

# TTR200

## Rail-mount temperature transmitter



Temperature transmitter for the HART protocol.  
Suitable for all standard requirements

**Measurement made easy**

TTR200

### Introduction

The TTR200 with the 4 to 20 mA output and HART communications protocol has global approvals for explosion protection up to Zone 0. Safety-relevant applications up to SIL 3 (redundant) are supported in accordance with IEC 61508.

The TTR200 features a universal sensor input for resistance thermometer, thermocouples, resistance and voltage measurement.

### Additional Information

Additional documentation on TTR200 is available for download free of charge at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature). Alternatively simply scan this code:



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# 1 Safety

## General information and instructions

These instructions are an important part of the product and must be retained for future reference.

Installation, commissioning, and maintenance of the product may only be performed by trained specialist personnel who have been authorized by the plant operator accordingly. The specialist personnel must have read and understood the manual and must comply with its instructions.

For additional information or if specific problems occur that are not discussed in these instructions, contact the manufacturer.

The content of these instructions is neither part of nor an amendment to any previous or existing agreement, promise or legal relationship.

Modifications and repairs to the product may only be performed if expressly permitted by these instructions.

Information and symbols on the product must be observed.

These may not be removed and must be fully legible at all times.

The operating company must strictly observe the applicable national regulations relating to the installation, function testing, repair and maintenance of electrical products.

## Warnings

The warnings in these instructions are structured as follows:

### **DANGER**

The signal word '**DANGER**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information will result in death or severe injury.

### **WARNING**

The signal word '**WARNING**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in death or severe injury.

### **CAUTION**

The signal word '**CAUTION**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in minor or moderate injury.

### **NOTICE**

The signal word '**NOTICE**' indicates possible material damage.

### **Note**

'**Note**' indicates useful or important information about the product.

## ... 1 Safety

### Intended use

This device is intended for the following uses:

- To measure the temperature of fluid, pulpy or pasty substances and gases or resistance/voltage values.

The device has been designed for use exclusively within the technical limit values indicated on the name plate and in the data sheets.

- The maximum ambient temperature must not be exceeded.
- The IP rating of the housing must be observed during operation.
- For use in potentially explosive atmospheres, follow the associated guidelines.
- When using as a SIL-device in safety-relevant applications, the SIL Safety Manual should be observed.

### Improper use

The following are considered to be instances of especially improper use of the device:

- Material application, for example by painting over the housing, name plate or welding/soldering on parts.
- Material removal, for example by spot drilling the housing.

### Warranty provisions

Using the device in a manner that does not fall within the scope of its intended use, disregarding this manual, using underqualified personnel, or making unauthorized alterations releases the manufacturer from liability for any resulting damage. This renders the manufacturer's warranty null and void.

### Notes on data safety

This product is designed to be connected to and to communicate information and data via a network interface. It is operator's sole responsibility to provide and continuously ensure a secure connection between the product and your network or any other network (as the case may be). Operator shall establish and maintain any appropriate measures (such as but not limited to the installation of firewalls, application of authentication measures, encryption of data, installation of anti-virus programs, etc.) to protect the product, the network, its system and the interface against any kind of security breaches, unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and / or theft of data or information. ABB Automation Products GmbH and its affiliates are not liable for damages and / or losses related to such security breaches, any unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and / or theft of data or information.

### Manufacturer's address

**ABB Automation Products GmbH**  
**Measurement & Analytics**

Schillerstr. 72

32425 Minden

Germany

Tel: +49 571 830-0

Fax: +49 571 830-1806

### Customer service center

Tel: +49 180 5 222 580

Email: [automation.service@de.abb.com](mailto:automation.service@de.abb.com)

## 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### Ex marking

#### Note

- Further information on the approval of devices for use in potentially explosive atmospheres can be found in the explosion protection test certificates (at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature)).
- Depending on the design, a specific marking in accordance with ATEX or IECEx applies.

#### ATEX intrinsic safety

The device fulfills the requirements of Directive 2014/34/EU in case of corresponding purchase orders and is approved for use in Zone 0, 1 and 2.

#### Model TTR200-E1

Type Examination Test Certificate	PTB 05 ATEX 2017 X
II 1 G	Ex ia IIC T6 Ga
II 2 (1) G	Ex [ia IIC Ga] ib IIC T6 Gb
II 2 G (1D)	Ex [ia IIIC Da] ib IIC T6 Gb

#### Non-sparking ATEX

The device fulfills the requirements of Directive 2014/34/EU in case of corresponding purchase orders and is approved for use in Zone 2.

#### Model TTR200-E2

Declaration of conformity
II 3 G Ex nA IIC T1-T6 Gc

#### IECEx intrinsic safety

Approved for use in Zone 0, 1, and 2.

#### Model TTR200-H1

IECEx certificate of conformity	IECEx PTB 09.0014X
Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga	
Ex [ia IIC Ga] ib IIC T6...T1 Gb	
Ex [ia IIIC Da] ib IIC T6...T1 Gb	

### Temperature data

#### ATEX / IECEx intrinsic safety

Temperature class	Permissible ambient temperature range	
	Device category 1 use	Device category 2 / 3 use
T6	-40 to 44 °C (-40 to 111.2 °F)	-40 to 56 °C (-40 to 132.8 °F)
T4-T1	-40 to 60 °C (-40 to 140.0 °F)	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185.0 °F)

#### ATEX Non-sparking

Temperature class	Device category 3 use
T6	-40 to 56 °C (-40 to 132.8 °F)
T5	-40 to 71 °C (-40 to 159.8 °F)
T4	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185.0 °F)

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### Electrical data

#### Intrinsic safety type of protection Ex ia IIC (Part 1)

	Supply circuit
Max. voltage	$U_i = 30 \text{ V}$
Short-circuit current	$I_i = 130 \text{ mA}$
Max. power	$P_i = 0.8 \text{ W}$
Internal inductance	$L_i = 160 \mu\text{H}^*$
Internal capacitance	$C_i = 0.57 \text{ nF}^{**}$

\* From HW-Rev. 1.12, previously  $L_i = 0.5 \text{ mH}$ .

\*\* From HW-Rev. 1.07, previously  $C_i = 5 \text{ nF}$ .

#### Intrinsic safety type of protection Ex ia IIC (Part 2)

#### Thermocouples, voltages

	Measurement circuit: resistance thermometer, resistances	Measurement circuit: thermocouples, voltages
Max. voltage	$U_o = 6.5 \text{ V}$	$U_o = 1.2 \text{ V}$
Short-circuit current	$I_o = 17.8 \text{ mA}^*$	$I_o = 50 \text{ mA}$
Max. power	$P_o = 29 \text{ mW}^{**}$	$P_o = 60 \text{ mW}$
Internal inductance	$L_i = 0 \text{ mH}$	$L_i = 0 \text{ mH}$
Internal capacitance	$C_i = 118 \text{ nF}^{***}$	$C_i = 118 \text{ nF}^{***}$
Maximum permissible external inductance	$L_o = 5 \text{ mH}$	$L_o = 5 \text{ mH}$
Maximum permissible external capacitance	$C_o = 1.55 \mu\text{F}$	$C_o = 1.05 \mu\text{F}$

\* From HW-Rev. 1.12, previously  $I_o = 25 \text{ mA}$ .

