

# Rexroth Inline terminal with two analog input channels

**R911170606**  
Edition 01

## R-IB IL AI 2/SF-PAC

2 analog inputs  
2 and 3-wire technology  
0-20 mA, 4-20 mA,  $\pm 20$  mA  
0-10 V,  $\pm 10$  V

04/2008



## 1 Description

The terminal is designed for use within an Inline station. It is used to acquire analog voltage or current signals.

### Features

- Two analog single-ended signal inputs for the connection of either voltage or current signals
- Connection of sensors in 2 and 3-wire technology
- Three current measuring ranges:  
0 mA to 20 mA,  $\pm 20$  mA, and 4 mA to 20 mA
- Two voltage measuring ranges:  
0 V to 10 V,  $\pm 10$  V
- Channels are configured independently of one another using the bus
- Measured values can be represented in four different formats
- Resolution depends on the representation format and the measuring range
- Process data update of both channels in 1.5 ms, maximum
- Diagnostic indicators



This data sheet is only valid in association with the application descriptions for the Rexroth Inline system (see "[Documentation](#)" on [page 3](#)).



Make sure you always use the latest documentation. It can be downloaded at [www.boschrexroth.com](http://www.boschrexroth.com).

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## 2 Ordering data

### Products

Description	Type	MNR	Pcs./Pkt.
Rexroth Inline terminal with two analog voltage input channels, complete with accessories (connector and labeling field)	R-IB IL AI 2/SF-PAC	R911170784	1



For additional ordering data (accessories), please refer to the product catalog at [www.boschrexroth.com](http://www.boschrexroth.com).

### Documentation

Description	Type	MNR	Pcs./Pkt.
"Automation Terminals of the Rexroth Inline Product Range" application description	DOK-CONTRL-ILSYSINS***-AW..-EN-P	R911317021	1
"Configuring and Installing the Rexroth Inline Product Range for INTERBUS" application description	DOK-CONTRL-ILSYSPRO***-AW..-EN-P	R911317023	1

## 3 Technical data

### General data

Housing dimensions (width x height x depth)	12.2 mm x 136 mm x 72 mm (with connectors)
Weight	69 g (with connector)
Operating mode	Process data mode with 2 words
Connection method for sensors	2 wire and 3-wire technology
Power supply for the sensors	With an external power supply unit or with an additional segment terminal with a fuse R-IB IL 24 SEG/F
Ambient temperatures (operation)	-25°C to +55°C
Ambient temperature (storage/transport)	-25°C to +85°C
Permissible humidity (operation/storage/transport)	10% to 95% according to DIN EN 61131-2
Permissible air pressure (operation/storage/transport)	70 kPa to 106 kPa (up to 3000 m above sea level)
Degree of protection	IP20
Class of protection	III, IEC 61140
Connection data for Inline connectors	
Connection type	Spring-cage terminals
Conductor cross-section	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> to 1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (solid or stranded), 24 - 16 AWG

### The following technical data differs from the DOK-CONTRL-ILSYSPRO\*\*\*-AW..-EN-P application description:

#### Noise immunity test according to EN 5082-2

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) according to EN 61000-4-2; IEC 61000-4-2	Criterion B 6 kV contact discharge 6 kV air discharge
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#### Mechanical requirements

Shock test according to EN 60068-2-27; IEC 60068-2-27	15g load for 11 ms, half sinusoidal wave, three shocks in each direction and orientation 25g load for 6 ms, half sinusoidal wave, three shocks in each direction and orientation
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### Interface

Local bus	Data routing
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### Transmission speed

R-IB IL AI 2/SF-PAC	500 kbps
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**Power consumption**

Communications power $U_L$	7.5 V DC
Current consumption from $U_L$	45 mA (typical); 60 mA (maximum)
I/O supply voltage $U_{ANA}$	24 V DC
Current consumption at $U_{ANA}$	13 mA (typical); 18 mA (maximum)
Total power consumption	662 mW (typical), 882 mW (maximum)

**Supply of the module electronics and I/O through the bus coupler/power terminal**

Connection method	Potential routing
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**Analog inputs**

