LED indications on the front

LED (Red)	Meaning
Flashing	Internal fault.
Steady light	Input or output out-of-range limiter device triggered or input saturation.

Note: in case of internal fault, the output will stay at null value.

Brought to you by **SENECA**UK
PO Box 1 - Ilkley - West Yorkshire - LS29 8EU
Tel: 01943 816796 - Fax: 01943 816796
Web: www.SenecaUK.com - Email: sales@SenecaUK.com

EN

K109UI

V - mA CONVERTER
WITH 3-POINT GALVANIC INSULATION

General Description

The K109UI instrument is a V - mA converter with 3-point galvanic insulation designed for industrial standard voltage or current signals with passive input and active output.
Analogue/digital conversion takes place at 14 bit on every input range.
The instrument also provides the following functions:

- Rejection programmable for 50 or 60 Hz mains frequency.
- Additional reading stabilisation filter.
- Inversion of the input and inverted output scales
- Input Out-of-Range programmable to 2.5% or 5.0%
- SQRT function.
- Linearisation for horizontal cylindrical tanks.

The module is also characterised by its extremely compact size, coupling to 35 mm DIN driver, power supply available by bus, quick fit couplings by spring-type terminals, 3-point insulation, onsite configuration by DIP-switch.

Technical Features

Power supply :	19,2..30 Vdc
Consumption :	Max 22 mA at 24 Vdc (20 mA output)
Voltage input (max. 50 V) :	0..15 V, 0..30 V, Input Impedance: 325 kΩ
Voltage input (max. 30 V) :	0..10 V, 2..10 V, 0..5 V, 1..5 V, Input Impedance: 110 kΩ
Current input (max. 24 V) :	0..20 mA, 4..20 mA, Input Impedance: 35 Ω
Permissible max. Input Out-of-Range :	± 2,5 or ± 5% depending on setting (see section on Input Out-of-Range Limits)
Voltage output :	0..5 Vdc, 1..5 Vdc, 0..10 Vdc and 10..0 Vdc Minima load resistance: 2 KΩ
Current output :	0..20 mA, 4..20 mA, 20..0 mA e 20..4 mA Maximum load resistance: 500 Ω
Maximum applied Voltage :	± 30 V
Permissible max. Output Out-of-Range:	Fixed (see section on Output Out-of-Range Limits)
Current output protection :	approximately 25 mA
Processing :	Digital, 32 bit floating-point calculation
ADC :	14 bit on every input range

10-90% response :	50 Hz : max 41 ms without filter and 88 ms with filter; 60 Hz : max 35 ms without filter and 74 ms with filter.
Transmission :	Digital Optical
Max. transmission error [1] :	0.08% of the f.s. value for mA or 5 V output 0.07% of the f.s. value for 10 V output
Resolution [1] :	1 mV for voltage output, 2 uA for current output
Thermal drift :	Lower than 120 ppm/K
SQRT error [2] [3] :	in the range 1..100%: floating point 32 bit
Linearisation error Cylindrical tank [2] :	0,05%

Insulation Voltage :	1,5 KV (50 Hz for 1 min)
Protection Index :	IP20
Operating Conditions :	Temperature -20..+65 °C Humidity 30..90 % at 40°C (non-condensing) Altitudine 2000 slm
Storage Temperature :	-40..+85 °C
LED Signalling :	Input or output out-of-range limiter device triggered or input saturation. Internal fault.
Connections :	Spring terminals
Conductor Section :	0,2..2,5 mm^2
Wire stripping :	8 mm

Box :	PBT (black colour)

Dimensions, Weight :	6,2 x 93,1 x 102,5 mm, 50 g.

Standards :	EN50081-2 (electromagnetic emission, industrial surroundings) EN50082-2 (electromagnetic immunity, industrial surroundings) EN61010-1 (safety) All the circuits must be provided with double insulation from the circuits under dangerous voltage. The power supply transformer must be built to compliance with EN60742: “Insulation transformers and Safety transformers”.

