

# MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I(-SP)



Ex n



## Repeater power supply and input signal conditioner

Data sheet  
106506\_en\_01

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### 1 Description

The repeater power supply and input signal conditioner are designed for electrically isolated operation of measuring transducers and mA current sources.

2-wire measuring transducers are supplied with energy via a powered input. 4-wire measuring transducers and mA current sources can be operated via a non-powered input.

The analog 0/4 ... 20 mA measured value from the field level is electrically isolated 1:1 when transmitted to the control level. You can operate the output of the module actively or passively.

The analog measured value can be overlaid with digital (HART) communication signals on the field or controller side and transmitted bidirectionally.

You can connect additional resistance in the output circuit in order to increase the HART impedance in low-ohmic systems using a terminal point.

Sockets are integrated into the COMBICON connectors for connecting HART communicators.

The devices are certified for safety-related applications up to SIL 2 according to IEC 61508. Installation in zone 2 is permitted.

### Features

- 1-channel
- 0/4 mA ... 20 mA input, powered and not powered
- Measuring transducer supply voltage > 21.5 V
- 0/4 ... 20 mA output, active up to 1000 Ω load or passive
- Bidirectional HART signal transmission
- Error indication according to NAMUR NE 43
- SIL 2 according to IEC 61508/EN 61508
- Installation in Ex zone 2 permitted
- Safe 3-way electrical isolation
- Power supply possible via DIN rail connector
- Plug-in connection terminal blocks, with either screw or push-in connection technology
- Housing width of 12.5 mm
- Low power dissipation
- High transmission accuracy



#### WARNING: Explosion hazard

The category 3 device is suitable for installation in the zone 2 potentially explosive area. It fulfills the requirements of EN 60079-0:2009 and EN 60079-15:2010.

When installing and operating the device, the applicable safety directives (including national safety directives), accident prevention regulations, as well as general technical regulations must be observed.

Observe the safety notes in the "Safety regulations and installation notes" section.



Make sure you always use the latest documentation.

It can be downloaded from the product at [phoenixcontact.net/products](https://www.phoenixcontact.net/products).

This document is valid for the products listed in the "Ordering data".

This document applies as of 2015 to items with serial numbers greater than 11219366762 (screw connection) and greater than 11219366763 (push-in connection).



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### 3 Ordering data

Description	Type	Order No.	Pcs. / Pkt.
Repeater power supply and input isolating amplifier, HART. Transfers supplied or active 0/4 - 20 mA signals to a load (active or passive). 3-way electrical isolation, SIL 2 according to IEC 61508.	MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I	2865955	1
Repeater power supply and input isolating amplifier, HART. Transfers supplied or active 0/4 - 20 mA signals to a load (active or passive). 3-way electrical isolation, SIL 2 according to IEC 61508.	MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-SP	2924207	1
Accessories	Type	Order No.	Pcs. / Pkt.
DIN rail connector for DIN rail mounting. Universal for TBUS housing. Gold-plated contacts, 5-pos. Plug component, Number of positions: 5, Pitch: 3.81 mm	ME 6,2 TBUS-2 1,5/5-ST-3,81 GN	2869728	10
Power and fault signaling module with screw connection, including corresponding ME 17,5 TBUS 1,5/ 5-ST-3,81 GN 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 GN DIN rail connector	MACX MCR-PTB-SP	2924184	1

#### Note

For additional accessories, visit [phoenixcontact.net/products](http://phoenixcontact.net/products).