Number	2 analog single-ended inputs
--------	------------------------------

**Signals/resolution in the process data word (quantization)**

Signal	Range	Resolution	Format	Resolution
Voltage	0 to 10 V	0 to 10.837 V	(IB IL format)	0.333 mV/LSB
		0 to 10.000 V	(IB ST format)	2.441 mV/LSB
		0 to 10.000 V	(IB RT format)	0.305 mV/LSB
		0 to 10.837 V	(Standardized representation)	1.000 mV/LSB
±10 V	±10 V	±10.837 V	(IB IL format)	0.333 mV/LSB
		±10.000 V	(IB ST format)	2.441 mV/LSB
		±10.000 V	(IB RT format)	0.305 mV/LSB
		±10.837 V	(Standardized representation)	1.000 mV/LSB
Current	0 to 20 mA	0 to 21.6746 mA	(IB IL format)	0.6666 µA/LSB
		0 to 20.000 mA	(IB ST format)	4.8828 µA/LSB
		0 to 20.000 mA	(IB RT format)	0.6105 µA/LSB
		0 to 21.6746 mA	(Standardized representation)	1.000 µA/LSB
±20 mA	±20 mA	±21.6746 mA	(IB IL format)	0.6666 µA/LSB
		±20.000 mA	(IB ST format)	4.8828 µA/LSB
		±20.000 mA	(IB RT format)	0.6105 µA/LSB
		±21.6746 mA	(Standardized representation)	1.000 µA/LSB
4 to 20 mA	4 to 20 mA	4 to 21.339 mA	(IB IL format)	0.533 µA/LSB
		4 to 20.000 mA	(IB ST format)	3.906 µA/LSB
		4 to 20.000 mA	(IB RT format)	0.4884 µA/LSB
		4 to 21.339 mA	(Standardized representation)	1.000 µA/LSB

Measured value representation	In the formats	
	IB IL	(15 bits with sign bit)
	IB ST	(12 bits with sign bit)
	IB RT	(15 bits with sign bit)
	Standardized representation	(15 bits with sign bit)



Please read the notes on [page 16](#) and [page 20](#) on measured value representation in "IB IL" and "standardized representation" format.

Mean value generation	Over 16 measured values (can be switched off)
Conversion time of the A/D converter	120 µs, approximately

**Analog input stages****Voltage inputs**

Input resistance	> 220 k $\Omega$
Limit frequency (-3 dB) of the input filters	40 Hz
Internal process data update of both channels	< 1.5 ms
Behavior on sensor failure	Goes to 0 V
Maximum permissible voltage between analog voltage inputs and analog reference potential	$\pm 32$ V
Common mode rejection (CMR)	90 dB, minimum
Reference: Voltage input signal, valid for permissible DC common mode voltage range	110 dB (typical)
Permissible DC common mode voltage for CMR	40 V between voltage input and FE

**Current inputs**

Input resistance	50 $\Omega$ (shunt)
Limit frequency (-3 dB) of the input filters	40 Hz
Internal process data update of both channels	< 1.5 ms
Behavior on sensor failure	Goes to 0 mA or 4 mA
Maximum permissible voltage between analog current inputs and analog reference potential	$\pm 5$ V (corresponds to 100 mA across the sensor resistances)
Common mode rejection (CMR)	90 dB, minimum
Reference: Current input signal, valid for permissible DC common mode voltage range	110 dB (typical)
Permissible DC common mode voltage for CMR	40 V between current input and FE
Maximum permissible current	$\pm 100$ mA

**Note on the internal process data update:**

The time given includes the internal firmware runtime and the time for the analog digital conversion of the module. For system considerations (e.g., for the step response determination of sensors), please take into account additional times for latching and bus transmission as well as the status of mean-value generation.

**Tolerance behavior and temperature response of the voltage inputs**  
(The tolerance values refer to the measuring range final value of 10 V.)

	Typical	Maximum
<b>Tolerance at 23°C</b>		
Tolerance through offset	±0.03%	±0.06%
Tolerance through gain	±0.05%	±0.10%
Differential non-linearity	±0.10%	±0.20%
<b>Total tolerance of the voltage inputs at 23 °C</b>	<b>±0.15%</b>	<b>±0.30%</b>
<b>Tolerance through offset, gain, and linearity</b>		
<b>Temperature response at -25°C to +55°C</b>		
Offset drift $T_{KVO}$	±6 ppm/K	±12 ppm/K
Gain drift $T_{KG}$	±30 ppm/K	±50 ppm/K
Total voltage drift $T_{Ktot} = T_{KVO} + T_{KG}$	±36 ppm/K	±62 ppm/K
<b>Total tolerance of the voltage inputs (-25°C to +55°C)</b>	<b>±0.30%</b>	<b>±0.50%</b>
<b>Tolerance through offset, gain, linearity, and drift</b>		

**Tolerance behavior and temperature response of the current inputs**  
(The tolerance indications refer to the measuring range final value of 20 mA.)

	Typical	Maximum
<b>Tolerance at 23°C</b>		
Tolerance through offset	±0.03%	±0.06%
Tolerance through gain	±0.10%	±0.10%
Differential non-linearity	±0.10%	±0.30%
<b>Total tolerance of the current inputs at 23 °C</b>	<b>±0.20%</b>	<b>±0.40%</b>
<b>Tolerance through offset, gain, and linearity</b>		
<b>Temperature response at -25°C to +55°C</b>		
Offset drift $T_{KIO}$	±6 ppm/K	±12 ppm/K
Gain drift $T_{KG}$	±30 ppm/K	±50 ppm/K
Total drift $T_{Ktot} = T_{KIO} + T_{KG}$	±36 ppm/K	±62 ppm/K
<b>Total tolerance of the current inputs (-25°C to +55°C)</b>	<b>±0.35%</b>	<b>±0.60%</b>
<b>Tolerance through offset, gain, linearity, and drift</b>		

