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Operating Instructions
RN22

Active barrier, 1-/2-channel/SD for 4 to 20 mA, HART®-transparent with 24 V $_{DC}$ as well as active/passive input and output, optionally available with SIL and Ex

Endress+Hauser
People for Process Automation

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1 About this document

1.1 Symbols

1.1.1 Safety symbols

⚠ DANGER
This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation will result in serious or fatal injury.

⚠ WARNING
This symbol alerts you to a potentially dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in serious or fatal injury.

⚠ CAUTION
This symbol alerts you to a potentially dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in minor or medium injury.

NOTICE
This symbol alerts you to a potentially harmful situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in damage to the product or something in its vicinity.

1.1.2 Symbols for certain types of information

Symbol	Meaning
	**Permitted** Procedures, processes or actions that are permitted.
	**Preferred** Procedures, processes or actions that are preferred.
	**Forbidden** Procedures, processes or actions that are forbidden.
	**Tip** Indicates additional information.
	Reference to documentation
	Reference to page
	Reference to graphic
	Notice or individual step to be observed
1., 2., 3...	Series of steps
	Result of a step
	Help in the event of a problem
	Visual inspection

1.1.3 Electrical symbols

	Direct current		Alternating current
	Direct current and alternating current		**Ground connection** A grounded terminal which, as far as the operator is concerned, is grounded via a grounding system.

1.1.4 Symbols in graphics

1, 2, 3,...	Item numbers	**A, B, C, ...**	Views

1.1.5 Symbols at the device

⚠→📖	**Warning** Observe the safety instructions contained in the associated Operating Instructions

1.2 Documentation

For an overview of the scope of the associated Technical Documentation, refer to the following:
- *Device Viewer* (www.endress.com/deviceviewer): Enter the serial number from the nameplate
- *Endress+Hauser Operations app*: Enter serial number from nameplate or scan matrix code on nameplate.

The following document types are available in the Downloads area of the Endress+Hauser website (www.endress.com/downloads), depending on the device version:

Document type	Purpose and content of the document
Technical Information (TI)	**Planning aid for your device** The document contains all the technical data on the device and provides an overview of the accessories and other products that can be ordered for the device.
Brief Operating Instructions (KA)	**Guide that takes you quickly to the 1st measured value** The Brief Operating Instructions contain all the essential information from incoming acceptance to initial commissioning.
Operating Instructions (BA)	**Your reference document** The Operating Instructions contain all the information that is required in various phases of the life cycle of the device: from product identification, incoming acceptance and storage, to mounting, connection, operation and commissioning through to troubleshooting, maintenance and disposal.
Description of Device Parameters (GP)	**Reference for your parameters** The document provides a detailed explanation of each individual parameter. The description is aimed at those who work with the device over the entire life cycle and perform specific configurations.
Safety instructions (XA)	Depending on the approval, safety instructions for electrical equipment in hazardous areas are also supplied with the device. These are an integral part of the Operating Instructions. The nameplate indicates which Safety Instructions (XA) apply to the device.
Supplementary device-dependent documentation (SD/FY)	Always comply strictly with the instructions in the relevant supplementary documentation. The supplementary documentation is a constituent part of the device documentation.

1.3 Registered trademarks

HART®
Registered trademark of the FieldComm Group, Austin, Texas, USA

2 Basic safety instructions

2.1 Requirements for the personnel

The personnel for installation, commissioning, diagnostics and maintenance must fulfill the following requirements:
- Trained, qualified specialists must have a relevant qualification for this specific function and task.
- Are authorized by the plant owner/operator.
- Are familiar with federal/national regulations.
- Before starting work, read and understand the instructions in the manual and supplementary documentation as well as the certificates (depending on the application).
- Follow instructions and comply with basic conditions.

The operating personnel must fulfill the following requirements:
- Are instructed and authorized according to the requirements of the task by the facility's owner-operator.
- Follow the instructions in this manual.

2.2 Intended use

The active barrier is used for the safe isolation of 0/4 to 20 mA standard signal circuits. An intrinsically safe version is optionally available for operation in Zone 2. The device is designed for installation on DIN rails in accordance with IEC 60715.

Product liability: The manufacturer does not accept any responsibility for damage that results from non-designated use and from failure to comply with the instructions in this manual.

2.3 Workplace safety

When working on and with the device:
- Wear the required personal protective equipment as per national regulations.

2.4 Operational safety

Risk of injury!
- Operate the device only if it is in proper technical condition, free from errors and faults.
- The operator is responsible for interference-free operation of the device.

Modifications to the device

Unauthorized modifications to the device are not permitted and can lead to unforeseeable dangers:
- If modifications are nevertheless required, consult with the manufacturer.

Repair

To ensure continued operational safety and reliability:
- Carry out repairs on the device only if they are expressly permitted.
- Observe federal/national regulations pertaining to the repair of an electrical device.
- Use only original spare parts and accessories from the manufacturer.

Hazardous area

To eliminate danger to persons or the facility when the device is used in the hazardous area (e.g. explosion protection):
- ▶ Check the nameplate to verify if the device ordered can be put to its intended use in the hazardous area.
- ▶ Observe the specifications in the separate supplementary documentation that is an integral part of these instructions.

2.5 Product safety

This device is designed in accordance with good engineering practice to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested, and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate.

2.6 Installation instructions

- The device's IP20 degree of protection is intended for a clean and dry environment.
- Do not expose the device to mechanical and/or thermal stress that exceeds the specified limits.
- The device is intended for installation in a cabinet or similar housing. The device may only be operated as an installed device.
- To protect against mechanical or electrical damage, the device must be installed in an appropriate housing with a suitable degree of protection according to IEC/EN 60529.
- The device fulfills the EMC regulations for the industrial sector.
- NE 21: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of industrial process and laboratory control equipment is met under the following condition: power failures of up to 20 ms must be bridged with a suitable power supply.

3 Product descriptions

3.1 Product description RN22

3.1.1 Product design

Active barrier, 1-channel

- The active barrier is used for the transmission and galvanic isolation of 0/4 to 20 mA signals. The device has an active/passive current input to which a 2-wire or 4-wire transmitter can be directly connected. The output of the device can be operated actively or passively. The current signal is then available to the PLC/controller or to other instrumentation at plug-in screw terminals or optional push-in terminals.
- HART communication signals are transmitted bidirectionally by the device. Connecting points for connecting HART communicators are integrated into the front of the device.
- The device is optionally available as an "associated apparatus", which allows devices to be connected in Ex Zone 0/20 [ia] and operated in Ex Zone 2 [ec]. 2-wire transmitters are supplied with power, and transmit analog 0/4 to 20 mA measured values from the hazardous area to the non-hazardous area. These devices are accompanied by separate Ex documentation, which is an integral part of this manual. Compliance with the installation instructions and connection data in this documentation is mandatory!

Active barrier, 2-channel

With the "2-channel" option, the device has a second channel, which is galvanically isolated from channel 1, while maintaining the same width. Otherwise, the function corresponds to the 1-channel device.

Active barrier as signal doubler

With the signal doubler option, the active barrier is used for the galvanic isolation of a 0/4 to 20 mA signal, which is transmitted to two galvanically isolated outputs.

- Output 1 is HART-transparent. HART communication signals are transmitted bidirectionally between the input and output 1.
- As output 2 contains a HART filter, only the galvanically isolated analog 4 to 20 mA signal is transmitted.

4 Incoming acceptance and product identification

4.1 Incoming acceptance

On receipt of the delivery:

1. Check the packaging for damage.
   ↳ Report all damage immediately to the manufacturer.
   Do not install damaged components.
2. Check the scope of delivery using the delivery note.
3. Compare the data on the nameplate with the order specifications on the delivery note.
4. Check the technical documentation and all other necessary documents, e.g. certificates, to ensure they are complete.

If one of the conditions is not satisfied, contact the manufacturer.

4.2 Product identification

The device can be identified in the following ways:
- Nameplate specifications
- Enter the serial number from the nameplate into *Device Viewer* (www.endress.com/deviceviewer): all the information about the device and an overview of the Technical Documentation supplied with the device are displayed.
- Enter the serial number from the nameplate into the *Endress+Hauser Operations App* or scan the 2-D matrix code (QR code) on the nameplate with the *Endress+Hauser Operations App*: all the information about the device and the technical documentation pertaining to the device is displayed.

4.2.1 Nameplate

Do you have the correct device?

The nameplate provides you with the following information on the device:
- Manufacturer identification, device designation
- Order code
- Extended order code
- Serial number

- Tag name (TAG) (optional)
- Technical values, e.g. supply voltage, current consumption, ambient temperature, communication-specific data (optional)
- Degree of protection
- Approvals with symbols
- Reference to Safety Instructions (XA) (optional)

▶ Compare the information on the nameplate with the order.

4.2.2 Name and address of manufacturer

Name of manufacturer:	Endress+Hauser Wetzer GmbH + Co. KG
Address of manufacturer:	Obere Wank 1, D-87484 Nesselwang or www.endress.com

4.3 Storage and transport

Storage temperature: −40 to +80 °C (−40 to +176 °F)

Maximum relative humidity: < 95%

Pack the device for storage and transportation in such a way that it is reliably protected against impact and external influences. The original packaging provides the best protection.

Avoid the following environmental influences during storage:
- Direct sunlight
- Proximity to hot objects
- Mechanical vibration
- Aggressive media

5 Mounting

5.1 Mounting requirements

5.1.1 Dimensions

For information on device dimensions, see the "Technical data" section.

5.1.2 Mounting location

The device is designed for installation on 35 mm (1.38 in) DIN rails in accordance with IEC 60715 (TH35).

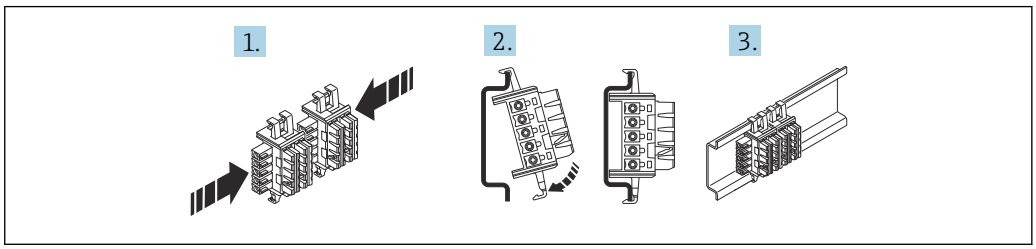
NOTICE

▶ When using in hazardous areas, the limit values of the certificates and approvals must be observed.

For information on ambient conditions, see the "Technical data" section.

5.2 Mounting the DIN rail bus connector

If using the DIN rail bus connector to the power supply, clip it onto the DIN rail BEFORE mounting the device. It is essential that you pay attention to the orientation of the module and the DIN rail bus connector: the snap-on clip should be at the bottom and the connector piece on the left.