### 4 Technical data

#### Input data Repeater power supply operation

Description of the input	Active current input
Current input signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
Current limitation	25 mA
Transmitter supply voltage	> 21.5 V (20 mA) > 20.8 V (24 mA)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)

#### Input data Signal conditioner operation

Description of the input	Passive current input
Current input signal	0 mA ... 20 mA 4 mA ... 20 mA
Voltage drop	< 3.5 V
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)

#### Output Repeater power supply operation

Output description	Current output (active and passive)
Current output signal	4 mA ... 20 mA (active) 4 mA ... 20 mA (14 ... 26 V ext. source voltage)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)
Transmission Behavior	1:1 to input signal
Load/output load current output	< 1000 Ω (20 mA) < 825 Ω (24 mA)
Output ripple	< 20 mV <sub>rms</sub>
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 Signal conditioner operation**

Output description	Current output (active and passive)
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)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)
Transmission Behavior	1:1 to input signal
Load/output load current output	< 1000 Ω (20 mA) < 825 Ω (24 mA)
Output ripple	< 20 mV <sub>rms</sub>
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	24 V DC
Supply voltage range	19.2 V DC ... 30 V DC (24 V DC (-20% ... +25%))
Max. current consumption	< 76 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA / 1000 Ω) < 55 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA / 250 Ω)
Power loss	
Output active	< 1.1 W (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Output active	< 0.95 W (24 V DC / 20 mA / 250 Ω)
Passive output	< 1.2 W (24 V DC / 20 mA / 0 Ω)
Power consumption	
Output active	< 1.8 W (20 mA / 1000 Ω)
Output active	< 1.3 W (20 mA / 250 Ω)

**Supply Signal conditioner operation**

Nominal supply voltage range	19.2 V DC ... 30 V DC (24 V DC (-20% ... +25%))
Max. current consumption	< 44 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA / 1000 Ω) < 27 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA / 250 Ω)
Power loss	
Output active	< 0.75 W (24 V DC / 20 mA / 1000 Ω)
Output active	< 0.65 W (24 V DC / 20 mA / 250 Ω)
Passive output	< 0.95 W (24 V DC / 20 mA / 0 Ω)

**General data**

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%)	< 200 μs (for jump 4 mA ... 20 mA, load 600) < 600 μs (for jump 0 mA ... 20 mA, load 600)
HART function	Yes
Protocols supported	HART
Signal bandwidth	as per HART specifications
Degree of protection	IP20
Inflammability class according to UL 94	V0
Surge voltage category	II
Pollution degree	2
Diameter Test socket in the connector	2 mm
Status display	Green LED (supply voltage)
Dimensions W/H/D	12.5 mm / 112.5 mm / 114.5 mm ( MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I ) 12.5 mm / 116 mm / 114.5 mm ( MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-SP )
Type of housing	PA 66-FR green

Connection data	Screw connection	Push-in connection
Conductor cross section, solid	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> ... 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> ... 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Conductor cross section, stranded	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> ... 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> ... 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Conductor cross section AWG	24 ... 14	24 ... 16
Stripping length	7 mm	8 mm
Tightening torque	0.5 Nm ... 0.6 Nm	

Ambient conditions	
Ambient temperature (operation)	-20 °C ... 60 °C (Any mounting position)
Ambient temperature (storage/transport)	-40 °C ... 80 °C
Permissible humidity (operation)	10 % ... 95 % (non-condensing)
Maximum altitude for use above sea level	≤ 2000 m

Electrical isolation	
Input/output/power supply	
Rated insulation voltage (surge voltage category II; pollution degree 2, safe isolation as per EN 61010-1)	300 V <sub>rms</sub>
50 Hz, 1 min., test voltage	2.5 kV
Input/output	
Peak value in accordance with EN 60079-11	375 V
Input/power supply	
Peak value in accordance with EN 60079-11	375 V

Conformance with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC	
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	
Conformance	CE-compliant, additionally EN 61326
ATEX	⊕ II 3 G Ex nA II T4 Gc X
UL, USA / Canada	UL 61010 Listed UL 508 Listed Class I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D T4 Class I, Zone 2, Group IIC T4
Functional Safety in accordance with IEC 61508 ( BVS PB 03/08-2 )	to SIL 2

