MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I(-SP)

Repeater power supplies and input signal conditioners, Ex-i, with two electrically isolated outputs

Data sheet
106034_en_03

1 Description

The repeater power supply is designed for the operation of intrinsically safe (Ex i) measuring transducers and mA current sources installed in a potentially explosive atmosphere.

2-wire measuring transducers are supplied with energy.

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

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

Both outputs are HART transparent.

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

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

Installation in Ex zone 2 is permitted.

The devices are suitable for safety-related applications up to SIL 2 in accordance with IEC/EN 61508 and PL d in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1.

Features

- 0/4 mA ... 20 mA input, intrinsically safe, [Ex ia], powered and not powered
- Measuring transducer supply voltage > 16 V
- Two electrically isolated outputs, 0/4 mA ... 20 mA (active)
- Bidirectional HART signal transmission (both outputs)
- Error indication according to NAMUR NE 43
- Up to SIL 2 according to IEC/EN 61508
- PL d according to EN ISO 13849-1
- 4-way electrical isolation
- Safe electrical isolation between input, outputs, and supply
- Power supply possible via DIN rail connector
- Installation in Ex zone 2 permitted
- Plug-in connection terminal blocks, either screw or spring-cage connection technology (Push-in technology)
- Housing width of 12.5 mm
- Low power dissipation
- High transmission accuracy

WARNING: Explosion hazard

The device is an item of associated equipment with an EPL [Ga], [Da] (category 1) with “intrinsic safety” type of protection and can be installed in zone 2 potentially explosive areas as an EPL Gc (category 3) device. Intrinsically safe circuits can be led up to zone 0/zone 20. It satisfies the requirements of the following standards. You will find detailed information in the EU Declaration of Conformity, which is enclosed and also available on our website in the latest version:

IEC/EN 60079-0, IEC/EN 60079-11, IEC/EN 60079-15

ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-11, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-15

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.

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

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

2 Table of contents

3 Ordering data

Description	Type	Order No.	Pcs./Pkt.
Ex i measuring transducer power supply and input signal conditioner, HART-transparent. Transfers supplied or active 0/4…20 mA electrically isolated signals from the Ex area to two loads in the safe area. 4-way electrical isolation, screw connection, SIL, PL.	MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I	2865366	1
Ex i measuring transducer power supply and input signal conditioner, HART-transparent. Transfers supplied or active 0/4…20 mA electrical isolation signals from the Ex area to two loads in the safe area. 4-way electrical isolation, Push-in connection, SIL, PL.	MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I-SP	2924236	1

Accessories	Type	Order No.	Pcs./Pkt.
DIN rail connector for DIN rail mounting. Universal for TBUS housing. Gold-plated contacts, 5-pos.	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 GY DIN rail connector	MACX MCR-PTB	2865625	1
Power and fault signaling module with Push-in connection, including corresponding ME 17,5 TBUS 1,5/ 5-ST-3,81 GY DIN rail connector	MACX MCR-PTB-SP	2924184	1
Universal Termination Carrier for connecting 16 two-channel MACX Analog Ex i signal conditioners to digital or analog I/O cards, via two D-SUB connectors, 37-pos. (1:1 connection)	TC-2D37SUB-ADIO32-2EX-P-UNI	2904684	1
USB HART modem cable for communication between a PC and HART devices, cable length: 1m.	GW HART USB MODEM	1003824	1
Plastic label, Sheet, white, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, BLUEMARK CLED, PLOTMARK, CMS-P1-PLOTTER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9)	0819291	10
Plastic label, can be ordered: by sheet, white, labeled according to customer specifications, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm	UC-EMLP (11X9) CUS	0824547	1
Plastic label, Sheet, yellow, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, BLUEMARK CLED, PLOTMARK, CMS-P1-PLOTTER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9) YE	0822602	10
Plastic label, can be ordered: by sheet, yellow, labeled according to customer specifications, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm	UC-EMLP (11X9) YE CUS	0824548	1

