Digital temperature transmitter with HART® protocol
Model T32.1S, head mounting version
Model T32.3S, rail mounting version

for further approvals
see page 11

Applications

- Process industry
- Machine building and plant construction

Special features

- TÜV certified SIL version for protection systems developed per IEC 61508 (option)
- Operation in safety applications to SIL 2 (single instrument) and SIL 3 (redundant configuration)
- Configurable with almost all soft- and hardware tools
- Universal for the connection of 1 or 2 sensors
  - Resistance thermometer, resistance sensor
  - Thermocouple, mV sensor
  - Potentiometer
- Signalling in accordance with NAMUR NE43, sensor-break detection in accordance with NE89, EMC in accordance with NE21

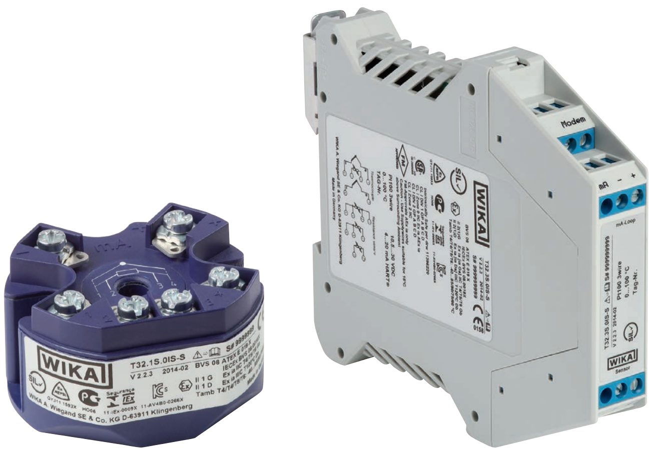


Fig. left: Digital temperature transmitter model T32.1S
Fig. right: Digital temperature transmitter model T32.3S

Description

These temperature transmitters are designed for universal use in the process industry. They offer high accuracy, galvanic isolation and excellent protection against electromagnetic influences (EMI). Via HART® protocol, the T32 temperature transmitters are configurable (interoperable) with a variety of open configuration tools. In addition to the different sensor types, e.g. sensors in accordance with DIN EN 60751, JIS C1606, DIN 43760, IEC 60584 or DIN 43710, customer-specific sensor characteristics can also be defined, through the input of value pairs (user-defined linearisation).

Through the configuration of a sensor with redundancy (dual sensor), on a sensor failure it will automatically change over to the working sensor.

Furthermore, there is the possibility to activate sensor drift detection. With this, an error signalling occurs when the magnitude of the temperature difference between sensor 1 and sensor 2 exceeds a user-selectable value.

The T32 transmitters also have additional sophisticated supervisory functionality such as monitoring of the sensor wire resistance and sensor-break detection in accordance with NAMUR NE89 as well as monitoring of the measuring range. Moreover, these transmitters have comprehensive cyclic self-monitoring functionality.

The dimensions of the head-mounted transmitter match the form B DIN connecting heads with extended mounting space, e.g. WIKA model BSS.

The rail-mounted transmitters are suitable for use in all standard rail systems in accordance with IEC 60715.

The transmitters are delivered with a basic configuration or configured according to customer specifications.

Specifications

Temperature transmitter input

Resistance sensor	Max. configurable measuring range [1]	Standard	α values	Minimum measuring span [14]	Typical measuring deviation [2]	Temperature coefficient per °C typical [3]
Pt100	-200 ... +850 °C	**IEC 60751**: 2008	**α = 0.00385**	10 K or 3.8 Ω greater value applies	**≤ ±0.12 °C** [5]	**≤ ±0.0094 °C** [6) 7)]
Pt(x) [4] 10 ... 1000	-200 ... +850 °C	IEC 60751: 2008	α = 0.00385		≤ ±0.12 °C [5]	≤ ±0.0094 °C [6) 7)]
JPt100	-200 ... +500 °C	JIS C1606: 1989	α = 0.003916		≤ ±0.12 °C [5]	≤ ±0.0094 °C [6) 7)]
Ni100	-60 ... +250 °C	DIN 43760: 1987	α = 0.00618		≤ ±0.12 °C [5]	≤ ±0.0094 °C [6) 7)]
Resistance sensor	*0 ... 8,370 Ω*			*4 Ω*	*≤ ±1.68 Ω* [8]	*≤ ±0.1584 Ω* [8]
Potentiometer [9]	*0 ... 100 %*			*10 %*	*≤ 0.50 %* [10]	*≤ ±0.0100 %* [10]

Sensor current at the measurement	max. 0.3 mA (Pt100)
Connection type	**1 sensor** 2- /4- /**3-wire** or 2 sensors 2-wire (for further information, please refer to “Designation of connection terminals”)
Max. lead resistance	50 Ω each wire, 3-/4-wire

