E. Overview of electronic pressure switches

Electronic pressure switches with ceramic measuring cell

Electronic pressure switches, Performance series, hex 24, adjustable at factory — from page 106

Switching point:	0 – 250 bar
Overpressure protection:	Up to 2 x
Transistor outputs:	Qty: 1, maximum output current 0.5 A
Variant:	PNP
Housing materials:	Stainless steel 1.4305 (AISI 303)
Sealing materials:	NBR, FKM, EPDM
Threads:	G 1/4, NPT 1/4
Types:	**0500, 0501, 0502, 0503**

Electronic pressure switches, Performance series, hex 24, adjustable by user — from page 110

Special feature:	Switching status display (LED)
Switching point:	0 – 250 bar
Overpressure protection:	Up to 2 x
Transistor outputs:	Qty: 1, output current: max. 0.5 A
Variant:	PNP
Housing materials:	Stainless steel 1.4305 (AISI 303)
Sealing materials:	NBR, FKM, EPDM
Threads:	G 1/4, NPT 1/4
Types:	**0510, 0511, 0512, 0513**

Electronic pressure switches hex 27 / A/F 30, adjustable by user — from page 114

Switching point:	0 – 250 bar
Overpressure protection:	Up to 2 x
Transistor outputs:	Qty: 1, output current: max. 1.4 A
Variant:	PNP
Housing materials:	Zinc-plated steel (CrVI-free)
Sealing materials:	NBR, FKM
Threads:	G 1/4 male or female thread
Type:	**0520**

E.4 Menu-controlled electronic pressure switches with display

from page 118

Special feature:	All functions programmable from menu Switching state LEDs, display, coding, etc.
Switching point:	0 – 400 bar
Overpressure protection:	Up to 2 x
Transistor outputs:	Qty: 2, output current: max. 1.4 A
Variant:	PNP
Additional analogue output:	4 – 20 mA
Housing materials:	Anodised aluminium and die-casted zinc
Sealing materials:	NBR, FKM
Thread:	Female thread
Type:	**0570**

Electronic pressure switches with SoS technology

E.5 Electronic pressure switches, High-Performance series, hex 22 with 1 switching output

from page 122

Special feature:	Highest accuracy and long-term stability
Switching point:	0 – 600 bar
Overpressure protection:	Up to 4 x
Transistor outputs:	Qty: 1, maximum output current 0.5 A
Variants:	PNP or NPN
Housing materials:	Stainless steel 1.4305 (AISI 303)
Sealing materials:	All welded, without elastomer seal
Threads:	Different male threads
Types:	**0530, 0531, 0532, 0533**

E.6 Electronic pressure switches, High-Performance series, hex 22 with 2 switching outputs

from page 126

Special feature:	Highest accuracy and long-term stability
Switching point:	0 – 600 bar
Overpressure protection:	Up to 4 x
Transistor outputs:	Qty: 2, maximum output current 0.5 A
Variants:	PNP or NPN
Housing materials:	Stainless steel 1.4305 (AISI 303)
Sealing materials:	All welded, without elastomer seal
Threads:	Different male threads
Types:	**0540, 0541, 0542, 0544, 0545, 0546**

E.7 Accessories

from page 130

- Mating plugs
- Thread adapters
- Programming device **PPD05**

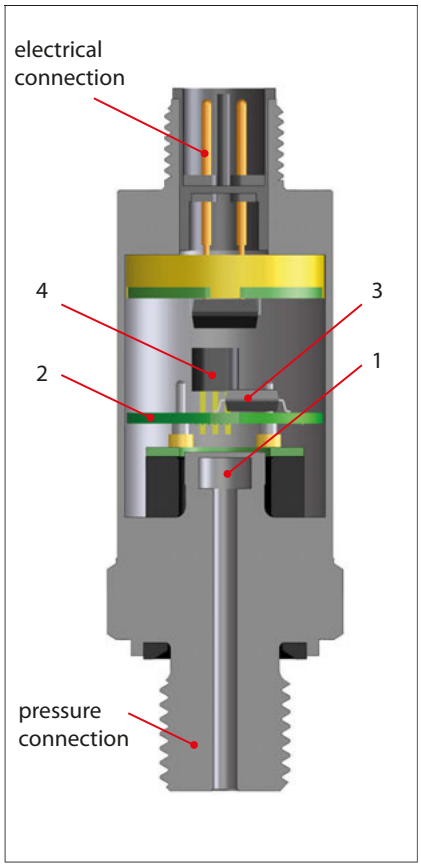
Technical explanations for electronic pressure switches

What is an electronic pressure switch?