\*\* From HW-Rev. 1.12, previously  $P_o = 38 \text{ mW}$ .

\*\*\* From HW-Rev. 1.12, previously  $C_i = 49 \text{ nF}$ .

### Installation instructions

#### ATEX / IECEx

The installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of devices in potentially explosive atmospheres must only be carried out by appropriately trained personnel. Works may be carried out only by persons, whose training has included instructions on different types of protection and installation techniques, concerned rules and regulations as well as general principles of zoning.

The person must possess the appropriate competences for the type of work to be conducted.

The safety instructions for electrical apparatus in potentially explosive areas must be in accordance with Directive 2014/34/EU (ATEX) and IEC 60079-14 (Installation of electrical equipment in potentially explosive areas).

Comply with the applicable regulations for the protection of employees to ensure safe operation.

#### Electrical connections

##### Grounding

If, for functional reasons, the intrinsically safe circuit needs to be grounded by means of a connection to the potential equalization, it may only be grounded at one point.

**Intrinsic safety installation check**

If transmitters are operated in an intrinsically safe circuit, proof that the interconnection is intrinsically safe must be provided in accordance with IEC/EN 60079-14 as well as IEC/EN 60079-25. The supply isolators / DCS inputs must feature intrinsically safe input protection circuits in order to eliminate hazards (spark formation).

In order to provide proof of intrinsic safety, the electrical limit value must be used as the basis for the EC-type examination certificates for the equipment (devices); this includes the capacitance and inductance values of the cables.

Proof of intrinsic safety is said to have been provided if the following conditions are fulfilled when a comparison is carried out in relation to the limit values of the equipment:

Transmitter (intrinsically safe equipment)	Supply isolator / DCS input (related equipment)
	$U_i \geq U_o$
	$I_i \geq I_o$
	$P_i \geq P_o$
	$L_i + L_c \text{ (cable)} \leq L_o$
	$C_i + C_c \text{ (cable)} \leq C_o$

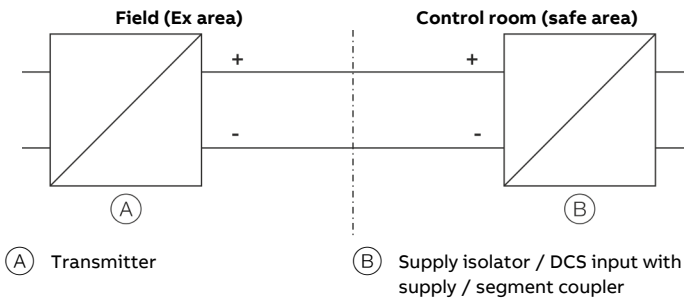


Figure 1: Intrinsic safety installation check

**Installation in a potentially explosive atmosphere**

Transmitters can be installed in all kinds of industrial sectors.

Potentially explosive systems are divided into zones, meaning that a wide range of different instruments are also required. For this, pay attention to the country-specific guidelines and certificates!

**Note**

Ex relevant specifications must be taken from the EC-type examination certificates and other relevant certificates that apply in each case.

**ATEX – Zone 0**

Designation: II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6 Ga

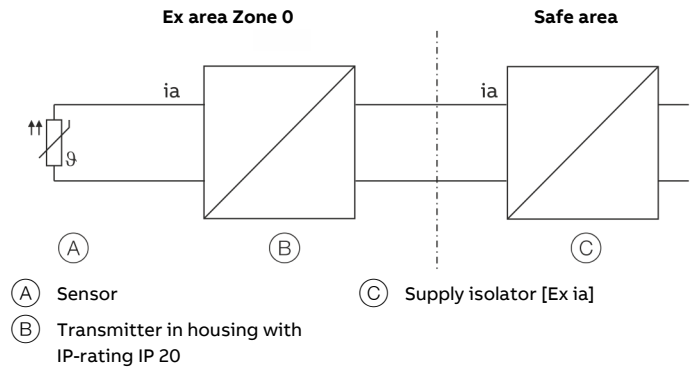


Figure 2: Hookup in ATEX – Zone 0

Observe the following points when hooking up in ATEX - zone 0:

- The input for the supply isolator must be designed with 'Ex ia' type of protection.
- When using the transmitter in Zone 0, make sure that impermissible electrostatic charging of the transmitter is avoided (observe the warnings on the device).
- As the user, it is your responsibility to ensure that the sensor instrumentation meets the requirements of applicable explosion protection standards.

**Note**

When operating the transmitter in Zone 0 (EPL 'Ga'), the compatibility of the device materials with the surrounding atmosphere must be ensured.

Encapsulation material used for the transmitter:

Polyurethane (PUR), WEVO PU-417

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Installation instructions

#### ATEX – Zone 1 (0)

Marking: II 2 (1) G Ex [ia IIC Ga] ib IIC T6 Gb

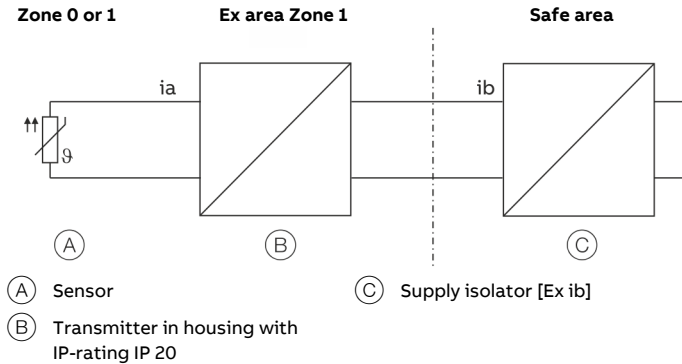


Figure 3: Hookup in ATEX - Zone 1 (0)

Observe the following points when hooking up in ATEX – zone 1:

- The input of the supply isolator must be designed with 'Ex ib' type of protection.
- As the user, it is your responsibility to ensure that the sensor instrumentation meets the requirements of applicable explosion protection standards.
- The sensor can be installed in Zone 1 or Zone 0.
- When using the transmitter in Zone 1, make sure that impermissible electrostatic charging of the temperature transmitter is avoided (observe the warnings on the device).