Thermocouple	Max. configurable measuring range [1]	Standard	Minimum measuring span [14]	Typical measuring deviation [2]	Temperature coefficient per °C typical [3]
Type J (Fe-CuNi)	-210 ... +1,200 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995	50 K or 2 mV greater value applies	≤ ±0.91 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0217 °C [7) 11)]
Type K (NiCr-Ni)	-270 ... +1,372 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995		≤ ±0.98 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0238 °C [7) 11)]
Type L (Fe-CuNi)	-200 ... +900 °C	DIN 43760: 1987		≤ ±0.91 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0203 °C [7) 11)]
Type E (NiCr-Cu)	-270 ... +1,000 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995		≤ ±0.91 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0224 °C [7) 11)]
Type N (NiCrSi-NiSi)	-270 ... +1,300 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995		≤ ±1.02 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0238 °C [7) 11)]
Type T (Cu-CuNi)	-270 ... +400 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995		≤ ±0.92 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0191 °C [7) 11)]
Type U (Cu-CuNi)	-200 ... +600 °C	DIN 43710: 1985		≤ ±0.92 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0191 °C [7) 11)]
Type R (PtRh-Pt)	-50 ... +1,768 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995	150 K	≤ ±1.66 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0338 °C [7) 11)]
Type S (PtRh-Pt)	-50 ... +1,768 °C	IEC 60584-1: 1995	150 K	≤ ±1.66 °C [11]	≤ ±0.0338 °C [7) 11)]
Type B (PtRh-Pt)	0 ... +1,820 °C [15]	IEC 60584-1: 1995	200 K	≤ ±1.73 °C [12]	≤ ±0.0500 °C [7) 12)]
mV sensor	*-500 ... +1,800 mV*		*4 mV*	*≤ ±0.33 mV* [13]	*≤ ±0.0311 mV* [7) 13)]

Connection type	1 sensor or 2 sensors (for further information, please refer to “Designation of connection terminals”)
Max. lead resistance	5 kΩ each wire
Cold-junction compensation, configurable	internal compensation or external with Pt100, with thermostat or off

1) Other units e. g. °F and K possible
2) Measuring deviations (input + output) at ambient temperature 23 °C ±3 K, without influence of lead resistances; for example calculation see page 4
3) Temperature coefficients (input + output) per °C
4) x configurable between 10 … 1,000
5) Based on 3-wire Pt100, Ni100, 150 °C MV
6) Based on 150 °C MV
7) In ambient temperature range -40 … +85 °C
8) Based on a sensor with max. 5 kΩ
9) R_{total}: 10 ... 100 kΩ
10) Based on a potentiometer value of 50 %
11) Based on 400 °C MV with cold junction compensation error
12) Based on 1000 °C MV with cold junction compensation error
13) Based on measuring range 0 ... 1 V, 400 mV MV
14) The transmitter can be configured below these limits, but this is not recommended due to loss of accuracy.
15) Specifications valid only for measuring range between 450 ... 1,820 °C

bold: basic configuration
italic: These sensors are not allowed for option SIL (T32.xS.xxx-S).

MV = measured value (temperature measured values in °C)

User linearisation

Via software, customer-specific sensor characteristics can be stored in the transmitter, so that further sensor types can be used. Number of data points: minimum 2; maximum 30

Monitoring functionality by connection of 2 sensors (dual sensor)

Redundancy

In the case of a sensor error (sensor break, wire resistance too high or outside the measuring range of the sensor) of one of the two sensors, the process value will be only based on the error-free sensor. Once the error is rectified, the process value will again be based on the two sensors, or on sensor 1.

Ageing control (sensor-drift monitoring)

An error signalling on the output is activated if the value of the temperature difference between sensor 1 and sensor 2 is higher than a set value, which can be selected by the user. This monitoring only generates a signal if two valid sensor values can be determined and the temperature difference is higher than the selected limit value.
(Cannot be selected for the "Difference" sensor function, since the output signal already indicates the difference value).

Sensor functionality when 2 sensors have been connected (dual sensor)

Sensor 1, sensor 2 redundant:

The 4 … 20 mA output signal delivers the process value of sensor 1. If sensor 1 fails, the process value of sensor 2 is output (sensor 2 is redundant).

Mean value

The 4 ... 20 mA output signal delivers the average of the two values from sensor 1 and sensor 2. If one sensor fails, the process value of the working sensor is output.

Minimum value

The 4 ... 20 mA output signal delivers the lower of the two values from sensor 1 and sensor 2. If one sensor fails, the process value of the working sensor is output.

Maximum value

The 4 ... 20 mA output signal delivers the higher of the two values from sensor 1 and sensor 2. If one sensor fails, the process value of the working sensor is output.

Difference 1)

The 4 ... 20 mA output signal delivers the difference between sensor 1 and sensor 2. If one sensor fails, an error signalling will be activated.

1) This operating mode is not allowed with SIL option (T32.xS.xxx-S).

Note:

The transmitter can be configured below these limits, but this is not recommended due to loss of accuracy.

Analogue output, output limits, signalling, insulation resistance		
Analogue output, configurable	**linear to temperature per IEC 60751**, JIS C1606, DIN 43760 (for resistance sensors) or linear to temperature per IEC 584 / DIN 43710 (for thermocouples) **4 ... 20 mA** or 20 ... 4 mA, 2-wire system	
Output limits, configurable	lower limit	upper limit
per NAMUR NE43	**3.8 mA**	**20.5 mA**
customer-specific, adjustable	3.6 ... 4.0 mA	20.0 ... 21.5 mA
option SIL (T32.xS.xxx-S)	3.8 ... 4.0 mA	20.0 ... 20.5 mA
Current value for signalling, configurable	**downscale**	upscale
per NAMUR NE43	**< 3.6 mA (3.5 mA)**	> 21.0 mA (21.5 mA)
Setting range	3.5 ... 3.6 mA	21.0 ... 23.0 mA
PV (primary value; digital HART® measured value)	Signalling on sensor and hardware error through default value	
In simulation mode, independent from input signal, simulation value configurable from 3.5 ... 23.0 mA		
Load R_A (without HART®)	$R_A \leq (U_B$ -10.5 V) / 0.023 A with R_A in Ω and U_B in V	
Load R_A (with HART®)	$R_A \leq (U_B$ -11.5 V) / 0.023 A with R_A in Ω and U_B in V	
Insulation voltage (input to analogue output)	AC 1200 V, (50 Hz / 60 Hz); 1 s	