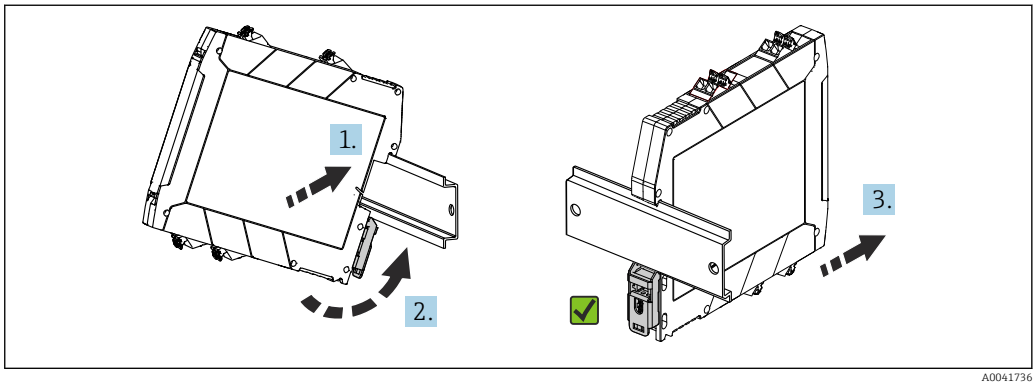
1 *Mounting the DIN rail bus connector 12.5 mm (0.5 in)*

1. Connect two or more DIN rail bus connectors together.
2. Attach the DIN rail bus connectors to the top of the DIN rail and allow them to click into place on the underside of the DIN rail.
3. The DIN rail devices can now be installed.

5.3 Installing a DIN rail device

The device can be installed in any position (horizontal or vertical) on the DIN rail without lateral clearance from neighboring devices. No tools are required for installation. The use of end brackets (type WEW "35/1" or similar) on the DIN rail is recommended as an end support for the device.

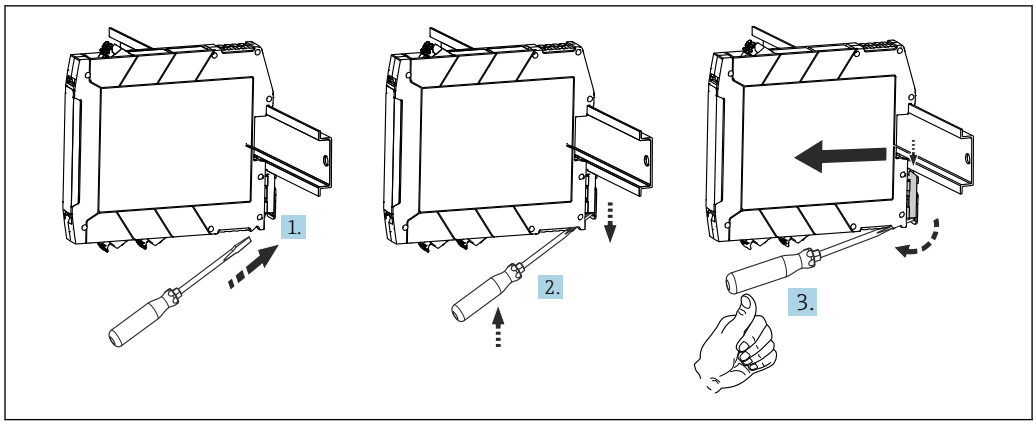
When installing several devices side by side, it is important to ensure that the maximum side wall temperature of 80 °C (176 °F) of the individual devices is not exceeded. If this cannot be guaranteed, mount the devices at a distance from one another or ensure sufficient cooling.



2 *Installing on DIN rail*

1. Position the top DIN rail groove at the top end of the DIN rail.
2. While holding the front of the device horizontally, lower it until you hear the locking clip of the device click into place on the DIN rail.
3. Pull gently on the device to check if it is correctly mounted on the DIN rail.

5.4 Disassembling the DIN rail device



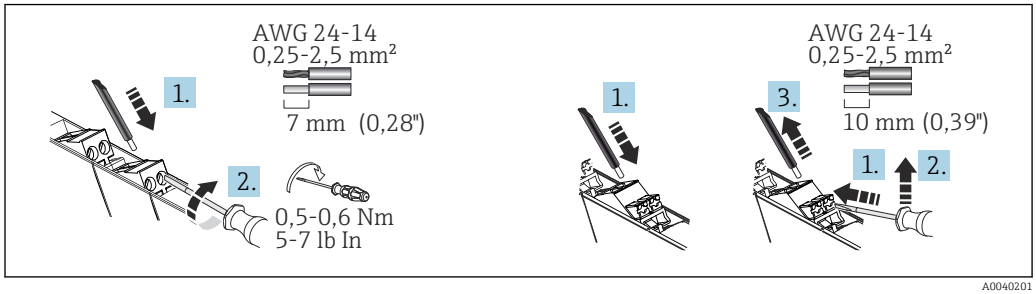
3 *Disassembling the DIN rail device*

1. Insert a screwdriver into the tab of the DIN rail clip.
2. Use the screwdriver to pull down on the DIN rail clip as shown in the diagram.
3. Hold down the screwdriver to remove the device from the DIN rail.

6 Electrical connection

6.1 Connecting requirements

A flat-blade screw driver is required to establish an electrical connection to screw or push-in terminals.



4 *Electrical connection using screw terminals (left) and push-in terminals (right)*

⚠ CAUTION

Destruction of parts of the electronics

► Switch off the power supply before installing and connecting the device.

NOTICE

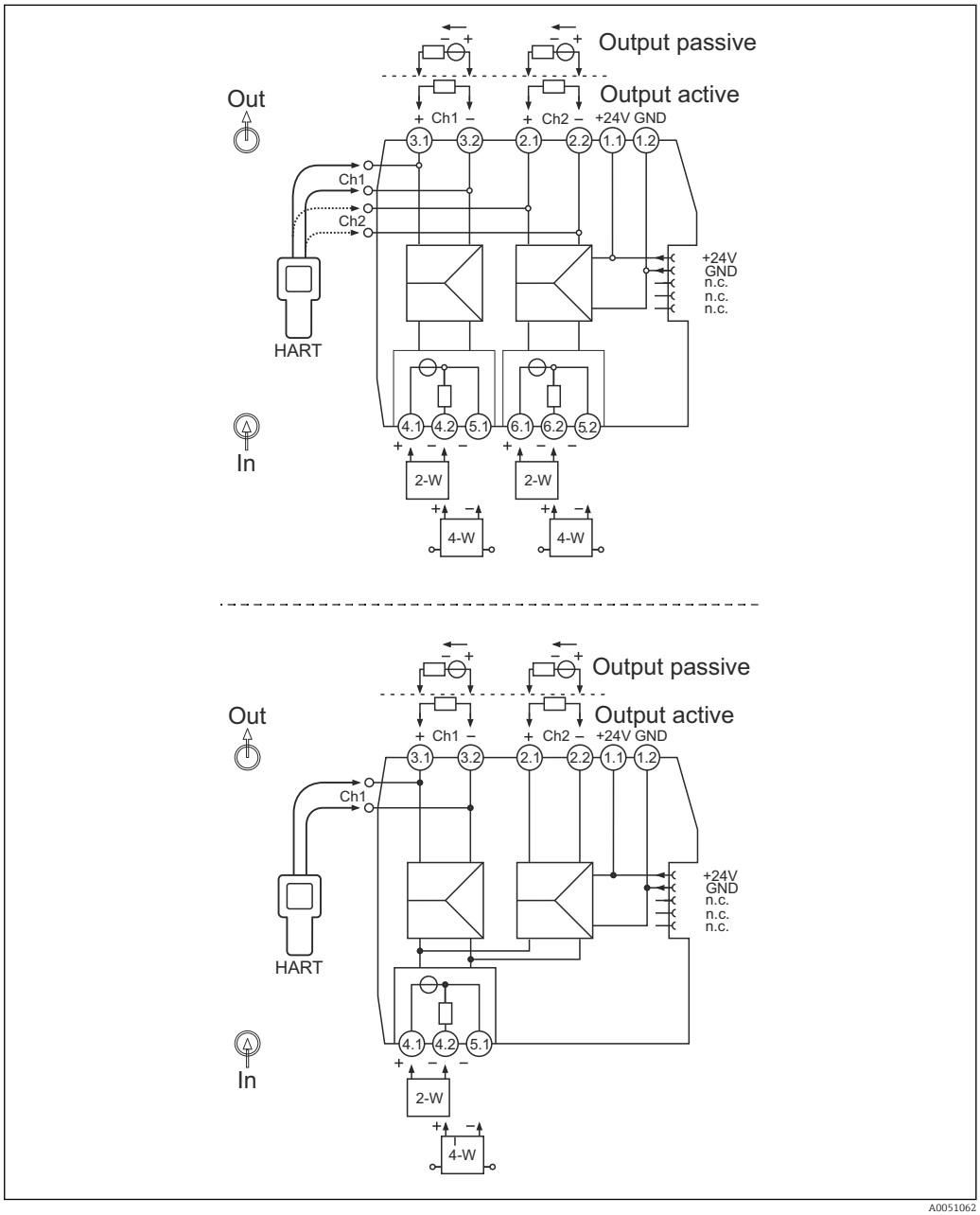
Destruction or malfunction of parts of the electronics

- ESD - Electrostatic discharge. Protect the terminals and HART lugs on the front from electrostatic discharge.
- A shielded cable is recommended for HART communication. Observe grounding concept of the plant.

For information on the connection data, see the "Technical data" section.

Only use copper cables with a minimum temperature rating of 75 °C (167 °F) as the connection cable.

6.2 Quick wiring guide



5 *Terminal assignment: 1- and 2-channel version (top), signal doubler (bottom)*

Connection for operation with active output:

1. Connect + with 3.2/2.2.
2. Connect - with 3.1/2.1.
   ↳ The operating mode is switched automatically.

Connection for operation with passive output:

1. Connect + with 3.1/2.1.
2. Connect - to 3.2/2.2.
   ↳ The operating mode is switched automatically.

HART communicators can be connected to the HART connecting points. Ensure an adequate external resistance (≥ 230 Ω) in the output circuit.

6.3 Connecting the supply voltage

Power can be supplied via terminals 1.1 and 1.2 or via the DIN rail bus connector.

The device may only be powered by a power unit with an energy-limited circuit in accordance with UL/EN/IEC 61010-1, Section 9.4 and the requirements of Table 18.

6.3.1 Using the power and error message module to supply power

It is recommended to use the RNF22 power and error message module to provide the supply voltage to the DIN rail bus connector. An overall current of 3.75 A is possible with this option.

6.3.2 Supply to the DIN rail bus connector via terminals

Devices installed side by side can be powered via the terminals of the device up to a total current consumption of 400 mA. The connection is via the DIN rail bus connector. The installation of a 630 mA fuse (semi-delay or slow-blow) upstream is recommended.

NOTICE

The simultaneous use of terminals and DIN rail bus connectors to supply power is not permitted! The tapping of energy from the DIN rail bus connector for further distribution is not permitted.

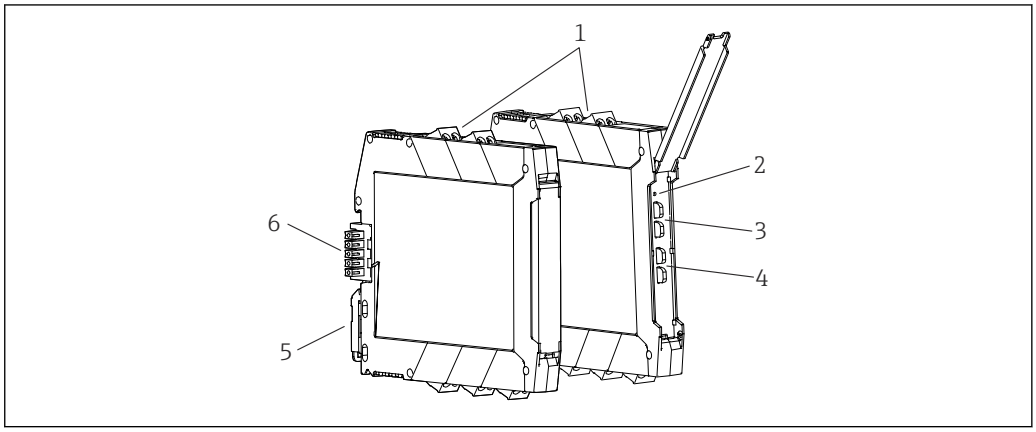
▶ The supply voltage must never be connected directly to the DIN rail bus connector!