#### ATEX – Zone 1 (20)

Marking: II 2 G (1D) Ex [ia IIIC Da] ib IIC T6 Gb

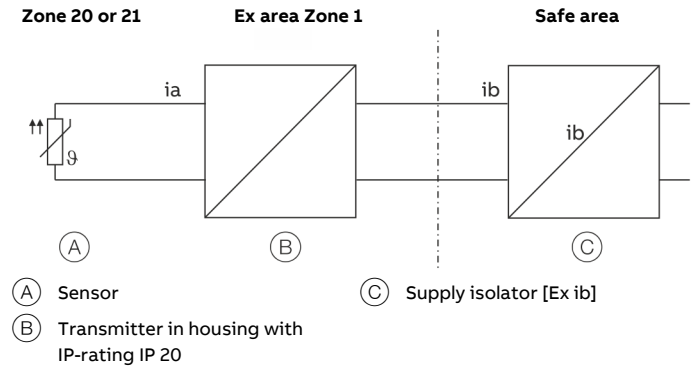


Figure 4: Hookup in ATEX - Zone 1 (20)

Observe the following points when hooking up in ATEX - zone 1 (20):

- The input of the supply isolator must be designed with 'Ex ib' type of protection.
- As the user, it is your responsibility to ensure that the sensor instrumentation meets the requirements of applicable explosion protection standards.
- The sensor can be installed in Zone 20 or Zone 21.
- When using the transmitter in Zone 1, make sure that impermissible electrostatic charging of the temperature transmitter is avoided (observe the warnings on the device).



## ATEX – Zone 2

Designation: II 3 G Ex nA IIC T1-T6 Gc

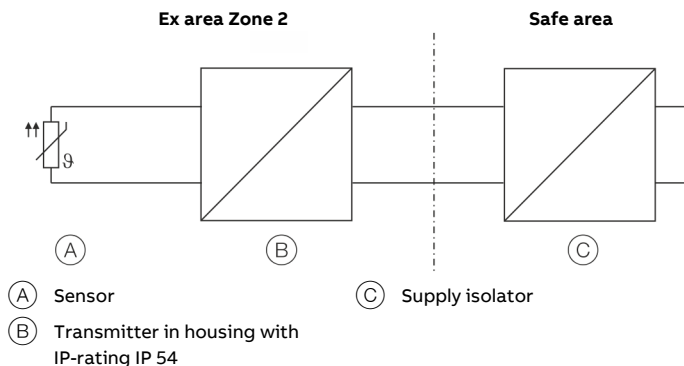


Figure 5: Hookup in ATEX – Zone 2

Observe the following points when hooking up in ATEX – zone 2:

- The temperature transmitter must be installed in its own housing. This housing must at least meet IP rating IP 54 (in accordance with EN 60529) and other requirements for potentially explosive atmosphere (e.g. a certified housing).
- External measures must be made for the power supply circuit in order to prevent the rated voltage from being up-scaled by more than 40 % in the event of transient disturbances.
- The electrical connections must only be opened or closed when there is no hazardous atmosphere.
- When using the transmitter in Zone 2, make sure that impermissible electrostatic charging of the temperature transmitter is prevented (observe the warnings on the device).

## Commissioning

The commissioning and parameterization of the device may also be carried out in potentially explosive atmospheres using a handheld terminal that has been approved accordingly under consideration of an intrinsic safety installation check. Alternatively, an Ex modem can be connected to the circuit outside the potentially explosive atmosphere.

## Operating instructions

### Protection against electrostatic discharges

The plastic parts inside the device can store electrostatic charges.

Make sure that no electrostatic charges can accumulate when handling the device.

## Repair

### **⚠ DANGER**

#### Explosion hazard

Explosion hazard due to improper repair of the device.

- Faulty devices may not be repaired by the operator.
- The device may only be repaired by the ABB Service Department.

## 3 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with FM and CSA

### Ex marking

#### Note

- Further information on the approval of devices for use in potentially explosive atmospheres can be found in the explosion protection test certificates (at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature)).
- Depending on the design, a specific marking in accordance with FM or CSA applies.

#### FM Intrinsically Safe

##### Model TTR200-L6

Control Drawing	TTR200-L6H (I.S.)
Class I, Div. 1 + 2, Groups A, B, C, D	
Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T6	

#### FM Non-Incendive

##### Model TTR200-L6

Control Drawing	TTR200-L6H (N.I.)
Class I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D	

#### CSA Intrinsically Safe

##### Model TTR200-R6

Control Drawing	TTR200-R6H (I.S.)
Class I, Div. 1 + 2, Groups A, B, C, D	
Class I, Zone 0, Ex ia Group IIC T6	

#### CSA Non-Incendive

##### Model TTR200-R6

Control Drawing	TTR200-R6H (N.I.)
Class I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D	

### Installation instructions

#### FM / CSA

The installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of devices in areas with explosion hazard must only be carried out by appropriately trained personnel.

The operator must strictly observe the applicable national regulations with regard to installation, function tests, repairs, and maintenance of electrical devices. (e. g. NEC, CEC).

#### Electrical connections

##### Grounding

If, for functional reasons, the intrinsically safe circuit needs to be grounded by means of a connection to the potential equalization, it may only be grounded at one point.

### Intrinsic safety installation check

If transmitters are operated in an intrinsically safe circuit, proof that the interconnection is intrinsically safe must be provided in accordance with IEC/EN 60079-14 as well as IEC/EN 60079-25. The supply isolators / DCS inputs must feature intrinsically safe input protection circuits in order to eliminate hazards (spark formation).

In order to provide proof of intrinsic safety, the electrical limit value must be used as the basis for the EC-type examination certificates for the equipment (devices); this includes the capacitance and inductance values of the cables.

Proof of intrinsic safety is said to have been provided if the following conditions are fulfilled when a comparison is carried out in relation to the limit values of the equipment:

Transmitter (intrinsically safe equipment)	Supply isolator / DCS input (related equipment)
	$U_i \geq U_o$
	$I_i \geq I_o$
	$P_i \geq P_o$
	$L_i + L_c \text{ (cable)} \leq L_o$
	$C_i + C_c \text{ (cable)} \leq C_o$

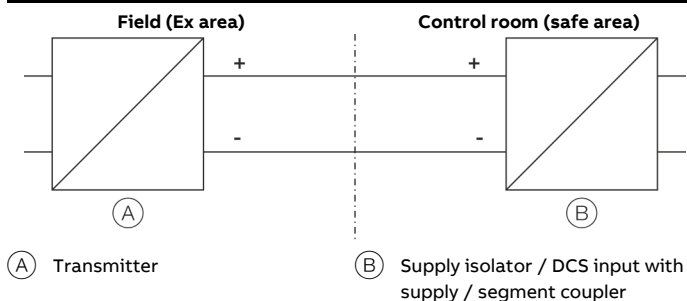


Figure 6: Intrinsic safety installation check

### Installation in a potentially explosive atmosphere

Transmitters can be installed in all kinds of industrial sectors.

