

MODEL 5029 4-20 mA ANALOG INPUT MODULES

DESCRIPTION

The SST Model 5029 Analog Input Modules are used to monitor any process variable that can be converted to the industry standard 4-20 Ma output signal. The analog input on the module is completely isolated, so that it can be fed from a transmitter that is referenced to + DC, -DC, ground, or floating. Because this is a current loop, other devices, such as a PLC input or a data acquisition system, may be connected into the same loop without affecting the Model 5029 indications. A 24 VDC output, derived from the redundant NOVA-5000 system power supplies, is provided for powering the 4-20 mA transmitter associated with the field sensor. The module features a digital readout indicating the relative level of the sensed signal, plus two alarm indicating circuits with adjustable alarm levels. Field wiring to the transmitter is continuously supervised, and the module automatically performs a self-check routine at regular intervals.

- NOTE:** The information in this section applies to all modules in this series. These modules are all electrically identical, regardless of the actual variable being sensed. The only difference between the various models is the legend at the top of the nameplate (pressure, temperature, Halon weight, etc.), and the maximum level displayed on the digital readout.

Application Caution

The Analog Input Module interfaces process management functions to the NOVA-5000 Control System. An alarm condition on the analog module does not indicate a fire condition. The outputs of the analog module must not be used to activate any fire alarm signal devices. The analog modules should activate separate and distinct signals from the fire system.

LOGIC DIAGRAM

Figure 5029-1 shows, in simplified form, the internal logic in the Analog Input Module, and indicates the terminal number assigned with each.

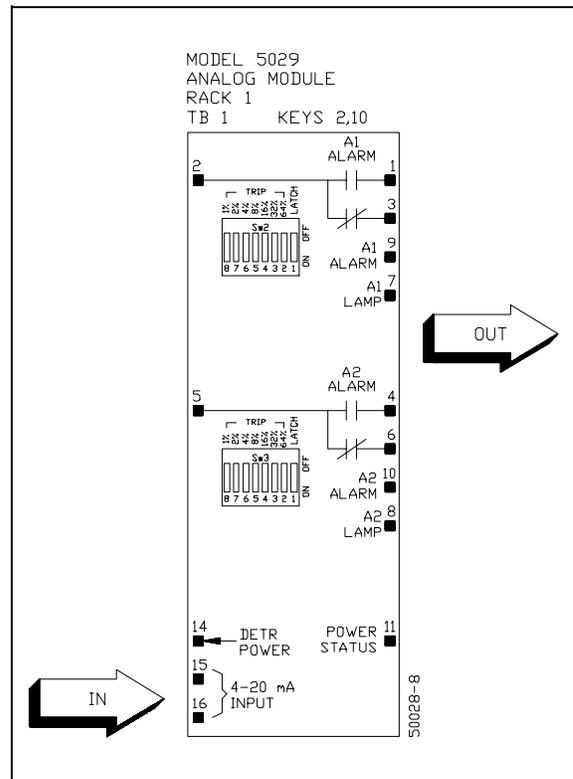


Figure 5029-1 Logic Diagram

INPUT/OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

Figure 5029-2 shows the physical arrangement of the 16 terminals associated with the Analog Input Module. Each of the available signals is described below.

Alarm Relay Outputs — terminals 1 through 6

These are NOVA-5000 Standard Relay Outputs that operate whenever the signal level detected exceeds the alarm levels programmed into the module. The normally open (NO) and normally closed (NC) contacts will be in that state with no alarm detected. The relays A1 or A2 will transfer when an alarm condition occurs, and may optionally be set to latch until the zone is reset by pushing the reset pushbutton on the module or the main system reset pushbutton. These outputs will not be activated if the isolate switch on the module is in the isolated position.

