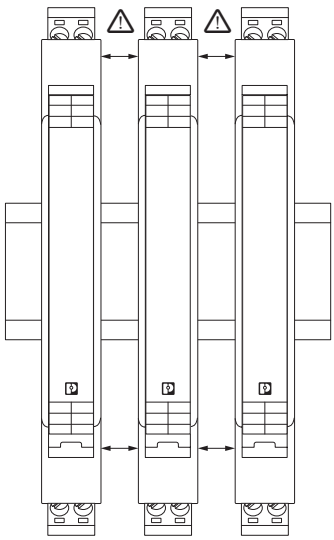
Always install the device vertically with 6.2 mm spacing on a horizontally mounted DIN rail.

If you use the DIN rail connector (ME 6,2 TBUS-2 1,5/5-ST-3,81KMGY, item number 2969401) for power bridging and group error indication, you can additionally use a DIN rail connector that is not then assembled with a device to maintain the minimum spacing.

The spacing between two devices is 12.5 mm.

The free DIN rail connector does not need to be covered, as the contacts are protected mechanically and therefore cannot cause short circuits.

Figure 9 Operation >60°C



8 Comparison of the safety data

WARNING: Explosion hazard

Compare the safety data before connecting a device located in the Ex i area to this device.

Provide proof of intrinsic safety according to standard IEC/EN 60079-14 and other national standards and installation specifications, if applicable.

Safety data

Field devices	U_i, I_i, P_i, L_i, C_i
Ex repeater power supply	U_o, I_o, P_o, L_o, C_o

The values for U_o, I_o, P_o, L_o, C_o are to be found under "Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx" in the "Technical data" section.

Example for proof of intrinsic safety

Data	Condition
$U_i \geq U_o$	-
$I_i \geq I_o$	-
$P_i \geq P_o$	-
$L_i + L_c \leq L_o$	$L_i < 1\%$ of L_o or $C_i < 1\%$ of C_o
$C_i + C_c \leq C_o$	
$L_i + L_c \leq 0.5\ L_o$	$L_i \geq 1\%$ of L_o and $C_i \geq 1\%$ of C_o
$C_i + C_c \leq 0.5\ C_o$	

L_c and C_c depend on the cables used.

Proof of intrinsic safety (simple intrinsically safe circuit)

In a simple intrinsically safe circuit without external concentrated capacitances (C_i) and without external concentrated inductances (L_i), the full values of C_o and L_o can be exploited (see “Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx” in the “Technical data” section).

Proof of intrinsic safety (mixed intrinsically safe circuit)

Condition for the mixed intrinsically safe circuit with external concentrated capacitances (C_i) and/or external concentrated inductances (L_i):

– $L_i < 1\%$ of L_o **or** $C_i < 1\%$ of C_o

Here, the full values of C_o and L_o can also be exploited (see “Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx” in the “Technical data” section).

– $L_i \geq 1\%$ of L_o **and** $C_i \geq 1\%$ of C_o

Values of 50% of C_o and L_o are to be used here:

– $C_i + C_c \leq 0.5\ C_o$

– $L_i + L_c \leq 0.5\ L_o$

To implement longer cables, you can also use the certified value pairs as an alternative to the values reduced by 50%; they can be found under “Safety data as per ATEX and IECEx” in the “Technical data” section.

9 Safety-related applications (IEC 61508 Edition 2)

The following notes apply for the devices:

Designation	Item No.
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP	2865793
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP-SP	2924029
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-UP	2865968
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-UP-SP	2924210

The safety-related repeater power supplies and signal conditioners listed above are certified in compliance with DIN EN 61508 and IEC 62061. Test certificate: ZP/C031/20.

9.1 Safety function and safety requirements

The safety function of the device involves the electrically isolated forwarding of a 4 mA ... 20 mA standard signal with a maximum deviation of 2 %.

Output values outside the range of 3.6 mA ... 21 mA are considered the safe state, which is detected by the subsequent controller.