Potentially explosive systems are divided into zones, meaning that a wide range of different instruments are also required. For this, pay attention to the country-specific guidelines and certificates!

#### Note

Ex relevant specifications must be taken from the EC-type examination certificates and other relevant certificates that apply in each case.

## Commissioning

The commissioning and parameterization of the device may also be carried out in potentially explosive atmospheres using a handheld terminal that has been approved accordingly under consideration of an intrinsic safety installation check. Alternatively, an Ex modem can be connected to the circuit outside the potentially explosive atmosphere.

## Operating instructions

### Protection against electrostatic discharges

The plastic parts inside the device can store electrostatic charges.

Make sure that no electrostatic charges can accumulate when handling the device.

## Repair

### **⚠ DANGER**

#### Explosion hazard

Explosion hazard due to improper repair of the device.

- Faulty devices may not be repaired by the operator.
- The device may only be repaired by the ABB Service Department.

## 4 Product identification

### Name plate

**Note**

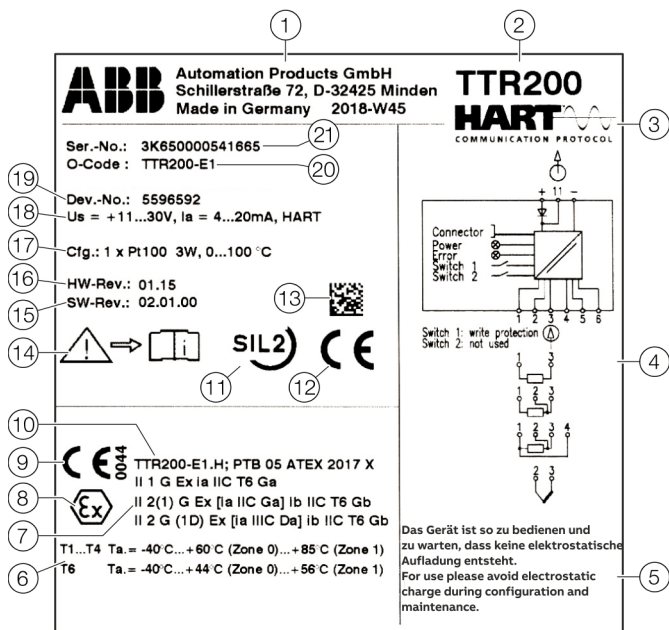


Products that are marked with the adjacent symbol may **not** be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste (domestic waste).

They should be disposed of through separate collection of electric and electronic devices.

**Note**

The ambient temperature range on the name plate (6) refers only to the transmitter itself and not to the measuring element used in the measuring inset.



- ① Manufacturer, manufacturer address, manufacturing year - week
- ② Type designation / model
- ③ Transmitter communications protocol (HART®)
- ④ Connection diagram
- ⑤ Warning: 'The device is to be operated and maintained so that no electrostatic charging occurs'
- ⑥ Temperature class of the explosion-proof design
- ⑦ IP rating explosion-proof design
- ⑧ Ex marking
- ⑨ CE mark (EU conformity) and notified body for quality assurance
- ⑩ Type designation in accordance with approval
- ⑪ Safety integrity level, SIL logo (optional)
- ⑫ CE mark (EU conformity)
- ⑬ 2D barcode for serial number in accordance with order
- ⑭ 'Follow product documentation' symbol
- ⑮ Software revision
- ⑯ Hardware version
- ⑰ Set sensor type and circuit type
- ⑱ Specification of the transmitter (supply voltage range, output current range, communication protocol)
- ⑲ 7-digit serial number of the device electronic unit
- ⑳ Coding of the type of protection of the device (in accordance with ordering information)
- ㉑ Serial number of the device (serial number in accordance with order)

Figure 7: HART® name plate (example)

## 5 Transport and storage

### Inspection

Check the devices immediately after unpacking for possible damage that may have occurred from improper transport.

Details of any damage that has occurred in transit must be recorded on the transport documents.

All claims for damages must be submitted to the shipper without delay and before installation.

### Transporting the device

Observe the following instructions:

- Do not expose the device to humidity during transport. Pack the device accordingly.
- Pack the device so that it is protected against vibrations during transport, for example, by using air-cushioned packing.

### Storing the device

Bear the following points in mind when storing devices:

- Store the device in its original packaging in a dry and dust-free location.
- Observe the permitted ambient conditions for transport and storage.
- Avoid storing the device in direct sunlight.
- In principle, the devices may be stored for an unlimited period. However, the warranty conditions stipulated in the order confirmation of the supplier apply.

### Ambient conditions

The ambient conditions for the transport and storage of the device correspond to the ambient conditions for operation of the device.

Adhere to the device data sheet!

### Returning devices

Use the original packaging or a secure transport container of an appropriate type if you need to return the device for repair or recalibration purposes.

Fill out the return form (see **Return form** on page 26) and include this with the device.

In accordance with the EU Directive governing hazardous materials, the owner of hazardous waste is responsible for its disposal or must observe the following regulations for shipping purposes:

All devices delivered to ABB must be free from any hazardous materials (acids, alkalis, solvents, etc.).

Please contact Customer Center Service acc. to page 4 for nearest service location.