Accessories	Type	Order No.	Pcs./Pkt.
Plastic label, Sheet, silver, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, BLUEMARK CLED, PLOTMARK, CMS-P1-PLOTTER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9) SR	0828094	10
Plastic label, can be ordered: by sheet, silver, labeled according to customer specifications, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 10	UC-EMLP (11X9) SR CUS	0828098	1
Plastic label, Card, white, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, THERMOMARK PRIME, THERMOMARK CARD 2.0, THERMOMARK CARD, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 135	US-EMLP (11X9)	0828789	10
Plastic label, Card, yellow, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, THERMOMARK PRIME, THERMOMARK CARD 2.0, THERMOMARK CARD, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 135	US-EMLP (11X9) YE	0828871	10
Plastic label, Card, silver, unlabeled, can be labeled with: BLUEMARK ID COLOR, BLUEMARK ID, THERMOMARK PRIME, THERMOMARK CARD 2.0, THERMOMARK CARD, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 135	US-EMLP (11X9) SR	0828872	10
Device marker, Sheet, white, unlabeled, can be labeled with: TOPMARK NEO, TOPMARK LASER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 255	LS-EMLP (11X9) WH	0831678	10
Device marker, Sheet, yellow, unlabeled, can be labeled with: TOPMARK NEO, TOPMARK LASER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 255	LS-EMLP (11X9) YE	0831732	10
Device marker, Sheet, silver, unlabeled, can be labeled with: TOPMARK NEO, TOPMARK LASER, mounting type: adhesive, lettering field size: 11 x 9 mm, Number of individual labels: 255	LS-EMLP (11X9) SR	0831705	10
Test plugs, with solder connection up to 1 mm^2 conductor cross section, color: gray	MPS-MT	0201744	10
Insulating sleeve, color: black	MPS-IH BK	0201731	10
Insulating sleeve, color: gray	MPS-IH GY	0201728	10
Insulating sleeve, color: green	MPS-IH GN	0201702	10
Insulating sleeve, color: yellow	MPS-IH YE	0201692	10
Insulating sleeve, color: blue	MPS-IH BU	0201689	10
Insulating sleeve, color: red	MPS-IH RD	0201676	10
Insulating sleeve, color: white	MPS-IH WH	0201663	10

4 Technical data

Input data Repeater power supply operation	
Description of the input	Repeater power supply operation
Current input signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
Transmitter supply voltage	> 16 V (20 mA) > 15.1 V (23 mA)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)
Input data Signal conditioner operation	
Description of the input	Signal conditioner operation
Current input signal	0 mA ... 20 mA 4 mA ... 20 mA
Voltage drop	< 3.9 V (in input isolating amplifier operation)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)
Output Repeater power supply operation	
Output description	Repeater power supply operation
Current output signal	4 mA ... 20 mA (Output 1 and output 2 active)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)
Load/output load current output	< 450 Ω (20 mA) < 380 Ω (23 mA)
Output ripple	< 20 mV_{rms}
Output behavior in the event of an error as per NE 43	0 mA (Cable break in the input) ≥ 23 mA (Cable short-circuit in the input)
Output Signal conditioner operation	
Output description	Signal conditioner operation
Current output signal	0 mA ... 20 mA (active) 4 mA ... 20 mA (active)
Underload/overload signal range	0 mA ... 24 mA (Extended transmission range for diagnostics)
Load/output load current output	< 450 Ω (20 mA) < 380 Ω (23 mA)
Output ripple	< 20 mV_{rms}
Output behavior in the event of an error as per NE 43	0 mA (Cable break in the input) 0 mA (Cable short-circuit in the input)
Supply Repeater power supply operation	
Max. current consumption	< 75 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power dissipation	< 1.45 W (24 V DC/ 20 mA)
Supply Signal conditioner operation	
Max. current consumption	< 46 mA (24 V DC / 20 mA)
Power dissipation	< 1.2 W (24 V DC/ 20 mA)

General data	
Nominal supply voltage	24 V DC
Supply voltage range	19.2 V DC ... 30 V DC (24 V DC -20%...+25%)
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%)	1.3 ms (for jump 4 mA ... 20 mA, typical)
HART function	Yes
Protocols supported	HART
Degree of protection	IP20 (not assessed by UL)
Flammability rating according to UL 94	V0 (Housing)
Status display	Green LED (PWR supply voltage)
Dimensions W/H/D	12.5 mm / 112.5 mm / 113.7 mm (MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I) 12.5 mm / 116.8 mm / 113.7 mm (MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I-SP)
Type of housing	PA 6.6-FR gray

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	300 V_{rms}
Test voltage	2.5 kV AC (50 Hz, 1 min.)
Overvoltage category	II
Degree of pollution	2
Insulation	Safe isolation in accordance with IEC/EN 61010-1
Input/output Electrical isolation	375 V (Peak value in accordance with IEC/EN 60079-11)
Input/power supply Electrical isolation	375 V (Peak value in accordance with IEC/EN 60079-11)
Output 1/output 2 Test voltage	1.5 kV AC (50 Hz, 1 min.)

Connection data	Screw connection	Push-in connection
Conductor cross section, rigid	0.2 mm² ... 2.5 mm²	0.2 mm² ... 1.5 mm²
Conductor cross section, flexible	0.2 mm² ... 2.5 mm²	0.2 mm² ... 1.5 mm²
Conductor cross section AWG	24 ... 14	24 ... 16
Stripping length	7 mm	8 mm
Tightening torque	0.5 Nm ... 0.6 Nm	
Diameter Test socket in the connector	2.3 mm	

Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx Repeater power supply operation	
Max. output voltage U_o	25.2 V
Max. output current I_o	93 mA
Max. output power P_o	587 mW
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	IIA : 1000 mH / 210 µF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	IIC : 300 mH / 3.6 µF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o mixed circuit	IIC : 100 mH / 510 nF ; 50 mH / 580 nF ; 5 mH / 600 nF ; 1 mH / 600 nF ; 10 µH / 600 nF
Max. external inductivity L_o / Max. external capacitance C_o simple circuit	IIB/IIIC : 1000 mH / 26 µF
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	253 V AC (125 V DC)

Safety data in accordance with ATEX and IECEx Signal conditioner operation	
Max. voltage U_i	≤ 30 V
Max. current I_i	≤ 150 mA
Max. internal inductance L_i	negligible
Max. internal capacitance C_i	negligible
Safety-related maximum voltage U_m	253 V AC (125 V DC)

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

Conformance/Approvals	
CE and EN 61326	CE-compliant
ATEX (BVS 10 ATEX E 143 X)	Ex II (1) G [Ex ia Ga] IIC Ex II (1) D [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex II 3 (1) G Ex nA [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc
IECEx (IECEx BVS 10.0097X)	[Ex ia Ga] IIC [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex nA [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc
CCC / China-Ex (NEPSI GYJ20.1308X)	[Ex ia Ga] IIC [Ex iaD] Ex nA ic [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc
INMETRO (DNV 18.0139 X)	[Ex ia Ga] IIC [Ex ia Da] IIIC Ex nA [ia Ga] IIC T4 Gc
EAC Ex (RU C-DE.AB72.B.00093/19)	EAC Ex [Ex ia Ga] IIC EAC Ex [Ex ia Da] IIIC
UL, USA/Canada (cULus, C.D.-No 83104549)	IS for Class I,II,III, Division 1 and Zone 0 Installation in Class I, Division 2 and Zone 2
Shipbuilding approval (DNV GL TAA000020C) Temperature Humidity Vibration EMC Enclosure	 B B A A Required protection according to the Rules shall be provided upon installation on board
Safety Integrity Level (SIL, IEC 61508)	2
Performance Level (ISO 13849)	d

5 Safety regulations and installation notes

5.1 Content of the EU Declaration of Conformity

Manufacturer: PHOENIX CONTACT GmbH & Co.KG, Flachsmarktstr.8, 32825 Blomberg, Germany

Product designation:	Order No.:
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I	2865366
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I(-SP)	2924236

The above mentioned product conforms with the most important requirements of the following directive(s) and their modification directives:

2006/42/EC	Machinery Directive
2011/65/EU	RoHS directive
2014/30/EU	Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)
2014/34/EU	ATEX Directive

5.2 Safety notes

- Observe the safety regulations of electrical engineering and industrial safety and liability associations.
- Disregarding these safety regulations may result in death, serious personal injury or damage to equipment.
- The device must be operated in a closed control cabinet!
- Before working on the device, disconnect the power.
- During operation, parts of electrical switching devices carry hazardous voltages.
- In the event of an error, replace the device.
- Keep the product documentation in a safe place.

5.3 Installation notes

- The device is an item of associated equipment with an EPL [Ga], [Da] (category 1) with "intrinsic safety" type of protection and can be installed in zone 2 potentially explosive areas as an EPL Gc (category 3) device. Intrinsically safe circuits can be led up to zone 0/ zone 20. It satisfies the requirements of the following standards. Comprehensive details are to be found in the EU Declaration of Conformity, which is enclosed and also available on our website in the latest version:
  IEC/EN 60079-0, IEC/EN 60079-11, IEC/EN 60079-15
  GB 3836.1, GB 12476.1, GB 3836.4, GB 12476.4, GB 3836.8, GB 3626.20
  ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-11, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-15
- 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 general technical regulations, must be observed. For the safety data, refer to this document and the certificates (EU examination certificate and other approvals if appropriate).
- The device must not be opened or modified. Do not repair the device yourself, replace it with an equivalent device. Repairs may only be carried out by the manufacturer. The manufacturer is not liable for damage resulting from violation.
- The IP20 degree of protection (IEC/EN 60529) specifies that the device is intended for use in a clean and dry environment. Do not subject the device to mechanical and/or thermal stress that exceeds the specified limits.
- The device complies with the EMC regulations for industrial areas (EMC class A). When using the device in residential areas, it may cause radio interference.
- The device must be stopped if it is damaged, has been subjected to an impermissible load, stored incorrectly, or if it malfunctions.
- A SELV/PELV power supply unit with a nominal voltage of 24 V DC (max. 30 V DC) is needed for the external power supply of the device.
- The products must be installed in accordance with all applicable standards for electrical systems in potentially explosive areas.
- Only use copper connecting cables.

5.4 Intrinsic safety

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

5.5 Installation in Zone 2

- Observe the specified conditions for use in potentially explosive areas. Install the device in a suitable approved housing with at least IP54 protection that meets the requirements of IEC/EN 60079-15 or another type of protection in accordance with ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0, Section 1. Also observe the requirements of IEC/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, it is only permissible to snap the device on or off the DIN rail connector and to connect or disconnect non-intrinsically-safe cables when the power is disconnected.
- 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.