Safe failures in the device are therefore those errors where the device sends an output signal that deviates from the input signal by no more than 2 %.

Dangerous undetectable failures are errors where the device does not follow a change in the input signal or deviates from the input signal by more than 2 % and is not outside the range.

Dangerous, detectable failures are those that send a signal outside the range (< 3.6 mA and > 21 mA).

9.2 1-channel operation as a supply and input isolator for SIL 2 (1oo1) applications

9.2.1 Safety integrity requirements

Error rates

- Type A device (according to IEC/EN 61508-2)
- Safety integrity level (SIL) 2 (1oo1 structure)
- Systematic capability (SC) 3 (1oo2 structure)
- HFT 0
- MTTR 24 h
- MTR 8 h
- Mission time 10 years
- Safety response time 2 s
- Ambient temperature 40°C
- Proof test coverage (PTC) 97%
- Process safety time 500 ms
- Operating time 2 s

Safety characteristics in accordance with IEC 61508 Edition 2

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC_D
251	0	62.1	0	80.17 %	0 %

The total failure rate is 558 FIT.

The MTBF is therefore 205 years

The average probability of the specified function failing on demand for “low demand” mode and the probability of a dangerous failure per hour for “continuous demand” mode are calculated based on the failure rates.

Low demand rate (low demand mode)

The failure rates result in the following PFD_{avg} values (low demand rate):

PFD_{avg} values

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	10 years
PFD_{avg}	$2.73 * 10^{-4}$	$5.45 * 10^{-4}$	$8.17 * 10^{-4}$	$1.09 * 10^{-3}$	$1.37 * 10^{-3}$	$1.64 * 10^{-3}$	$1.91 * 10^{-3}$	$2.18 * 10^{-3}$	$2.73 * 10^{-3}$

High demand rate (high demand mode)

The failure rates result in the following PFH value (high demand rate):

PFH = $6.21 * 10^{-8}$/h

The requirements for the PFH value for a SIL 2 system are therefore met.

The values for 1, 2, and 3 years mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-3}$.

The values for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 years mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to Table 2 in IEC/EN 61508-1. However, they do not meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are not better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-3}$.

Failure limit

Based on an operating mode with a low demand rate. The percentage of the device at PFH/PFD for the entire safety loop is less than 10%.

Safety circuit according to IEC / EN 61508-1			
Sensor	Device	Processing	Actuator
25 %	< 10 %	15 %	50 %

9.3 2-channel operation as a supply and input isolator for SIL 3 (1oo2) applications

9.3.1 Safety integrity requirements

Error rates

- Type A device (according to IEC/EN 61508-2)
- Safety integrity level (SIL) 3 (1oo2 structure)
- Systematic capability (SC) 3 (1oo2 structure)
- HFT 1
- MTTR 24 h
- MTR 8 h
- Mission time 10 years
- Safety response time 2 s
- Ambient temperature 40°C
- Proof test coverage (PTC) 97%
- Process safety time 500 ms
- Operating time 2 s
- ß factor 2% (Beta D)

Two devices must be used to reach a SIL 3 level. The two outputs of the devices for the control side must be connected to the same evaluation unit (PLC/DCS). The evaluation unit must compare both values for the maximum permissible deviation of 2% of the input signal.

The supply voltage must be monitored externally for undervoltage (<19.2 V), the ambient temperature monitored externally at the installation site (max. <+ 60°C, mean + 40°C), and the detection of short circuits and interruptions in the output line with interlock must also be used.

Safety characteristics in accordance with IEC 61508 Edition 2

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC_D
5.03	0	1.27	0	79.76 %	0 %

The total failure rate is 558 FIT.

The MTBF is therefore 205 years

The average probability of the specified function failing on demand for “low demand” mode and the probability of a dangerous failure per hour for “continuous demand” mode are calculated based on the failure rates.