## 6 Installation

### Mounting

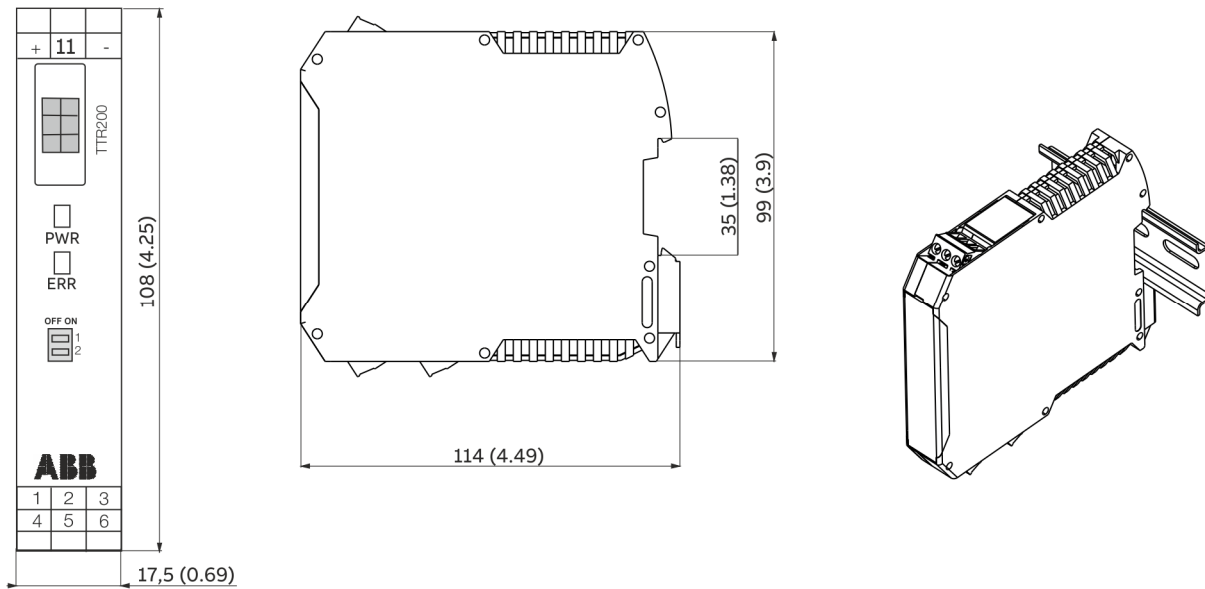


Figure 8: Assembly of TTR200

The transmitter is mounted apart from the sensor on a 35 mm rail in accordance with EN 60175.

## 7 Electrical connections

### Safety instructions

#### **⚠ DANGER**

**Improper installation and commissioning of the device carries a risk of explosion.**

For use in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the information in **Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx** on page 5 and **Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with FM and CSA** on page 10!

Observe the following instructions:

- The electrical connection may only be established by authorized specialist personnel and in accordance with the connection diagrams.
- The relevant regulations must be observed during electric installation.
- The electrical connection information in the instruction must be observed; otherwise, the electric IP rating may be adversely affected.
- Safe isolation of electric circuits which are dangerous if touched is ensured only if the connected devices satisfy the requirements of DIN EN 61140 (VDE 0140 Part 1) (basic requirements for safe isolation).
- To ensure safe isolation, install connection leads separate from electric circuits which are dangerous if touched, or implement additional insulation measures.
- Connections must only be established in a dead-voltage state!
- The transmitter has no switch-off elements. Therefore, overcurrent protective devices, lightning protection, or voltage disconnection options must be provided with the installation.
- The power supply and signal are routed in the same conductor and should be implemented as a SELV or PELV circuit in accordance with the relevant standard (standard version). For the explosion-proof design, the guidelines in accordance with the Ex standard must be adhered to.
- You need to check that the available power supply corresponds to the information on the name plate.

#### Note

The signal cable wires must be provided with wire end sleeves. The slotted screws of the connection terminals are tightened with a size 1 screwdriver (3.5 or 4 mm).

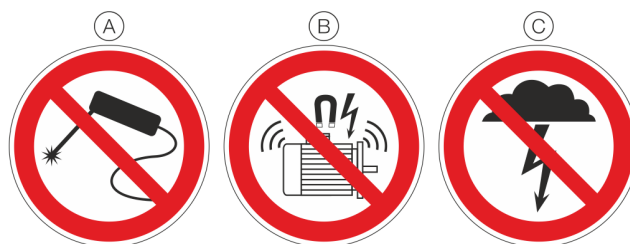
### Protection of the transmitter from damage caused by highly energetic electric interferences

The transmitter has no switch-off elements. Therefore, overcurrent protective devices, lightning protection, or voltage disconnection options must be provided at the plant. For the shielding and grounding of the device and the connection cable, observe **Pin assignment** on page 17.

#### **NOTICE**

##### **Temperature transmitter damage!**

Overvoltage, overcurrent and high-frequency interference signals on the supply connection as well as sensor connection side of the device can damage the temperature transmitter.



- (A) Do not weld
- (B) No high-frequency interference signals / switching operations of large consumers
- (C) No overvoltage due to lightning

Figure 9: Warning signs

Overcurrent and overvoltage can occur through for example welding operations, switching operations of large electric consumers, or lightning in the vicinity of the transmitter, sensor, as well as connector cables.

Temperature transmitters are sensitive devices on the sensor side as well. Long connector cables to the sensor can encourage damaging interference. This can already happen if temperature sensors are connected to the transmitter during installation, but are not yet integrated into the system (no connection to the supply isolator / DCS)!

## ... 7 Electrical connections

### ... Protection of the transmitter from damage caused by highly energetic electric interferences

#### Suited protective measures

The following items should be observed to protect the transmitter from sensor-side damage:

- In the vicinity of the transmitter, sensor and sensor connector cable in case of a connected sensor, high-energy overvoltage, overcurrent and high-frequency interference signals due to welding operations, lightning, circuit breakers or large consumers of electricity among others should be absolutely avoided.
- The connection cable of the sensor on the transmitter should be disconnected when performing welding work in the vicinity of the installed transmitter, sensor, as well as supply lines from the sensor to the transmitter.
- This correspondingly also applies to the supply side, if there is a connection there.

### Conductor material

#### **NOTICE**

##### **Danger of wire break!**

The use of stiff cable material can lead to wire breaks in the cables.

- Only use cable material with stranded wires.

#### **Supply voltage**

Power supply cable:

Flexible standard cable material

Maximum wire cross section:

2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 14)

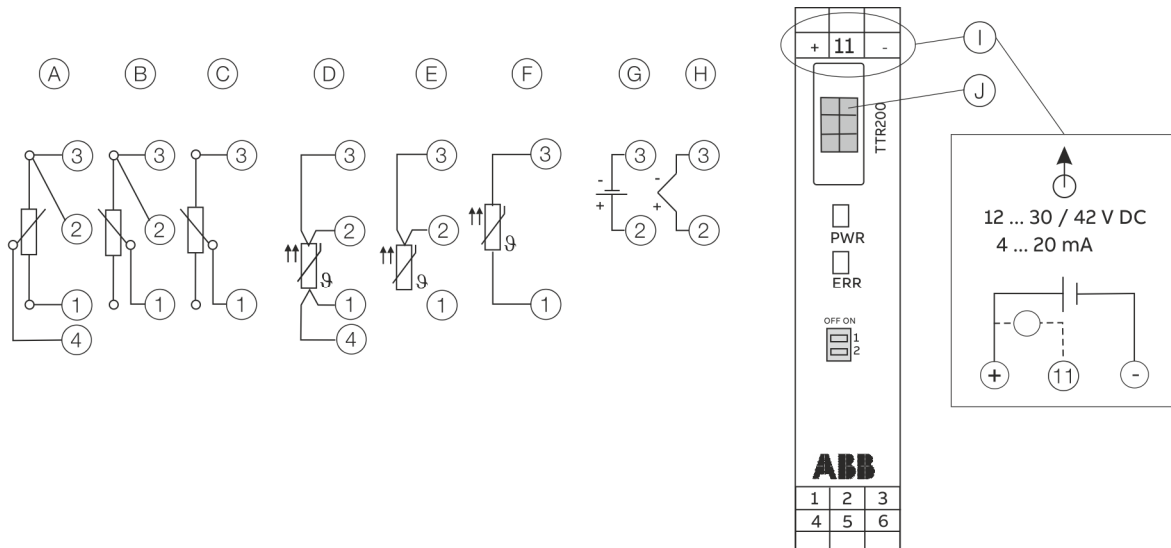
#### **Sensor connection**

Depending on the sensor model, a variety of line materials can be used for sensor connections.

