## PCD3.W380

Universal analogue input module, 8 channels, 13 bits ( 12 bits+sign), selectable by software

This module PCD3.W380 is a universal analogue input module with innovative embedded features. It offers many advantages for all involved parties (project manager, programmer, panel builder and end user).

The 8 analogue inputs with 13 bit resolution can be individually configured by software for the various sensor types. Opening the module case and plugging jumpers is no longer necessary. There are 2 connection terminals for each input. Additional external distribution terminals are not required. In addition to $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0(4) \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{Pt} / \mathrm{Ni} 1000$ also NTC10k/NTC20k temperature sensors are supported.

Thanks to the numerous measuring ranges spare parts handling and service become easier, more flexible and less expensive. The precision of the inputs is $0.3 \%$ or better (based on the full range).

This module can also be used in applications where the data acquisition speed is important. Each channel value is updated in internal buffer every $680 \mu$ s that means each input value is refreshed at 1.5 kHz . Digital filters can be configured individually for all inputs.

An LED on the housing indicates module errors, which can also be evaluated in the user program. The inputs are also protected against configuration errors by the user.


PCD3.W380


I/O modules and I/O terminal blocks may only be plugged or unplugged when the CPU is de-energized. An external power supply at their connections must also be switched off.

## Indicators and connections



## Good to know

- 2 connections per channel (signal and ground). All the ground pins are internally connected together.
- 4 channels per connector.
- Wires up to $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.
- In supplement, 2 ground connections per connector (pins 8 and 9 ). One of this pin should be used for a protective ground connection.


## LED 0 - Error

The LED 0 is enabled when an error occurs on the module.

| The signaled errors are .. | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Configuration error | The desired inputs configuration is not applied correctly. |
| A/D-Error | A/D converter doesn't respond. |
| Calibration error | Module not calibrated. |
| Calibration error | An input channel has been automatically put in protection mode, because the <br> module detects a situation which can cause important damages to hardware. |

This is a general indication and the details of the error must be read in the specific register of the module.

## Block diagram

The PLC communicates with the module through the I/O Bus.
The data acquisition is independent of the rest. The input values are continuously updated into the internal buffer. One value is stored per channel. The values are sent to the PLC when the user program sends a defined request to the module.


The configuration of the module is done in PG5 Device Configurator. The user program can read the input values or input configurations by specific registers.

| Compatibility | PCD3 (PCD1 and PCD2 in combination with PCD3.Cxxx) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power |  |  |  |
| Module power supply voltage | +5 V and $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{IOBUS}$ |  |  |
| Current consumption | 25 mA on +5 V and 25 mA on $\mathrm{V}+$ |  |  |
| Galvanic separation | No |  |  |
| Inputs |  |  |  |
| Number of inputs | 8 |  |  |
| Input ranges of each mode |  | Minimum .. | Maximum |
|  | Voltage | -10 V ... | + 10 V |
|  | Current | -20 mA .. | +20 mA |
|  | Resistance | $0 \Omega \quad \ldots$ | 2'500 $\Omega$ |
|  |  | $0 \Omega$.. | $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | Diode | $0 \mathrm{~V} \ldots$ | 5 V |
|  | Pt1000 | $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad \ldots$ | $+400{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Ni1000 | $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.. | $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Ni1000L\&S | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. | $+130{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | NTC10k | used in range $0 \quad \ldots$ | $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | NTC20k | used in range 0 .. | $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Absolute maximum input voltage | $\pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$ (independent of the inputs configuration) |  |  |
| Temperature error ( $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | $\pm 0,2$ \% |  |  |
| Inputs configuration | Each input can be configured individually in 5 modes (ranges above) |  |  |
| Configuration method | Software (PG5, Device Configurator) |  |  |
| User connector | Per channel: 1 pin for input <br> 1 pin for ground. <br> 2 pins for protective ground <br> 2 pins for ground in supplement |  |  |
| Inputs wiring | Up to $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Timing |  |  |  |
| Refresh of each channel | $680 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (all channels are updated during this time) |  |  |
| Hardware input filter time constant | Voltage |  | $\mathrm{T}=2,5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Current |  | $\mathrm{T}=2,5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & (<2,500 \Omega) * \\ & (\text { typ. for } R<300 \mathrm{k} \Omega)^{* *} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}<4,4 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & \mathrm{~T} \approx 8 \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Diode | (typ. for $\mathrm{U}<5 \mathrm{~V}$ ) | $\mathrm{T} \approx 4,4 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Digital input filter available | No Filter | Ein Wert pro Zyklus | $\mathrm{T}=680 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
|  | Filter 1 | Mittelwert von 4 Zyklen | $\mathrm{T}=2,72 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Filter 2 | Mittelwert von 8 Zyklen | $\mathrm{T}=5,44 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
|  | Filter 3*** | Mittelwer von 16 Zyklen | $\mathrm{T}=10,88 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Min. number of I/O Bus accesses to read one channel |  |  | 28 ( 28 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) |

* Temperature sensors Pt1000, Ni1000 and Ni1000L\&S.
*emperature sensors NTC10k and NTC20k
*** Recommended filter, configured by default in Device Configurator.