An electronic pressure switch converts the medium pressure which is present at the measuring cell into a digital, electrical switch signal (ON / OFF).

An electronic pressure switch is more complex than a mechanical pressure switch, and thus generally more expensive. As an electronic pressure switch has no moving parts (relative to each other), it usually has a much prolonged service life and provides a higher level of precision (depending on application).

The hysteresis can be set over a wide range and virtually independently of the switching point. Electronic pressure switches can also be equiped with additional functions, such as optical displays and menu control.



How does an electronic pressure switch work?

The pressure measuring cell fitted (1) has a membrane that is exposed to the pressure to be measured. Affixed to this membrane is a bridge circuit consisting of four ohmic resistors in the form of a Wheatstone bridge. The values of these resistors change proportionally to the pressure load present at the measuring cell or membrane. The bridge voltage of the measuring cell is amplified in the evaluation electronics (2) and processed digitally by a microcontroller (3).

Once the switching point or switch-back point is reached, the output transistor (4) closes or opens depending on the output function (normally open / closed contact).

SoS technology

In the silicone-on-sapphire technology, the substrate of the thin film measuring cell is synthetic sapphire. This has excellent mechanical and temperature stable properties and prevents undesired parasitic effects, thereby having a positive effect on accuracy and stability. In conjunction with a titanium membrane, this results in virtually unique coaction between the temperature coefficients of sapphire and titanium.

This is because, unlike silicon and stainless steel, they are more closely matched and thus require only a low level of compensation. This also has a favourable effect on longterm stability.

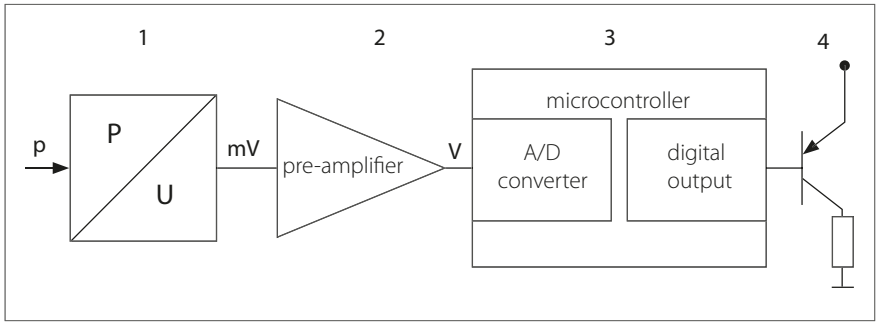
„Oil-filled" stainless steel measuring cell

In this measuring cell technology, the piezo-resistive measuring cell is packaged within a metallic housing filled with fluorine oil. This means the measuring cell is virtually free of external mechanical stress. Fluorine oil has excellent characteristics in regards to temperature and ageing behaviour, and is not flammable and so fits perfectly for oxygen applications. It is not recommended for food applications.

Ceramic measuring cell / thick film technology

Ceramic thick film pressure measuring cells are made up of a sintered ceramic body. The ceramic body sleeve already has the key geometries for the subsequent pressure range. The membrane thickness required and thus, the pressure range required is established with grinding and lapping. The resistors are imprinted with thick film technology and interconnect to form a measuring bridge.

Block diagram



Adjustment range of switching point
The pressure range within which the switching point of an electronic pressure switch can be set is called adjustment range. The switching point corresponds to the pressure value at which the electric circuit of the output is opened or closed.