6.4 Post-connection check

Device condition and specifications	Notes
Are the device and cables undamaged (visual check)?	--
Do the ambient conditions match the device specification (e.g. ambient temperature, measuring range, etc.)?	See 'Technical data'
Electrical connection	**Notes**
Does the supply voltage match the information on the nameplate?	Active barrier: U = e.g. 19.2 to 30 V_{DC} The device may only be powered by a power unit with an energy-limited circuit.
Are the power supply and signal cables connected correctly?	--
Are all the screw terminals well tightened and have the connections of the push-in terminals been checked?	--

7 Operation options

7.1 Display and operating elements



6 *Display and operating elements*

1 *Plug-in screw or push-in terminal*
2 *Green LED "On", power supply*
3 *Connection lugs for HART communication (channel 1)*
4 *Connection lugs for HART communication (channel 2, option)*
5 *DIN rail clip for DIN rail mounting*
6 *DIN rail bus connector (optional)*

7.1.1 Local operation

Hardware settings/configuration

No manual hardware settings are required at the device for commissioning.

Attention must be paid to the different terminal assignment when connecting 2-/4-wire transmitters. At the output side, the connected system is detected and automatic switching takes place between the active and passive mode.

8 Commissioning

8.1 Post-installation check

Before commissioning the device, ensure that all post-mounting and post-connection checks have been carried out.

NOTICE

- Before commissioning the device, make sure that the supply voltage matches the voltage specifications on the nameplate. Failure to perform these checks may result in damage to the device caused by the incorrect supply voltage.

8.2 Switching on the device

Switch on the supply voltage. The green LED display on the front of the device indicates that the device is operational.

To prevent incorrect wiring, the output current should be verified when simulating a high alarm at the input.

9 Diagnostics and troubleshooting

9.1 General troubleshooting

Always start troubleshooting with the checklists below if faults occur after startup or during operation. The checklists take you directly (via various queries) to the cause of the problem and the appropriate remedial measures.

Due to its design, the device cannot be repaired. However, it is possible to send the device in for examination. See the "Return" section.

General faults

Fault	Possible cause	Remedial action
Device does not respond.	Supply voltage does not match the voltage specified on the nameplate.	Check the voltage directly using a voltmeter and correct.
	Connecting cables are not in contact with the terminals.	Ensure electrical contact between the cable and the terminal.
	Electronics module is defective.	Replace the device.
HART communication is not working.	Missing or incorrectly installed communication resistor.	Install the communication resistor (230 Ω) correctly.
	HART modem is not properly connected.	Connect HART modem correctly.
	HART modem is not set to "HART".	Set HART modem selector switch to "HART".
The power LED on the DIN rail device is not lit (green).	Power failure or insufficient supply voltage.	Check the supply voltage and check if wiring is correct.
High-alarm at the input cannot be output at the output.	Output load is too high (max. output load active / passive: see technical data)	Reduce output load.
	Passive mode: external voltage at the output is incorrectly connected.	Connect external voltage correctly to output.

10 Maintenance and cleaning

No special maintenance work is required for the device.

10.1 Cleaning of surfaces not in contact with the medium

- Recommendation: Use a lint-free cloth that is either dry or slightly dampened using water.
- Do not use any sharp objects or aggressive cleaning agents that corrode the surfaces (displays, housing, for example) and seals.
- Do not use high-pressure steam.
- Observe the degree of protection of the device.

The cleaning agent used must be compatible with the materials of the device configuration. Do not use cleaning agents with concentrated mineral acids, bases or organic solvents.

11 Repair

11.1 General information

Due to the device's design and construction, it cannot be repaired.

11.2 Spare parts

For spare parts currently available for the product, see online at:
https://www.endress.com/deviceviewer (→ Enter serial number)

11.3 Return

The requirements for safe device return can vary depending on the device type and national legislation.

1. Refer to the web page for information:
   https://www.endress.com/support/return-material
   ↳ Select the region.
2. If returning the device, pack the device in such a way that it is reliably protected against impact and external influences. The original packaging offers the best protection.

11.4 Disposal

If required by the Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), the product is marked with the depicted symbol in order to minimize the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste. Do not dispose of products bearing this marking as unsorted municipal waste. Instead, return them to the manufacturer for disposal under the applicable conditions.

12 Technical data

12.1 Function and system design

Product description RN22

Product design

Active barrier, 1-channel

- The active barrier is used for the transmission and galvanic isolation of 0/4 to 20 mA signals. The device has an active/passive current input to which a 2-wire or 4-wire transmitter can be directly connected. The output of the device can be operated actively or passively. The current signal is then available to the PLC/controller or to other instrumentation at plug-in screw terminals or optional push-in terminals.
- HART communication signals are transmitted bidirectionally by the device. Connecting points for connecting HART communicators are integrated into the front of the device.
- The device is optionally available as an "associated apparatus", which allows devices to be connected in Ex Zone 0/20 [ia] and operated in Ex Zone 2 [ec]. 2-wire transmitters are supplied with power, and transmit analog 0/4 to 20 mA measured values from the hazardous area to the non-hazardous area. These devices are accompanied by separate Ex documentation, which is an integral part of this manual. Compliance with the installation instructions and connection data in this documentation is mandatory!

Active barrier, 2-channel

With the "2-channel" option, the device has a second channel, which is galvanically isolated from channel 1, while maintaining the same width. Otherwise, the function corresponds to the 1-channel device.

Active barrier as signal doubler

With the signal doubler option, the active barrier is used for the galvanic isolation of a 0/4 to 20 mA signal, which is transmitted to two galvanically isolated outputs.

- Output 1 is HART-transparent. HART communication signals are transmitted bidirectionally between the input and output 1.
- As output 2 contains a HART filter, only the galvanically isolated analog 4 to 20 mA signal is transmitted.

Reliability

We only provide a warranty if the device is installed and used as described in the Operating Instructions.

12.2 Input

Version

The following versions are available:
- 1-channel
- 2-channel
- Signal doubler

Input data, measuring range

Input signal range (underrange / overrange)	0 to 22 mA
Function range, input signal	0/4 to 20 mA
Input voltage drop signal for 4-wire connection	< 7 V at 20 mA
Transmitter supply voltage	17.5 V ±1 V at 20 mA Open-circuit voltage: 24.5 V ±5 %

12.3 Output

Output data

Output signal range (underrange/overrange)	0 to 22 mA
Function range, output signal	0/4 to 20 mA
Transmission behavior	1:1 to input signal
NAMUR NE 43	A current at the input that is valid according to NAMUR NE 43 is transmitted to the output (within the specified measuring uncertainty range)
Maximum load, active mode	20 mA: ≤ 610 Ω 22 mA: ≤ 550 Ω
Open-circuit voltage, active mode	17.5 V (± 5%)
Maximum load, passive mode	Rmax = (Uext - 4 V) / 0.022 A
External voltage, passive mode	Uext = 12 to 30 V
Transmissible communication protocols	HART

Signal on alarm

Line break in input	Input 0 mA / output 0 mA
Line short circuit in input	Input > 22 mA/ output > 22 mA

Ex connection data

See associated XA Safety Instructions

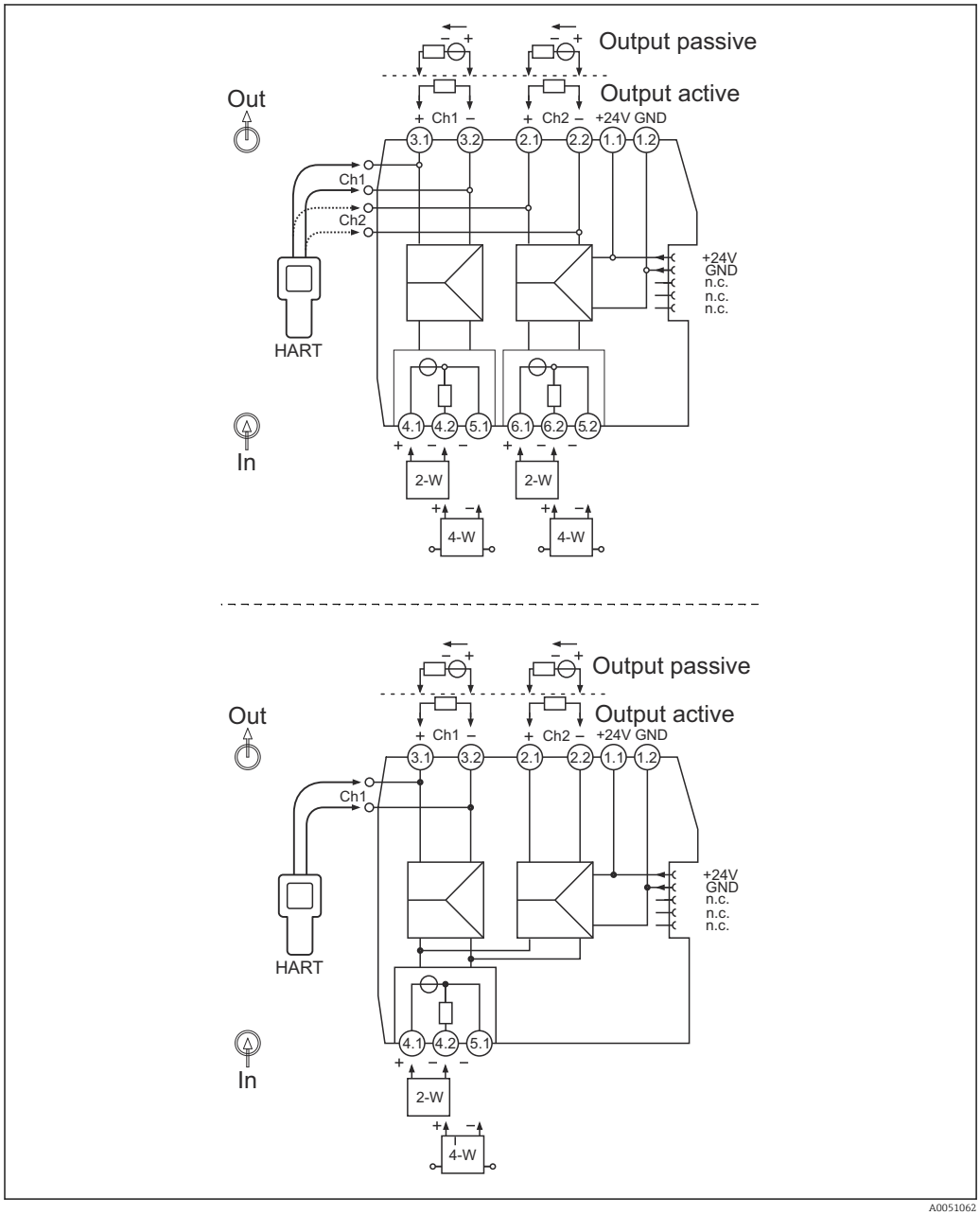
Galvanic isolation

Power supply / input; power supply / output Input / output; output / output	Testing voltage: 1 500 V_{AC} 50 Hz, 1 min
Input / input	Testing voltage: 500 V_{AC} 50 Hz, 1 min

12.4 Power supply

Terminal assignment

Quick wiring guide



7 Terminal assignment: 1- and 2-channel version (top), signal doubler (bottom)

Connection for operation with active output:

1. Connect + with 3.2/2.2.
2. Connect - with 3.1/2.1.
   ↳ The operating mode is switched automatically.

Connection for operation with passive output:

1. Connect + with 3.1/2.1.

2. Connect - to 3.2/2.2.
   ↳ The operating mode is switched automatically.

HART communicators can be connected to the HART connecting points. Ensure an adequate external resistance (≥ 230 Ω) in the output circuit.