Rise time, damping, measuring rate	
Rise time t90	approx. 0.8 s
Damping, configurable	**off**; configurable between 1 s and 60 s
Switch-on time (time to get the first measured value)	max. 15 s
Typical measuring rate 2)	Measured value update approx. 6/s

2) Valid only for RTD/single thermocouple sensor

Measuring deviation, temperature coefficient, long-term stability

Effect of load	not measurable
Power supply effect	not measurable
Warm-up time	after approx. 5 minutes the instrument will function to the specified technical data (accuracy)

<table>
<tr><th>Input</th><th>Measuring deviation at reference conditions in accordance with DIN EN 60770, NE 145, valid at 23 °C ± 3 K</th><th>Mean temperature coefficient (TC) for each 10 K change in ambient temperature in the range -40 ... +85 °C [1]</th><th>Influence of the lead resistances</th><th>Long-term stability after 1 year</th></tr>
<tr><td>Resistance thermometer Pt100 [2]/JPt100/Ni100</td><td>-200 °C ≤ MV ≤ 200 °C: ±0.10 K
MV > 200 °C: ±(0.1 K + 0.01 % |MV-200 K|) [3]</td><td>±(0.06 K + 0.015 % MV)</td><td>4-wire: no effect
(0 to 50 Ω per lead)
3-wire: ±0.02 Ω / 10 Ω
(0 to 50 Ω per lead)
2-wire: resistance of the connection leads 4)</td><td>±60 mΩ or 0.05 % of MV, greater value applies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resistance sensor [5]</td><td>≤ 890 Ω: 0.053 Ω [6] or 0.015 % MV [7]
≤ 2140 Ω: 0.128 Ω [6] or 0.015 % MV [7]
≤ 4390 Ω: 0.263 Ω [6] or 0.015 % MV [7]
≤ 8380 Ω: 0.503 Ω [6] or 0.015 % MV [7]</td><td>±(0.01 Ω + 0.01 % MV)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Potentiometer [5]</td><td>R_{part}/R_{total} is max. ±0.5 %</td><td>±(0.1 % MV)</td><td></td><td>±20 µV or 0.05 % of MV, greater value applies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thermocouples Type E, J</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.3 K + 0.2 % |MV|)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.3 K + 0.03 % MV)</td><td>Type E: MV > -150 °C: ±(0.1 K + 0.015 % |MV|)
Type J: MV > -150 °C: ±(0.07 K + 0.02 % |MV|)</td><td>6 µV / 1,000 Ω [8]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type T, U</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.4 K + 0.2 % |MV|)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.4 K + 0.01 % MV)</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.07 K + 0.04 % MV)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.07 K + 0.01 % MV)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type R, S</td><td>50 °C < MV < 400 °C:
±(1.45 K + 0.12 % |MV-400 K|)
400 °C < MV < 1600 °C:
±(1.45 K + 0.01 % |MV-400 K|)</td><td>Type R: 50 °C < MV < 1,600 °C:
±(0.3 K + 0.01 % |MV - 400 K|)
Type S: 50 °C < MV < 1,600 °C:
±(0.3 K + 0.015 % |MV - 400 K|)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type B</td><td>450 °C < MV < 1,000 °C:
±(1.7 K + 0.2 % |MV - 1,000 K|)
MV > 1,000 °C: ±1.7 K</td><td>450 °C < MV < 1,000 °C:
±(0.4 K + 0.02 % |MV - 1,000 K|)
MV > 1,000 °C: ±(0.4 K + 0.005 % (MV - 1,000 K))</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type K</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.4 K + 0.2 % |MV|)
0 °C < MV < 1,300 °C: ±(0.4 K + 0.04 % MV)</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 1,300 °C: ±(0.1 K + 0.02 % |MV|)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type L</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.3 K + 0.1 % |MV|)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.3 K + 0.03 % MV)</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.07 K + 0.02 % |MV|)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.07 K + 0.015 % MV)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type N</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.5 K + 0.2 % |MV|)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.5 K + 0.03 % MV)</td><td>-150 °C < MV < 0 °C: ±(0.1 K + 0.05 % |MV|)
MV > 0 °C: ±(0.1 K + 0.02 % MV)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>mV sensor [5]</td><td>≤1,160 mV: 10 µV + 0.03 % |MV|
>1,160 mV: 15 µV + 0.07 % |MV|</td><td>2 µV + 0.02 % |MV|
100 µV + 0.08 % |MV|</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cold junction [9]</td><td>±0.8 K</td><td>±0.1 K</td><td></td><td>±0.2 K</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output</td><td>±0.03 % of measuring span</td><td>±0.03 % of measuring span</td><td></td><td>±0.05 % of span</td></tr>
</table>

Total measuring deviation

Addition: input + output per DIN EN 60770, 23 °C ± 3 K

MV = measured value (temperature measured values in °C)
Measuring span = configurable upper limit of measuring range - configurable lower limit of measuring range

1) T32.1S: with the extended ambient temperature (-50 … -40 °C) the value is doubled
2) For sensor Ptx (x = 10 ... 1,000) applies:
   for x ≥ 100: permissible error, as for Pt100
   for x < 100: permissible error, as for Pt100 with a factor ($^{100}/_{x}$)
3) Additional error for resistance thermometers in a 3-wire configuration with zero-balanced cable: 0.05 K
4) The specified resistance value of the sensor wire can be subtracted from the calculated sensor resistance.
   Dual sensor: configurable for each sensor separately
5) This operating mode is not allowed for SIL option (T32.xS.xxx-S).
6) Double value at 3-wire
7) Greater value applies
8) Within a range of 0 ... 10 kΩ lead resistance
9) Only for thermocouple

Basic configuration:
Input signal: Pt100 in 3-wire connection, measuring range: 0 ... 150 °C