[1] No linearisation function connected

[2] Linearisation functions operate only in the 0..100% rated range, whereas for the under-range and the over-range, the input signal is transferred without any alteration (G=1). Continuity and monotonic quality of transfer guaranteed throughout the entire range of measurement

[3] In the 0..1% section, the curve is linear with gain G=10 in order to avoid over-amplification of the noise in the initial section of the measurement range.

Input

The module accepts a current or voltage input signal.

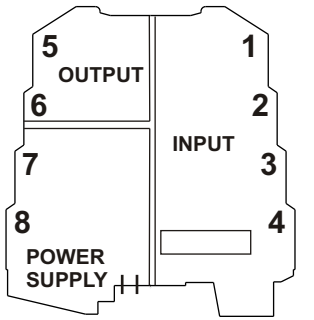
The use of shield cables is recommended for the electronic connections.

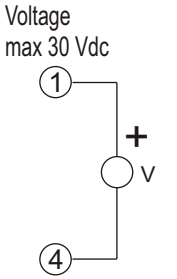
Voltage input

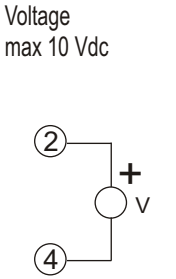
Terminal 1: Voltage input up to 30 VDC (current carrying capacity 0..15 VDC and 0..30 VDC).
Terminal 2: Voltage input up to 10 V.
Terminal 4: Return

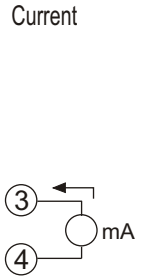
Current input

Terminal 3: Current input.
Terminal 4: Return





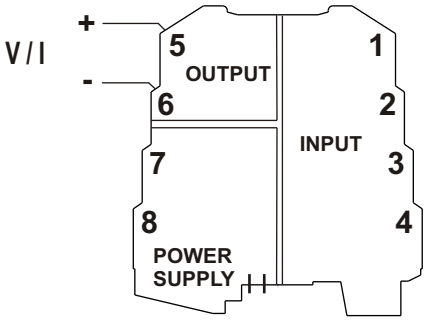




Output

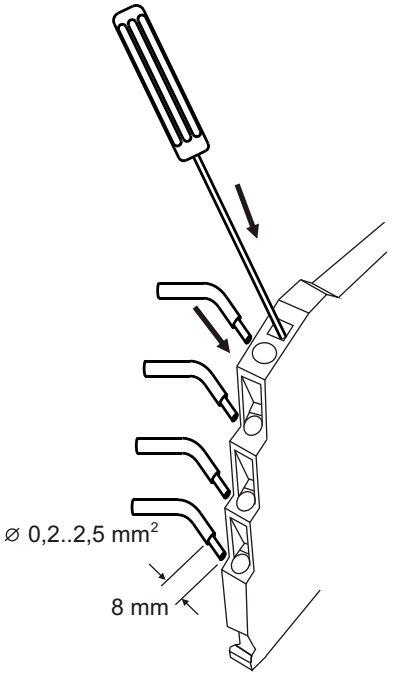
Voltage connection - Current connection (applied current)

The use of shield cables is recommended for the electronic connections.



Note: in order to reduce the instrument's dissipation, we recommend either using the output for voltage or guaranteeing a load of > 250 Ω to the current output.

Electrical Connections

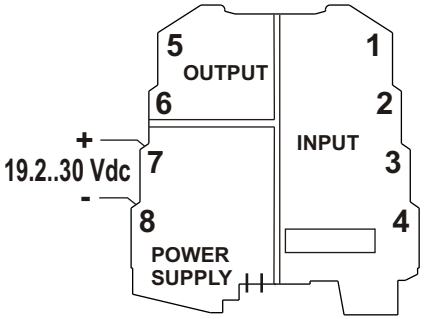


The module has been designed for spring-type terminal electrical connections.
Proceed as follows to make the connections:
1 - Strip the cables by 0.8 mm
2 - Insert a screwdriver in the square hole and press it until the cable lock spring opens.
3 - Insert the cable in the round hole.
4 - Remove the screwdriver and make sure that the cable is tightly fastened in the terminal.