Low demand rate (low demand mode)

The failure rates result in the following PFD_{avg} values (low demand rate):

PFD_{avg} values

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	10 years
PFD_{avg}	$5{,}54 * 10^{-6}$	$1.13 * 10^{-5}$	$1.72 * 10^{-5}$	$2.33 * 10^{-5}$	$2.96 * 10^{-5}$	$3.61 * 10^{-5}$	$4.27 * 10^{-5}$	$4.96 * 10^{-5}$	$6.39 * 10^{-5}$

High demand rate (high demand mode)

The failure rates result in the following PFH value (high demand rate):

PFH = $1.27 * 10^{-9}$/h

The requirements for the PFH value for an SIL 3 system are therefore met.

The values for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 years mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 3 according to Table 2 in IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to cover no more than 10% of the safety circuit or are better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-4}$.

9.4 Conditions

- The failure rates of the components used remain constant throughout the period of use.
- The propagation of errors by the device in the system is not taken into consideration.
- The failure rates of the external power supply are not taken into consideration.
- The specified error rates are based on an ambient temperature of +40°C. For an ambient temperature of +60°C, the error rates must be multiplied by factor 2.5. Factor 2.5 is based on guide values.

9.5 Installation and startup

NOTE:
Installation, operation, and maintenance may only be carried out by professionals.

During installation, observe the instructions in the package slip:

Designation	MNR No.
PACKB.MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP(-SP)	9040229

The package slip is supplied with the device. It can also be downloaded at: www.phoenixcontact.com/products.

Lockable housing with IP54 protection is recommended for the installation of the devices.

- Connect the device according to the installation notes.
- Make sure that the connected sensor and measuring transducer correspond to the intended configuration.
- Check that the device operates correctly with the measuring transducer and sensor connected.
- A calibrated sensor simulator and a calibrated digital multimeter may be required in order to check the device with the measuring transducer connected.
- Start up the safety circuit and check that it operates correctly.

9.6 Notes on operation

In normal operation, only the green LED (PWR) is permanently on.

If a failure occurs during operation, the output signal is usually set to a value outside the “normal” signal range of 3.6 ... 21 mA. The connected SIS should therefore check the validity of the read signal values and initiate appropriate measures in the event of deviations from the normal values.

Make sure that the connected measuring transducers respond to line faults at the sensors.

After being switched off and on again, the required voltages are established in the device. Signal transmission is then performed without further action.

9.7 Recurring checks

The function of the entire safety loop must be checked regularly according to IEC/EN 61508 and IEC/EN 61511.

The intervals for checking are specified by the intervals of each individual device within the safety loop.

It is the operator's responsibility to select the type of checks and the checking intervals in the specified time period.

Checking must be carried out in such a way that the correct function of the safety equipment in conjunction with all components can be verified.

In SIL applications, devices need to be checked at the latest after the maximum maintenance/test interval, if they cover a share of no more than 10% of the total safety circuit.

Possible procedure for recurring checks for discovering dangerous and undetected device failures

A calibrated simulator (0/4 mA ... 20 mA current) or a sensor simulator and one or ideally two calibrated digital multimeters are required in order to check the devices.

1. Take appropriate steps to prevent incorrect use.
2. Disconnect the safety circuit from further processing.
3. Connect the current simulator to the input of the repeater power supply/signal conditioner, or the sensor simulator to the input of the measuring transducer.
4. Connect the digital multimeters to the input and output of the repeater power supply/signal conditioner.
5. At the input of the device, set a signal in the range from 4 mA ... 20 mA or at the input of the connected measuring transducer, set a suitable signal with the sensor simulator.
6. Measure the current in the repeater power supply/signal conditioner. The output must be set to the same value.
7. Setting ≤ 3.6 mA or > 21 mA verifies that the subsequent processing can detect signals that are out of range and evaluate them accordingly. If the output value deviates from the input value by more than 3 times the specified class accuracy rating, the device should be checked. In the event of an error, the device should be replaced with an equivalent device.
8. Restore the safety circuit to full functionality.
9. Resume normal operation.