## Technical data of input

Each channel can be configured with the following modes:

| Input specifications for each mode |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode | Resolution (Bit) | Resolution [measure] | Accuracy $\left(@ \mathrm{~T}_{\text {Ambient }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | Display |
| Voltage $-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { Bit + } \\ \text { Sign } \end{gathered}$ | $2,44 \mathrm{mV}$ (linear) $R=330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ $R_{I N}=330 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 0,2\% of measured value $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ | $-10^{\prime} 000 \ldots+10^{\prime} 000$ |
| Current $-20 \ldots+20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{Bit}+ \\ \text { Sign } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,39 \mu \mathrm{~A} \text { (linear) } \\ & R_{\text {SHUNT }}=225 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | 0,2\% of measured value $\pm 20 \mathrm{mV}$ | $-20^{\prime} 000 \ldots+20^{\prime} 000$ |
| Resistance $0 \text {... 2'500 } \Omega$ | 12 Bit | $0,50 \ldots 0,80 \Omega$ <br> Measuring current 1,0... 1,3 mA | $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 3 \Omega$ | 0... 25 '000 |
| Resistance $0 . . .300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 13 Bit |  | $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 40 \Omega$ $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 160 \Omega$ $0,5 \%$ of measured value $\pm 400 \Omega$ $1,0 \%$ of measured value $\pm 800 \Omega$ $2,5 \%$ of measured value $\pm 5,0 \Omega$ | 0...300'000 |
| Pt 1000 | 12 Bit | $-50 \ldots+400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: \quad 0,15 \ldots 0,25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Measuring current 1,0... 1,3 mA | $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 0,5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -500... 4000 |
| Ni 1000 | 12 Bit | $-50 \ldots+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: \quad 0,09 \ldots 0,11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Measuring current 1,0... 1,3 mA | $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 0,5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -500... 2000 |
| Ni 1000 L\&S | 12 Bit | $-30 \ldots+130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: \quad 0,12 \ldots 0,15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Measuring current 1,0... 1,3 mA | $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 0,5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -300... 1300 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Diode } \\ 0 \ldots 5^{\prime} 000 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 12 Bit | $1,22 \mathrm{mV}$ (linear) <br> Measuring current 0,7...1,3 mA | $0,2 \%$ of measured value $\pm 10 \mathrm{mV}$ | 0... $5^{\prime} 000$ |

The measuring current was chosen to be the best compromise between the resolution and the sensors self-heating effect, which is negligible for most of the sensors and applications. Even in bad measuring conditions with Pt/Ni1000 sensors with a low thermal coupling as $4 \mathrm{~mW} / \mathrm{K}$, the maximal error produced by the sensors self-heating is lower than $0.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## NTC-Temperatursensoren

The module offers the possibility to use NTC temperature sensors. The corresponding input must be configured in mode "Resistance $0 . . .300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ".

## Specifications of the channels for NTC10k and NTC20k

| Mode "Widerstand $0 . . .300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ " | Resolution (Bit) | Resolution [measure] | Accuracy <br> (@ $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Ambient }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NTC10 k ${ }^{1}$ | 13 Bit | $-40 \ldots+120^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad 0,05 \ldots 0,{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} -20 \ldots+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 0,6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -30 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 1,0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -40 \ldots+120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 2,8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $-400 . .1200^{2}$ |
| NTC20 k ${ }^{3}$ | 13 Bit | $\begin{array}{\|rr} -10 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & 0,02 \ldots 0,05^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -20 \ldots+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} & <0,15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} -15 \ldots+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 0,6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ -20 \ldots+95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 1,0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ +95 \ldots+120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 2,5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ +120 \ldots+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: & \pm 5,8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $-200 \ldots 1500{ }^{4}$ |

${ }^{1}$ The temperature curves for the NTC10k are not standardized and may be different for each manufacturer. For this reason, the curves can be loaded by the use
program using the linearization FBox. The curve of the NTC10k from Produal is available in a CSV file and can be downloaded from the Support Website.
This is the output value of the FBox for linearization. The module gives a resistance $0 \ldots 300^{\prime} 000 \Omega$.
${ }^{3}$ For the same reason of NTC10k, the curve of the NTC20k from Honeywell can be downloaded from the Support Website
${ }^{4}$ This is the output value of the FBox for linearization. The module gives a resistance $0 \ldots 300{ }^{\prime} 000 \Omega$.
For an example of the utilization of a NTC sensor, please see the chapter „Example of linearization".