The integrated internal reference junction makes it possible to directly connect thermal compensating lines.



## Pin assignment



- (A) Potentiometer, four-wire circuit
- (B) Potentiometer, three-wire circuit
- (C) Potentiometer, two-wire circuit
- (D) RTD, four-wire circuit
- (E) RTD, three-wire circuit
- (F) RTD, two-wire circuit

- (G) Voltage measurement
- (H) Thermocouple
- (I) Terminal 11: measurement of 4 to 20 mA output current without opening / interrupting the current loop
- (J) No function
- (1) to (4) Sensor connection (of measuring inset)

Figure 10: TTR200 connections

### Control and display elements

- **PWR** / green LED: supply voltage display
- **ERR** / red LED: sensor, sensor lead and unit fault signaling
- **DIP switch 1**: on -> Hardware write protection enabled
- **DIP switch 2**: without function

## ... 7 Electrical connections

### Electrical data for inputs and outputs

#### Input - resistance thermometer / resistances

##### Resistance thermometer

- Pt100 in accordance with IEC 60751, JIS C1604, MIL-T-24388
- Ni in accordance with DIN 43760
- Cu in accordance with recommendation OIML R 84

##### Resistance measurement

- 0 to 500  $\Omega$
- 0 to 5000  $\Omega$

##### Sensor connection type

Two-, three-, four-wire circuit

##### Connection lead

- Maximum sensor line resistance per line 50  $\Omega$  in accordance with NE 89
- Three-wire circuit:  
Symmetrical sensor line resistances
- Two-wire circuit:  
Compensation up to 100  $\Omega$  total lead resistance

##### Measurement current

< 300  $\mu$ A

##### Sensor short circuit

< 5  $\Omega$  (for resistance thermometer)

##### Sensor wire break

- Measuring range: 0 to 500  $\Omega$  > 0.6 to 10 k $\Omega$
- Measuring range: 0 to 5  $\Omega$  > 5.3 to 10 k $\Omega$

##### Corrosion detection in accordance with NE 89

- Three-wire resistance measurement > 50  $\Omega$
- Four-wire resistance measurement > 50  $\Omega$

##### Sensor error signaling

- Resistance thermometer:  
Sensor short circuit and sensor wire break
- Linear resistance measurement:  
Sensor wire break

#### Input - thermocouples / voltages

##### Types

- B, E, J, K, N, R, S, T in accordance with IEC 60584
- U, L in accordance with DIN 43710
- C, D in accordance with ASTM E-988

##### Voltages

- -125 to 125 mV
- -125 to 1100 mV

##### Connection lead

- Maximum sensor line resistance:  
per line 1.5 k $\Omega$ , total 3 k $\Omega$

##### Sensor wire break monitoring in accordance with NE 89

- Pulsed with 1  $\mu$ A outside measurement interval
- Thermocouple measurement 5.3 to 10 k $\Omega$
- Voltage measurement 5.3 to 10 k $\Omega$

##### Input resistance

> 10 M $\Omega$

##### Internal reference junction Pt1000, IEC 60751 Cl. B

(no additional jumpers necessary)

##### Sensor error signaling

- Thermocouple:  
Sensor wire break
- Linear voltage measurement:  
Sensor wire break

## Output – HART®

### Note

The HART® protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

### Transmission characteristics

- Temperature linear
- Resistance linear
- Voltage linear

### Output signal

- Configurable 4 to 20 mA (standard)
- Configurable 20 to 4 mA  
(Dynamic range: 3.8 to 20.5 mA in accordance with NE 43)

### Simulation mode

3.5 to 23.6 mA

### Induced current consumption

< 3.5 mA

### Maximum output current

23.6 mA

### Configurable error current signal

- Overrange 22 mA (20.0 to 23.6 mA)
- Underrange 3.6 mA (3.5 to 4.0 mA)

## Power supply

Two-wire technology, polarity safe; power supply lines = signal lines

### Note

Following calculations apply for standard applications. This should be taken into consideration when working with a higher maximum current.

### Input terminal voltage

Non-Ex application:

$$U_S = 11 \text{ to } 42 \text{ V DC}$$

Ex applications:

$$U_S = 11 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V DC}$$

### Maximum permissible residual ripple for input terminal voltage

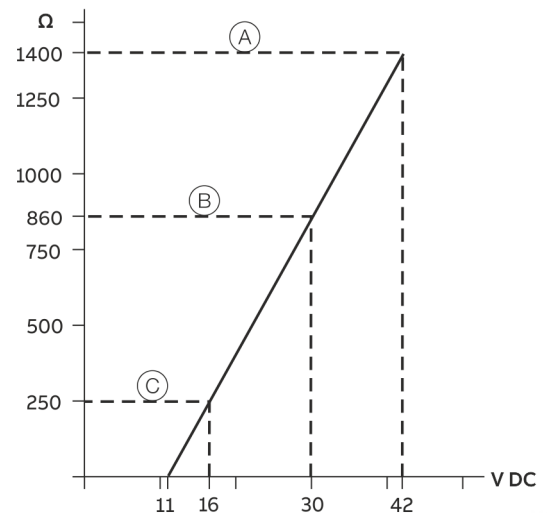
During communication, this is in accordance with the HART® FSK 'Physical Layer' specification.

### Undervoltage detection on the transmitter

If the terminal voltage on the transmitter down-scales a value of 10 V, this may lead to an output current of  $I_a \leq 3.6 \text{ mA}$ .

### Maximum load

$$R_B = (U_S - 11 \text{ V}) / 0.022 \text{ A}$$



- (A) TTR200
- (B) TTR200 in Ex-applications
- (C) HART® communication resistance ( $R_B$ )

Figure 11: Maximum load depending on input terminal voltage

### Maximum power

- $P = U_S \times 0.022 \text{ A}$
- Example:  $U_S = 24 \text{ V} \rightarrow P_{\text{max}} = 0.528 \text{ W}$

## ... 7 Electrical connections

### ... Electrical data for inputs and outputs

#### Voltage drop on the signal line

When connecting the devices, note the voltage drop on the signal line. The minimum supply voltage on the transmitter must not be undershot.