**Additional tolerances influenced by electromagnetic fields**

Type of electromagnetic interference	Typical deviation from the measuring range final value (voltage input)		Typical deviation of the measuring range final value (current input)	
	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Absolute
Electromagnetic fields; Field strength 10 V/m according to EN 61000-4-3/IEC 61000-4-3	< ±2%	< ±200 mV	< ±2%	< ±400 µA
Conducted interference Class 3 (test voltage 10 V) according to EN 61000-4-6/IEC 61000-4-6	< ±1%	< ±100 mV	< ±1%	< ±100 µA
Fast transients (burst) 4 kV supply, 2 kV input according to EN 61000-4-4/IEC 61000-4-4	< ±1%	< ±100 mV	< ±1%	< ±100 µA

**Safety equipment**Surge voltage Suppressor diodes in the analog inputs**Approvals**For the latest approvals, please visit [www.boschrexroth.com](http://www.boschrexroth.com).

## 4 Local diagnostic and status indicators and terminal point assignment

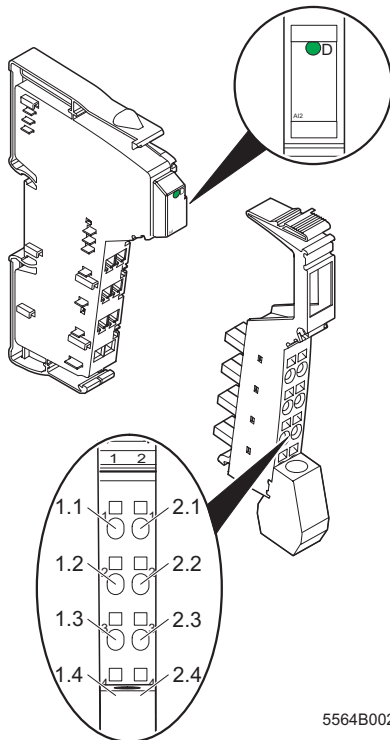


Fig. 1 Terminal with appropriate connector

### 4.1 Local diagnostic and status indicators

Des.	Color	Meaning
D	Green	Diagnostics

### 4.2 Function identification

Green

### 4.3 Terminal point assignment

Terminal points	Signal	Assignment
1.1	+U1	Voltage input channel 1
2.1	+U2	Voltage input channel 2
1.2	+I1	Current input channel 1
2.2	+I2	Current input channel 2
1.3	-1	Minus input for channel 1 (for both current and voltage)
2.3	-2	Minus input for channel 2 (for both current and voltage)
1.4, 2.4	Shield	Shield connection

## 5 Installation instructions

High current flowing through potential jumpers  $U_M$  and  $U_S$  leads to a temperature rise in the potential jumpers and inside the terminal. Observe the following instructions to keep the current flowing through the potential jumpers of the analog terminals as low as possible:



**CAUTION**

**Create a separate main circuit for the analog terminals.**

If this is not possible in your application and if you are using analog terminals in a main circuit together with other terminals, place the analog terminals after all the other terminals at the end of the main circuit.

## 6 Internal circuit diagram

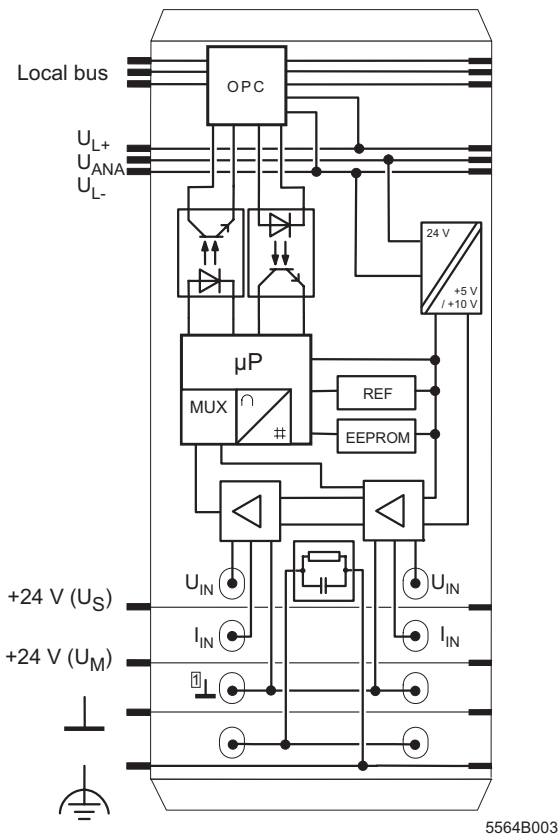










Fig. 2 Internal wiring of the terminal points

Key:

-  Protocol chip
-  Optocoupler
-  Supply unit with electrical isolation
-  Microprocessor with multiplexer and analog/digital converter
-  Reference voltage
-  Electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
-  Amplifier
-  Coupling network



Other symbols used are explained in the DOK-CONTRL-ILSYSPRO\*\*\*-AW..-EN-P application description or the application description for your bus system.

