

OUTPUT

Output (Analog)

Output signal	(4 to 20) mA or (20 to 4) mA
Transmission as	Temperature linear, resistance linear, voltage linear
Maximum load	$(V_{\text{power supply}} - 8 \text{ V}) / 0.025 \text{ A}$ (current output)
Digital filter 1st degree	(0 to 8) s
Induced current required	$\leq 3.5 \text{ mA}$
Current limit	$\leq 25 \text{ mA}$
Switch on delay	4 s (during power up $I_a = 3.8 \text{ mA}$)
Electronic response time	1 s

Failure Mode

Undershooting measurement range	Decrease to 3.8 mA
Exceeding measurement range	Increase to 20.5 mA
Sensor breakage/short circuit ^[1]	$\leq 3.6 \text{ mA}$ or $\geq 21.0 \text{ mA}$

Electrical Connection

Power supply	$U_b = (8 \text{ to } 30) \text{ V}$ dc, polarity protected
Galvanic isolation (In/out)	$\hat{U} = 2 \text{ kV}$ ac
Allowable ripple	$U_{ss} \leq 5 \text{ V}$ at $U_b \geq 13 \text{ V}$, $f_{\text{max}} = 1 \text{ kHz}$

ACCURACY

Reference conditions	Calibration temperature $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ $[73 \pm 9] ^\circ\text{F}$
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Resistance Thermometer (RTD)

TYPE	MEASUREMENT ACCURACY
Pt100, Ni100	$\pm 0.2 ^\circ\text{C}$ or 0.08% ^[2]
Pt500, Ni500	$\pm 0.5 ^\circ\text{C}$ or 0.20% ^[2]
Pt1000, Ni1000	$\pm 0.3 ^\circ\text{C}$ or 0.12% ^[2]

Resistance (Ω)

TYPE	MEASUREMENT ACCURACY	MEASUREMENT RANGE
Resistance	$\pm 0.1 \Omega$ or 0.08% ^[2]	(10 to 400) Ω
	$\pm 1.5 \Omega$ or 0.12% ^[2]	(10 to 2000) Ω

[1] Not for thermocouple

[2] % is related to the adjusted measurement range (the value to be applied is the greater)