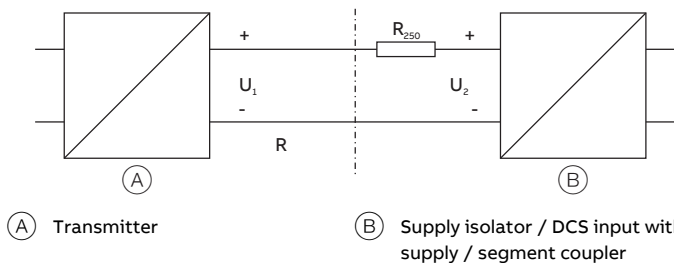


Figure 12: HART load resistance

$U_{1min}$ : Minimum supply voltage on the transmitter

$U_{2min}$ : Minimum supply voltage of the supply isolator / DCS input

R: Line resistance between transmitter and supply isolator

$R_{250}$ : Resistance (250  $\Omega$ ) for HART functionality

#### Standard application with 4 to 20 mA functionality

When connecting these components, observe the following condition:

$$U_{1min} \leq U_{2min} - 22 \text{ mA} \times R$$

#### Standard application with HART functionality

Adding resistance  $R_{250}$  increases the minimum supply voltage

$$U_{2min}: U_{1min} \leq U_{2min} - 22 \text{ mA} \times (R + R_{250})$$

For HART functionality, use supply isolators or DCS input cards with a HART mark. If this is not possible, a resistance of  $\geq 250 \Omega$  ( $< 1100 \Omega$ ) must be added to the interconnection.

The signal line can be operated with / without grounding. When establishing a ground connection (minus side), make sure that only one side of the terminal is connected to the equipotential bonding.

## 8 Commissioning

### General

In case of corresponding order the transmitter is ready for operation after mounting and installation of the connections. The parameters are set at the factory.

The connected lines must be checked for firm seating. Only firmly seated lines ensure full functionality.

### Checks prior to commissioning

The following points must be checked before commissioning the device:

- Correct wiring in accordance with **Electrical connections** on page 15.
- The ambient conditions must correspond to the information given on the name plate and in the data sheet.

### Communication

#### Note

The HART® protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

Communication with the transmitter takes place using the HART® protocol. The communication signal is modulated onto both wires of the signal line in accordance with the HART FSK 'Physical Layer' specification.

The electrical connection is provided at the + and - terminals of the transmitter or by the power supply cable that is installed on-site. The advantage of this is that remote configuration is possible with supply units that are part of the industrial plant.

The device is listed with the FieldComm Group.

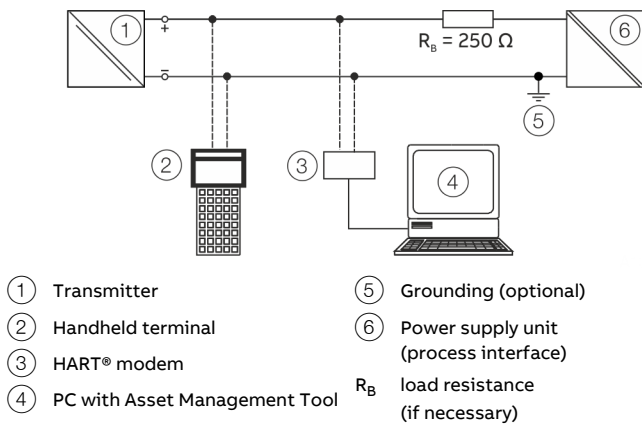


Figure 13: Example for HART connection

Manufacturer ID	0x1A
Device Type ID	0x0D
Profile	HART® 5.1
Configuration	DTM, EDD, FDI (FIM)
Transmission signal	BELL Standard 202

### Operating modes

- Point-to-point communication mode – standard (general address 0)
- Multidrop mode (addressing 1 to 15)
- Burst Mode

### Diagnosis notice

- Overrange / underrange in accordance with NE 43
- HART® diagnosis

## Parameterization of the device

### Note

The device does not have operating elements for parameterization on site.

Parameterization takes place via the HART interface.

Parameterization of the device takes place via standard HART® tools. These include:

- ABB Handheld HART® Communicator DHH805 (TTX200 EDD)
- ABB Asset Vision Basic (TTX200 DTM)
- ABB 800xA Control system (TTX200 DTM)
- ABB Field Information Manager / FIM (TTX200 EDD, TTX200 Package)
- Other tools supporting standard HART® EDDs or DTMs (FDT1.2)

### Note

Not all tools and frame applications support DTMs or EDDs at the same level. In particular, optional or advanced EDD / DTM functions may potentially not be available on all tools.

ABB provides frame applications supporting the full range of functions and performance.

## ... 8 Commissioning

### Basic Setup

#### Sensor error adjustment (DTM adjustment function)

Sensor error adjustment can be performed in the DTM by navigating to the menu path Device / Calibration.

For sensor error adjustment, the sensor connected to the transmitter must be brought to the lower range value temperature / Trim low using a water quench or oven. It is important to make sure the temperature is balanced and stable.

In the DTM, check that the proper adjustment temperature has been entered for the sensor before adjusting it. Based on the comparison of the adjustment temperature entered (setpoints) with the digital temperature measured by the transmitter, which is available after linearization in the form of HART temperature information, the transmitter calculates the temperature deviation resulting from the sensor error.

During sensor adjustment (single-point adjustment), the temperature deviation calculated results in an offset shift of the linear characteristic output by the linearization module; the values of this characteristic correspond to the HART signal or are sent to the current output.

A pure sensor offset error can be corrected via the calibration function 'Set lower range value' or the adjustment function 'Trim low'.

By contrast, if the error is not a pure sensor offset error, it can only be corrected using two-point adjustment or two-point calibration.

#### D / A analog output adjustment (4 mA- and 20 mA-Trim)

D/A analog output adjustment is used to compensate for errors in the current input of the higher-level system. D/A analog output adjustment for the transmitter can be used to modify the loop current so that the desired value is displayed in the higher-level system.

Error compensation for the higher-level system is possible at the lower range value with 4 mA and / or 20 mA (single-point error correction: offset or two-point error correction: offset + linear gradient).

The D / A analog output adjustment can be accessed in the DTM via the menu path Device / Calibration.

Prior to analog adjustment, it is necessary to determine the loop current values based on iterative entry of current values in simulation mode; the higher-level I/O system displays exactly 4.000 mA or the lower range limit temperature, and 20.000 mA or the upper range limit temperature. The current loop values must be measured using an ammeter and recorded.

The lower range limit value or 4.000 mA should then be simulated in D / A analog output compensation mode using sensor simulation. Following this, the iteratively calculated current value at which the higher-level system displays exactly 4.000 mA or the lower range limit value must be entered as an adjustment value. Proceed in a similar manner for the upper range value or 20.000 mA.