## Temperature sensors with integrated circuits

With an input configured in "Diode $0 \ldots 5000 \mathrm{mV}$ ", it is possible to use integrated circuit temperature sensors operating as a 2-terminal zener. A typical sensor for this measurement is the LM235 for example.

Specifications of the channels for LM235

| Mode "Widerstand $0 . . .300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ " | Resolution (Bit) | Resolution [measure] | Accuracy <br> (@ $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Ambient }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LM235 | 12 Bit | $-40 \ldots+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: \quad 0,12^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0,2 \%$ des gemessenen Wertes $\pm 0,5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-400 . . .1250{ }^{1}$ |

For an example of the utilization of a LM235 sensor, please see the chapter „Example of linearization".

## Connection circuit

The module is connected to the PCD3 by the I/O bus connector. It can be plugged into all PCD3 versions. The module is fully powered via the PCD bus. An external power supply is not required.

The inputs are connected with the module by two 10 -pins connectors for cables up to $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. These connectors are very reliable and providing 2 pins per channel, one for the input and the other connected to the ground. In each connector, 2 pins are connected to the ground and can be used by user. In each connector, one of these pins should be used as protective ground connection to avoid immunity problems against external perturbations. A wire with a section of $1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ and a maximum length of 20 cm is recommended for a good PGND connection. (see Connection concept (Example)).

Every measurement mode has an equivalent input stage.

## Temperature and resistance measurements

For resistance measurements (temperature sensors), 10 V are provided through a $7,5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to the input.

Equivalent schematic of input in temperature and resistance mode.


## Voltage measurements

In voltage measurements, the input is "directly" connected to the ADC.

Equivalent schematic of input in "voltage" mode


## Configurable digital filters

Each channel can be configured with a digital filter. Four possibilities are available:

| Disabled | Each channel value is updated in buffer <br> every $680 \mu \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{f}=1,47 \mathrm{kHz})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 ms | Mean of 4 cycles, value updated every <br> $2,72 \mathrm{~ms}(\mathrm{f}=367 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| 6 ms | Mean of 8 cycles, value updated every <br> $5,44 \mathrm{~ms}(\mathrm{f}=184 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| 12 ms | Mean of 16 cycles, value updated every <br> $10,88 \mathrm{~ms}(\mathrm{f}=92 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |

## Diode mode

In "Diode" mode, the module measures voltages in an "active" way. The schematic is the same as the mode for resistance measurements. The output values are given in [mV]. This mode is useful for temperature sensors as LM235.

Equivalent schematic of input in "diode" mode


## Current measurements

For current measurements, a shunt of $225 \Omega$ is connected to the ground.

Equivalent schematic of input in "current" mode


## Input values acquisition

The module is able to acquire and convert the each channel one by one, with a total cycle time of $680 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ :


## Out of range indication

The module has an out of range indication. This information can be read in the registers "OutOfRange" ( 1 bit per input). The table on the right shows the values setting the bits "Out Of Range.

| Limit values for overrange and underrange |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | "Out of range" bit set .. |  |
|  | Limit min |  |
| Voltage $\quad-10 \ldots+10 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| Current max $\quad-20 \ldots+20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $-20^{\prime} 002 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $+20^{\prime} 002 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Resistance $\quad 0 \ldots 2^{\prime} 500 \Omega$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $2^{\prime} 518,7 \Omega$ |
| Resistance $\quad 0 \ldots 300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $302^{\prime} 010 \Omega$ |
| Pt 1000 | $-50,0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+408,7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ni 1000 | $-50,0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+210,3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ni $1000 \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{\& G}$ | $-30,0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Diode $\quad 0 \ldots 5^{\prime} 000 \mathrm{mV}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $4^{\prime} 999 \mathrm{mV}$ |
| N/A $=$ means not available. |  |  |

## Input protections

The design supports an input voltage between -20 V to +20 V in all the modes of measurement. It can be considered a passive protection. Higher values can damage the module. For voltages higher than $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ a current passes through the circuit. It can be calculated approximately:
$\mathrm{I}_{\text {overvoltage }}=(\mathrm{Vin}-13 \mathrm{~V}) / 225 \Omega$.
In this situation, the values measured on the other channels can be falsified.
For some measuring ranges active protection circuits are also available. As soon as a protection circuit is triggered by too high a signal, the corresponding bit in the "Module Error" register is set.

## Current measuring range

If current mode is chosen the measuring shunt is connected to ground through the switch as shown in the picture on the left.

In case the current is higher than $30 \mathrm{~mA}^{*}$ the switch opens to protect the measuring shunt. For voltage lower than $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ on the opened input the current will be kept lower than 1 mA . If the voltage on the opened input rises above $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ the current can be approximately calculated using the formula:

$$
I_{\text {overvoltage }}=(\mathrm{Vin}-13 \mathrm{~V}) / 225 \Omega
$$

Care should be taken to keep input voltage below $\pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$.