9.8 Repair

The devices have a long service life, are protected against malfunctions, and are maintenance-free.

However, if a device should fail, send it back to Phoenix Contact immediately. The type of malfunction and possible cause must also be stated.

Please use the original packaging or other suitable safe packaging when sending devices back for repairs or recalibration.

Phoenix Contact GmbH & Co. KG
Abteilung Service und Reparatur
Flachsmarktstr. 8
32825 Blomberg
GERMANY

9.9 Standards

The devices are developed and tested according to the following standards:

IEC/EN 61508-1: 2011	Functional Safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 1: General requirements
IEC/EN 61508-2: 2011	Functional Safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems
IEC/EN 61326-1: 2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements
IEC/EN 61326-3-2: 2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (Functional Safety) - Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

9.10 Abbreviations

Abbreviation		Meaning
DC_D	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures: $DC_D = \lambda_{DD}/(\lambda_{DU} + \lambda_{DD})$
DC_S	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures: $DC_S = \lambda_{SD}/(\lambda_{SU} + \lambda_{SD})$
FIT	Failure in time	1 FIT = 1 failure/10^9 h
HFT	Hardware fault tolerance	Hardware fault tolerance: ability of a function unit to continue with the execution of a demanded function despite existing faults or deviations
λ_D	Rate of dangerous failures	Proportion of dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DD}	Rate of dangerous detected failures	Proportion of detected dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DU}	Rate of dangerous undetected failures	Proportion of undetected dangerous failures per hour
λ_S	Rate of safe failures	Proportion of safe failures per hour
λ_{SD}	Rate of safe detectable failures	Proportion of detectable safe failures per hour
λ_{SU}	Rate of safe undetectable failures	Proportion of undetectable safe failures per hour
MTBF	Mean time between failures	Mean time between consecutive failures
PFD_{avg}	Average probability of failure on demand	Average probability of dangerous failure on demand of a safety function
PFH_D	Probability of a dangerous failure per hour	Probability of failure per hour for the safety function
SFF	Safe failure fraction	Proportion of safe failures: proportion of failures without the potential to set the safety-related system to a dangerous or impermissible function state
SIL	Safety integrity level	International standard IEC 61508 defines four discrete safety integrity levels (SIL 1 to 4). Each level corresponds to a probability range for the failure of a safety function. The higher the safety integrity level of safety-related systems, the lower the probability that the demanded safety functions will not be performed.

10 Safety-related applications (IEC 61508 Edition 1)

The following notes apply for the devices:

Designation	Item No.
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP	2865793
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP-SP	2924029
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-UP	2865968
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-UP-SP	2924210

The safety-related repeater power supplies and signal conditioners listed above are certified in compliance with DIN EN 61508. Test certificate: BVS Pb 09/08.

10.1 Safety function and safety requirements

The safety function of the device involves the electrically isolated forwarding of a 4 ... 20 mA standard signal with a maximum deviation of 5 %.

Output values outside the range of 3.6 mA ... 21 mA are considered the safe state, which is detected by the subsequent controller.

Safe failures in the device are therefore those errors where the device sends an output signal that deviates from the input signal by no more than 5 %.

Dangerous undetectable failures are errors where the device does not follow a change in the input signal or deviates from the input signal by more than 5% and is not outside the range.

Dangerous, detectable failures are those that send a signal outside the range (< 3.6 mA and > 21 mA).

10.2 Safety integrity requirements

Error rates

- Type A device (according to IEC/EN 61508-2)
- Safety integrity level (SIL) 2
- HFT 0
- MTTR 24 h
- Ambient temperature 40°C
- 1oo1 architecture

Operation as a repeater power supply

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC_D
557.7	0	58.3	0	90.55 %	0 %

The total failure rate is 622 FIT.

The MTBF is 183 years.

The average probability of the specified function failing on demand for “low demand” mode and the probability of a dangerous failure per hour for “continuous demand” mode are calculated based on the failure rates.