Switching point accuracy and tolerances
The switching point accuracy of electronic pressure switches is specified by SUCO and relates to the full scale value (FS).
The switching point tolerances specified by us are valid at room temperature (RT) and new state. The values can change as a result of temperature, ageing and application specific conditions. Switching points can either be set at the factory or by the customer on site (depending on model).

Hysteresis
Rising/falling switching point
The difference between the rising (upper) and falling (lower) switching points (refer to the figure) is known as hysteresis (switchback difference).

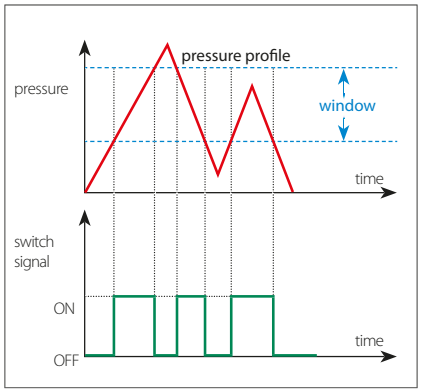
Our electronic pressure switches are a perfect fit to extremely low or high hysteresis.

Hysteresis is either set at the factory or by the customer on site (only the 0570 series). The hysteresis or switch-back point of all pressure switches can be set over almost the entire adjustment range.

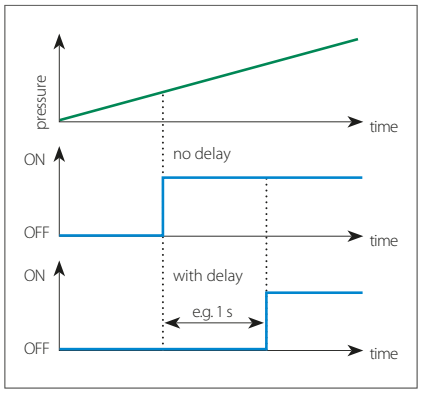
Please ask about the possible setting ranges you may require.

The hysteresis specified in the data sheet is set if nothing is specified in the order.

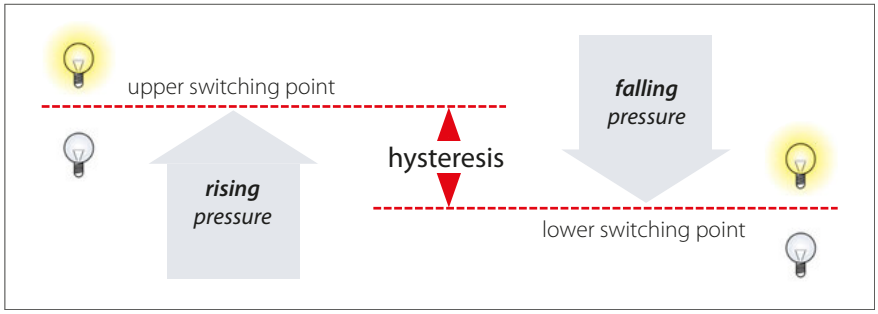
Window function
In the window function, the switch signal is programmed such that it remains ON or OFF between two values. This means a defined pressure range can be monitored. This function is only possible on the 053X series.



Switching delay
Switch outputs can be programmed with a delay separately for switch-on and switch-off (depending on model). Delays of up to several seconds are possible.



Hysteresis



Operating/supply voltage
All electronic pressure switches work with DC voltage and have no galvanic isolation. Within the thresholds specified in the relevant data sheet, the supply voltage may change without influencing the output signal. In order to guarantee the functionality of an electronic pressure switch, the minimum operating voltage must be respected. The maximum operating voltage may not be exceeded to avoid damage on the electronics.

Output current
Depending on the model, electronic pressure switches have a maximum output current of 0.5 A to 1.4 A and therefore are also suitable for applications requiring relatively high control and switching currents.

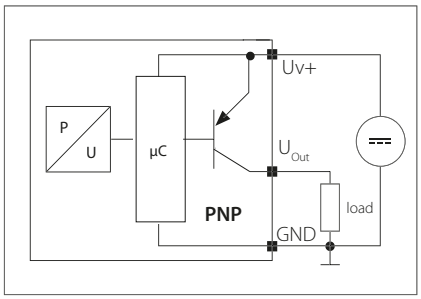
Load
The output transistor is an open collector, i.e. the output must be wired with a load. The load limits the switching current and is selected according to the application.