## 5 Safety regulations and installation notes

### 5.1 Installation notes

- The category 3 device is suitable for installation in potentially explosive area zone 2. It fulfills the requirements of EN 60079-0:2012 and EN 60079-15:2010.
- Installation, operation, and maintenance may only be carried out by qualified electricians. Follow the installation instructions as described. When installing and operating the device, the applicable regulations and safety directives (including national safety directives), as well as generally approved technical regulations, must be observed. The safety data is provided in this package slip and on the certificates (conformity assessment, additional approvals where applicable).
- 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 protection (IEC 60529/EN 60529) of the device is intended for use in a clean and dry environment. The device must not be subject to mechanical strain and/or thermal loads, which exceed the limits described.
- To protect the device against mechanical or electrical damage, install it in a suitable housing with appropriate degree of protection as per IEC 60529.
- The device must be stopped if it is damaged, has been subjected to an impermissible load, stored incorrectly, or if it malfunctions.
- During installation, servicing, and maintenance work, disconnect the device from all effective power sources, provided you are not dealing with SELV or PELV circuits.
- The device is not designed for use in potentially dust-explosive atmospheres. If dust is present, installation must take place in a suitable and approved housing (at least IP54) that meets the requirements of EN 60079-31. The specified surface temperature of the housing must be observed.
- 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.

### 5.2 Installation in Zone 2

- Observe the specified conditions for use in potentially explosive areas! Install the device in a suitable approved housing (with a minimum of IP54 protection) that meets the requirements of EN 60079-15. Observe the requirements of EN 60079-14.

- Only devices which are designed for operation in Ex zone 2 and are suitable for the conditions at the installation location may be connected to the circuits in the Ex zone.
- In potentially explosive areas, terminals may only be snapped onto or off the DIN rail connector and wires may only be connected or disconnected when the power is switched off.
- 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.

### 5.3 UL Notes

#### PROCESS CONTROL EQUIPMENT FOR HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS 31ZN

- 1 Suitable for use in class 1, division 2, groups A, B, C and D hazardous locations, or nonhazardous locations only.
- 2 WARNING - EXPLOSION HAZARD: Do not disconnect equipment while the circuit is live or unless the area is known to be free of ignitable concentrations.
- 3 WARNING - EXPLOSION HAZARD: Substitution of any components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2.

### 5.4 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.

## 6 Installation



**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.

### 6.1 Structure

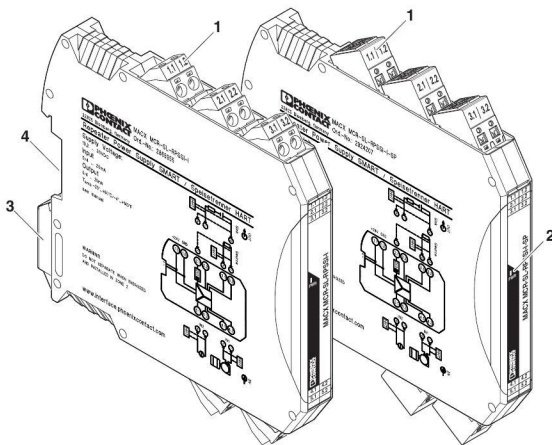


Figure 1 Structure

- 1 COMBICON plug-in, screw, or push-in connection terminal with integrated test socket
- 2 Green "PWR" LED, power supply
- 3 Snap-on foot for DIN rail mounting
- 4 Connection option for DIN rail connector