## 7 Electrical isolation

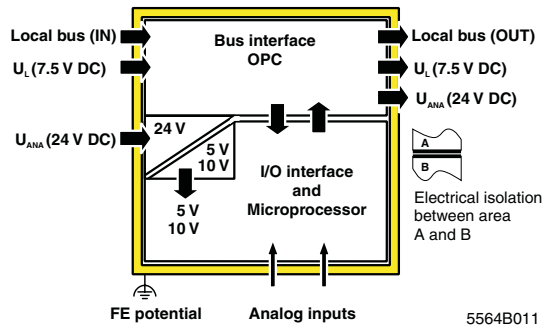


Fig. 3 Electrical isolation of the individual function areas



## 8 Connection notes



Do not connect voltages above  $\pm 5$  V to a current input. The module electronics will be damaged, as the maximum permissible current of  $\pm 100$  mA will be exceeded.



**Always** connect the analog sensors using shielded, twisted pair cables. Connect the shield to the terminal using the shield connection clamp. The clamp connects the shield with high resistance and with a capacitor to FE on the module side. Additional wiring is not necessary. Connect the shield of the sensor with PE potential.

### Within the terminal, ground is connected to FE via an RC element.

If you want to use **both** channels of the terminal, you can connect the shield in various ways depending on the cable feed.

### Connection of sensors using a multi-wire bus cable

- Strip the outer sheath of the bus cable where required and connect the shield to the Inline terminal using the shield connection clamp of the shield connector (see A in Fig. 4).
- Lead the bus cable to the sensors (see B in Fig. 4).

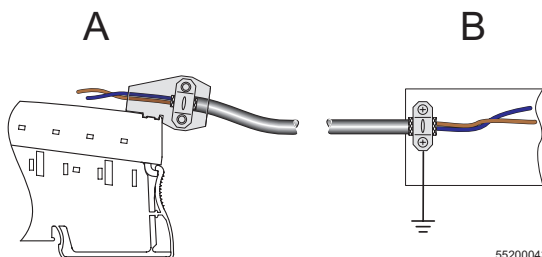


Fig. 4 Connection of sensors using a multi-wire bus cable

### Connection of sensors using separate cables

Connect the sensors with separate sensor cables to protect them against ground loops as follows (see Fig. 5).

- Install a busbar with a connection to the ground potential in front of the Inline terminal (detail B in Fig. 5).
- Strip the outer sheath of the bus cable where required and connect the shield using an appropriate shield clamp.
- Please note that the busbar must be the only point in the wiring at which the shield is connected with ground potential.
- Lead the sensor cables to the Inline terminals and connect the shield using the shield connection clamp of the shield connector (see A in 1).
- Lead the sensor cable into the sensor making sure to **maintain the cable insulation** (detail C in Fig. 5).
- Repeat this procedure for the second sensor cable.

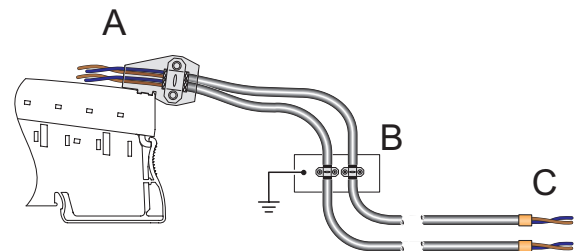


Fig. 5 Connection of two analog sensors with separate cables

## 9 Connection examples



Use a connector with shield connection when installing the sensors. Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 show the connection schematically (without shield connection).

### 9.1 Connection of active sensors

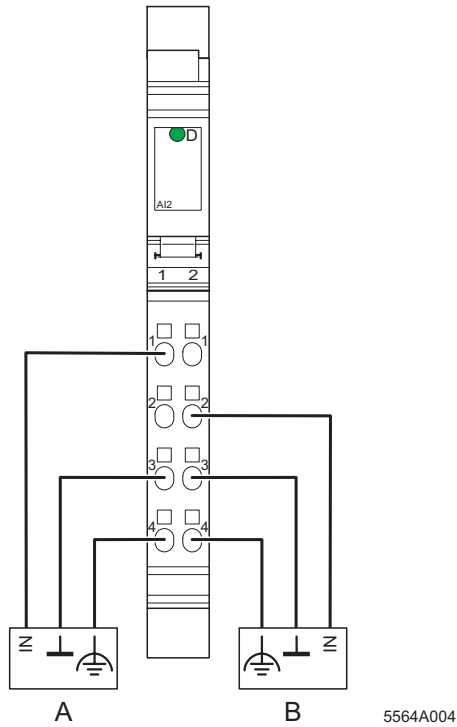


Fig. 6 Connection of active sensors in 2-wire technology with shield connection

- A Active sensor with voltage output (channel 1)
- B Active sensor with current output (channel 2)