Electronic pressure switches have protection from voltage peaks at the output, and are short-circuit proof. When inductive loads are switched (relays, motors, etc.), provision may have to be made for an additional electronic snubber to eliminate high voltage peaks. This is realised e.g. with flyback diodes, or even better with suppressor diodes or varistors.

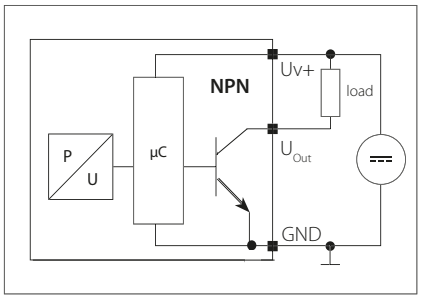
Technical explanations for electronic pressure switches

Connection types and output functions
There are essentially two different ways to connect the load or apparent ohmic resistance to electronic pressure switches:

PNP output / high-side / plus-switching
PNP output (plus-switching) is the most popular variant in Europe. Here the load is connected to the output of the switch and ground (GND as reference potential).

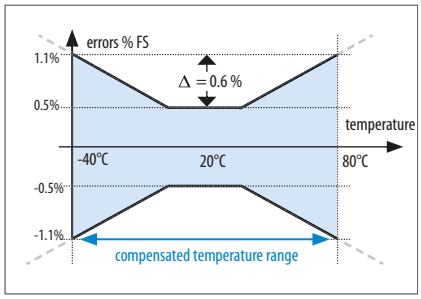


NPN output / low-side / minus-switching
For an NPN output (minus-switching), the load is connected to the switching output and to the positive line of the supply voltage (Uv+ as reference potential).



NO / NC
Electronic pressure switches are available as normally open (NO) or normally closed (NC) versions. Also refer to section M.0, page 14.

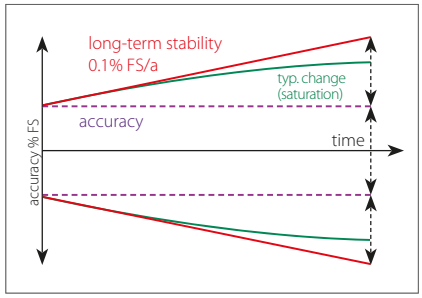
Temperature errors and ranges
The temperature (both of the medium and environment) generally has a signicant influence on the accuracy of an electronic pressure switch. Electronic pressure switches are temperature compensated over a particular range corresponding to the typical application. This means that temperature errors within this temperature range are minimised by means of circuitry design and algorithms.
The temperature error is added to the accuracy, and shown in the total error band of the electronic pressure switch, also called „butterfly graph". Outside the compensated temperature range, the maximum error is not defined, however the electronic pressure switch still functions. To prevent mechanical and electrical damage, electronic pressure switches may not be used beyond the threshold temperature ranges specified in the data sheet.



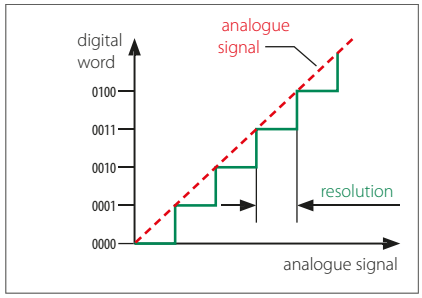
Service life and long-term stability
Service life information pertains to nominal conditions specified in the data sheet, and can vary considerably when a product is operated mechanically or electrically outside the specifications. Service life essentially depends on the used measuring cell technology.

Ageing is accelerated (or slowed) due to different factors - such as temperature, temperature change and reduction of mechanical forces. The occurrence of ageing does effect the total accuracy.