PFD_{avg} values

T[PROOF]	1 year	3 years	4 years
PFD_{avg}	$2.53 * 10^{-4}$	$7.66 * 10^{-4}$	$1.02 * 10^{-3}$

$PFH = 5.83 * 10^{-8}/h$

The requirements for the PFH value for a SIL 2 system are therefore met.

The values in the middle column mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-3}$.

The values in the last column mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. However, they do not meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., to be better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-3}$.

Failure limit

Based on an operating mode with a low demand rate. The percentage of the device at PFH/PFD for the entire safety loop is less than 10%.

Safety circuit according to IEC / EN 61508-1			
Sensor	Device	Processing	Actuator
25 %	< 10 %	15 %	50 %

10.3 Conditions

- The failure rates of the components used remain constant throughout the period of use.
- The propagation of errors by the device in the system is not taken into consideration.
- The failure rates of the external power supply are not taken into consideration.
- The specified error rates are based on an ambient temperature of +40°C. For an ambient temperature of +60°C, the error rates must be multiplied by factor 2.5. Factor 2.5 is based on guide values.

10.4 Installation and startup

NOTE:
Installation, operation, and maintenance may only be carried out by professionals.

During installation, observe the instructions in the package slip:

Designation	MNR No.
PACKB.MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-I-UP(-SP)	9040229

The package slip is supplied with the device. It can also be downloaded at: www.phoenixcontact.com/products.

Lockable housing with IP54 protection is recommended for the installation of the devices.

- Connect the device according to the installation notes.
- Make sure that the connected sensor and measuring transducer correspond to the intended configuration.
- Check that the device operates correctly with the sensor or switch with resistance circuit connected.
- Start up the safety circuit and check that it operates correctly.

10.5 Notes on operation

In normal operation, only the green LED (PWR) is permanently on.

If a malfunction occurs during operation, the output signal is usually set to a value outside the “normal” signal range of 3.6 mA ... 21 mA. The connected safety-related controller should therefore check the validity of the read signal values and initiate appropriate measures in the event of deviations from the normal values.

Make sure that the connected measuring transducers respond to line faults at the sensors.

After being switched off and on again, the required voltages are established in the device. Signal transmission is then performed without further action.

10.6 Recurring checks

The function of the entire safety loop must be checked regularly according to IEC/EN 61508 and IEC/EN 61511.

The intervals for checking are specified by the intervals of each individual device within the safety loop.

It is the operator's responsibility to select the type of checks and the checking intervals in the specified time period.

Checking must be carried out in such a way that the correct function of the safety equipment in conjunction with all components can be verified.

In SIL 2 applications, devices need to be checked at the latest after the maximum maintenance/test interval, if they cover a share of no more than 10% of the total safety circuit.

Possible procedure for recurring checks for discovering dangerous and undetected device failures

A calibrated simulator (0/4 mA ... 20 mA current) or a sensor simulator and one or ideally two calibrated digital multimeters are required in order to check the devices.

1. Take appropriate steps to prevent incorrect use.
2. Disconnect the safety circuit from further processing.
3. Connect the current simulator to the input of the repeater power supply/signal conditioner, or the sensor simulator to the input of the measuring transducer.
4. Connect the digital multimeters to the input and output of the repeater power supply/signal conditioner.
5. At the input of the device, set a signal in the range from 4 mA ... 20 mA or at the input of the connected measuring transducer, set a suitable signal with the sensor simulator.
6. Measure the current in the repeater power supply/signal conditioner. The output must be set to the same value.
7. Setting ≤ 3.6 mA or > 21 mA verifies that the subsequent processing can detect signals that are out of range and evaluate them accordingly. If the output value deviates from the input value by more than 3 times the specified class accuracy rating, the device should be checked. In the event of an error, the device should be replaced with an equivalent device.
8. Restore the safety circuit to full functionality.
9. Resume normal operation.

10.7 Repair

The devices have a long service life, are protected against malfunctions, and are maintenance-free.