Example calculation

Pt100 / 4-wire / measuring range 0 ... 150 °C / ambient temperature 33 °C	
Input Pt100, MV < 200 °C	±0.100 K
Output ±(0.03 % of 150 K)	±0.045 K
TC_{input} ±(0.06 K + 0.015 % of 150 K)	±0.083 K
TC_{output} ±(0.03 % of 150 K)	±0.045 K
Measuring deviation (typical) $\sqrt{input^2 + output^2 + TC_{input}^2 + TC_{output}^2}$	**±0.145 K**
Measuring deviation (maximum) (input + output + TC_{input} + TC_{output})	**±0.273 K**

Thermocouple type K / measuring range 0 ... 400 °C / internal compensation (cold junction) / ambient temperature 23 °C	
Input type K, 0 °C < MV < 1,300 °C ±(0.4 K + 0.04 % of 400 K)	±0.56 K
Cold junction ±0.8 K	±0.80 K
Output ±(0.03 % of 400 K)	±0.12 K
Measuring deviation (typical) $\sqrt{input^2 + cold\ junction^2 + output^2}$	**±0.98 K**
Measuring deviation (maximum) (input + cold junction + output)	**±1.48 K**

Pt1000 / 3-wire / measuring range -50 ... +50 °C / ambient temperature 45 °C	
Input Pt1000, MV < 200 °C	**±0.100 K**
Output ±(0.03 % of 100 K)	**±0.03 K**
TC_{input} ±(0.06 K + 0.015 % of 100 K) * 2	**±0.15 K**
TC_{output} ±(0.03 % of 100 K) * 2	**±0.06 K**
Measuring deviation (typical) $\sqrt{input^2 + output^2 + TC_{input}^2 + TC_{output}^2}$	±0.19 K
Measuring deviation (maximum) (input + output + TC_{input} + TC_{output})	±0.34 K

Monitoring	
Test current for sensor monitoring [1)]	nom. 20 µA during test cycle, otherwise 0 µA
Monitoring NAMUR NE89 (monitoring of input lead resistance)	
■ Resistance thermometer (Pt100, 4-wire)	$R_{L1} + R_{L4}$ > 100 Ω with hysteresis 5 Ω $R_{L2} + R_{L3}$ > 100 Ω with hysteresis 5 Ω
■ Thermocouple	$R_{L1} + R_{L4} + R_{thermocouple}$ > 10 kΩ with hysteresis 100 Ω
Sensor break monitoring	always active
Self-monitoring	active permanently, e.g. RAM/ROM test, logical program operating checks and validity check
Measuring range monitoring	Monitoring of the set measuring range for upper/lower deviations Standard: deactivated
Monitoring of input lead resistance (3-wire)	Monitoring of the resistance difference between lead 3 and 4; an error will be set, if there is a difference of > 0.5 Ω between leads 3 and 4

1) Only for thermocouple

Explosion protection, power supply

Model	Approvals	Permissible ambient/storage temperature (in accordance with the relevant temperature classes)	Safety-related maximum values for Sensor (connections 1 up to 4)	Current loop (connections ±)	Power supply U_B (DC) 1)
T32.xS.000	without	{-50} -40 ... +85 °C	-	-	10.5 ... 42 V
T32.1S.0IS, T32.3S.0IS	EC-type examination certificate: BVS 08 ATEX E 019 X and IECEx certificate BVS 08.0018X ■ **T32.1S** Zones 0, 1: II 1G Ex ia IIC T4/T5/T6 Ga Zones 20, 21: II 1D Ex ia IIIC T120 °C Da Intrinsically safe in accordance with directive 94/9/EC (ATEX) and IECEx scheme ■ **T32.3S** Zones 0, 1: II 2(1) G Ex ia [ia Ga] IIC T4/T5/T6 Gb Zones 20, 21: II 2(1) D Ex ia [ia Da] IIIC T120 °C Db Intrinsically safe in accordance with directive 94/9/EC (ATEX) and IECEx scheme	Gas, category 1 and 2 {-50} -40 ... +85 °C (T4) {-50} -40 ... +75 °C (T5) {-50} -40 ... +60 °C (T6) Dust, category 1 and 2 {-50} -40 ... +40 °C (Pi<750 mW) {-50} -40 ... +75 °C (Pi<650 mW) {-50} -40 ... +100 °C (Pi<550 mW)	U_o = DC 6.5 V I_o = 9.3 mA P_o = 15.2 mW C_i = 208 nF Li = negligible Gas, category 1 and 2 IIC: C_o = 24 µF 2) L_o = 365 mH Lo/Ro = 1.44 mH/Ω IIA: C_o = 1,000 µF 2) L_o = 3,288 mH Lo/Ro = 11.5 µH/Ω Category 1 and 2, gas IIB, dust IIIC C_o = 570 µF 2) L_o = 1,644 mH L_o/R_o = 5.75 µH/Ω	Gas, category 1 and 2 U_i = DC 30 V I_i =130 mA P_i = 800 mW Ci = 7.8 nF L_i = 100 µH Dust, category 1 and 2 U_i = DC 30 V I_i =130 mA P_i = 750/650/550 mW Ci = 7.8 nF L_i = 100 µH	10.5 ... 30 V
T32.1S.0IS, T32.3S.0IS	CSA approval 09.2095056 Intrinsically safe installation per drawing 11396220 Class I, zone 0, Ex ia IIC Class I, zone 0, AEx ia IIC Non-incendive field wiring per drawing 11396220 Class I, division 2, group A, B, C, D	{-50} -40 ... +80 °C (T4) {-50} -40 ... +75 °C (T5) {-50} -40 ... +60 °C (T6)		V_{max} = DC 30 V Imax = 130 mA P_i = 800 mW C_i = 7.8 nF L_i = 100 µH	10.5 ... 30 V
T32.1S.0IS, T32.3S.0IS	FM approval 3034620 Intrinsically safe installation per drawing 11396220 Class I, zone 0, AEx ia IIC Class I, division 1, group A, B, C, D FM approval AEx ia only Non-incendive field wiring per drawing 11396220 Class I, division 2, group A, B, C, D Class I, division 2, IIC	{-50} -40 ... +85 °C (T4) {-50} -40 ... +75 °C (T5) {-50} -40 ... +60 °C (T6)	V_{oc} = 6.5 V I_{sc} = 9.3 mA P_{max} = 15.2 mW C_a = 24 µF L_a = 365 µH	Vmax = DC 30 V I_{max} = 130 mA P_i = 800 mW C_i = 7.8 nF L_i = 100 µH	10.5 ... 30 V
T32.1S.0NI, T32.3S.0NI	II 3G Ex nA IIC T4/T5/T6 Gc X	{-50} -40 ... +85 °C (T4) {-50} -40 ... +75 °C (T5) {-50} -40 ... +60 °C (T6)	U_o = DC 3.1 V I_o = 0.26 mA C_i = 208 nF L_i = negligible $C_o \leq$ 1,000 µF $L_o \leq$ 1,000 mH ratio L_o/R_o (for ignition protection type ic) $L_o/R_o \leq$ 9 mH/Ω (for IIC) $L_o/R_o \leq$ 39 mH/Ω (for IIB) $L_o/R_o \leq$ 78 mH/Ω (for IIA)	U_i = DC 40 V I_i = 23 mA 3) P_i = 1 W Ci = 7.8 nF L_i = 100 µH	10.5 ... 40 V
T32.1S.0IC, T32.3S.0IC	II 3G Ex ic IIC T4/T5/T6 Gc	{-50} -40 ... +85 °C (T4) {-50} -40 ... +75 °C (T5) {-50} -40 ... +60 °C (T6)	U_o = DC 6.5 V I_o = 9.3 mA C_i = 208 nF L_i = negligible IIC: $C_o \leq$ 325 µF 2) $L_o \leq$ 821 mH $L_o/R_o \leq$ 3.23 mH/Ω IIA: $C_o \leq$ 1,000 µF 2) $L_o \leq$ 7,399 mH $L_o/R_o \leq$ 25.8 mH/Ω IIB IIIC: $C_o \leq$ 570 µF 2) $L_o \leq$ 3,699 mH $L_o/R_o \leq$ 12.9 mH/Ω	Ui = DC 30 V I_i = 130 mA P_i = 800 mW C_i = 7.8 nF L_i = 100 µH	10.5 ... 30 V