### 6.2 Basic circuit diagram with connection terminal blocks

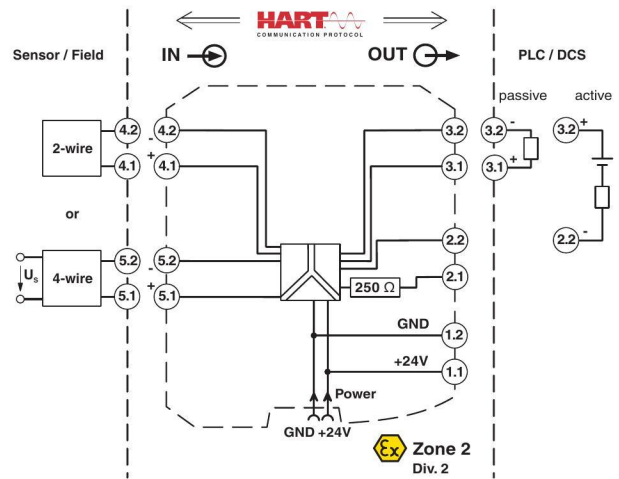


Figure 2 Basic circuit diagram

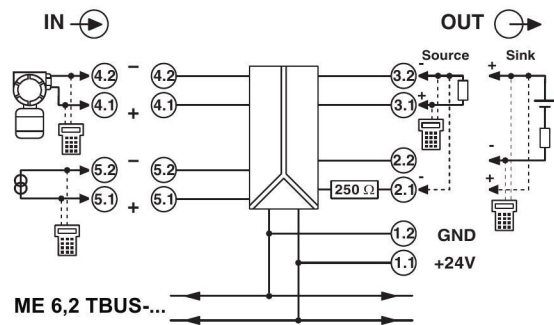


Figure 3 Basic circuit diagram

#### Input

- Repeater power supply operation (2-wire transmitter or 2-wire measuring transducer) at terminal block 4.1 (+) and 4.2 (-)
- Input signal conditioner operation (4-wire transmitter or current sources) at terminal blocks 5.1 (+) and 5.2 (-)

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.

#### Output

Operating mode	Connection of input card to terminal
Source – passive input card	3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)
Drain – active input card	3.2 (+) and 2.2 (-)

**Output (with bidirectional HART communication)**

Operating mode	Circuit impedance	Connection	
		Input board	HART communicator
Source – passive input card	$\geq 250 \Omega$	3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)	3.1 and 3.2
	$< 250 \Omega$	3.1 (+) and 2.1 (-)	3.1 and 3.2
Drain – active input card	$\geq 250 \Omega$	3.2 (+) and 2.2 (-)	2.2 and 3.2
	$< 250 \Omega$	2.1 (+) and 2.2 (-)	2.2 and 3.2

External HART communicators (HHT) can be connected as shown in the basic circuit diagram and described in the table above. Test sockets (2.3 mm in diameter) have been integrated in the screw connection terminal blocks for this.

**Level conversion**

No level conversion is provided between input and output.  
 4 ... 20 mA input signals become 4 ... 20 mA output signals.  
 0 ... 20 mA active input signals become electrically isolated 0 ... 20 mA output signals.

**6.3 Power supply****NOTE**

Never connect the supply voltage directly to the DIN rail connector. It is not permitted to draw power from the DIN rail connector or from individual modules.

The supply voltage can be supplied via terminal points 1.1 and 1.2 or via the DIN rail connector.

**Supply via the MACX Analog module**

Where the total current consumption of the aligned modules does not exceed 400 mA, the power can be supplied directly at the connection terminal blocks of the module.

Up to 16 modules can be supplied depending on the current consumption of the modules.

We recommend connecting a 630 mA fuse (normal-blow or slow-blow) upstream.

**Supply via power and error message module**

The MACX MCR-PTB (Order No. 2865625) or the MACX MCR-PTB-SP (Order No. 2924184) supply and error message module is used to provide the supply voltage to the DIN rail connector.

Simple or redundant diode-decoupled power supply is possible.

Depending on the current consumption of the modules, up to 150 individual modules can be supplied by a supply that is protected by a fuse.

The module has integrated error evaluation. An auxiliary supply failure or fuse fault is indicated at a relay contact and displayed via a flashing LED.