### 9.2 Connection of passive sensors

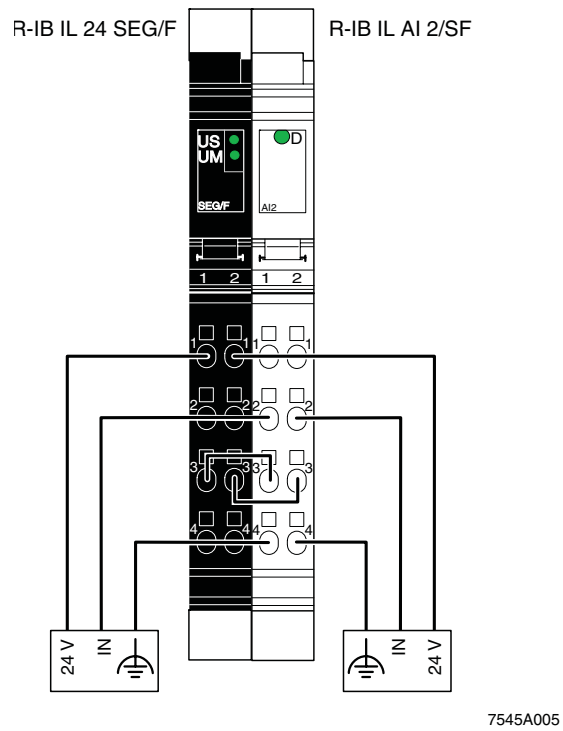


Fig. 7 Connection of two passive sensors in 2-wire technology with shield connection

Fig. 7 shows the passive sensor supply. The sensors are supplied through a pre-connected segment terminal with a fuse. The sensors can also be supplied from an external power supply unit.

### 9.3 Connection for battery monitoring



Both reference inputs (minus inputs) of each terminal are connected to each other. If signal sources are connected in series, wrong connections can lead to a short circuit of individual signal sources.

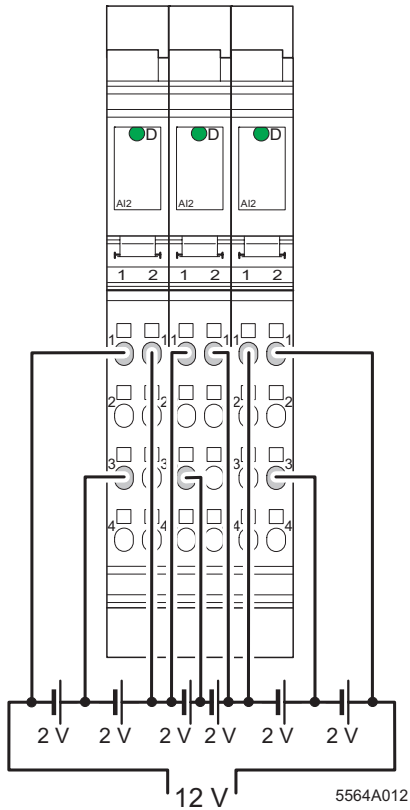


Fig. 8 Connection for battery monitoring

Because of the single-ended inputs, the following connections are necessary:

Connect the reference input of a terminal between two voltage sources.

Channel 1 measures the first voltage source with opposite polarity. The measured value must be adapted in the control system to the polarity.

Channel 2 measures the second voltage source with correct polarity.

Configure the terminal to bipolar ( $\pm 10$  V).

## 10 Programming data/ configuration data

### 10.1 Local bus

ID code	7F <sub>hex</sub> (127 <sub>dec</sub> )
Length code	02 <sub>hex</sub>
Input address area	2 words
Output address area	2 words
Parameter channel (PCP)	0 bytes
Register length (bus)	2 words

### 10.2 Other bus systems



For the programming data/ configuration data of other bus systems, please refer to the corresponding electronic device data sheet (e.g., GSD, EDS).

## 11 Process data

### 11.1 OUT process data for configuring the terminal (see [page 14](#))

(Word.bit) view	Byte	Word x															
	Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Channel 1	Assignment	1	0	0	0	0	0	Filter	0	0	Format	Measuring range					
Channel 2	Assignment	1	0	0	0	0	0	Filter	0	0	Format	Measuring range					

### 11.2 Assignment of the terminal points to the IN process data words (see [page 15](#))

(Word.bit) view	Byte	Word x																
	Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Channel 1	Signal	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Terminal point 1.1: Voltage input Terminal point 1.2: Current input
	Signal reference	Terminal point 1.3																
	Shield (FE)	Terminal point 1.4																
Channel 2	Signal	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Terminal point 2.1: Voltage input Terminal point 2.2: Current input
	Signal reference	Terminal point 2.3																
	Shield	Terminal point 2.4																

### 11.3 OUT process data

With the two OUT process data words you can configure each channel of the terminal independently. The following configurations are possible:

- Selecting a measuring range according to the input signal
- Switching off mean-value generation
- Switching between the measured value representation formats

The configuration setting is not stored. It must be transmitted in each bus cycle.