However, if a device should fail, send it back to Phoenix Contact immediately. The type of malfunction and possible cause must also be stated.

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GERMANY

10.8 Standards

The devices are developed and tested according to the following standards:

IEC/EN 61508-1: 2002	Functional Safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 1: General requirements
IEC/EN 61508-2: 2002	Functional Safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems
IEC/EN 61326-1: 2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements
IEC/EN 61326-3-2: 2006	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (Functional Safety) - Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

10.9 Abbreviations

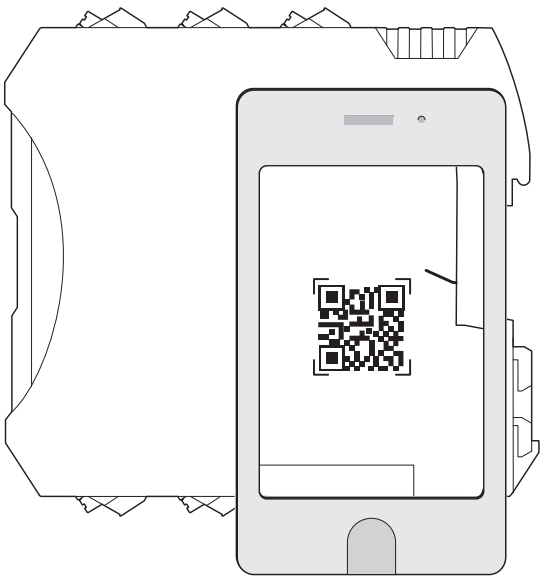
Abbreviation		Meaning
DC_D	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures: $DC_D = \lambda_{DD}/(\lambda_{DU} + \lambda_{DD})$
DC_S	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures: $DC_S = \lambda_{SD}/(\lambda_{SU} + \lambda_{SD})$
FIT	Failure in time	1 FIT = 1 failure/10^9 h
HFT	Hardware fault tolerance	Hardware fault tolerance: ability of a function unit to continue with the execution of a demanded function despite existing faults or deviations
λ_D	Rate of dangerous failures	Proportion of dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DD}	Rate of dangerous detected failures	Proportion of detected dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DU}	Rate of dangerous undetected failures	Proportion of undetected dangerous failures per hour
λ_S	Rate of safe failures	Proportion of safe failures per hour
λ_{SD}	Rate of safe detectable failures	Proportion of detectable safe failures per hour
λ_{SU}	Rate of safe undetectable failures	Proportion of undetectable safe failures per hour
MTBF	Mean time between failures	Mean time between consecutive failures
PFD_{avg}	Average probability of failure on demand	Average probability of dangerous failure on demand of a safety function
PFH_D	Probability of a dangerous failure per hour	Probability of failure per hour for the safety function
SFF	Safe failure fraction	Proportion of safe failures: proportion of failures without the potential to set the safety-related system to a dangerous or impermissible function state
SIL	Safety integrity level	International standard IEC 61508 defines four discrete safety integrity levels (SIL 1 to 4). Each level corresponds to a probability range for the failure of a safety function. The higher the safety integrity level of safety-related systems, the lower the probability that the demanded safety functions will not be performed.

11 Digital nameplate

The digital nameplate provides the option of obtaining product-specific data related to a specific serial number.

If you scan the QR code (digital nameplate) on the device, you can, for example, retrieve documents on the production status as well as clearly identify the hardware and firmware status of the device at hand.

Figure 10 Scan QR code



12 Revision history

Version	Date	Description
05	2023-08-23	Figure 2 adjusted due to new printing
		Description of new Push-in connection technology (PSPT) added
		Description of digital nameplate added
		Adaptation within the scope of an update of the CCC Ex approval
		Update of the temperature ranges and addition of derating
		Technical data updated for altitude ranges between 2000 m and 5000 m
		Adaptation within the scope of an update of the IECEx approval
		Adaptation within the scope of an update of the ATEX approval