Connecting the supply voltage

Power can be supplied via terminals 1.1 and 1.2 or via the DIN rail bus connector.

The device may only be powered by a power unit with an energy-limited circuit in accordance with UL/EN/IEC 61010-1, Section 9.4 and the requirements of Table 18.

Using the power and error message module to supply power

It is recommended to use the RNF22 power and error message module to provide the supply voltage to the DIN rail bus connector. An overall current of 3.75 A is possible with this option.

Supply to the DIN rail bus connector via terminals

Devices installed side by side can be powered via the terminals of the device up to a total current consumption of 400 mA. The connection is via the DIN rail bus connector. The installation of a 630 mA fuse (semi-delay or slow-blow) upstream is recommended.

NOTICE

The simultaneous use of terminals and DIN rail bus connectors to supply power is not permitted! The tapping of energy from the DIN rail bus connector for further distribution is not permitted.

- The supply voltage must never be connected directly to the DIN rail bus connector!

Performance characteristics

Power supply [1)]

Supply voltage	24 V_{DC} (-20% / +25%)
Supply current to the DIN rail bus connector	max. 400 mA
Power consumption at 24 V_{DC}	1-channel: ≤ 1.5 W (20 mA) / ≤ 1.6 W (22 mA) 2-channel: ≤ 3 W (20 mA) / ≤ 3.2 W (22 mA) Signal doubler: ≤ 2.4 W (20 mA) / ≤ 2.5 W (22 mA)
Current consumption at 24 V_{DC}	1-channel: ≤ 0.07 A (20 mA) / ≤ 0.07 A (22 mA) 2-channel: ≤ 0.13 A (20 mA) / ≤ 0.14 A (22 mA) Signal doubler: ≤ 0.1 A (20 mA) / ≤ 0.11 A (22 mA)
Power loss at 24 V_{DC}	1-channel: ≤ 1.2 W (20 mA) / ≤ 1.3 W (22 mA) 2-channel: ≤ 2.4 W (20 mA) / ≤ 2.5 W (22 mA) Signal doubler: ≤ 2.1 W (20 mA) / ≤ 2.2 W (22 mA)

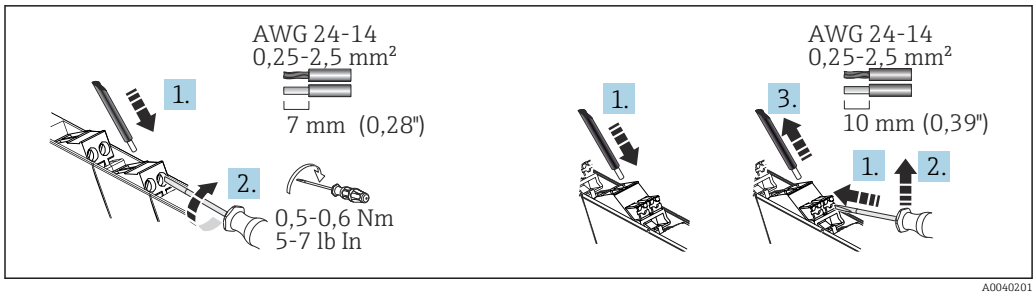
1) The data apply to the following operating scenario: input active/output active/output load 0 Ω. When external voltages are connected to the output, the power loss in the device may increase. The power loss in the device can be reduced by connecting an external output load.

Power supply failure

To meet SIL and NE21 requirements, voltage interruptions of up to 20 ms must be bridged with a suitable power supply.

Terminals

A flat-blade screwdriver is required to establish an electrical connection to screw or push-in terminals.



8 *Electrical connection using screw terminals (left) and push-in terminals (right)*

Terminal design	Cable design	Cable cross-section
Screw terminals Tightening torque: minimum 0.5 Nm/maximum 0.6 Nm	Rigid or flexible (Stripping length = 7 mm (0.28 in)	0.2 to 2.5 mm² (24 to 14 AWG)
	Flexible with wire end ferrules (with or without plastic ferrule)	0.25 to 2.5 mm² (24 to 14 AWG)
Push-in spring terminals	Rigid or flexible (Stripping length = 10 mm (0.39 in)	0.2 to 2.5 mm² (24 to 14 AWG)
	Flexible with wire end ferrules (with or without plastic ferrule)	0.25 to 2.5 mm² (24 to 14 AWG)

Cable specification

A shielded cable is recommended for HART communication. Observe grounding concept of the plant.

12.5 Performance characteristics

Response time

Step response (10 to 90 %)	≤ 1 ms
Step response (10 to 90 %) signal doubler output 2 HART filter	≤ 40 ms

Reference conditions

- Calibration temperature: +25 °C ±3 K (77 °F ±5.4 °F)
- Supply voltage: 24 V_{DC}
- Output load: 225 Ω
- External output voltage (passive output): 20 V_{DC}
- Warm-up: > 1 h

Maximum measured error

Accuracies

Transmission error	< 0.1 % / of full scale value (<20 µA)
Temperature coefficient	< 0.01 % /K

Long-term drift

Max. ±0.1 %/year (of full scale value)

12.6 Mounting

Mounting location

The device is designed for installation on 35 mm (1.38 in) DIN rails in accordance with IEC 60715 (TH35).

NOTICE

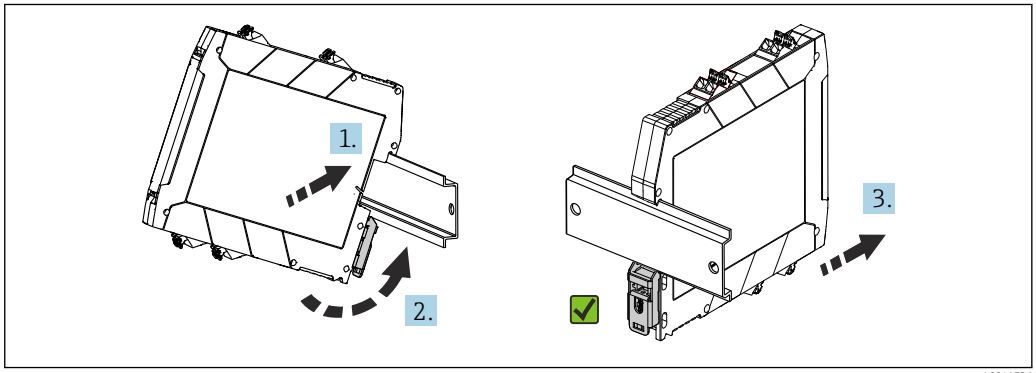
- When using in hazardous areas, the limit values of the certificates and approvals must be observed.

For information on ambient conditions, see the "Technical data" section.

Installing a DIN rail device

The device can be installed in any position (horizontal or vertical) on the DIN rail without lateral clearance from neighboring devices. No tools are required for installation. The use of end brackets (type WEW "35/1" or similar) on the DIN rail is recommended as an end support for the device.

When installing several devices side by side, it is important to ensure that the maximum side wall temperature of 80 °C (176 °F) of the individual devices is not exceeded. If this cannot be guaranteed, mount the devices at a distance from one another or ensure sufficient cooling.



9 *Installing on DIN rail*

1. Position the top DIN rail groove at the top end of the DIN rail.
2. While holding the front of the device horizontally, lower it until you hear the locking clip of the device click into place on the DIN rail.
3. Pull gently on the device to check if it is correctly mounted on the DIN rail.

12.7 Environment

Important ambient conditions

Ambient temperature range	−40 to 60 °C (−40 to 140 °F)	Storage temperature	−40 to 80 °C (−40 to 176 °F)
Degree of protection	IP 20	Overvoltage category	II
Pollution degree	2	Humidity	5 to 95 %
Altitude	≤ 2 000 m (6 562 ft)	Insulation class	Class III

Maximum temperature change rate

0.5 °C/min, no condensation permitted

Shock and vibration resistance

Sinusoidal vibrations, in accordance with IEC 60068-2-6
- 5 to 13.2 Hz: 1 mm peak
- 13.2 to 100 Hz: 0.7g peak

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

CE compliance

Electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with all the relevant requirements of the IEC/EN 61326 series and NAMUR Recommendation EMC (NE21). For details, refer to the Declaration of Conformity.

- Maximum measured error < 1% of full scale value
- Strong, pulse-like EMC interference can result in transient (< 1 s) deviations in the output signal (≥ ±1%)
- Interference immunity as per IEC/EN 61326 series, industrial requirements
- Interference emission according to IEC/EN 61326 series (CISPR 11) Group 1 Class A

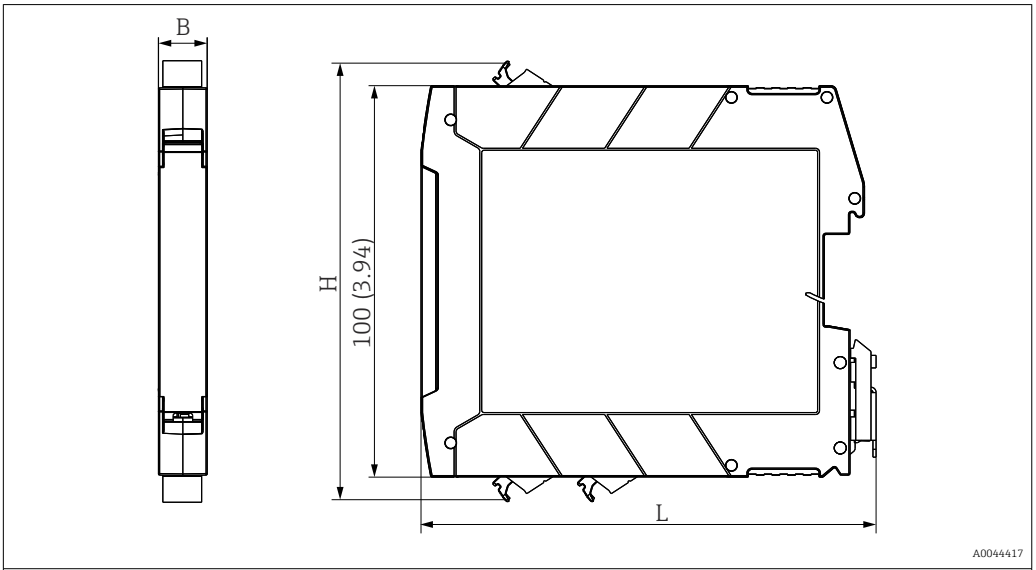
This unit is not intended for use in residential environments and cannot guarantee adequate protection of the radio reception in such environments.