5.6 Potentially dust-explosive areas

- The device is not suitable for installation in zone 22.
- If you nevertheless intend to use the device in zone 22, you must install it in a housing according to IEC/EN 60079-31. Observe the maximum surface temperatures in this case. Adhere to the requirements of IEC/EN 60079-14.
- Connection to the intrinsically safe circuit in areas with a danger of dust explosions (zone 20, 21 or 22) is only permitted if the equipment connected to this circuit is approved for this zone (e.g., category 1D, 2D or 3D).

5.7 Safety-related applications (SIL, PL)

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

5.8 UL note

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

6 Installation

6.1 Connection notes

WARNING: Electrical danger due to improper installation

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

- Disconnecting devices and branch circuit protection with suitable AC or DC rating shall be provided in the building installation.
- The device is intended for installation in a control cabinet or in a comparable enclosure. The device may only be operated when it has been installed. The control cabinet must meet the requirements of UL/IEC 61010-1 in terms of protection against spread of fire and protection against electric shock or burn.
- 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 a overcurrent protection device (I ≤ 16 A) in the installation.
- To protect the device against mechanical or electrical damage, install it in suitable housing with an appropriate degree of protection according to IEC/EN 60529.
- 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 V AC/ >60 V DC) to ground may occur. Safe electrical isolation from the other connections exists for this case.

WARNING: Explosion hazard

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

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

6.2 Electrostatic discharge

NOTE: Electrostatic discharge

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

6.3 Structure

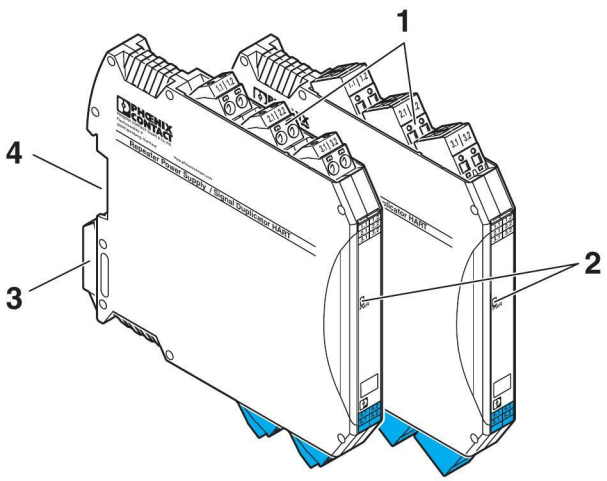

Figure 1 Structure

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

6.4 Basic circuit diagram with connection terminal blocks

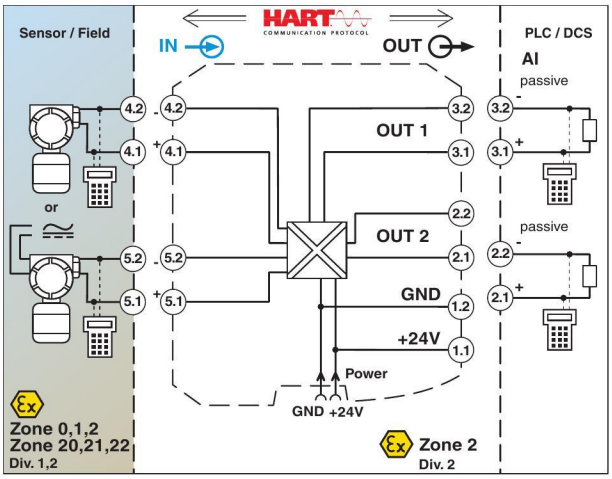

Figure 2 Basic circuit diagram

6.5 Input (intrinsically safe)

- Repeater power supply operation (feeding input for 2-conductor transmitter or 2-conductor measuring transducer) on terminal 4.1 (+) and 4.2 (-)
- Input signal conditioner operation (non-feeding input for 4-conductor transmitter or current sources) on terminals 5.1 (+) and 5.2 (-)

HART communication

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

WARNING - Explosion Hazard

Always adhere to the safety regulations (5.4. Intrinsic safety).

6.6 Output

Connection of passive analog input cards or evaluation units

- Output 1, active: terminals 3.1 (+) and 3.2 (-)
- Output 2, active: terminals 2.1 (+) and 2.2 (-)

HART communication

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

6.7 Power supply

The supply voltage can be supplied via connection terminal blocks 1.1 (+) and 1.2 (-) or via the DIN rail connector.

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.

Supply via the MACX Analog Ex 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.