SUCO specifies long-term stability in accordance with DIN 16086 in relation to one year. Typically the influence of aging on the accuracy reduces with increasing operating duration. The information in the data sheet corresponds to the worst case scenario.

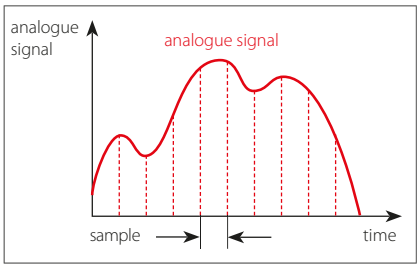


Resolution
The A/D resolution (analogue - digital) of an electronic pressure switch defines the smallest change of the analogue – digital – analogue conversion which takes place by the signal processing of an electronic pressure switch. If for example 13-bit resolution is used for an electronic pressure switch with a 100 bar setting range, the smallest signal change is 8192 steps (2^{13}). As state of the art a resolution of 12 bits and hence 4096 steps (2^{12}) is typical. Therefore pressure changes of 100 bar / 4096 = 0.024 bar can be recorded.



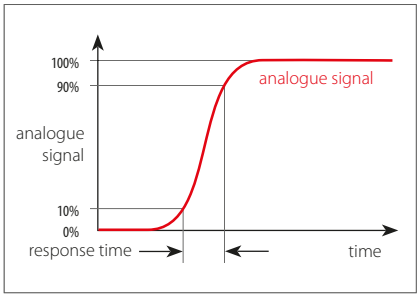
Sampling rate

The sampling rate (or sampling frequency) defines the number of samples per time unit (typically in seconds or milliseconds) taken from an analogue signal and converted to a digital signal. The sampling rate is an indicator of how fast the output signal of an electronic pressure switch responds to the pressure change at the input.



Response time

The response or circuit time is shorter than 2 to 4 milliseconds (depending on model). The sum of A/D and D/A conversions, and the analogue and digital filters in the signal chain from the measuring bridge to the output, make up the response time. Filtering is used to suppress unwanted pressure peaks and electrical interference signals and to ensure good EMC characteristics.



CE mark

Electronic pressure switches from SUCO fall under the 2014/30/EU EMC Directive. EC declarations of conformity have been issued for the electronic pressure switches are available on request or can be downloaded from our website. The relevant devices are denoted by a CE mark in our catalogue.

The Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC is not applicable, because our products are classed as components.

Our products are designed for Group 2 fluids based upon good engineering practise in line with Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU, meaning neither a declaration of conformation may be issued nor a CE mark affixed.

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Electronic pressure switches from SUCO do comply to all important industrial EMC standards. The basis for the standards are the stricter thresholds for transient emissions in residential environments (EN 61000-6-3) and immunity for industrial environments (EN 61000-6-2).

Generic standard	Test standard	Parameter(s)
Radio disturbance and immunity	EN 55016-2-1 EN 55016-2-3	60 dBuV
Radiated, high-frequency electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	10 V/m; 80-1000 MHz, 3 V/m; 1400-2000 MHz, 1 V/m; 2000-2700 MHz
Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6	10 V; 0,15-80 MHz
Electrical fast transient / burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	±2 kV
Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	±0.5 kV (common) ±0.5 kV (differential)
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	air: 8 kV with contact: 4 kV

Technical explanations for electronic pressure switches

Conversion chart for pressure units

Abbreviation for unit	Name of unit	Pa = N/m²	bar	Torr	lbf/in², PSI
1 Pa = N/m²	Pascal	1	0.00001	0.0075	0.00014
1 bar	Bar	100 000	1	750.062	14.5
1 Torr = 1 mmHg	Millimeters of mercury	133.322	0.00133	1	0.01934
1 lbf/in² = 1 PSI	Pound-force per square inch	6894	0.06894	51.71	1

Conversion chart for temperature units

	K	°C	F
K	1	K - 273.15	9/5 K - 459.67
°C	°C + 273.15	1	9/5 °C + 32
F	5/9 (F + 459.67)	5/9 (F - 32)	1

Insulation strength
According to the latest specifications for immunity to surges and lightning protection, the following must be taken into account when testing insulation strength: With insulation test devices having an inner resistance exceeding 42 Ohm, the insulation strength of electronic pressure switches can be tested up to 500 VDC.