1) Power supply input protected against reverse polarity; Load $R_A \leq (U_B - 10.5\ V) / 0.023\ A$ with R_A in Ω and U_B in V (without HART®)
On switching on, an increase in the power supply of 2 V/s is needed; otherwise the temperature transmitter will remain in a safe condition at 3.5 mA.

2) Ci already considered

3) The maximum operating current is limited by the T32. The maximum current of the associated energy-limited equipment should not be ≤ 23 mA.

{ } Items in curved brackets are options for additional price, not for rail mounting version T32.3S

Ambient conditions	
Permissible ambient temperature range	{-50} -40 ... +85 °C
Climate class per IEC 654-1: 1993	Cx (-40 ... +85 °C, 5 ... 95 % relative humidity)
Maximum permissible humidity	
■ Model T32.1S per IEC 60068-2-38: 1974	Test max. temperature variation 65 °C and -10 °C, relative humidity 93 % ±3 %
■ Model T32.3S per IEC 60068-2-30: 2005	Test max. temperature 55 °C, relative humidity 95 %
Vibration per IEC 60068-2-6: 2007	Test Fc: 10 ... 2000 Hz; 10 g, amplitude 0.75 mm
Shock per IEC 68-2-27: 1987	Test Ea: acceleration type I 30 g and type II 100 g
Salt fog per IEC 60068-2-52	Severity level 1
Freefall in accordance with IEC 60721-3-2: 1997	Drop height 1,500 mm
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) 1)	2004/108/EC, DIN EN 61326 emission (group 1, class B) and immunity (industrial application), as well as per NAMUR NE21

{ } Items in curved brackets are options for additional price, not for T32.3S rail mounting version
1) During interference take into account an increased measuring deviation of up to 1 %.

Case	T32.1S head mounting version	T32.3S rail mounting version
Material	Plastic, PBT, glass-fibre reinforced	Plastic
Weight	0.07 kg	0.2 kg
Ingress protection 2)	IP 00 Electronics completely potted	IP 20
Connection terminals, captive screws, wire cross-section		
■ Solid wire	0.14 ... 2.5 mm^2 (AWG 24 ... 14)	0.14 ... 2.5 mm^2 (AWG 24 ... 14)
■ Wire with end splice	0.14 ... 1.5 mm^2 (AWG 24 ... 16)	0.14 ... 2.5 mm^2 (AWG 24 ... 14)

2) Ingress protection per IEC 529 / DIN EN 60529

Communication HART® protocol rev. 5 including burst mode and multidrop

Interoperability (i.e. compatibility between components from different manufacturers) is a strict requirement of HART® instruments. The T32 transmitter is compatible with almost every open software and hardware tool; including:

1. User-friendly WIKA configuration software, free-of-charge download from www.wika.com
2. HART® communicator HC275, FC375, FC475, MFC4150:
   T32 device description (device object file) is integrated and upgradable with old HC275 versions
3. Asset management systems
   - 3.1 AMS: T32_DD completely integrated and upgradable with old versions
   - 3.2 Simatic PDM: T32_EDD completely integrated from version 5.1, upgradable with version 5.0.2
   - 3.3 Smart Vision: DTM upgradable per FDT 1.2 standard from SV version 4
   - 3.4 PACTware (see accessories): DTM completely integrated and upgradable as well as all supporting applications with FDT 1.2 interface
   - 3.5 Field Mate: DTM upgradable

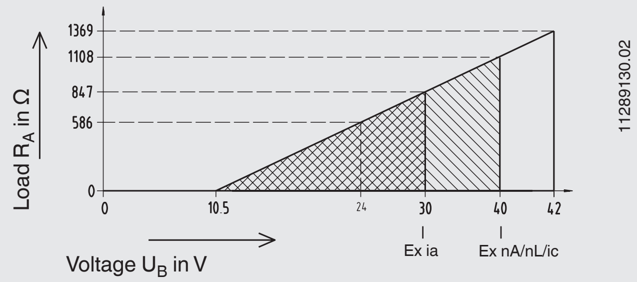
Attention:

For direct communication via the serial interface of a PC/notebook, a HART® modem is needed (see “Accessories”).
As a general rule, parameters which are defined in the scope of the universal HART® commands (e.g. the measuring range) can, in principle, be edited with all HART® configuration tools.

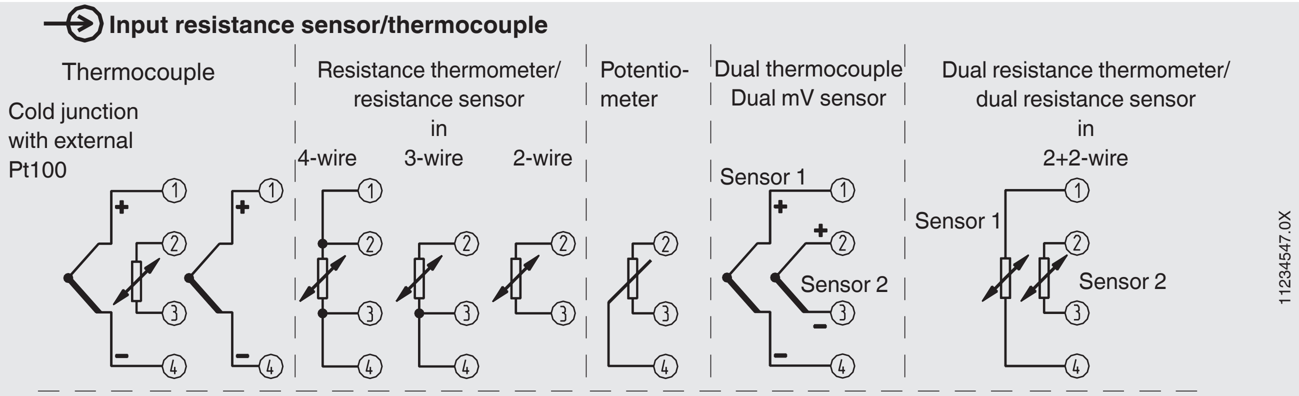
Load diagram

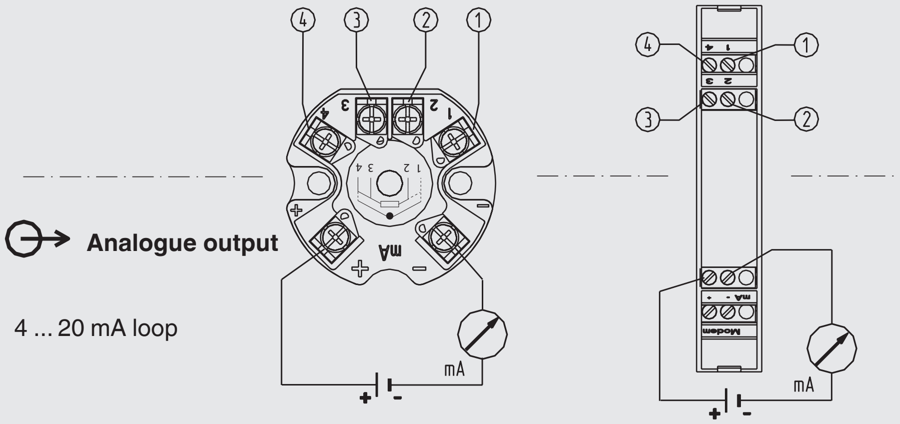
The permissible load depends on the loop supply voltage.

Load $R_A \leq (U_B - 10.5\ V) / 0.023\ A$ with R_A in Ω and U_B in V (without HART®)



Designation of connection terminals



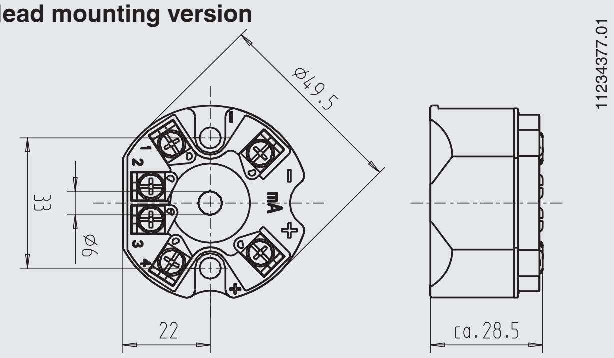


Identical dual sensors are supported for all sensor models, i. e. dual sensor combinations as for example Pt100/ Pt100 or thermocouple type K/type K are possible.
A further rule is that both sensor values have the same unit and the same sensor range.