After applying voltage (power up) to the Inline station, the "Measured value invalid" message (error code 8004<sub>hex</sub>) appears in the IN process data. After a maximum of 1 second, the preset configuration is accepted and the first measured value is available. If you change the configuration the corresponding channel is re-initialized. The "Measured value invalid" message (error code 8004<sub>hex</sub>) appears in the IN process data for a maximum of 100 ms.

Default:

Measuring range:	0 V to 10 V
Mean-value generation:	Switched on
Output format:	IL format



Mean-value generation should be switched off for the analysis of dynamic signals.

---



Do not apply current and voltage signals to an input channel simultaneously as you will not receive valid measured values.

---



**CAUTION**

You cannot change the signal input type through the OUT process data. Current or voltage measurement is selected by applying the measured signal to the current or voltage input.

In addition, select the corresponding measuring range through the OUT process data.

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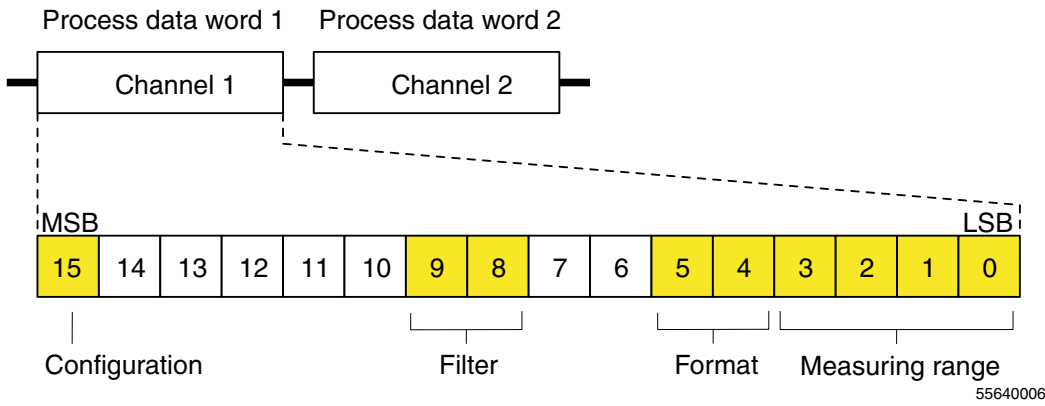


Fig. 9 OUT process data

MSB Most significant bit

LSB Least significant bit

One OUT process data word is available for the configuration of each channel.



Set all reserved bits to 0.

In order to configure the terminal, set bit 15 of the corresponding output word to 1. If bit 15 = 0, the pre-set configuration is active.

Bit 15:

Code	Configuration
0	Default
1	Configuration data

Bit 9 and bit 8:

Code	Filter
00	16-sample average value (default)
01	No filter
10, 11	Reserved

Bit 5 and bit 4:

Code	Format
00	IB IL (15 bits) (default)
01	IB ST (12 bits)
10	IB RT (15 bits)
11	Standardized representation

Bit 3 to bit 0:

Code	Measuring range (voltage)
0000	0 V to 10 V (default)
0001	±10 V
0010 to 0111	Reserved
1000	0 mA to 20 mA
1001	±20 mA
1010	4 mA to 20 mA
1011 to 1111	Reserved

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### 11.4 IN process data

The measured values are transmitted per channel to the controller board or the computer by means of the IN process data.