Alarm Lamp Outputs — terminals 7 and 8

These are Standard Alarm Lamp Outputs activated by the Alarm state of the appropriate level. They exactly follow the state of the front panel alarm lamps, i.e. flash on initial detection of an alarm, steady when acknowledged, and switched off by reset. These outputs are activated by Lamp Test, and are not inhibited by Isolate.

Alarm Solid State Outputs — terminals 9 and 10

These are Standard Logic Outputs activated at the alarm level settings A1 and A2. They operate simultaneously with the alarm relay outputs, and will not be activated if the Model 5029 Module is in the Isolate condition.

Sensor Power Status — terminal 11

This is a Standard Logic Output activated by the sensor power control circuits in the module. The module includes a source of 24 volts DC operating power for the sensor transmitter, as described below. The Detector Power Status Output is energized whenever power is being supplied to the transmitter. In case of excessive current draw, such as a short circuit condition on the power wire, the detector power supply feed from the module is shut down, and this output will be deenergized.

Sensor 24 VDC Transmitter Power — terminal 14

Because the actual signal output from any sensor is very low, an electronic circuit, typically referred to as a "transmitter", is required to amplify the sensor signal to the 4-20 mA level required by the module. This output is a source of 24 volt DC operating power for the sensor transmitter. Transmitter power should always be taken from this source, rather than directly from a 24 VDC power supply, because this source utilizes the redundant power feeds to the module. It is rated at 500 mA, and will be shut down

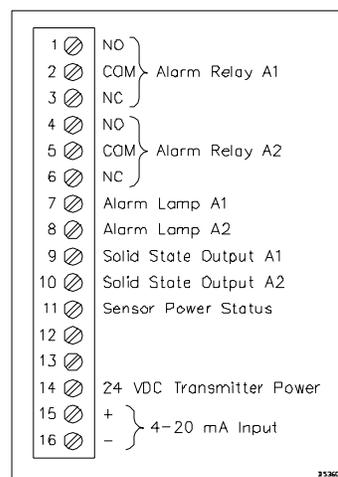


Figure 5029-2

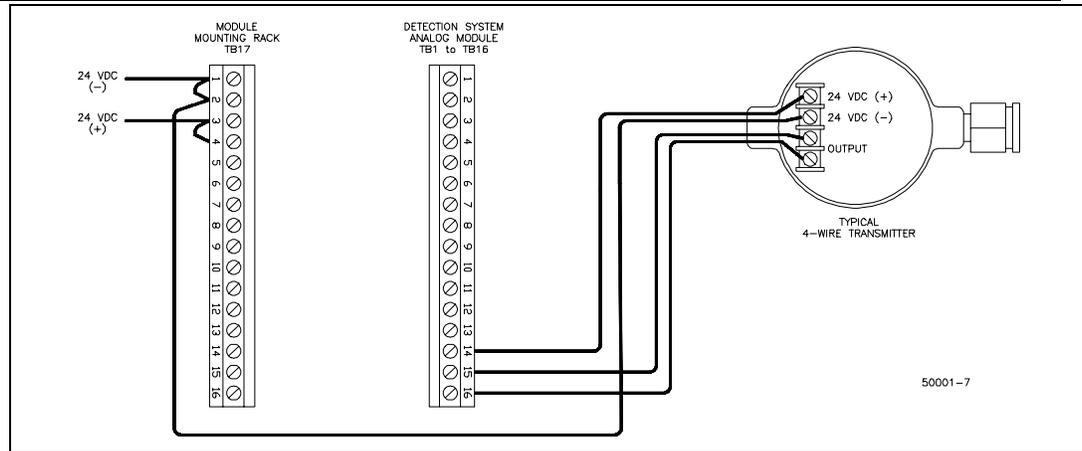


Fig. 5029-3 Typical Wiring Diagram, 4-Wire Transmitters

if a short-circuit or excessive current draw condition is detected in the loop. This output is also interrupted when the module is reset; this feature is provided to permit the use of “intelligent” sensor transmitters that have latching circuits when an alarm is detected.