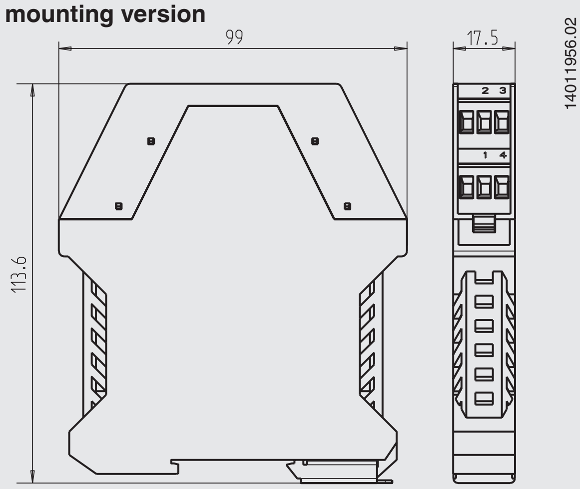
For head mounting and rail mounting cases, connection terminals for the HART® modem are available.

Dimensions in mm

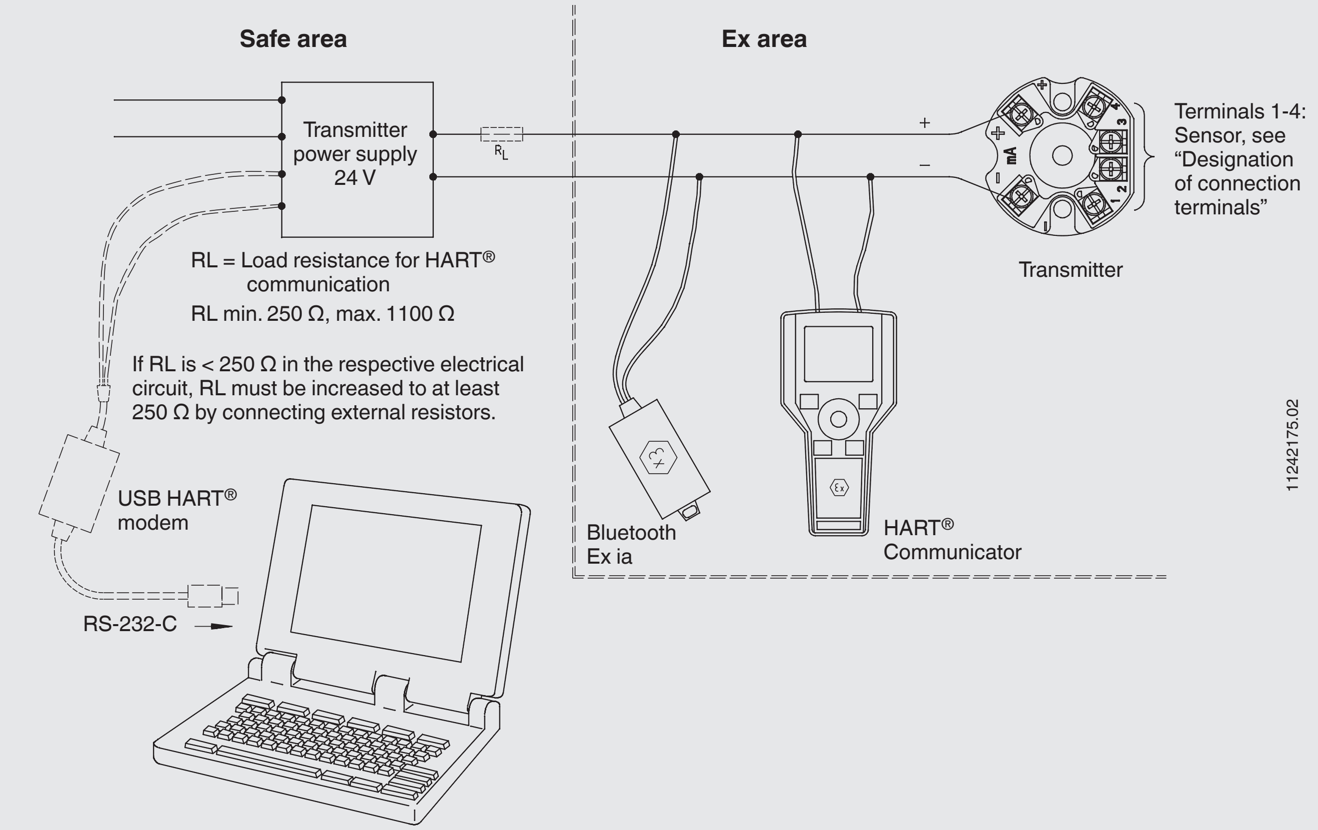
Head mounting version



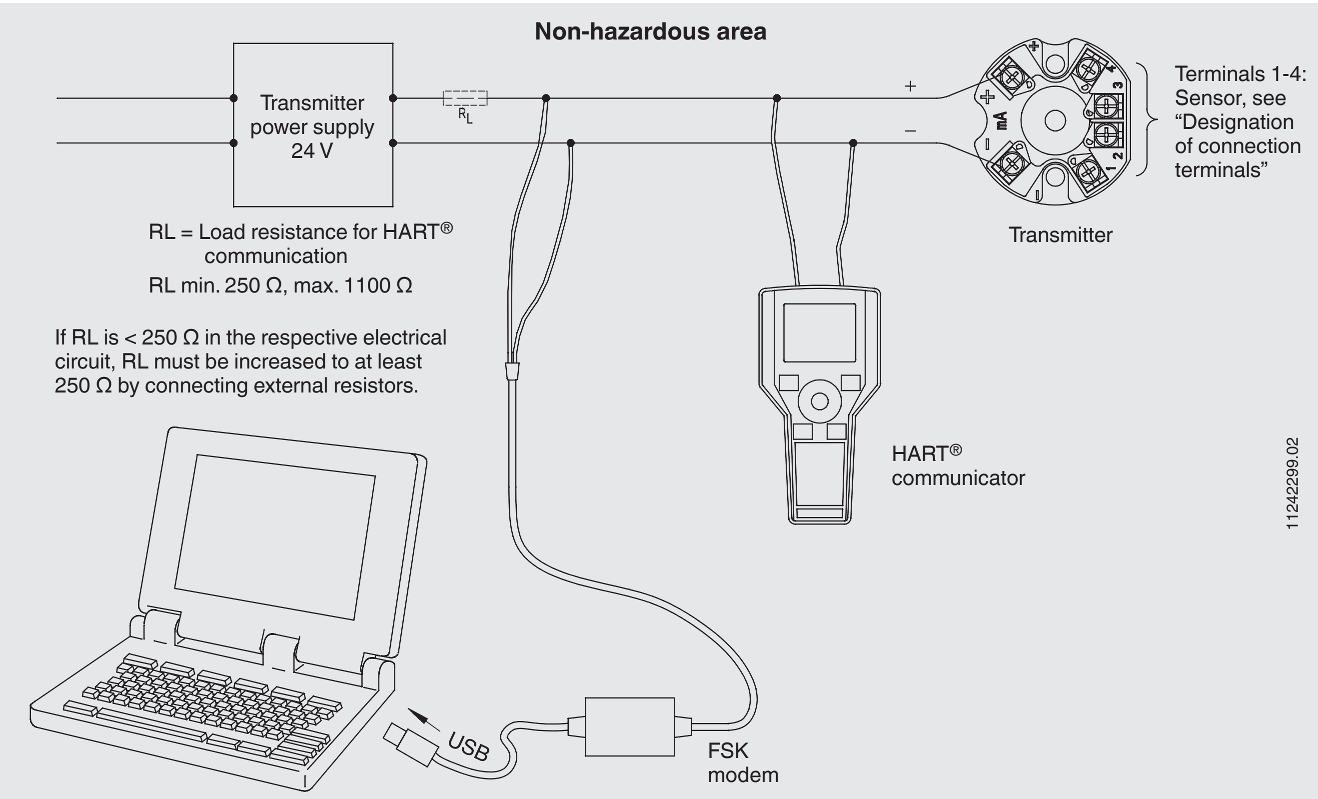
Rail mounting version



Typical connection for hazardous areas



Typical connection for non-hazardous areas



Accessories

WIKA configuration software: free download from www.wika.com

DIH50-F with field case, adapter

Model	Version	Description	Dimensions	Order no.
DIH50, DIH52 with field case 	Aluminium	DIH50 indication module without separate auxiliary power supply, automatically rescales on a change in measuring range and units via supervision of the HART® communication, 5-digit LC display, 20-segment bargraph display, display rotatable in 10° steps, with II 1G EEx ia IIC explosion protection; see data sheet AC 80.10	150 x 127 x 138 mm	on request
Adapter 	Plastic / stainless steel	Suitable for TS 35 per DIN EN 60715 (DIN EN 50022) or TS 32 per DIN EN 50035	60 x 20 x 41.6 mm	3593789
Adapter 	Steel tin galvanized	Suitable for TS 35 per DIN EN 60715 (DIN EN 50022)	49 x 8 x 14 mm	3619851
Magnetic quick connector magWIK 		■ Replacement for crocodile clips and HART® terminals ■ Fast, safe and tight electrical connection ■ For all configuration and calibration processes		14026893

HART® modem

Model	Description	Order no.
Model 010031 	USB interface, specifically designed for use with modern notebooks	11025166
Model 010001	RS-232 interface	7957522
Model 010041	Bluetooth interface [EEx ia] IIC	11364254

HART® communicator

Model	Description	Order no.
FC475HP1EKLUGMT 	HART® protocol, Li-Ion battery, voltage supply AC 90 ... 240 V, without EASY UPGRADE; ATEX, FM and CSA (intrinsically safe)	on request