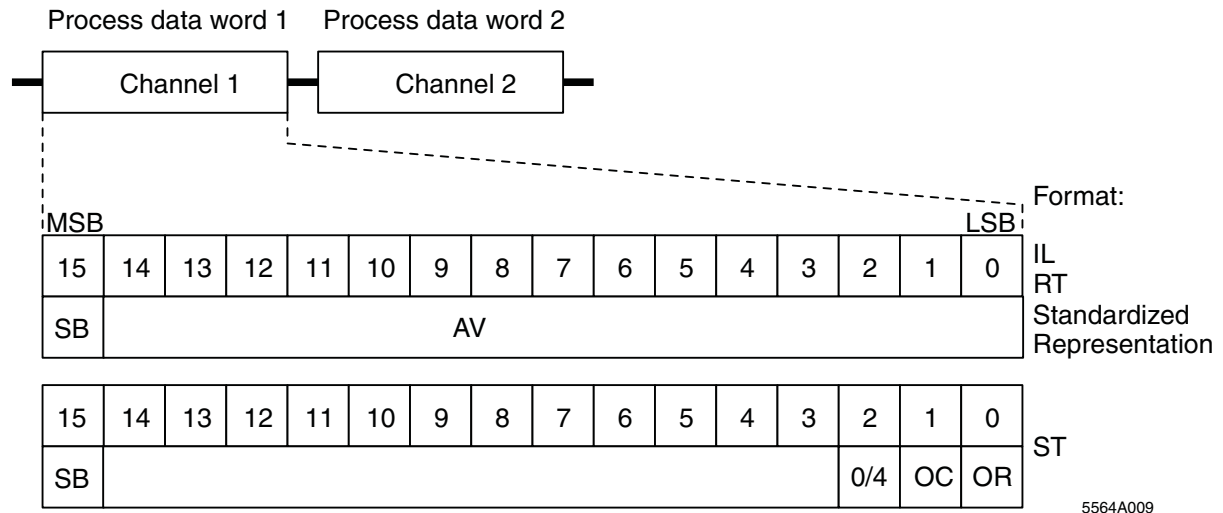


Fig. 10 Sequence of the IN process data and representation of the bits of the first process data word in the different formats

- SB Sign bit
- AV Analog value
- 0/4 Measuring range 4 to 20 mA
- OC Open circuit
- OR Overrange

- MSB Most significant bit
- LSB Least significant bit

The "IB IL" and "standardized representation" process data formats support extended diagnostics. The following error codes are possible:

Code (hex)	Error
8001	Overrange
8002	Open circuit
8004	Measured value invalid/ no valid measured value available
8010	Invalid configuration
8040	Module faulty
8080	Underrange

## 12 Formats for the representation of measured values

### 12.1 "IB IL" format

The measured value is represented in bits 14 to 0. An additional bit (bit 15) is available as a sign bit.

This format supports extended diagnostics.

Values > 8000<sub>hex</sub> indicate an error. The error codes are listed on [page 15](#).

Measured value representation in "IB IL" format (15 bits)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SB	AV														

- SB Sign bit
- AV Analog value

This format is preset (default). To ensure that the terminal can be operated in previously used data formats, the measured value representation can be switched to different formats.

### 12.2 Significant measured values



Some codes are used for diagnostic functions. Therefore, the resolution is not 15 bits but exactly 14.9886847 bits.

Measuring range 0 mA through 20 mA / 0 V through 10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)		0 mA to 20 mA $I_{Input}$ mA	0 V to 10 V $U_{Input}$ V
hex	dec		
8001	Overrange	> +21.6746	> +10.837
7F00	32512	+21.6746	+10.837
7530	30000	+20.0	+10.0
0001	1	+0.66667 $\mu$ A	+333.33 $\mu$ V
0000	0	0	0
0000	0	< 0	< 0



Measuring range -20 mA through +20 mA / -10 V through +10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)		-20 mA to +20 mA $I_{\text{Input}}$	-10 V to +10 V $U_{\text{Input}}$
hex	dec	mA	V
8001	Overrange	> +21.6746	> +10.837
7F00	32512	+21.6746	+10.837
7530	30000	+20.0	+10.0
0001	1	+0.66667 $\mu\text{A}$	+333.33 $\mu\text{V}$
0000	-1	0	0
FFFF	0	-0.66667 $\mu\text{A}$	-333.33 $\mu\text{V}$
8AD0	-30000	-20.0	-10.0
8100	-32000	-21.6746	-10.837
8080	Underrange	< -21.6746	< -10.837

Measuring range 4 mA through 20 mA

Input data word (Two's complement)		4 mA to 20 mA $I_{\text{Input}}$
hex	dec	mA
8001	Overrange	> +21.339733
7F00	32512	+21.339733
7530	30000	+20.0
0001	1	+4.00053333
0000	0	+4.0 to 3.2
8002	Open circuit	< +3.2

### 12.3 "IB ST" format

The measured value is represented in bits 14 to 3.  
The remaining 4 bits are available as sign, measuring range and error bits.

This format corresponds to the data format used on INTERBUS ST modules.

Measured value representation in "IB ST" format (12 bits)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SB	AV											0/4	OC	OR	

SB Sign bit

AV Analog value

0/4 Measuring range 4 to 20 mA

OC Open circuit

OR Overrange

**12.4 Significant measured values**

Measuring range 0 mA through 20 mA / 0 V through 10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)	0 mA to 20 mA $I_{Input}$	0 V to 10 V $U_{Input}$
hex	mA	V
7FF9	> 21.5	> 10.75
7FF8	20.0 to 21.5	10.00 to 10.75
7FF8	19.9951	9.9975
4000	10.0	5.0
0008	0.0048828	0.002441
0000	0	0

Measuring range -20 mA through +20 mA / -10 V through +10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)	-20 mA to +20 mA $I_{Input}$	-10 V to +10 V $U_{Input}$
hex	mA	V
7FF9	> 21.5	> 10.75
7FF8	20.0 to 21.5	10.00 to 10.75
7FF8	19.9951	9.9975
0008	0.0048828	0.002441
0000	0	0
FFF8	-0.0048828	-0.002441
8000	-20.0 to -21.5	-10.00 to -10.75
8001	< -21.5	< -10.75

Measuring range 4 mA through 20 mA

Input data word (Two's complement)	4 mA to 20 mA $I_{Input}$
hex	mA
7FFD	> 21.5
7FFC	20.0 to 21.5
7FFC	19.9961
000C	4.003906
0004	3.2 to 4.0
0006	< 3.2

## 12.5 "IB RT" format

The measured value is represented in bits 14 to 0. An additional bit (bit 15) is available as a sign bit.