6.8 Dimensions

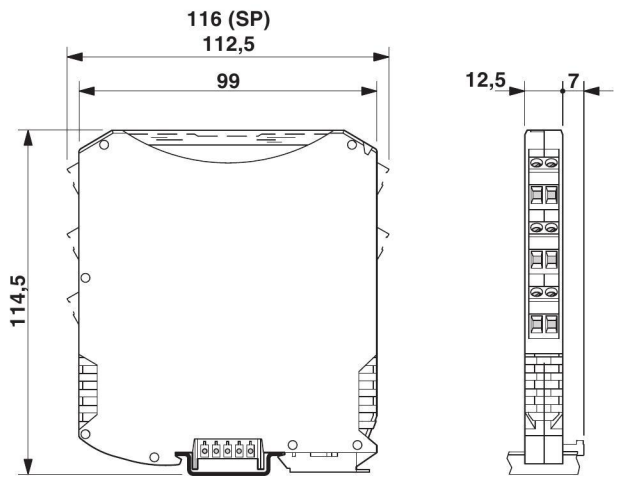

Figure 3 Dimensions

6.9 Mounting

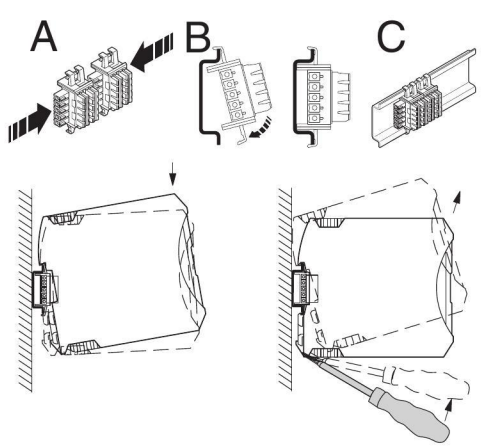

Figure 4 Mounting and removing

- 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.

6.10 Connecting the cables

Screw Connection

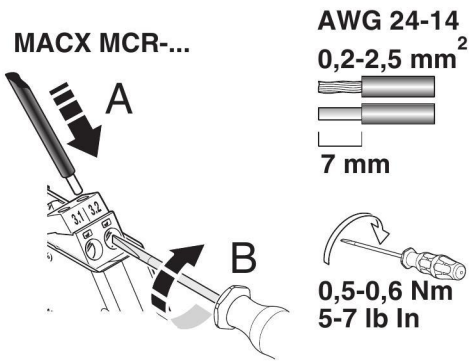

Figure 5 Screw connection

- Strip the wire by approximately 7 mm and crimp ferrules to the end of the wires.
- 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:

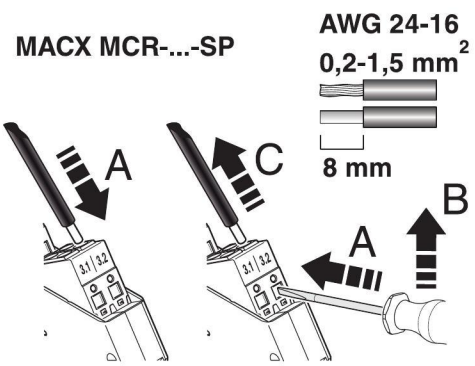

Figure 6 Push-in connection

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

6.11 Startup

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

6.12 Level conversion

Level conversion is not provided between input and output.

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

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

7 Comparison of the safety data

WARNING: Explosion hazard

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

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

Safety data

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

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

Example for proof of intrinsic safety (simple circuit)

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

L_c and C_c depend on the cables used.

Proof of intrinsic safety (simple intrinsically safe circuit)

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

For group IIC

C_o	107 nF
L_o	2 mH

For group IIB

C_o	820 nF
L_o	4 mH

Proof of intrinsic safety (mixed intrinsically safe circuit)

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

– L_i <1% of L_o**or** C_i <1% of C_o

Here, the full values of C_o and L_o can also be exploited (see "Safety data as per ATEX" in the section "Technical data").

– L_i ≥1% of L_o**and** C_i ≥1% of C_o

Values of 50% of Co and Lo are to be used here:

– $C_i + C_c \leq 0.5\ C_o$

– $L_i + L_c \leq 0.5\ L_o$

To be able to use longer cables, you can also use the following certified value pairs as an alternative to the values reduced by 50%:

For group IIC

C_o	49 nF	63 nF	80 nF	107 nF
L_o	2 mH	1 mH	500 µH	200 µH

For group IIB

C_o	370 nF	430 nF	510 nF	660 nF	820 nF
L_o	4 mH	1 mH	500 µH	200 µH	100 µH

8 Safety-related applications

The following notes apply for the devices:

Designation	Order No.
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I	2865366
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I-SP	2924236
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-2I	2924825
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-2I-SP	2924838

The devices listed above are certified as conforming to DIN EN 61508-1:2011, DIN EN 61508-2:2011, and DIN EN ISO 13849-1:2016. Test certificate: BVS Pb 13/10 4th amendment

8.1 Safety function and safety requirements

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

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

Safe errors in the device are therefore errors where the device sends output signals that deviate from the relevant input signals by no more than 2%.