## 6.4 Dimensions

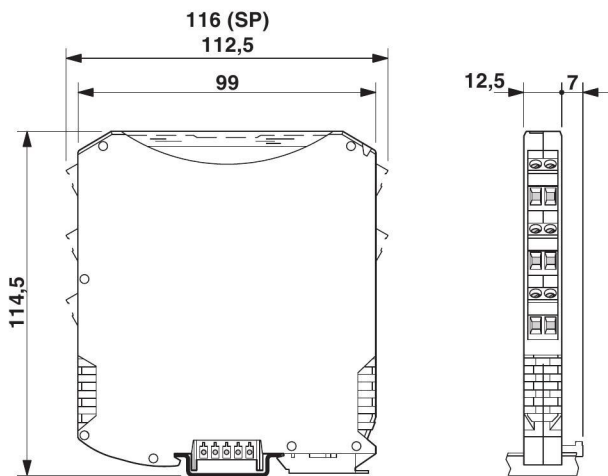


Figure 4 Dimensions

## 6.5 Assembly

**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.



## EN / UL 61010-1:

- 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 for an overcurrent protection device ( $I \leq 16 \text{ A}$ ) in the installation.
- To protect the device against mechanical or electrical damage, install it in a suitable housing with appropriate degree of protection as per IEC 60529.
- 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 Veff. 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 applied to the input, output, and power supply are extra-low voltages (ELV). Depending on the application, hazardous contact voltage ( $>30 \text{ V AC} / >60 \text{ V DC}$ ) to ground may occur. Safe electrical isolation from the other connections exists for this case.

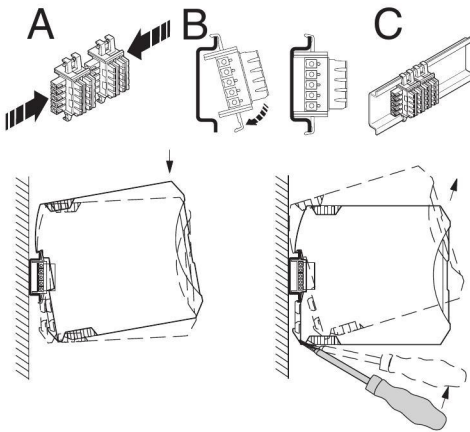


Figure 5 Mounting and removing

- Mount the device on a 35 mm DIN rail according to EN 60715.
- When using the DIN rail connector, first insert it in the 35 mm DIN rail according to EN 60715 (A - C). DIN rails with a height of 7.5 mm or more can be used. The DIN rail connector is used to bridge the power supply and communication.
- The snap-in direction of the device and DIN rail connector must be observed: snap-on foot on the bottom and plug on the left.
- Install the module in a suitable housing to meet the requirements for the protection class.
- 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.

### 6.6 Connecting the cables

- Screw terminal blocks: fit the litz wires with ferrules, permitted conductor cross section: 0.2 mm<sup>2</sup> to 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Push-in terminal blocks: fit the litz wires with ferrules, permitted conductor cross section: 0.2 mm<sup>2</sup> to 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Install intrinsically safe and non-intrinsically safe cables separately

### Screw Connection

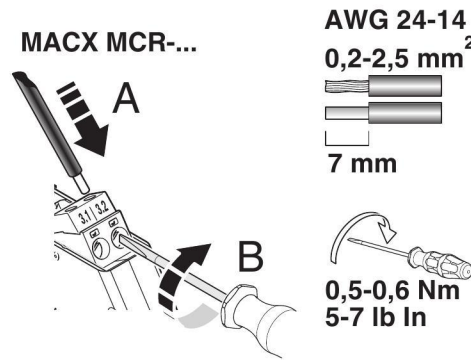


Figure 6 Screw connection

- 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:

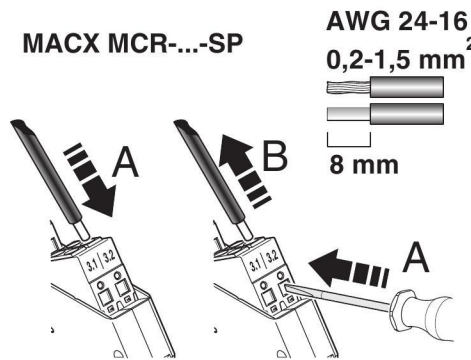


Figure 7 Push-in connection

- Insert the wire into the corresponding connection terminal block.

## 7 Safety-related applications

The following notes apply for the devices:

Designation	Order No.
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I	2865955
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I-SP	2924207

The safety-related repeater power supplies and signal conditioners listed above are certified as conforming to DIN EN 61508-1:2011 and DIN EN 61508-2:2011. Test certificate: BVS Pb 03/08; 2nd amendment dated 2014-01-22.