Power supply

There are various ways to provide the K Series modules with power.

1 - Direct power supply to the modules by connecting 24 Vdc power supply directly to Terminals 7 (+) and 8 (-) of each module.



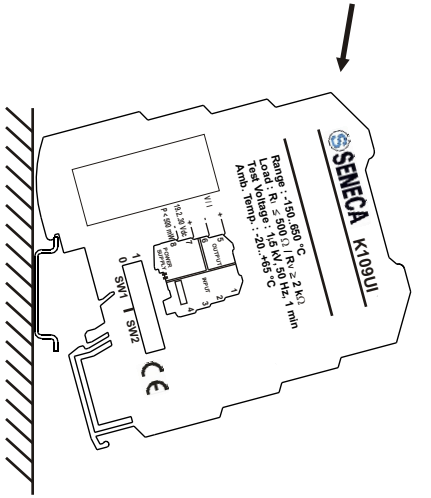
2 - Using the K-BUS connector accessory for the distribution of the power supply to the modules via bus connector, in this way eliminating the need to connect power supply to each module.
The bus can be supplied from any of the modules; the total absorption of the bus must be less than 400 mA. Higher absorption values can damage the module. An appropriately sized fuse must be connected in series to the power supply.

3 - Using the K-BUS connector accessory for the distribution of the power supply to the modules via bus connector and the K-SUPPLY accessory for the connection of the power supply.
The K-SUPPLY accessory is a 6.2 mm wide module that contains a set of protections designed to protect the modules connected via bus against over-voltage loads.
The bus connector can be provided with power using the K-SUPPLY module if the total absorption of the bus is less than 1.5 A. Higher absorption values can damage both the module and the bus. An appropriately sized fuse must be connected in series to the power supply.

Installation rules

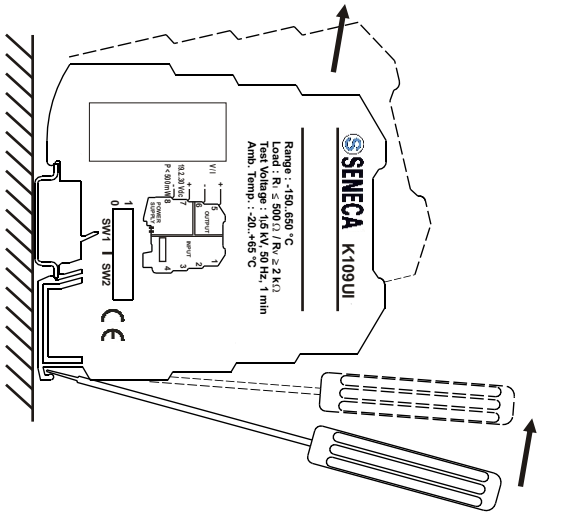
This module has been designed for assembly on a DIN 46277 rail. Assembly in vertical position is recommended in order to increase the module's ventilation, and no raceways or other objects that compromise aeration must be positioned in the vicinity.
Do not position the module above equipment that generates heat; we recommend positioning the module in the lower part of the control panel or container compartment.
We recommend rail-type assembly using the corresponding bus connector (Code K-BUS) that eliminates the need to connect the power supply to each module.

Inserting the module in the rail



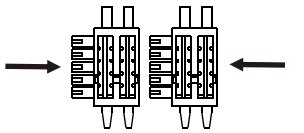
1 - Attach the module in the upper part of the rail.
2 - Press the module downwards.