Sensor 4-20 mA Input — terminals 15 and 16

This is the sensing input which is connected into the 4-20 mA loop. It is completely isolated from the NOVA-5000 circuits (floating), so that any other 4-20 mA input may be included on the loop, whether grounded or not. When the module is active, the voltage drop across these terminals is less than 0.2 volts at 20 mA, and will increase to not more than 0.8 volts with the module unpowered or failed. A 1 amp silicon diode may be installed across these terminals if you need to prevent interruption of the 4-20 mA loop when a module is unplugged. This input is rated to withstand any voltage up to 120 V AC or DC with respect to ground.

Typical Wiring Diagram

Figures 5029-3 and 5029-4 show the approved connections for the Model 5029 series modules. All installations should be made in conformance with these drawings.

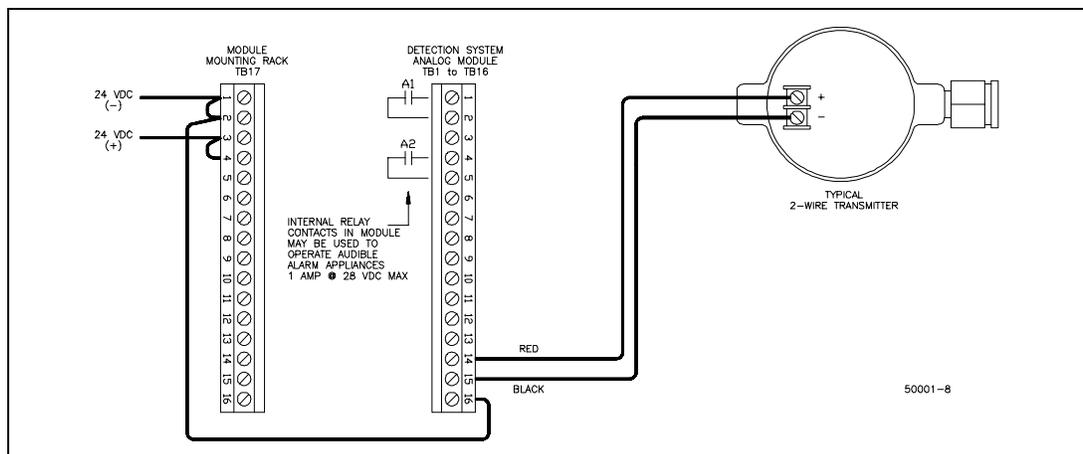


Figure 5029-4 Typical Wiring Diagram, 2-Wire Transmitters

MODULE SETUP INSTRUCTIONS

All NOVA-5000 modules are completely tested and calibrated at the factory before shipment. The following adjustments are the only ones necessary before installing the module.

Setting alarms for Latching/Non-Latching operation

There are two "DIP" switch assemblies on the module, marked SW2 and SW3. SW2 controls the action of Alarm 1 (A1), and SW3 controls Alarm 2 (A2).

Switch section 1 on SW2 or SW3, Latch Enable, permits the Module to operate as a trip detector (e.g. to trip and hold an alarm) or as a level switching amplifier (e.g. to control a fill valve associated with a level detector). SW2 controls the latching for alarm A1 and SW3 controls A2.

When the switch is ON or CLOSED, the alarm is set up to be *latching*, and the following actions will occur when the input current exceeds the appropriate trip threshold:

- the red "A1" or "A2" lamp on the front panel will start to flash
- the alarm lamp output of the module will start to flash
- the appropriate alarm solid state output will be activated
- the appropriate alarm relay contacts will transfer

If the input current falls below the threshold, the latching function will cause the above listed outputs to remain as indicated until the module is reset. Note, however, that the digital display will continue to indicate the actual value of the variable being sensed.