This format corresponds to the data format used on INTERBUS RT modules.

In this data format error codes or error bits are not defined. An open circuit is indicated by the positive final value 7FFF<sub>hex</sub>.

Measured value representation in "IB RT" format (15 bits)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SB	AV														

SB Sign bit

AV Analog value

## 12.6 Significant measured values

Measuring range 0 mA through 20 mA / 0 V through 10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)	0 mA to 20 mA $I_{Input}$	0 V to 10 V $U_{Input}$
hex	mA	V
7FFF	$\geq 19.999385$	$\geq 9.999695$
7FFE	19.9987745	9.999939
4000	10.0	5.0
0001	0.6105 $\mu$ A	305.0 $\mu$ V
0000	$\leq 0$	$\leq 0$

Measuring range -20 mA through +20 mA / -10 V through +10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)	-20 mA to +20 mA $I_{Input}$	-10 V to +10 V $U_{Input}$
hex	mA	V
7FFF	$\geq +19.999389$	$\geq +9.999939$
7FF7	+19.998779	+9.999939
4000	+10.0	+5.0
0001	+0.61035 $\mu$ A	+305.0 $\mu$ V
0000	0	0
FFFF	-0.61035 $\mu$ A	-305.0 $\mu$ V
8001	-19.999389	-9.999939
8000	$\leq -20.0$	$\leq -10.0$

Measuring range 4 mA through 20 mA

Input data word (Two's complement)	4 mA to 20 mA $I_{Input}$
hex	mA
7FFF	$\geq 19.9995116$
7FFE	19.9990232
4000	12.0
0001	4.0004884
0000	4.0
0000	3.2 to 4.0
7FFF	< 3.2

### 12.7 "Standardized representation" format

The data is represented in bits 14 to 0. An additional bit (bit 15) is available as a sign bit.

In this format, data is standardized to the measuring range and represented in such a way that it indicates the corresponding value without conversion. In this format one bit has the value of 1 mV or 1  $\mu$ A.

This format supports extended diagnostics. Values > 8000<sub>hex</sub> indicate an error. The error codes are listed on [page 15](#).

Measured value representation in "standardized representation" format (15 bits)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SB	AV														

- SB Sign bit
- AV Analog value

### 12.8 Significant measured values



Some codes are used for diagnostic functions. Therefore, the resolution is not 15 bits but exactly 13.287713 bits.

Measuring range 0 V through 10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)		0 V to 10 V $U_{Input}$ V
hex	dec	
8001	Overrange	> +10.837
2A55	10837	+10.837
2710	10000	+10.0
0001	1	+0.001
0000	0	$\leq 0$

Measuring range 0 mA through 20 mA

Input data word (Two's complement)		0 mA to 20 mA $I_{Input}$ mA
hex	dec	
8001	Overrange	> +21.674
54AA	21674	+21.674
4E20	20000	+20.0
0001	1	+0.001
0000	0	$\leq 0$

Measuring range -10 V through +10 V

Input data word (Two's complement)		-10 V to +10 V $U_{\text{Input}}$ V
hex	dec	
8001	Overrange	> +10.837
2A55	10837	+10.837
2710	10000	+10.0
0001	1	+0.001
0000	0	0
FFFF	-1	-0.001
D8F0	-10000	-10.0
D5A6	-10837	-10.837
8080	Underrange	< -10.837

Measuring range 4 mA through 20 mA

Input data word (Two's complement)		4 mA to 20 mA $I_{\text{Input}}$ mA
hex	dec	
8001	Overrange	> 21.339
43BB	17339	21.339
3E80	16000	20.0
0001	1	4.001
0000	0	4.0 to 3.2
8002	Open circuit	< 3.2

Measuring range -20 mA through +20 mA

Input data word (Two's complement)		-20 mA to +20 mA $I_{\text{Input}}$ mA
hex	dec	
8001	Overrange	> +21.674
54AA	21674	+21.674
4E20	20000	+20.0
0001	1	+0.001
0000	0	0
FFFF	-1	-0.001
B1E0	-20000	-20.0
A656	-21674	-21.674
8080	Underrange	< -21.674

**Example**

Measured value representation in different data formats.

Measuring range: 0 mA to 20 mA

Measured value: 10 mA

Input data word:

Format	Hexadecimal value	Decimal value	Measured value
IB IL	3A98	15 000	10 mA
IB ST	4000	16 384	10 mA
IB RT	4000	16 384	10 mA
Standardized representation	2710	10 000	10 mA