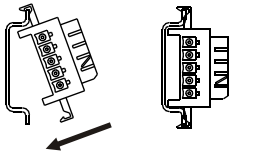
Removing the module from the rail



1 - Apply leverage using a screwdriver (as shown in the figure).
2 - Rotate the module upwards.

Using the K-BUS connector





1 - Compose the K-BUS connectors as required in order to obtain the number of positions necessary (each K-BUS permits the insertion of no. 2 modules).
2 - Insert the K-BUS connectors in the rail by positioning them on the upper side of the rail and then rotating them downwards.
IMPORTANT: Pay particular attention to the position of the protrudent terminals of the K-BUS. The K-bus must be inserted in the guide with the protrudent terminals on the left (as shown in the figure) otherwise the modules are turned upside downs.

- Never connect the power supply directly to the bus connector on the DIN rail.
- Never tap power supply from the bus connector either directly or by using the module's terminals.

SETTING OF THE DIP-SWITCHES

Factory setting

All the module DIP switches are at pos. 0 as defaut configuration.
This set correspond to the following configuration :

Input signal	→	0..20 mA
50-60 Hz mains frequency rejection	→	50 Hz
Input filter	→	Present
Inversion	→	No
Linearisation	→	None
Output signal	→	0..20 mA
Input Out-of-range	→	± 5% limit

It is understood that this configuration is valid only with all the DIP switches at position 0.
If also one Dip is moved, it is necessary to set all the other parameter as indicated on

Note: for all following tables
The indication ● indicates that the DIP-switch is set in Position 1 (ON).
No indication is provided when the DIP-switch is set in Position 0 (OFF).

INPUT SIGNAL				
SW1	1	2	3	
				0..20 mA
	●			4..20 mA
		●		0..10 Vdc
	●	●		2..10 Vdc
			●	1..5 Vdc
	●		●	0..5 Vdc
		●	●	0..30 Vdc
	●	●	●	0..15 Vdc

50-60 Hz MAINS FREQUENCY REJECTION		
SW1	4	
	●	60 Hz
		50 Hz

INPUT FILTER (*)		
SW1	5	
	●	Present
		Absent

(*) The filter increases the rejection of the disturbance to the mains frequency, and stabilizes the reading reducing the measure noise. It is advised to hold it always inserted, but that the maximum speed of answer is not demanded.

INVERSION		
SW1	6	
	●	Present
		Absent

FUNCTION			
SW1	7	8	
			Default
	●		None
		●	SQRT
	●	●	Tank

OUTPUT SIGNAL				
SW2	1	2	3	
				0..20 mA
	●			4..20 mA
		●		20..0 mA [5]
	●	●		20..4 mA [5]
			●	0..10 Vdc
	●		●	0..5 Vdc
		●	●	1..5 Vdc
	●	●	●	2..10 Vdc

[5] These are inverse output ranges that are useful whenever the linearisation applied is incompatible with the inversion of the input.

INPUT OUT-OF-RANGE		
SW2	4	
	●	5%
		2.5%

Input Out-of-Range Limits

The Out-of-Range Limits provided in the following table are applied to the input signal, whereas the fixed limits are applied to the output signal: 0..21 mA, 0..5,25 Vdc, 0..10,5 Vdc.

Rated value	Input Out-of-Range Limit ± 2,5 %	Input Out-of-Range Limit ± 5 %
20 mA	20,5 mA	21 mA
4 mA	3,5 mA	3 mA
0 mA	0 mA	0 mA
30 Vdc	30,75 Vdc	31,5 Vdc
15 Vdc	15,375 Vdc	15,75 Vdc
10 Vdc	10,25 Vdc	10,5 Vdc
5 Vdc	5,125 Vdc	5,25 Vdc
1 Vdc	0,875 Vdc	0,75 Vdc
2 Vdc	1,75 Vdc	1,5 Vdc
0 Vdc	0 Vdc	0 Vdc