* HW version ' A ' and ' A 1 ': Limit $= \pm 24 \mathrm{~mA}$


## Protection mode

The input stage configuration (switch) is automatically modified when the module enters in protection mode. The input values of the others channels could be out of the specified tolerances when a channel is in protection mode.

The modules from version 'A2' have an automatic reconfiguration mechanism after the active protection has become active. Once triggered, the input will remain for 10 seconds in protection mode. After 10 seconds, the input will switch back to normal operating configuration. If the input is still in overload condition, protection will again be activated. This feature is available only with firmware version greater than 1.24.10.

For Modules with version ' A ' or ' A ' ' the protection will also be activated when an overload occurs, but to switch back to normal operation mode the PCD has to be restarted.

## Connection concept (Example)

The sensors are connected directly to the respective 10-pole terminal blocks. In order to couple as little interference as possible to the module via the lines, the connection should be made according to the principle explained below.

## Connection examples (define input type in the Device Configurator)



For programming the modules PCD3.W380, no FBox is available.

The PCD used for the module PCDx.W380 must be updated with a firmware version 1.22 .28 or higher. Please, download the last firmware version from the support website and load it in the PCD with the PG5 Firmware Downloader Tool.

## xx7 and RIOs

The firmware reads in the values according to the configuration (I/O Builder or network configurator).

## Watchdog

This module can be used on all base addresses; there is no interaction with the watchdog on the CPUs.

Further information can be found in the Manual on
"27-600_ENG I/O-modules for PCD1 / PCD2 and PCD3 series".

## Configuration



## Saia Qronox ECS <br> Engineering and Commisioning Suite



## Example of linearization

The choice of NTC sensors is not available in the Device Configurator because these sensors are not standardized. To use a NTC with the module PCD3.W380, please configure the desired channel in mode " $0 \ldots 300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ " and use the linearization FBox available in PG5 environment. This FBox can be used to enter the own tables for the conversion of a resistance value in a temperature value.

A project example can be downloaded from the SBC Support Website at this location: https://sbc-support.com/en/produkt-index/pcd3/wxxx-analoge-io/w3xx-analoge-inputs

- Software

Program example for PCD3.W380, linearization of analogue values.


FBox
HLK > General > "Conversion20 points"

This project example can be used for temperature measurements with integrated circuits operating as a 2-terminal zener too. This FBox can be used to enter the own tables for the conversion of a voltage value in a temperature value. The desired channel must be configured in mode „Diode $0 \ldots 5000 \mathrm{mV}$ ".

## ATTENTION

These devices must only be installed by a professional electrician, otherwise there is the risk of fire or the risk of an electric shock.

## WARNING

Product is not intended to be Oused in safety critical applications, using it in safety critical applications is unsafe.

## WARNING - SAFETY

The unit is not suitable for the explosion-proof areas and the areas of use excluded in EN61010 Part 1.

## WARNING - SAFETY

Check compliance with nominal voltage before commissioning the device (see type label). Check that connection cables are free from damage and that, when wiring up the device, they are not connected to voltage. Do not use a damaged device !

## NOTE

In order to avoid moisture in the device due to condensate build-up, acclimatise the device at room temperature for about half an hour before connecting.

## CLEANING

The device can be cleaned in dead state with a dry cloth or cloth soaked in soap solution. Do not use caustic or solvent-containing substances for cleaning.


## MAINTENANCE

These devices are maintenance-free.
If damaged during, no repairs should be undertaken by the user.


## GUARANTEE

Opening the module invalidates the guarantee.

Observe this instructions (data sheet) and keep them in a safe place.
Pass on the instructions (data sheet) to any future user.


## WEEE Directive 2012/19/EC Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment directive

The product should not be disposed of with other household waste. Check for the nearest authorized collection centers or authorized recyclers. The correct disposal of end-of-life equipment will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health.


EAC Mark of Conformity for Machinery Exports to Russia, Kazakhstan or Belarus.


PCD3.W380


440550480

| Ordering information |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Short description | Description | Weight |
| PCD3.W380 | Analogue input module 8 inputs, 13 bits resolution | Universal analogue input module, 8 channels, 13 bits ( 12 bits + sign), selectable by software, $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}, \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}, 0(4) \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}, \pm 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, Pt/Ni 1000, $0 \ldots 2500$ Ohm, $0 \ldots 300 \mathrm{kOhm}$ (for NTC sensors), Plug-in spring terminal block (2 connectors type K (4 40550480 ) included). | 80 g |

Ordering information Accessories

| Type | Short description | Description | Weight |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 440550480 | connector type K | Plug-in spring terminal block, $2 \times 5$ pole up to $1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (orange block), labelled $0 \ldots 9$, <br> connector type "K" | 15 g |

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