FC475FP1EKLUGMT	HART® protocol, FOUNDATION™ Fieldbus, Li-Ion battery, voltage supply AC 90 ... 240 V, with EASY UPGRADE; ATEX, FM and CSA (intrinsically safe)	on request
MFC5150 	HART® protocol, universal voltage supply, cable set with 250 Ω resistance, with explosion protection	on request

CE conformity

EMC directive
2004/108/EC, EN 61326 emission (group 1, class B) and interference immunity (industrial application)

ATEX directive (option)
94/9/EC

Approvals (option)

- **IECEx**, international certification for the Ex area
- **FM**, ignition protection type "i" - intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "iD" - dust protection through intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "n", US
- **NEPSI**, ignition protection type "i" - intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "iD" - dust protection through intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "n", China
- **CSA**, ignition protection type "i" - intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "iD" - dust protection through intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "n", safety (e.g. elec. safety, overpressure, ...), Canada
- **GOST-R**, import certificate, Russia
- **GOST**, metrology/measurement technology, Russia
- **SIL**, functional safety
- **KOSHA**, ignition protection type "i" - intrinsic safety, ignition protection type "iD" - dust protection through intrinsic safety, South Korea

Certificates (option)

- 2.2 test report
- 3.1 inspection certificate
- DKD/DAkkS calibration certificate

Approvals and certificates, see website

Ordering information
Model / Explosion protection / SIL specifications / Configuration / Permissible ambient temperature / Certificates / Options

WIKA Alexander Wiegand SE & Co. KG
Alexander-Wiegand-Straße 30
63911 Klingenberg/Germany
Tel. +49 9372 132-0
Fax +49 9372 132-406
info@wika.de
www.wika.de