### 7.1 Safety demand

The repeater power supplies and signal conditioners have only been configured with simple analog components, as such supply voltage monitoring has been incorporated as part of the internal monitoring measures. Due to the 4 ... 20 mA signal range, the subsequent external controller which is configured accordingly can likewise detect whether the output signal is in the valid range or is outside this range. Safety is ensured by the fact that the output signal switches to the safe state in the event of an error.

### Safety function

The safety function of the device involves the electrically isolated forwarding of a 4 ... 20 mA standard signal (live zero) with a maximum deviation of 2% in relation to the final value. In the event of an error, the system enters the safe state (fail-safe state).

### Safe state and error definition

Output values < 3.6 mA or > 21 mA are considered the safe state (failsafe state) of the system.

**Safe failures** ( $\lambda_{SU}$ ) are therefore errors where the repeater power supply and signal conditioner provide an output signal that deviates from the input signal by no more than 2%.

**Dangerous undetected failures** ( $\lambda_{DU}$ ) are errors where the repeater power supply and signal conditioner do not follow a change in the input signal or provide an output signal that deviates from the input signal by more than 2% and is not outside the valid range.

**Dangerous detected failures** ( $\lambda_{DD}$ ) are errors that are detected by the monitoring circuit. The output signal of the repeater power supply and signal conditioner is then set to a value < 3.6 mA and > 21 mA.

Errors that result in a **High** ( $\lambda_H > 21$  mA) or **Low** ( $\lambda_L < 3.6$  mA) output signal are also **dangerous detected failures**, as they can be detected and evaluated by the subsequent controller that is configured accordingly.

### 7.2 Safety integrity requirements

#### Error rates

This information applies for all operating modes.

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

**Operating mode: repeater power supply, output active**

The failure rates in FIT for the entire device are as follows:

$\lambda_{SU}$	$\lambda_{SD}$	$\lambda_{DU}$	$\lambda_{DD}$	SFF	DC <sub>D</sub>
245	0	55.4	332	91.25%	85.71%

The total failure rate is: 711 FIT

The MTBF is 161 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<sub>avg</sub> values**

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
PFD <sub>avg</sub>	2.46 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	4.88 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	7.31 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	9.47 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	12.2 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>

PFH = 5.54 \* 10<sup>-8</sup>/h

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

The values for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years mean that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

The value for 5 years means that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

**Failure limit**

Based on an operating mode with a low demand rate. In SIL 2 applications, if the percentage of the device for the entire safety chain is assumed to be a maximum of 10%, the maintenance interval can be increased to up to 4 years.

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

**Operating mode: repeater power supply, output passive**

The failure rates in FIT for the entire device are as follows:

$\lambda_{SU}$	$\lambda_{SD}$	$\lambda_{DU}$	$\lambda_{DD}$	SFF	DC <sub>D</sub>
198	0	53.4	295.7	90.24%	84.72%

The total failure rate is: 711 FIT

The MTBF is 161 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<sub>avg</sub> values**

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
PFD <sub>avg</sub>	2.37 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	4.70 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	7.04 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	9.38 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	11.7 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>

PFH = 5.34 \* 10<sup>-8</sup>/h

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

The values for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years mean that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

The value for 5 years means that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

**Failure limit**

Based on an operating mode with a low demand rate. In SIL 2 applications, if the percentage of the device for the entire safety chain is assumed to be a maximum of 10%, the maintenance interval can be increased to up to 4 years.