12.8 Mechanical construction

Design, dimensions

Dimensions in mm (in)

Terminal housing for mounting on DIN rail



Width (B) x length (L) x height (H) (with terminals): 12.5 mm (0.49 in) x 116 mm (4.57 in) x 107.5 mm (4.23 in)

Weight

Device with terminals (values rounded up):

1-channel: approx. 105 g (3.7 oz); 2-channel: approx. 125 g (4.4 oz); signal doubler: approx. 120 g (4.23 oz)

Color

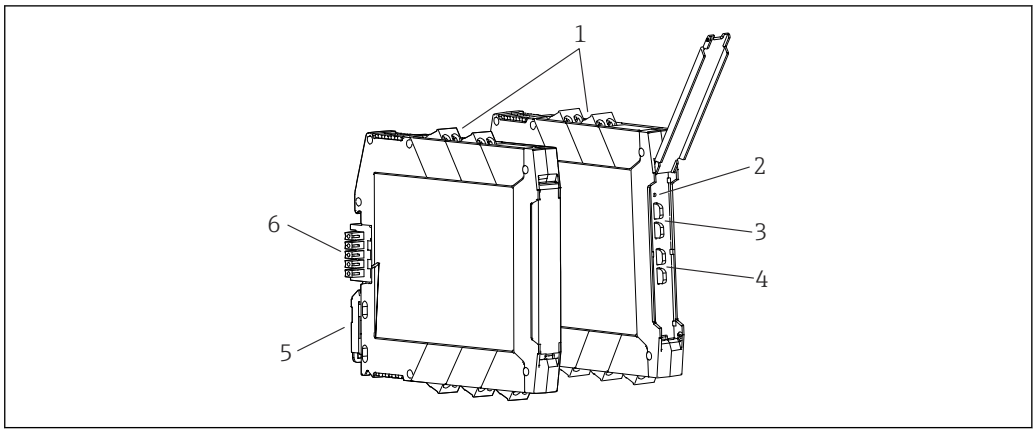
Light gray

Materials

All the materials used are RoHS-compliant.

Housing: polycarbonate (PC); flammability rating according to UL94: V-0

12.9 Display and operating elements



10 *Display and operating elements*

1 *Plug-in screw or push-in terminal*
2 *Green LED "On", power supply*
3 *Connection lugs for HART communication (channel 1)*
4 *Connection lugs for HART communication (channel 2, option)*
5 *DIN rail clip for DIN rail mounting*
6 *DIN rail bus connector (optional)*

Local operation

Hardware settings/configuration

No manual hardware settings are required at the device for commissioning.

Attention must be paid to the different terminal assignment when connecting 2-/4-wire transmitters. At the output side, the connected system is detected and automatic switching takes place between the active and passive mode.

12.10 Certificates and approvals

For certificates and approvals valid for the device: see the data on the nameplate

Approval-related data and documents: www.endress.com/deviceviewer → (enter the serial number)

Functional safety

A SIL version of the device is optionally available. It can be used in safety equipment in accordance with IEC 61508 up to SIL 2 (SC 3) .

Please refer to Safety Manual FY01034K for the use of the device in safety instrumented systems according to IEC 61508.

12.11 Ordering information

Detailed ordering information is available from your nearest sales organization www.addresses.endress.com or in the Product Configurator at www.endress.com:

1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
2. Open the product page.

3. Select **Configuration**.

Product Configurator - the tool for individual product configuration
- Up-to-the-minute configuration data
- Depending on the device: direct input of information specific to the measuring point, such as the measuring range or operating language
- Automatic verification of exclusion criteria
- Automatic creation of the order code and its breakdown in PDF or Excel output format
- Ability to order directly in the Endress+Hauser Online Shop

12.12 Accessories

The accessories currently available for the product can be selected at www.endress.com:

1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
2. Open the product page.
3. Select **Spare parts & Accessories**.

Device-specific accessories

Type	Order code
DIN rail bus connector 12.5 mm (x 1)	71505349
System power supply	RNB22
Power and error message module	RNF22

Service-specific accessories

Configurator
Product Configurator - the tool for individual product configuration
- Up-to-the-minute configuration data
- Depending on the device: direct input of information specific to the measuring point, such as the measuring range or operating language
- Automatic verification of exclusion criteria
- Automatic creation of the order code and its breakdown in PDF or Excel output format
- Ability to order directly in the Endress+Hauser Online Shop

The Configurator is available at www.endress.com on the relevant product page:

1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
2. Open the product page.
3. Select **Configuration**.

12.13 Supplementary documentation

The following document types are available in the Downloads area of the Endress+Hauser website (www.endress.com/downloads):

Document type	Purpose and content of the document
Technical Information (TI)	**Planning aid for your device** The document contains all the technical data on the device and provides an overview of the accessories and other products that can be ordered for the device.
Brief Operating Instructions (KA)	**Guide that takes you quickly to the 1st measured value** The Brief Operating Instructions contain all the essential information from incoming acceptance to initial commissioning.

Document type	Purpose and content of the document
Operating Instructions (BA)	**Your reference document** These Operating Instructions contain all the information that is required in the various life cycle phases of the device: from product identification, incoming acceptance and storage, to mounting, connection, operation and commissioning, through to troubleshooting, maintenance and disposal.
Description of Device Parameters (GP)	**Reference for your parameters** The document provides a detailed explanation of each individual parameter. The description is aimed at those who work with the device over the entire life cycle and perform specific configurations.
Safety Instructions (XA)	Depending on the approval, safety instructions for electrical equipment in hazardous areas are also supplied with the device. These are an integral part of the Operating Instructions. Information on the Safety Instructions (XA) that are relevant for the device is provided on the nameplate.
Supplementary device-dependent documentation (SD/FY)	Always comply strictly with the instructions in the relevant supplementary documentation. The supplementary documentation is an integral part of the device documentation.

13 Appendix: system overview of RN Series

13.1 Power supply of RN Series

13.1.1 General information on the power supply of Endress+Hauser isolating amplifiers

Read the information leaflet enclosed in the package of the individual products.

NOTICE

Short-circuit hazard; risk of overvoltage

Material damage is possible

- The supply voltage must never be connected directly to the DIN rail bus connector

NOTICE

Short-circuit hazard; risk of overvoltage

Material damage is possible

- If a DIN rail bus connector is used, only a SELV or PELV circuit may be connected to the power supply terminals of the devices

Endress+Hauser RN(x)22 Series isolating amplifiers can be powered either via plug-in connectors on the bottom of the device or, if the devices are wired individually, via pluggable screw-in or push-in terminals. It can be very time-consuming to wire each device individually, particularly if many devices are used. For this reason, Endress+Hauser offers its customers the option of powering a complete standard DIN rail, fitted with isolating amplifiers, via a single power supply terminal - the "DIN rail bus connector". This eliminates the need for time-consuming single wiring, which can be susceptible to error.

Power supply to the DIN rail bus connector can be implemented as follows:

- Direct DC power feed-in at any single device in the group
- DC power feed-in via the RNF22 feed-in power and error message module
- Power supply via the RNB22 system power supply with wide range input 100 to 240 V_{AC} / 100 to 250 V_{DC}

13.1.2 Power supply options RN Series (24 V_{DC})

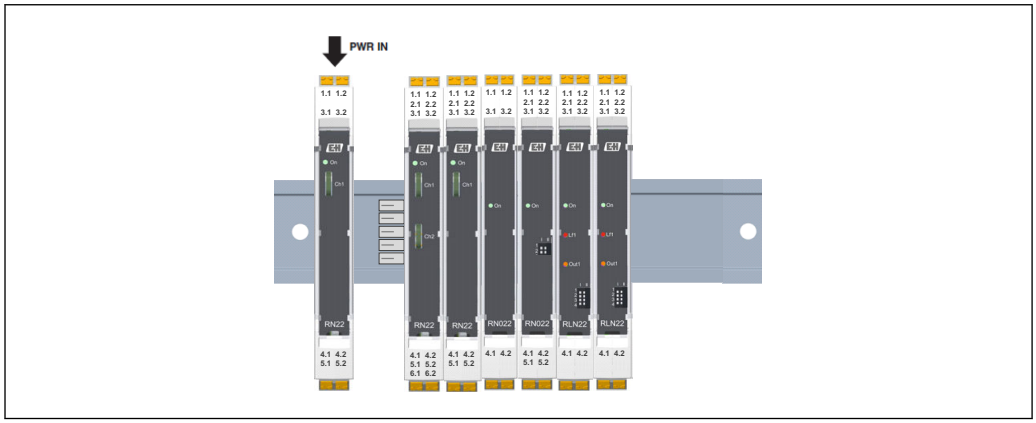
The RN Series devices Rx22 that are compatible with the DIN rail bus connector require a 24 V_{DC} power supply. In addition, RN42 active barriers and RLN42 NAMUR isolating amplifiers are also available with an extended supply voltage range of 24 to 230 $V_{AC/DC}$. However, these devices are powered individually and exclusively via the terminals on the device and are **not** suitable for power supply via the DIN rail bus connector.

Apart from the supply of power to individual devices directly via the terminals, multiple RNx22 devices can be powered via the DIN rail bus connector. This connector is powered with 24 V_{DC} and supplies power to all the connected isolating amplifiers. This eliminates the need for complex and time-consuming single wiring.

One way to power several devices is to use the RNF22 power and error message modules, which also offer short-circuit and line break detection. These modules also enable redundant power feed-in where necessary.

13.1.3 Direct 24 V_{DC} power feed-in at any single device in the group

This type of power feed-in is particularly useful if only a few (approx. 2-8) isolating amplifiers need to be powered and error monitoring is not required.



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11 *Direct power feed-in at any device in the group*

At a glance

- Solution for small installations with just a few devices (total power consumption Imax < 400 mA)
- 24 V_{DC} power supply available in the cabinet
- Redundancy not required
- No group error evaluation of line or short-circuit monitoring (only relevant for RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier)

In the case of direct power feed-in, all the devices connected to the DIN rail bus connector are powered via the power supply at an isolating amplifier. In this configuration, please note that the maximum total power consumption of Imax = 400 mA may not be exceeded and therefore the maximum number of devices is limited. Please refer to the Brief Operating Instructions (KA) or Technical Information (TI) for information on the current consumption of the individual isolating amplifiers. The maximum number of devices is calculated using the following formula:

$n_{modules} = I_{max}/I_N = (400\ mA)/I_N$

$I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2} + etc.$

A 500 mA fuse must be connected in series upstream. Furthermore, you must ensure that the 24 V_{DC} power supply used is guaranteed to trip the fuse in the event of an error.

Example: direct power feed-in via one device

You wish to supply power to four RN22 active barriers and three RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers with an operating voltage of 24 V_{DC}. First consult the Brief Operating Instructions to determine the current consumption of the devices. This is 70 mA per device for the RN22 active barrier (1-channel), and 35 mA per device in the case of the RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers (2-channel). The total current consumption must then be determined using the following formula:

$I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2}$ + etc.

$I_N = 4 \cdot 70$ mA + $3 \cdot 35$ mA = 385 mA < 400 mA

Direct 24 V_{DC} power feed-in at any single device

I_{max} < 400 mA

Formula: $I_N < I_{max} < 400$ mA; $I_N = n1 \cdot I_{module1} + n2 \cdot I_{module2}$ + etc.