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

Errors that can be detected as dangerous failures are those which send a signal outside the standard range (< 3.6 mA and > 21 mA).

8.2 Safety integrity requirements

1-channel operating mode

In this case, only one of the two outputs of the device is used for safety-related applications.

Partial 2-channel operating mode

In this case, both outputs of the device are used for safety-related applications.

The downstream safety-related controller then compares both signals to check that they match.

The failure rates of the device result in a 1-channel and a 2-channel part for this operating mode.

Operating mode

8.2.1	Repeater power supply (1-channel)
8.2.2	Input signal conditioner (1-channel)
8.2.3	Repeater power supply (partial 2-channel)
8.2.4	Input signal conditioner (partial 2-channel)

Safety characteristics in accordance with EN ISO 13849

- Performance Level (PL) d
- Category 2
- $MTTF_d$ high
- DC 71% ... 79.22% (depending on the operating mode)

Safety characteristics in accordance with IEC 61508 Edition 2 (2010)

- Device type A
- Safety integrity level (SIL) 2
- Systematic Capability (SC) 2
- HFT 0
- Low demand mode or high demand mode
- MTTR 8 h
- 1-channel: 1oo1 structure
- In part 2-channel: 1oo1 and 1oo2 structure
- Ambient temperature 40°C
- Proof test coverage (PTC) 99 %

8.2.1 Operation as repeater power supply (1-channel)

Failure rates in FIT

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC
156	0	76	225	83.36 %	74.72 %

The total failure rate λ_{tot}, including the components that are not part of the safety function, is 560 FIT (in accordance with SN 29500).

The MTBF is 204 years.

Low demand rate (low demand mode)

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

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
PFD_{avg}	3.33 * 10^{-4}	6.66 * 10^{-4}	9.99 * 10^{-4}	13.3 * 10^{-4}	16.7 * 10^{-4}	20 * 10^{-4}	23.3 * 10^{-4}

The values with a magnitude of <10*10^{-4} mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are better than or equal to 1.00 * 10^{-3}.

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

High demand rate (high demand mode)

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

PFH	7.15 * 10^{-8}/h

8.2.2 Operation as input signal conditioner (1-channel)

Failure rates in FIT

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC_D
145	0	71.5	175	81.73 %	71 %

The total failure rate λ_{tot}, including the components that are not part of the safety function, is 560 FIT (in accordance with SN 29500).

The MTBF is 204 years.

Low demand rate (low demand mode)

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

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
PFD_{avg}	3.14 * 10^{-4}	6.27 * 10^{-4}	9.4 * 10^{-4}	12.53 * 10^{-4}	15.67 * 10^{-4}	18.8 * 10^{-4}	21.94 * 10^{-4}

The values with a magnitude of <10*10^{-4} mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are better than or equal to 1.00 * 10^{-3}.

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

High demand rate (high demand mode)

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

PFH	7.15 * 10^{-8}/h

8.2.3 Operation as repeater power supply (2-channel in some instances)

Failure rates in FIT

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC
99	0	41.2	157	86.15 %	79.22 %

The total failure rate λ_{tot}, including the components that are not part of the safety function, is 560 FIT (in accordance with SN 29500).

The MTBF is 204 years.

Low demand rate (low demand mode)

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

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
PFD_{avg}	$1.8 * 10^{-4}$	$3.6 * 10^{-4}$	$5.4 * 10^{-4}$	$7.21 * 10^{-4}$	$9.01 * 10^{-4}$	$10.8 * 10^{-4}$	$12.6 * 10^{-4}$

The values with a magnitude of $<10*10^{-4}$ mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-3}$.

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

High demand rate (high demand mode)

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

PFH	$4.12 * 10^{-8}$/h

When calculating the PFD_{avg} and PFH values for the partial 2-channel operating mode, failures of the same cause with a β factor of 2% and β_D factor of 1% were included.

8.2.4 Operation as input signal conditioner (2-channel in some instances)

Failure rates in FIT

λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF	DC
92	0	38.5	116	84.38 %	75 %

The total failure rate λ_{tot}, including the components that are not part of the safety function, is 560 FIT (in accordance with SN 29500).

The MTBF is 204 years.

Low demand rate (low demand mode)

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

T [PROOF]	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
PFD_{avg}	$1.69 * 10^{-4}$	$3.37 * 10^{-4}$	$5.05 * 10^{-4}$	$6.74 * 10^{-4}$	$8{,}42 * 10^{-4}$	$10.1 * 10^{-4}$	$11.8 * 10^{-4}$

The values with a magnitude of $<10*10^{-4}$ mean that the calculated PFD_{avg} values are within the permitted range for SIL 2 in accordance with Table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-1. They meet the requirement to not cover more than 10% of the safety circuit, i.e., they are better than or equal to $1.00 * 10^{-3}$.