After this correction, the AD converter error of the higher-level system is corrected by the DA converter of the transmitter. For the higher-level system, the value of the analog 4 to 20 mA output signal and the digital HART signal now match.

The adjustment should be repeated when connecting the transmitter to another input of a higher-level system.

### HART variables

The transmitter provides three HART variables. The HART variables are assigned the following values:

- Primary HART variable: process value  
The primary HART variable is assigned permanently to the analog output and is accordingly mapped to the 4 to 20 mA signal.
- Secondary HART variable: electronic unit temperature
- Third-level HART variable: electric input

### Communication / HART TAG / device addressing

For ease of identification, each HART device features a configurable 8-digit HART TAG. All devices are supplied with the HART TAG 'TI XXX' as standard. When storing HART TAG measuring point tags with more than 8 digits in the device, use the 'Report' parameter, which supports up to 32 characters.

In addition to the HART TAG, each device has a HART address. This address is set to 0 by default, which means that the device operates in HART standard communication mode (point-to-point operation).

When an address in the range 1 to 15 is used, the device switches to the 'HART Multidrop mode'.

This operating mode enables users to connect up to 15 devices to a power supply unit in parallel.

In multidrop mode, an analog output signal that matches the process temperature is not available.

The output signal in multidrop mode is a constant 3.6 mA and is used exclusively for the power supply. In multidrop mode, sensor or process data information is available only as a HART signal.

### Factory settings

The transmitter is configured at the factory. The table below contains the relevant parameter values.

Menu	Designation	Parameter	Factory setting
Device Setup	Write protection	-	No
	Input	Sensor Type	Pt100 (IEC60751)
		R-Connection	Three-wire circuit
		Measured Range Begin	0
		Measured Range End	100
		Engineering Unit	Degrees C
		Damping	Off
Process Alarm	Fault signaling	Overrange 22 mA	

## 9 Operation

### Safety instructions

If there is a chance that safe operation is no longer possible, take the device out of operation and secure it against unintended startup.

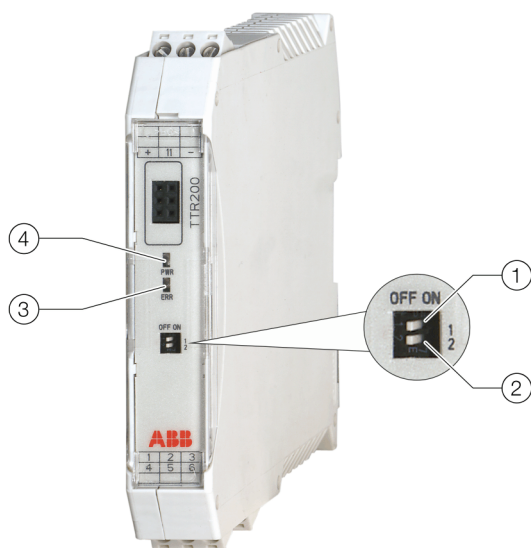
### Hardware settings

#### Note

The device does not have operating elements for parameterization on site. Parameterization takes place via the HART interface.

The transmitter has two DIP switches.

Two LEDs are used to display the supply voltage and to signal errors.



- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| ① DIP switch 1 | ③ LED 'ERR' (red)   |
| ② DIP switch 2 | ④ LED 'PWR' (green) |

Figure 14: LEDs and DIP switch on the TTR200

DIP switch / LED	Function
①	<b>Local write protection</b> OFF: Local write protection deactivated ON: Local write protection activated
②	<b>No function</b>
③	<b>ERR - red</b> Sensor, sensor lead & unit fault signaling.
④	<b>PWR - green</b> Supply voltage display

#### Note

- Factory setting of DIP switch: Both DIP switches 'OFF'. Local write protection deactivated
- For additional information about the LEDs, see "**Diagnosis / error messages**" in the operating instruction.



## 10 Maintenance

### Safety instructions

#### CAUTION

##### Risk of burns due to hot measuring media

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

If transmitters are used as intended under normal operating conditions, no maintenance is required.

### Cleaning

When cleaning the exterior of meters, make sure that the cleaning agent used does not corrode the housing surface and the gaskets.

When using the device in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the notice on cleaning in **Protection against electrostatic discharges** on page 9.

## 11 Recycling and disposal

### Note



Products that are marked with the adjacent symbol may **not** be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste (domestic waste).

They should be disposed of through separate collection of electric and electronic devices.

This product and its packaging are manufactured from materials that can be recycled by specialist recycling companies.

Bear the following points in mind when disposing of them:

- As of 8/15/2018, this product will be under the open scope of the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU and relevant national laws (for example, ElektroG - Electrical Equipment Act - in Germany).
- The product must be supplied to a specialist recycling company. Do not use municipal waste collection points. These may be used for privately used products only in accordance with WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU.
- If there is no possibility to dispose of the old equipment properly, our Service can take care of its pick-up and disposal for a fee.

## 12 Specification

### Note

The device data sheet is available in the ABB download area at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature).

## 13 Additional documents

### Note

Declarations of conformity of the device are available in the download area of ABB at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature). In addition, these are also included with the device in case of ATEX-certified devices.

"Diagnosis / error messages" in the operating instruction

# 14 Appendix

## Return form

### Statement on the contamination of devices and components

Repair and/or maintenance work will only be performed on devices and components if a statement form has been completed and submitted.

Otherwise, the device/component returned may be rejected. This statement form may only be completed and signed by authorized specialist personnel employed by the operator.

#### Customer details:

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Device details:

Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for the return/description of the defect: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Was this device used in conjunction with substances which pose a threat or risk to health?

Yes  No

If yes, which type of contamination (please place an X next to the applicable items):

biological  corrosive / irritating  combustible (highly / extremely combustible)

toxic  explosive  other toxic substances

radioactive

Which substances have come into contact with the device?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

We hereby state that the devices/components shipped have been cleaned and are free from any dangerous or poisonous substances.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Town/city, date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature and company stamp

## Trademarks

HART is a registered trademark of FieldComm Group, Austin, Texas, USA

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**ABB Limited****Measurement & Analytics**

Howard Road, St. Neots  
Cambridgeshire, PE19 8EU  
UK

Tel: +44 (0)870 600 6122

Fax: +44 (0)1480 213 339

Email: [enquiries.mp.uk@gb.abb.com](mailto:enquiries.mp.uk@gb.abb.com)

**ABB Inc.****Measurement & Analytics**

125 E. County Line Road  
Warminster, PA 18974  
USA

Tel: +1 215 674 6000

Fax: +1 215 674 7183

**ABB Automation Products GmbH****Measurement & Analytics**

Schillerstr. 72  
32425 Minden  
Germany

Tel: +49 571 830-0

Fax: +49 571 830-1806

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