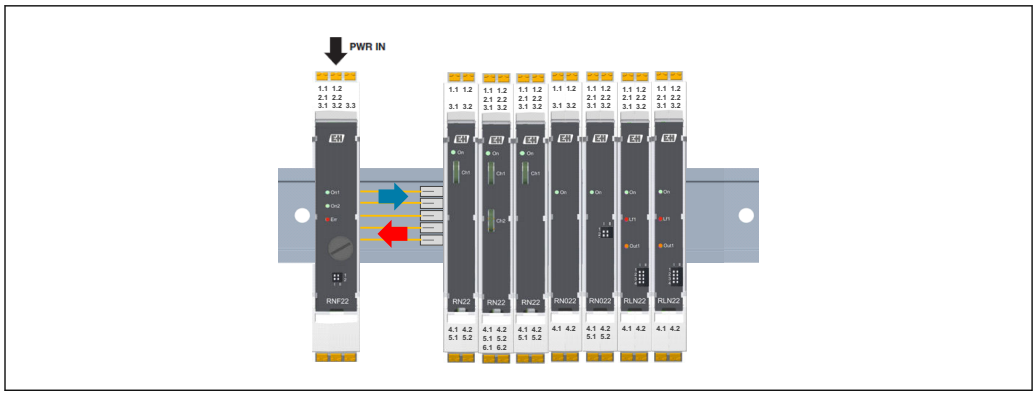
Device (24 V_{DC})	Current consumption per device (mA)	Number of devices	Total current consumption (mA)
RN22 1-channel	70	4	280
RN22 2-channel	130	0	0
RN22 signal doubler	100	0	0
RLN22 1-channel	21	0	0
RLN22 2-channel	35	3	105
RNO22 1-channel	45	0	0
RNO22 2-channel	85	0	0
	Imax: 400 mA	**7**	**385**

The total current consumption of 385 mA is less than the maximum permitted current of 400 mA. The fuse to be connected in series upstream from the power-supplying isolating amplifier should have a maximum rated current of 500 mA. To guarantee that the fuse trips in the event of a short-circuit, the 24 V_{DC} power is supplied in this example by an RNB22 power supply of 24 V_{DC} 2.5 A.

With this type of power feed-in, it is important to note that the maximum number of devices is very limited and that short-circuit and line break detection is not possible. Short-circuit and line break detection is provided by the power supply solution described in the next section.

13.1.4 Power supply via RNF22 power and error message module

This version is particularly well suited for a larger number of isolating amplifiers mounted side by side, e.g. in new installations. In addition, error monitoring can be implemented with this solution.



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12 *Power supply via RNF22 power and error message module*

At a glance

- 24 V_{DC} power supply available in the cabinet
- Maximum current consumption of connected RN devices (total current consumption Imax < 3.75 A)
- Redundant power feed-in possible via two power supplies
- Group error message, line or short-circuit monitoring of side-by-side RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers

RNF22 power modules are particularly suitable for supplying power to RNx22 devices. Here, a total current of 3.75 A can be achieved. These modules also offer the additional advantage of integrated error evaluation. A power supply failure or fuse error is signaled by a relay contact and indicated by a flashing LED. The power feed-in can be redundant if required. The diodes integrated in the device ensure the separation of the power supplies used for power feed-in. In addition, mechanical redundancy is also possible by using two power supply terminals. The power supply terminal(s) are each fused by an integrated 5 A fuse.

Irrespective of whether you are using one or two RNF22 power modules, you can calculate the maximum number of devices using the following formula and the information in the Brief Operating Instructions:

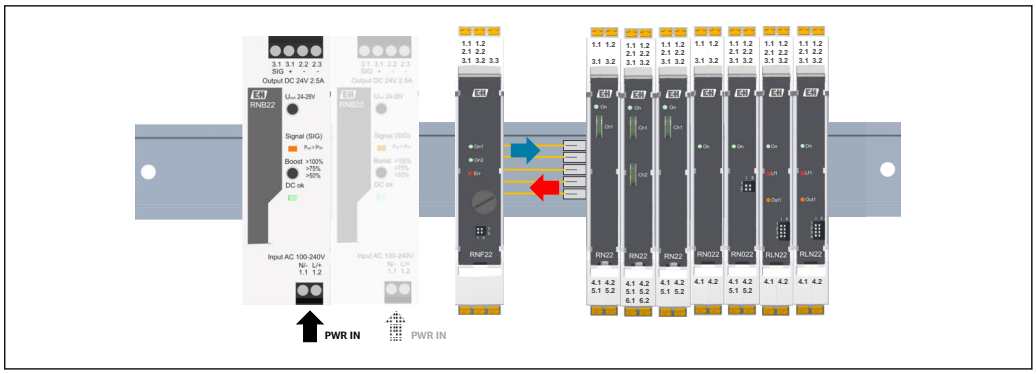
$n_{modules} = I_{max}/I_N = (3.75\ A)/I_N$

$I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2} + etc.$

If power feed-in is via the RNF22 power modules, power can be supplied by a single RNB22 power supply. Alternatively, redundant power feed-in by two different power supplies is also possible.

13.1.5 Power supply via the RNB22 system power supply and RNF22 power module (redundant)

The advantage of this version with power feed-in to the DIN rail bus connector is that a 24 V_{DC} power supply does not have to be available in the cabinet. This type of power feed-in is the best solution particularly for decentralized applications where only 230 V_{AC} is available.



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13 *Power supply via "optional redundant" RNB22 system power supply and RNF22 power module*

At a glance

- Single or redundant power feed-in via two RNB22 (2.5 A) power supplies and one RNF22 power module
- Redundancy with total load up to 2.5 A(at 60 °C ambient temperature)
- Maximum load 3.75 A via RNF22 power module
- Can be used if 24 V_{DC} power supply is not available in cabinet
- Group error message, line or short-circuit monitoring of side-by-side RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers

Power feed-in via the RNF22 power and error message module can be via one RNB22 system power supply, or via two RNB22 system power supplies (redundant configuration). In this case it is important that both power circuits of the RNB22 are separately fused. With this type of power supply, a maximum of 3.75 A can be fed into the DIN rail bus connector.

Example: power feed-in via redundant RNB22 system power supply and one RNF22 power module

You wish to supply power to 15 RN22 active barriers (1-channel), 5 RN22 active barriers (2-channel), 3 RN22 signal doublers, 12 RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers (1-channel) and 5 RNO22 output isolating amplifiers (1-channel) with an operating voltage of 24 V_{DC}.

First consult the Brief Operating Instructions to determine the current consumption of the devices. For the intrinsically safe RN22 active barriers this is 70 mA (1-channel), 130 mA (2-channel) and 100 mA (signal doubler) per device, and 21 mA in the case of the RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers (1-channel). The RNO22 output isolating amplifiers (1-channel) each require 45 mA.

The total current consumption must then be determined using the following formula:

$I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2}$ + etc.

Power feed-in via RNF22 power module with redundancy

RNB22: 2.5 A (I_N) at Ta ≤ 60 °C

Formula: $I_N < I_{max} < 2.5$ A; $I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2}$ + etc.

Device (24 V_{DC})	Current consumption per device (mA)	Number of devices	Total current consumption (mA)
RN22 1-channel	70	15	1050
RN22 2-channel	130	5	650
RN22 signal doubler	100	3	300
RLN22 1-channel	21	12	252
RLN22 2-channel	35	0	0
RNO22 1-channel	45	5	225

Device (24 V_{DC})	Current consumption per device (mA)	Number of devices	Total current consumption (mA)
RNO22 2-channel	85	0	0
	Imax: 2 500 mA	**40**	**2477**

The total current consumption of 2 477 mA is less than the nominal current (I_N=2.5 A) of the RNB22 at 60 °C ambient temperature and less than the maximum permitted current of the RNF22 power module (max. 3 750 mA). To ensure a redundant power supply and to guarantee that the fuse integrated in the RNF22 trips in the event of a short-circuit, the 24 V_{DC} power is supplied in this example by two RNB22 power supplies 2.5 A / 24 V_{DC}, which each provide a short-circuit current of 5.6 A.

Please note: in this arrangement, the power supply to all the isolating amplifiers is interrupted if the RNF22 power and error message module fails.

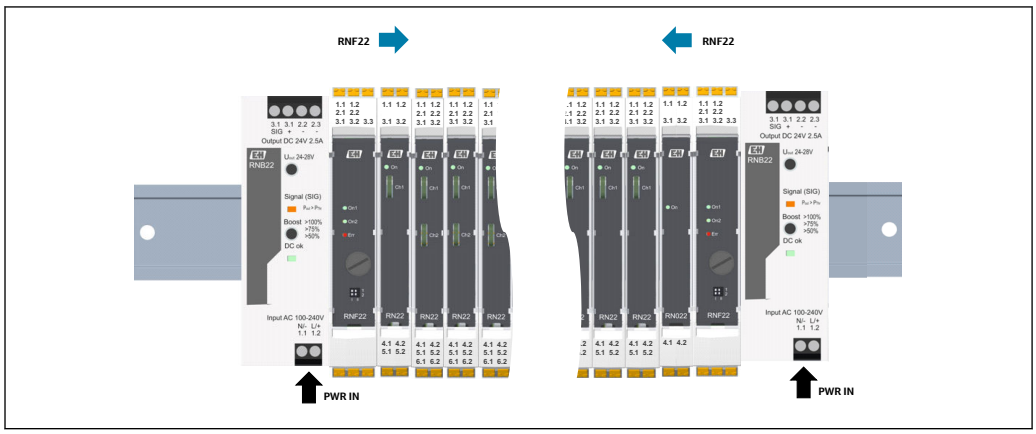
13.1.6 Example: power feed-in via two RNF22 power modules (redundant)

If you require a redundant power supply via two RNF22 power modules, each device must be powered from a separate voltage supply. These supplies should be arranged outside on the DIN rail in order to limit the maximum short-circuit current in the event of an error.

Without redundancy and with power supplies operating in static boost mode, a maximum current of 3.15 A may not be exceeded for each power supply side in this solution. To increase the total number of isolating amplifiers mounted side by side, a maximum current of 6 A can be fed into the DIN rail bus connector via the two power supply terminals.

At a glance

- "Full" redundancy with power feed-in via two RNB22 and two RNF22 power modules and maximum load of 2.5 A at 60 °C ambient temperature
- If redundancy is not required, maximum system load of up to 6 A is possible (2 · 3.15 A static boost)
- Group error message, line or short-circuit monitoring of RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers



14 *Example of power feed-in via two RNF22 power modules*

Please note: with a load of up to 2.5 A, the power supply is redundant with ambient temperatures up to 60 °C.

Example: power feed-in via two RNF22 power modules

You wish to operate the system at maximum possible load without redundancy and with power supplied to 20 RN22 active barriers (1-channel), 10 RN22 active barriers (2-channel), 5 RN22 signal doublers, 20 RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifiers (1-channel), 20

RLN22 (2-channel), 15 RNO22 output isolating amplifiers (1-channel) and 10 RNO22 (2-channel) at an operating voltage of 24 V_{DC}.

First consult the Brief Operating Instructions to determine the current consumption of the devices. For the intrinsically safe RN22 active barriers this is 70 mA (1-channel) and 130 mA (2-channel) per device, 100 mA for the RN22 signal doubler, 21 mA for the RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier (1-channel) and 45 mA in the case of the RLN22 (2-channel). We take the current consumption of each RNO22 output isolating amplifier (1-channel) to be 45 mA, and that of each RNO22 (2-channel) to be 85 mA.

The total current consumption must then be determined using the following formula:

$I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2}$ + etc.

Power feed-in via two RNF22 power and error modules

2 · RNB22 + 2 · RNF22: 2 · 3.15 A (static boost) -> 6 A (at Ta = 40 °C)

Formula: $I_N = n_1 \cdot I_{module1} + n_2 \cdot I_{module2}$ + etc.