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

High demand rate (high demand mode)

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

PFH	$3.85 * 10^{-8}$/h

When calculating the PFD_{avg} and PFH values for the partial 2-channel operating mode, failures of the same cause with a β factor of 2% and β_D factor of 1% were included.

Failure limit

In SIL 2 applications, if the percentage of the device for the entire safety chain is assumed to be a maximum of 10%, a maintenance/test interval can be achieved in this time depending on the operating mode:

8.2.1	3 years
8.2.2	3 years
8.2.3	5 years
8.2.4	5 years

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

The maintenance/test interval depends on the characteristic data of all devices involved in the safety chain. The intervals may be shorter or longer depending on this characteristic data.

8.3 Conditions

The values are valid under the following conditions:

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

8.4 Installation and startup

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

During installation, observe the instructions in the package slip:

Designation	MNR No.
PACKB.MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I(-SP)	9054623

The package slip is supplied with the device. It can also be downloaded at: 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.

8.5 Notes on operation

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

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

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

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

To guarantee the safety requirements for the in-part 2-channel operation with external comparator, the comparator must have the following properties:

– The comparison speed must be included in the process safety time.
– SIL level min. 2

8.6 Recurring checks

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

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

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

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

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

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

A calibrated simulator (0/4 ... 20 mA current) or a sensor simulator and one or ideally two calibrated digital multimeters and a resistor are required in order to test 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. Ensure that the connected resistive load at the output (internal resistance of the digital multimeter plus series resistor) is in accordance with the maximum resistive load.
6. 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.
7. Measure the current in the repeater power supply/signal conditioner. The output must be set to the same value.
8. Setting ≤ 3.6 mA or > 21 mA verifies that the subsequent processing can detect signals that are out of range and evaluate them accordingly. If the output value deviates from the input value by more than 3 times the specified class accuracy rating, the device should be checked. In the event of an error, the device should be replaced with an equivalent device.
9. Restore the safety circuit to full functionality.
10. Resume normal operation.

Approximately 99% of the possible dangerous undetected errors in the device are discovered with this test (proof test coverage [PTC]).

If the device fails the function test, it must be taken out of operation.

8.7 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
Flachsmarktstr. 8
32825 Blomberg
GERMANY

8.8 Standards (SIL 2)

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: 2013	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements
IEC/EN 61326-3-2: 2008	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
EN ISO 13849-1	Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems

8.9 Abbreviations

Abbreviation		Meaning
DC_D	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures: $DC_D = \lambda_{DD}/(\lambda_{DU} + \lambda_{DD})$
DC_S	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures: $DC_S = \lambda_{SD}/(\lambda_{SU} + \lambda_{SD})$
FIT	Failure in time	1 FIT = 1 failure/10^9 h
HFT	Hardware fault tolerance	Hardware fault tolerance: ability of a function unit to continue with the execution of a demanded function despite existing faults or deviations
λ_D	Rate of dangerous failures	Proportion of dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DD}	Rate of dangerous detected failures	Proportion of detected dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DU}	Rate of dangerous undetected failures	Proportion of undetected dangerous failures per hour
λ_S	Rate of safe failures	Proportion of safe failures per hour
λ_{SD}	Rate of safe detectable failures	Proportion of detectable safe failures per hour
λ_{SU}	Rate of safe undetectable failures	Proportion of undetectable safe failures per hour
MTBF	Mean time between failures	Mean time between consecutive failures
PFD_{avg}	Average probability of failure on demand	Average probability of dangerous failure on demand of a safety function
PFH	Probability of a dangerous failure per hour	Probability of failure per hour for the safety function
SC	Systematic Capability	Systematic capability
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.

9 Attachment

Safety-related applications based on test certificate BVS Pb 10/13 2nd amendment (with 5% SIL accuracy).

The following notes apply for the devices:

Designation	Order No.
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I	2865366
MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I-SP	2924236
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-2I	2924825
MACX MCR-SL-RPSSI-2I-SP	2924838

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 10/13.

9.1 Safety function

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

Safe state and error definition

The range from 3.6 ... 21 mA is considered the valid signal range.

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

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

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

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

9.2 Safety integrity requirements

9.2.1 1-channel operating mode

In this case, only one of the two outputs of the device is used for safety-related applications.

9.2.2 Partial 2-channel operating mode

In this case, both outputs of the device are used for safety-related applications.

The downstream safety-related controller then compares both signals to check that they match.

The failure rates of the device result in a 1-channel and a 2-channel part for this operating mode.