When the switch is OFF or OPEN, the alarm is set to be *non-latching*. The same actions as above occur when the input current exceeds the threshold, but if it subsequently reduces below the threshold again:

- if the red "A1" or "A2" lamp and the lamp output is flashing, they will continue to flash until acknowledged; if they had been previously acknowledged, they will extinguish immediately
- the alarm relay and solid state outputs will return to their normal conditions

Setting alarm level trip points

Switch sections 2 through 8 on SW2 set the threshold level or trip point at which alarm A1 will be energized. SW3 performs the same function for A2. The trip levels associated with each switch section depends on the full scale range of the module. These settings are as follows:

Switch No.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Full Scale = 100	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Full Scale = 50	32	16	8	4	2	1	
Full Scale = 20	12.8	6.4	3.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2

The value listed in the table above is selected when the switch is ON or CLOSED, and closing multiple switches will cause the values to add. For instance, closing switches 3 and 5 will cause the alarm to trip at 40 on a 100 scale module, because $32 + 8 = 40$. Note, however, that this setting will cause the alarm to trip at 20 on a 50 scale module, or at 8 on a 20 scale module.

The full scale range for any Model 5029 module is set by programming in the module's ASIC chip. You can determine this scale range by checking the SST part number marked on the identification label. The numbers following the dash in the part number correspond to the full scale range. Thus a part number 35029-100 indicates a full scale range of 100, while part number 35029-20 indicates a full scale range of 20.

- ! If the alarm threshold is set to a number greater than the full scale range, the Module will signal a self-check fault, as one of the self-check functions is to see that both threshold detectors function correctly. If **only one alarm level is required, both thresholds must be set to this same value to satisfy the self-check requirement.**

Module keying

Before installing each Model 5029 analog module into the wired slot in the mounting rack, be sure that the snap in covers have been installed at keying locations 2 and 10 of the rack keying strip. See "Module Keying Instructions" in the mounting rack section of this manual for complete details.

- ! Installation of the keying system is very important. A module can be permanently damaged if it is plugged into a slot which is wired for a different type of module.

Modules may be inserted into or unplugged from the rack at any time, even with the power on. This will not damage the modules nor generate any false alarms, but will of course generate a fault alarm.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

General

The Model 5029 Analog Input modules have been designed to monitor the signals generated by any process parameters which can be converted into the industry standard 4-20 mA signal. The Model 5029 incorporates a sensitive isolated input circuit which can be wired into a current loop with such a low voltage drop (not greater than 0.5 V) that it has negligible effect on the transmitter or any other indicating equipment in the loop. The value of the process parameter is displayed on a 2-digit numeric display, and the module incorporates two independent trips which can be set to operate anywhere within the normal (i.e. 4 to 20 mA) range of input current. Diagnostic messages are displayed for currents outside this range, and for extreme cases, faults are signalled by the module.

The module has an automatic self-check routine which is run every 8 minutes. The input is disconnected from the loop, and connected to an internal ramp generator in order to check the analog measurement section and the trips.

Alarms and faults are indicated as follows:

- When an alarm or fault indication is first detected, the relevant indicator lamp flashes. Most systems are wired so that an audible alarm sounds at the same time. If the alarm acknowledge button is depressed, any flashing indication becomes steady, and this action will silence the audible alarm on most systems.

When the cause of an alarm or fault is removed, the indication generally operates as follows:

- If the indication is flashing, it remains flashing until it is acknowledged or the zone is reset, when it will extinguish.
- If the indication is steady, it will extinguish immediately.

Some faults and alarms are latched so that they can only be cleared by resetting the module.

Power lamps (green and yellow)

The two lamps at the top of the panel indicate the status of the power supply to the module. A green lamp indicates that both of the dual 24 volt power feeds are within specification. If the yellow lamp is on or flashing, an out-of-tolerance power condition or power failure is indicated. Probable cause is a blown fuse on the module. When a power fault is detected, the main channel fault lamp on the module will also be illuminated. In the unlikely event of failure of the control integrated circuit in the module, a fault will be signalled by opening the Fault Loop. Depending on the failure mode, other indications may or may not be given. Whatever the failure mode, the green Power lamp will extinguish.