Device (24 V_{DC})	Current consumption per device (mA)	Number of devices	Total current consumption (mA)
RN22 1-channel	70	20	1400
RN22 2-channel	130	10	1300
RN22 signal doubler	100	5	500
RLN22 1-channel	21	20	420
RLN22 2-channel	35	20	700
RNO22 1-channel	45	15	675
RNO22 2-channel	85	10	850
	Imax: 6 000 mA	**100**	**5845**

The total current consumption of 5 845 mA is less than the maximum permitted current with two power supplies (max. 6 A) in static boost mode. To ensure that the fuse integrated in the RNF22 power modules is guaranteed to trip in the event of a short-circuit, the 24 V_{DC} power is supplied in this example by two RNB22 power supplies, which provide a short-circuit current of 2 · 5.6 A = 11.2 A.

13.2 Applications of the RN Series devices

This section describes the typical applications of the RN Series devices.

These devices perform various functions during signal conditioning:
- Amplification
- Normalization
- Filtering
- Galvanic isolation
- Supply of electrical power to connected sensors
- Line monitoring

The devices for these tasks are collectively known as isolating amplifiers or signal isolators and are available with different functions in the Endress+Hauser RN Series. Different types of signals are conditioned in this context.

13.2.1 Types of signals

Signals are referred to as **analog** signals if they can continuously assume every value between a minimum and maximum value (e.g. 0/4-20 mA) and are therefore also known as "value-continuous" signals. The value range in this interval is huge and is practically infinite in terms of measuring accuracy.

Electrical analog signals are generated with the help of a sensor, for example, which records the states, or changes of state, of physical variables and converts them to an electrical signal.

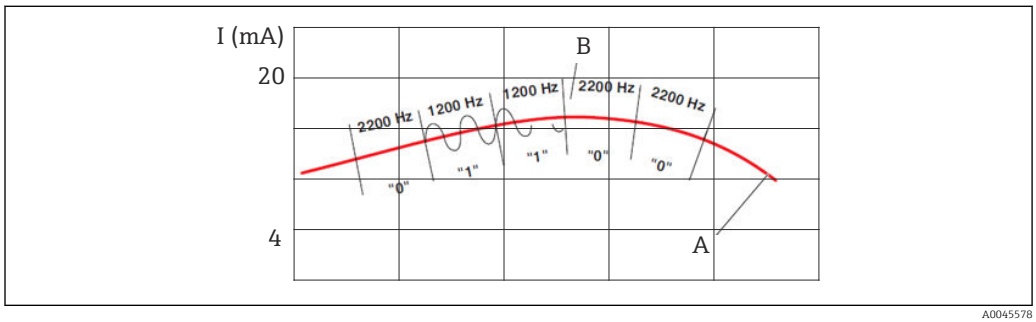
The following variables are typically measured in system and process engineering using Endress+Hauser measuring devices:
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Level
- Flow rate
- Analysis values (e.g. turbidity, conductivity, pH etc.)

These analog signals are evaluated in the controller (PLC) and the signals can be used in a "target device": e.g. for
- Display devices, e.g. level indication via RIA15
- Control unit, e.g. level control
- Actuators, e.g. to fill a tank

A transmitter can also be connected downstream of the sensor. This transmitter converts the analog measured value signal to a standard signal and thereby enables the further processing of the signal with additional standardized, electrical modules. The transmitter can also be integrated in the sensor housing.

Binary signals only assume two values and signal the states "on" or "off" / "1" or "0" with these values. Binary signals are often equated with "digital" signals because digital signals are generally binary encoded.

HART signals (Highway Addressable Remote Transducer) are essentially characterized by the fact that they are operated and used as a complement to classic analog standard signals, in contrast to other digital fieldbus systems. HART therefore does not replace point-to-point wiring but rather enables the integration of smart field devices. The digital signals are modulated onto an analog 4 to 20 mA standard current signal using HART modulation in order to transmit digital information in addition to the analog information of the process value.



15 *Modulated HART signal*

A Analog signal
B Digital signal

NAMUR sensors are operated with a transmitted current and have four states so that sensor errors can also be detected by an analog evaluation unit. This is sometimes referred to as the "closed circuit current principle".

NAMUR sensors can adopt four states at the output:
- Current 0 mA: wire break; circuit open
- Current <1.2 mA: sensor ready, undamped
- Current >2.1 mA: sensor ready, damped
- Current maximum value >6 mA: short-circuit, maximum current

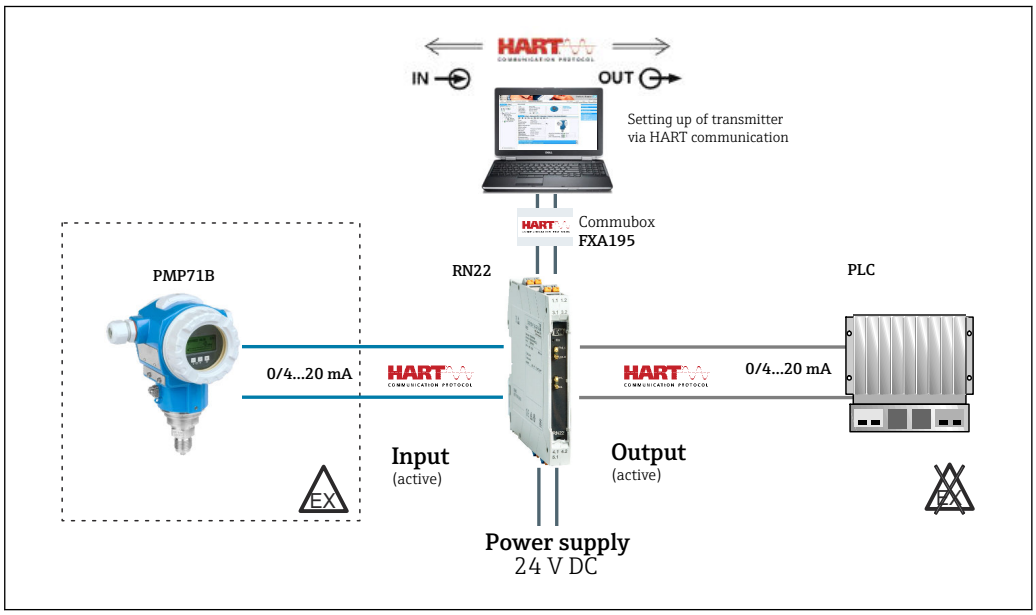
The portfolio of the RN Series offers the following function modules:
- RN22, RN42 active barrier
- RN22 signal doubler
- RLN22, RLN42 NAMUR isolating amplifier
- RNO22 output isolating amplifier

13.2.2 RN22 active barrier

The active barriers perform several functions. In addition to galvanic signal isolation and the proportional transmission of analog 0/4-20 mA signals, they also provide power to connected sensors. The RN22 devices are HART-transparent, i.e. they also transmit the HART information supplied by the PMP71B. Via the HART connections on the front, HART signals can be measured or connected "SMART" sensors can be easily configured.

The following are examples of typical applications of the RN22 active barrier. Each application is explained briefly and described in a schematic diagram.

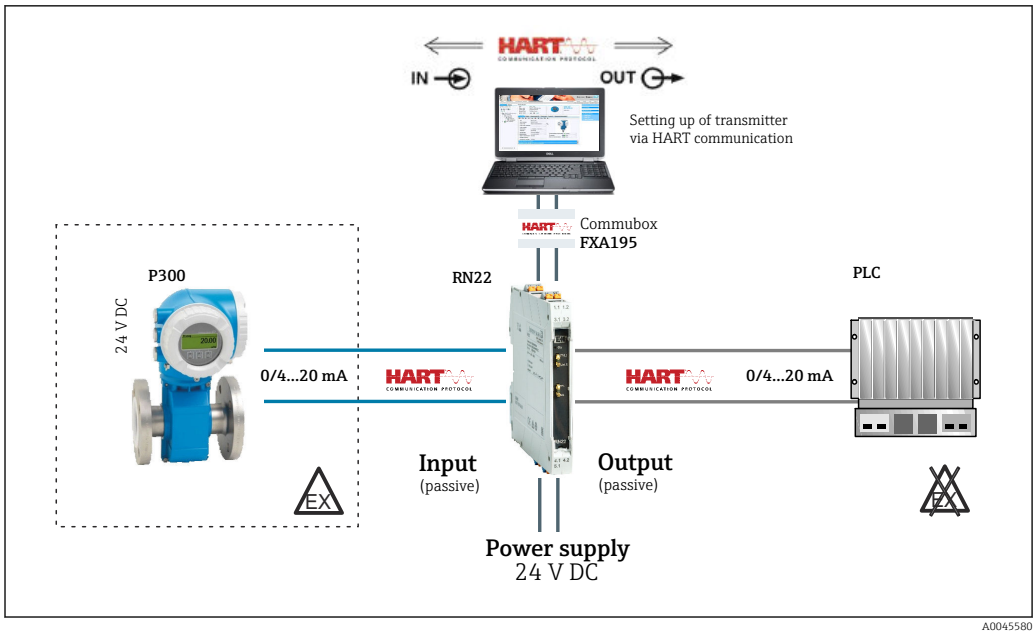
Example: pressure measurement in a hazardous area
- The passive 2-wire PMP71B sensor supplies a current signal, which is proportional to the pressure, to the active input of the RN22 active barrier
- The RN22 active barrier supplies an active current output signal, which is proportional to the input signal, to a passive input of the evaluation unit



16 *Pressure measurement in a hazardous area with an RN22 active barrier*

Please note: the devices have an active and passive current input to which a 2-wire or 4-wire transmitter can be directly connected. The output of the device can be operated actively or passively. The current signal is then available to the PLC/controller or to other instrumentation.

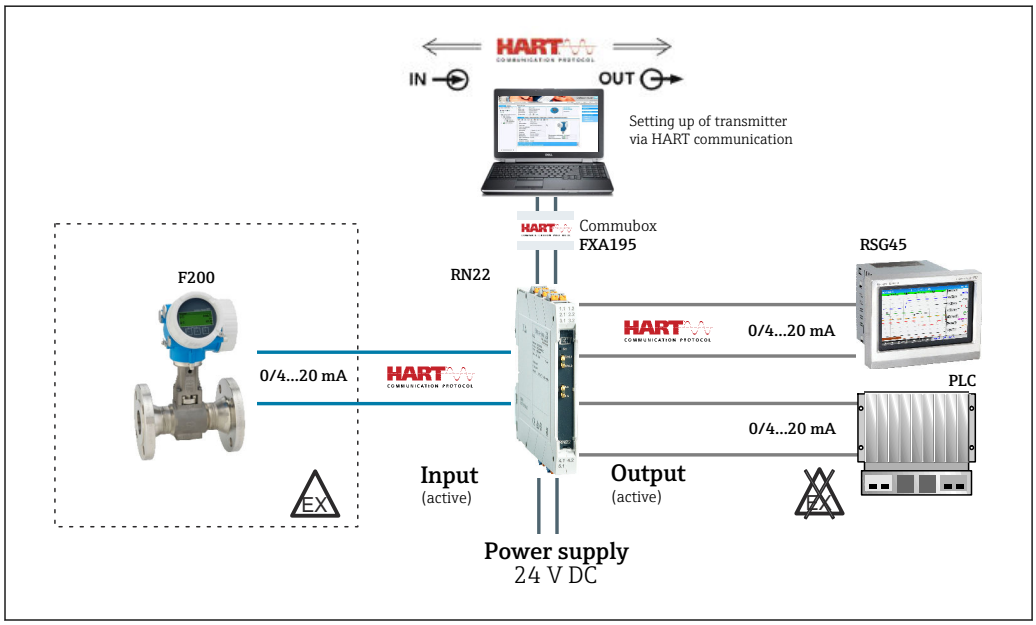
Example: flow measurement in a hazardous area
- The active 4-wire Promag P300 sensor supplies a current signal, which is proportional to the flow, to the passive input of the isolating amplifier
- The RN22 active barrier supplies a passive current output signal, which is proportional to the input signal, to an active input of the evaluation unit



17 *Flow measurement in the hazardous area with an RN22 active barrier*

Example: flow measurement in a hazardous area – signal doubling

- The passive 2-wire Prowirl F200 sensor supplies a current signal, which is proportional to the flow, to the active input of the isolating amplifier
- The RN22 signal doubler supplies the HART signal and an active current output signal, which is proportional to the input signal, to a passive input of the RSG45 data manager
- The RN22 signal doubler supplies an active current output signal, which is proportional to the input signal, to a passive input of the controller (HART signal filtered)



18 *Flow measurement in the hazardous area with an RN22 signal doubler*

Please note: the outputs can be operated as active or passive outputs independently of one another.