Operating mode

A	Repeater power supply (1-channel)
B	Input signal conditioner (1-channel)
C	Repeater power supply (partial 2-channel)
D	Input signal conditioner (partial 2-channel)

Error rates

- Type A device (according to IEC/EN 61508-2)
- Safety integrity level (SIL) 2
- Performance level (EN ISO 13849) d
- HFT 0
- MTTR 24 h
- 1-channel: 1oo1 structure
- 2-channel: 1oo1 and 1oo2 structure
- Ambient temperature 40°C

Failure rate in FIT depending on operating mode A - D

	λ_{SU}	λ_{SD}	λ_{DU}	λ_{DD}	SFF_{avg}	DC_D
A	145.5	0	62.3	224.1	85.5 %	78.3 %
B	124.4	0	53.4	183.8	85.2 %	77.5 %
C	145.5	0	62.3	224.1	85.5 %	78.3 %
D	124.4	0	53.4	183.8	85.2 %	77.5 %

For all operating modes, the total failure rate is 579 FIT.

The MTBF is 197 years.

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

PFD_{avg} values depending on operating mode A – D

A

T [PROOF]	1 year	3 years	4 years
PFD_{avg}	$2.73 * 10^{-4}$	$8.19 * 10^{-4}$	$10,9 * 10^{-4}$
PFH_D	6.23×10^{-8}/h		

B

T [PROOF]	1 year	4 years	5 years
PFD_{avg}	$2.34 * 10^{-4}$	$9.37 * 10^{-4}$	$11.7 * 10^{-4}$
PFH_D	5.34×10^{-8}/h		

C

T [PROOF]	1 year	5 years	6 years
PFD_{avg}	$1.86 * 10^{-4}$	$9.29 * 10^{-4}$	$11.1 * 10^{-4}$
PFH_D	4.31×10^{-8}/h		

D

T [PROOF]	1 year	6 years	7 years
PFD_{avg}	**$1.47 * 10^{-4}$**	**$8.81 * 10^{-4}$**	**$10.3 * 10^{-4}$**
PFH_D	3.43×10^{-8}/h		

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

When calculating the PFDavg and PFH values for the partial 2-channel operating mode (C and D), failures of the same cause were taken into account, and a β or βD factor of 2% was determined.

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

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

Failure limit

In SIL 2 applications, if the percentage of the device for the entire safety chain is assumed to be a maximum of 10%, a maintenance/test interval can be achieved in this time depending on the operating mode:

A	3.66 years
B	4.26 years
C	5.26 years
D	6.80 years

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

The maintenance/test interval depends on the characteristic data of all devices involved in the safety chain. The intervals may be shorter or longer depending on this characteristic data.

9.3 Conditions

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

9.4 Installation and startup

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

During installation, observe the instructions in the package slip:

Designation	MNR No.
PACKB.MACX MCR-EX-SL-RPSSI-2I(-SP)	9054623

The package slip is supplied with the device. It can also be downloaded at: 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.

9.5 Notes on operation

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

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

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

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

9.6 Recurring checks

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum maintenance/test interval

Operation as repeater power supply		Operation as input signal conditioner	
1-channel	Partial 2-channel	1-channel	Partial 2-channel
3.66 years	4.26 years	5.26 years	6.80 years

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 ≤ 3.6 mA or > 21 mA verifies that the subsequent processing can detect signals that are out of range and evaluate them accordingly. If the output value deviates from the input value by more than 3 times the specified class accuracy rating, the device should be checked. In the event of an error, the device should be replaced with an equivalent device.
8. Restore the safety circuit to full functionality.
9. Resume normal operation.

9.7 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
Flachsmarktstr. 8
32825 Blomberg
GERMANY

9.8 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: 2013	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements
IEC/EN 61326-3-2: 2008	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 3-2: Immunity requirements for safety-related systems and for equipment intended to perform safety-related functions (Functional Safety) - Industrial applications with specified electromagnetic environment

9.9 Abbreviations

Abbreviation		Meaning
DC_D	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures	Diagnostic coverage of dangerous failures: $DC_D = \lambda_{DD}/(\lambda_{DU} + \lambda_{DD})$
DC_S	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures	Diagnostic coverage of safe failures: $DC_S = \lambda_{SD}/(\lambda_{SU} + \lambda_{SD})$
FIT	Failure in time	1 FIT = 1 failure/10^9 h
HFT	Hardware fault tolerance	Hardware fault tolerance: ability of a function unit to continue with the execution of a demanded function despite existing faults or deviations
λ_D	Rate of dangerous failures	Proportion of dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DD}	Rate of dangerous detected failures	Proportion of detected dangerous failures per hour
λ_{DU}	Rate of dangerous undetected failures	Proportion of undetected dangerous failures per hour
λ_S	Rate of safe failures	Proportion of safe failures per hour
λ_{SD}	Rate of safe detectable failures	Proportion of detectable safe failures per hour
λ_{SU}	Rate of safe undetectable failures	Proportion of undetectable safe failures per hour
MTBF	Mean time between failures	Mean time between consecutive failures
PFD_{avg}	Average probability of failure on demand	Average probability of dangerous failure on demand of a safety function
PFH_D	Probability of a dangerous failure per hour	Probability of failure per hour for the safety function
SFF_{avg}	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.