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

**Operating mode: signal conditioner, output active**

The failure rates in FIT for the entire device are as follows:

$\lambda_{SU}$	$\lambda_{SD}$	$\lambda_{DU}$	$\lambda_{DD}$	SFF	DC <sub>D</sub>
228	0	54.1	281.7	90.42%	83.92%

The total failure rate is: 711 FIT

The MTBF is 161 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<sub>avg</sub> values**

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
PFD <sub>avg</sub>	2.40 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	4.76 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	7.13 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	9,50 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	11.9 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>

PFH = 5.41 \* 10<sup>-8</sup>/h

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

The values for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years mean that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

The value for 5 years means that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

**Failure limit**

Based on an operating mode with a low demand rate. In SIL 2 applications, if the percentage of the device for the entire safety chain is assumed to be a maximum of 10%, the maintenance interval can be increased to up to 4 years.

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

**Operating mode: signal conditioner, output passive**

The failure rates in FIT for the entire device are as follows:

$\lambda_{SU}$	$\lambda_{SD}$	$\lambda_{DU}$	$\lambda_{DD}$	SFF	DC <sub>D</sub>
180	0	52	245.4	89.11%	82.53%

The total failure rate is: 711 FIT

The MTBF is 161 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<sub>avg</sub> values**

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
PFD <sub>avg</sub>	2.30 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	4.58 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	6.86 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	9,14 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>	11.40 * 10 <sup>-4</sup>

PFH = 5,20 \* 10<sup>-8</sup>/h

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

The values for 1, 2, 3, and 4 years mean that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

The value for 5 years means that the calculated PFD<sub>avg</sub> values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 according to 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<sup>-3</sup>.

**Failure limit**

Based on an operating mode with a low demand rate. In SIL 2 applications, if the percentage of the device for the entire safety chain is assumed to be a maximum of 10%, the maintenance interval can be increased to up to 4 years.

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

**7.3 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 repair time (replacement) should be eight hours.
- The failure rates of the external power supply are not taken into consideration.
- The average temperature at which the device is to be used is +40°C.
- 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.

**7.4 Installation and startup**



**NOTE:** Installation, operation, and maintenance may only be carried out by qualified specialist personnel.

During installation, observe the instructions in the package slip:

Designation	MNR No.
PACKB.MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-I(-SP)	9047612

The package slip is supplied with the device. It can also be downloaded at: [phoenixcontact.net/products](http://phoenixcontact.net/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.

**7.5 Notes on operation**

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

During normal error-free operation, the output signal of the repeater power supply and signal conditioner is in the range from 3.6 ... 21 mA. If a fault or error occurs during operation, the connected safety-related controller establishes that a measured value is outside of normal operation and initiates appropriate measures. As it cannot be established whether the error was caused by the repeater power supply and signal conditioner or by the devices connected upstream of the repeater power supply and signal conditioner, you must check the entire safety loop from the sensor to the output of the receiver power supply and signal conditioner.

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

**7.6 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.

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

A calibrated simulator (0/4 ... 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 ... 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  $\leq 3.6$  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.

### 7.7 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.

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  
Flachmarktstr. 8  
32825 Blomberg  
GERMANY

### 7.8 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

## 7.9 Abbreviations

Abbreviation		Meaning
DC <sub>D</sub>	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures: $DC_D = \lambda_{DD} / (\lambda_{DU} + \lambda_{DD})$
DC <sub>S</sub>	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 <sup>9</sup> 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
$\beta$	Common cause factor	Proportion of undetected failures as a result of a common cause
$\beta_D$	Common cause factor, diagnostic	Proportion of failures as a result of a common cause which are detected by the diagnostic test.
$\lambda_D$	Rate of dangerous failures	Proportion of dangerous failures per hour
$\lambda_{DD}$	Rate of dangerous detected failures	Proportion of detected dangerous failures per hour
$\lambda_{DU}$	Rate of dangerous undetected failures	Proportion of undetected dangerous failures per hour
$\lambda_S$	Rate of safe failures	Proportion of safe failures per hour
$\lambda_{SD}$	Rate of safe detectable failures	Proportion of detectable safe failures per hour
$\lambda_{SU}$	Rate of safe undetectable failures	Proportion of undetectable safe failures per hour
MTBF	Mean time between failures	Mean time between consecutive failures
PFD <sub>avg</sub>	Average probability of failure on demand	Average probability of dangerous failure on demand of a safety function
PFH	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.