13.2.3 RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier

The NAMUR isolating amplifiers isolate and convert the analog NAMUR signal of connected proximity or limit switches to binary relay output states.

The abbreviation "NAMUR" is based on the former association name "Normen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Mess- und Regeltechnik in der chemischen Industrie (Standardization Association for Measurement and Control in Chemical Industries)". While NAMUR's subtitle has since changed, the abbreviation has been kept. NAMUR sensors are proximity sensors or limit switches that are widely used in process automation. Endress +Hauser offers capacitance, conductive and vibronic sensors for the various applications. The electrical properties of sensors according to the NAMUR standard and their measuring characteristics are standardized. Therefore, they are vendor-independent and replacement is not restricted to the products of a specific vendor. NAMUR sensors are short-circuit proof. A short-circuit and line break in the sensor line can be detected by the RLN22 evaluating unit. A NAMUR sensor does not need a separate power supply: its power is supplied via the measuring circuit.

The operating voltage of the field loop in the "NAMUR measuring circuit" should be at 8±1 volt, the load on short-circuit should be between 100 to 360 Ω.

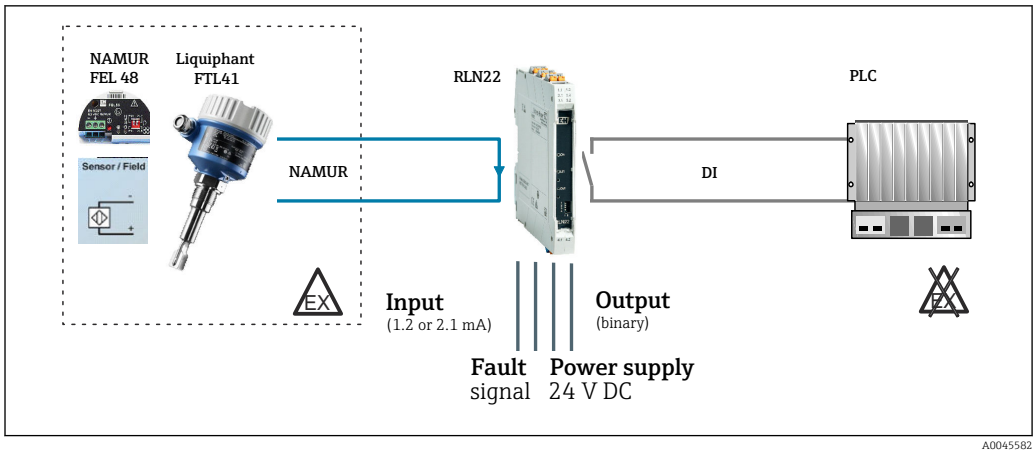
NAMUR sensors are operated with a transmitted current and have four states so that sensor errors can also be detected by an analog evaluation unit. This is sometimes referred to as the "closed circuit current principle".

NAMUR sensors can adopt four states at the output:
- Current 0 mA: wire break; circuit open
- Current <1.2 mA: sensor ready, undamped
- Current >2.1 mA: sensor ready, damped
- Current maximum value >6 mA: short-circuit, maximum current

A common application of NAMUR sensors is limit value monitoring in process automation. For this, analog signals are often only evaluated in a binary manner for a controller, e.g. if the application involves monitoring the level in a tank or monitoring a temperature, whereby a counteraction should be triggered if a limit value is exceeded. Here, the temperature currently measured can only be used to determine whether the temperature is above or below the limit value, for example.

The following are examples of typical applications of the RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier. Each application is explained briefly and described in a schematic diagram.

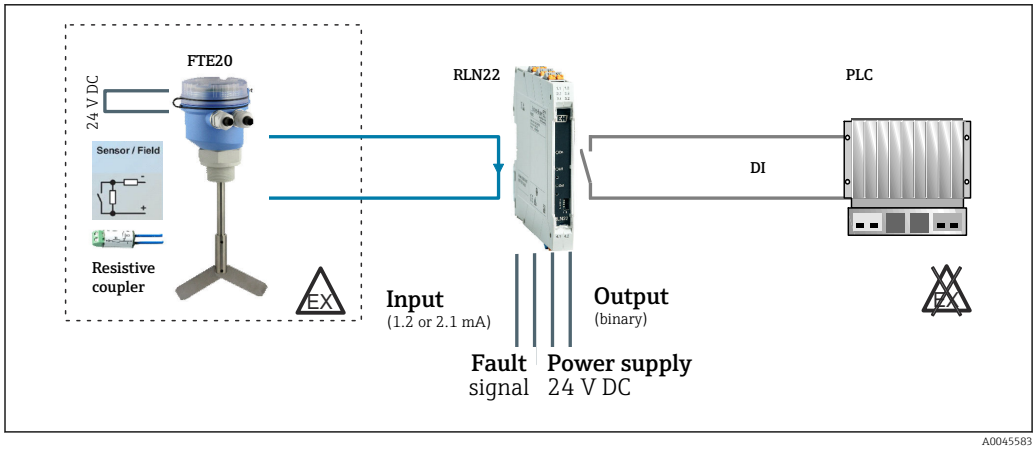
Example: digital isolating amplification of NAMUR sensor signals from a hazardous area
- The passive Liquiphant FTL41 sensor with FEL48 evaluation unit supplies a NAMUR signal value of 1.2 mA or 2.1 mA to the active input of the isolating amplifier
- The RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier supplies a binary output signal (relay contact), which depends on the input signal, to a digital input of the controller
- Line breaks or short-circuits of the 2-wire sensor line are indicated by LEDs on the RLN22, and - if the DIN rail bus connector is used - are reported as a group error message to the RNF22 power and error message module



19 *NAMUR limit detection, Liquiphant FTL41 with FEL48 NAMUR evaluation in the hazardous area*

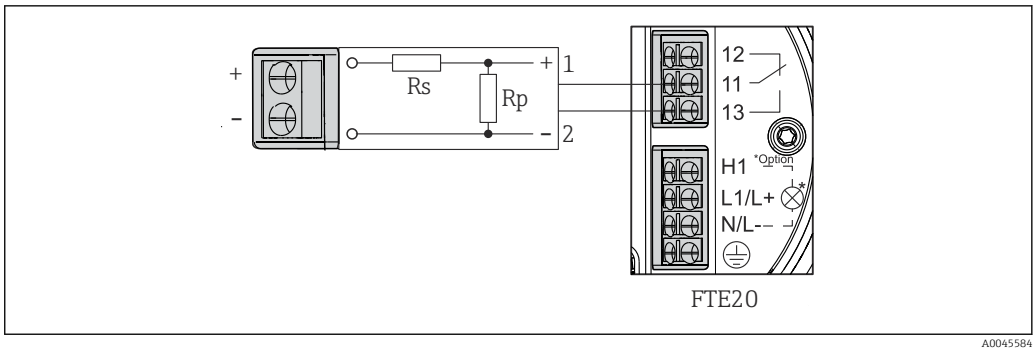
Example: digital isolating amplification of sensors with mechanical contacts from a hazardous area

- The FTE20 rotary paddle switch reports the state via a mechanical switching contact
- The sensor and the connecting cables are monitored for line breaks and short-circuiting via the resistive coupling element, which is available as an accessory for the RLN22
- The RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier supplies a binary output signal, which depends on the input signal, to a digital input of the controller
- Line breaks or short-circuits of the 2-wire sensor line are indicated by LEDs on the RLN22, and - if the DIN rail bus connector is used - are reported as a group error message to the RNF22 power and error message module. At the same time, the output relay de-energizes to the currentless state.



20 *NAMUR limit detection with FTE20 paddle switch with line monitoring in the hazardous area*

Line monitoring for line breaks and short-circuiting can be implemented with the resistive coupling element (can be optionally ordered for the RLN22 NAMUR isolating amplifier), which is looped into the connection compartment of the FTE20 on the sensor side. This monitoring function is described in greater detail in the NE21 Recommendations (User Association of Automation Technology in Process Industries (NAMUR)).



21 *Resistance circuit for line monitoring (short-circuit and line break)*

Rs: 1 kΩ
Rp: 10 kΩ

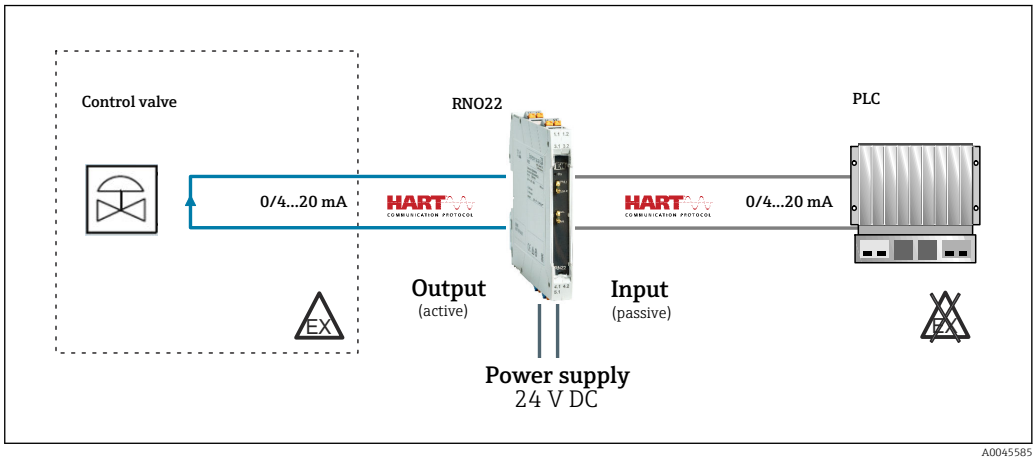
13.2.4 RNO22 output isolating amplifier

Output isolating amplifiers are used to control I/P transducers, control valves and indicators. The device separates and transmits 0/4-20 mA signals. For the operation of "SMART" actuators, the analog measured value can be overlayed with digital HART communication signals and transmitted bidirectionally in an electrically isolated manner. The device enables open-circuit and short-circuit monitoring.

The following example shows a typical application of the RNO22 output isolating amplifier. The application is explained briefly and described in a schematic diagram.

Example: control valve activation in the hazardous area

- The active output of the control unit supplies an analog current signal to the passive input of the RNO22 output isolating amplifier
- The RNO22 supplies a 0/4-20 mA active current output signal, which is proportional to the input signal, and the HART signal to the control valve, which is controlled by the signal



22 *Control valve activation in the hazardous area with an RNO22 output isolating amplifier*

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