System designers should ensure that opening the Fault Loop alone will operate the System Fault alarms.

Alarm lamps (red)

These lamps will normally be off. When an Alarm is detected (i.e. the input current rises above the preset threshold for that alarm), the appropriate lamp will flash, and the appropriate module alarm outputs will be activated. The alarm lamp will continue to flash until either the system alarm pushbutton is depressed, or the module is reset. If the alarm has been configured to be non-latching, an acknowledged alarm will extinguish as soon as the input level goes below the programmed alarm trip threshold. For latching alarms, the module must be reset, either from the system reset pushbutton or from the front panel pushbutton to reset the alarm state to normal.

Numeric Display

The 2-digit numeric display provides a digital readout of the variable being monitored. The reading is scaled so that the 4-20 mA signal reads out in a suitable variable range. Because this display is intended to indicate the severity of an alarm, rather than for use as a normal process monitor, it is turned

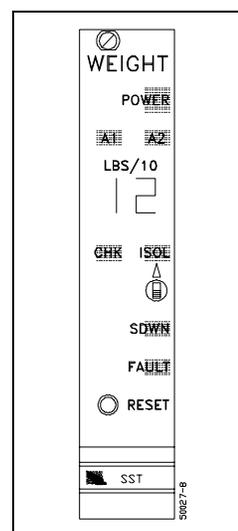


Figure 5029-5 Front Panel

off when the input signal is near normal. If the full scale capability of the module is 100, the display will start at 3. For 50 scale modules, display starts at 2; for 20 scale modules, 1.

Outside the normal range of operating current the following indications are displayed:

Su Start Up

Displayed for 15 seconds at power up and after reset button is pushed. Start up time delay to allow time for sensor to stabilize.

Oc Open Circuit

This indicates that there is no current coming into the input. Probable cause is an open circuit on the wiring between the 4-20 mA transmitter and the module.

Ur Under Range

This indicates a current considerably below the normal range. The circuit probably needs to be recalibrated.

Or Over Range

This indicates a current above 20 mA. This probably indicates a failure in the sensor.

Sc Short Circuit

Indicates that excessive current was delivered to the module from the sensor transmitter. Probable cause is a short circuit on the wires between the module and transmitter, or a short circuit between one of the wires and ground. This condition shuts down the transmitter power output on the module. You must press reset to restore.

Check Lamps (green and yellow)

The green lamp will illuminate when the module is carrying out its self-check routine. A self-check is initiated immediately anytime the RESET button on the module or the SYSTEM RESET bus is activated. Thereafter, the self-check is automatically reinitiated every 8 minutes.

The GREEN CHK lamp blinks while the self-check is in progress. In the self-check mode, the input circuit inside the module is switched to an internally-generated ramp, and the numeric display indicates values over its entire range. As each alarm threshold is crossed, the appropriate Alarm lamp will illuminate. If the two alarm thresholds are not crossed during the check, the YELLOW CHK lamp will flash to indicate a failure in the module, and a System Fault will be signalled. This Fault can be accepted and reset in the usual way.

During the self-check routine, the ALARM RELAY and ALARM SOLID STATE OUTPUTS do not change state. If they were in alarm when the test starts, they will remain energized during the test; if there were no alarms at the start of the test, alarm outputs will not be energized. Only the alarm lamps on the module, or on an external mimic panel, will be illuminated during the test. The self-check routine takes 20 SECONDS to complete.

The status of the alarm LED's on the front panel prior to the start of the routine is saved to memory, and restored to the front panel indicators at the end of the test. As noted above, the external outputs from the module do not change during the test.

Isolate Lamp (yellow)

This lamp indicates that the Isolate switch is in the Isolate (up) position.

Isolate Switch

This switch is recessed behind the panel and requires a small screw driver to operate it. The switch is used to prevent system alarm outputs from occurring during routine calibration and maintenance of the module and sensor. When it is switched to its active (upper) position the following actions occur:

- The yellow Isolate lamp is illuminated
- A pulse is transmitted on the Isolate Pulse bus
- The Isolate Loop is open-circuited
- The alarm outputs from the module are disabled.

When the switch is returned to its normal (lower) position, an internal reset is generated so that any alarm condition created during testing within the module is cleared, thus preventing unwanted external alarms.

Fault Lamp (yellow)

This lamp will be illuminated when any fault condition is detected as follows:

- Open or short circuit on detection input
- Self-check failure

On initial detection of the fault the following actions occur:

- The Fault lamp starts to flash
- The Fault Pulse bus is activated for 100 to 150 milliseconds
- The Fault Loop is open-circuited.

The fault lamp will continue to flash until the acknowledge or reset pushbuttons are depressed.

Shutdown Lamp (yellow)

This lamp indicates that the 24 volt power supply to the sensor transmitter has been shut down, due to excessive current draw. This will also cause a module fault to be signalled. The Shutdown condition is latched, and must be cleared by a Reset either from the system reset pushbutton or from the front panel pushbutton.

Reset Pushbutton

This pushbutton performs the following actions:

- Alarm and Fault status, whether acknowledged or not, is canceled
- The Sensor transmitter power supply line is shut down while the button is pressed, then restarted
- The Sensor Power Status output is deactivated while the button is depressed
- A local lamp test occurs, i.e. all the lamps on the module are illuminated and the Alarm Lamp outputs are energized.

When the module is reset using an external system reset pushbutton, the same action as listed above occurs, except that the lamp test will not be performed.

CALIBRATION

The module is shipped with the zero and span pre-set so that an input of 4.0 mA corresponds to a reading of "0" and 20.0 mA corresponds to full scale on the digital readout. These modules are extremely stable, and should not need adjustment from year to year unless used with detector equipment which has no span and zero adjustment within itself.

! Recommendation:

- Wherever possible, zero and span should be adjusted at the sensor transmitter, so that the signal levels transmitted to the module will always vary between 4.0 and 20.0 mA. These modules also include fixed threshold levels for detecting an open or short circuit fault on the 4-20 mA input. If the normal values are out of this 4-20 mA range, detection thresholds for faults would be incorrect.

Should recalibration be necessary, adjust the calibrating trim pots. RV1, near the edge of the circuit board, is the zero adjustment; RV2 adjusts the span. The recommended method of adjustment is by using a precision current calibrator. The system wiring will need to be disconnected from terminals 15 (+) and 16 (-) of the back plane and the calibrator connected in place. The module should be set to Isolate mode (the Isolate switch on the front panel in the upper position). This will cause the digital display to be permanently on, so that values near zero can be read. With the calibrator set to 4.0 mA, adjust zero pot RV1 to the point where the display reads "0" on the display. Note that as you vary RV1 around the zero point, the negative sign to the left of the zero goes on and off. Adjust the pot to the point where the negative sign just extinguishes. Now set the calibrator for an output of 19.84 mA. Adjust span pot RV2 and note that the maximum number you can display on the readout is one less than the full scale range (i.e. 99 for a 100 scale range). When you exceed this number the display changes to "Or" (Over range). Observe the two positions on the pot over which the maximum number is displayed, and set the span pot RV2 to be half way between these two positions. The two controls are interactive to a small degree, so repeat as necessary until adjustments make no further changes.

Alternatively, where there is no zero and span adjustment in the detector, the detector manufacturer's calibration procedure must be followed, using RV1 as the zero and RV2 as the span adjustments.

Note that when the Isolate switch is returned to its "Normal" (down) position, the numeric display is blank for input currents close to the "zero" (i.e. 4 mA) value. This feature is provided so that, when several modules are used, those displaying detection values will stand out more readily from those in normal ranges.

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