All contacts must be tested short-circuited against the housing. For a specific threshold value of test voltage, the protective circuit for surge protection is activated without any defects arising within the circuit.

In the process, the current may rise to a point at which an insulation strength fault is indicated. The recommendation therefore is to conduct the insulation test of the electronic pressure switch when it is removed, or independently of the overall system.

Medium compatibility
The specifications on medium compatibility in this catalogue pertain to the specific seal and housing materials as well as the used measuring cell technology and so cannot be generalised.

Titanium
Its high levels of mechanical resistance and the wide media compatibility – in particular to corrosive media – do make titanium the ideal material for measuring cells and membranes. It is not recommended for oxygen or hydrogen applications.

Stainless steel (1.4305 / AISI 303)
Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility. Also suitable for oxygen and hydrogen applications.

Stainless steel (1.4404 / AISI 316L)
Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility. Also suitable for chemical industry and sea water applications.

Oxygen and hydrogen
It is recommended to use an EPDM seal for the media oxygen / hydrogen to be monitored. The EPDM seal of the „Performance" series (pp. 106-113) was successfully tested at the BAM (Federal Institute for Materials Testing) up to 250 bar by means of an oxygen pressure shock test at 60 °C.

EPDM must not come into contact with oil, as this results in swelling and softening of the material and thus the failure of the electronic pressure switch.

Country-specific safety requirements and application guidelines must be observed if the medium to be monitored is oxygen or hydrogen, such as DGUV accident prevention regulations (DGUV 500, Section 2.32 and BGI 617).

Please specify when ordering „for oxygen, oil and grease-free" or order plasma cleaned and individually packaged electronic pressure switches (see also „Plasma cleaning for oxygen applications / LABS-free (PWIS-free)" on page 9).

Pressure peak dampening
If required, our electronic pressure switches can also be fitted with a pressure snubber (pressure peak orifice) to protect the measuring cell against transient pressure loads such as pressure peaks due to the switching of valves, cavitation effects, etc. which can shorten life expectancy.

For liquid media, the hole of a pressure snubber cannot be chosen to be any small size. At low temperatures the viscosity of the media will increase. In a case of dropping pressure the media might remain in the cavity behind the snubber which might affect the functionality of the electronic pressure switch. Thus a bore diameter of 0.8 mm has been established.

Product information
The technical information in this catalogue is based upon fundamental testing during product development, as well as upon empirical values. The information cannot be used for all application scenarios.

Testing of the suitability of our products for a specific application (e.g. also the checking of material compatibilities) falls under the responsibility of the user. It may be the case that suitability can only be guaranteed with appropriate field testing.

Subject to technical changes.

Selection matrix for electronic pressure switches

Type / series		0500	0501	0510	0511	0520	0570	0530	0531	0532	0533	0540	0541	0542	0544	0545	0546
Page		109	109	113	113	117	120	125	125	125	125	129	129	129	129	129	129
Technology Measuring cell	ceramic / thick-film	■	■	■	■	■	■										
	titanium / SoS							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Variants	NO	■		■		■	■	■		■		■		■	■		■
	NC		■		■				■		■		■	■		■	■
	1 switching output	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■						
	2 switching outputs						■					■	■	■	■	■	■
	PNP (High Side)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■			
	NPN (Low Side)									■	■				■	■	■
	analogue output 4 - 20 mA						■										
Supply voltage	9.6 – 32 V	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	12–30V						■										
	15–36V					■											
Adjustment range	0 – 2 bar	■	■	■	■												
	0 – 4 bar	■	■	■	■												
	0 – 10 bar	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	0 – 16 bar	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	0 – 25 bar							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	0 – 40 bar	■	■	■	■												
	0 – 100 bar	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	0 – 250 bar	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	0 – 400 bar						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	0 – 600 bar							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Switch point adjustability	at factory	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	by customer (on site)			■	■	■	■										
Hysteresis adjustability	at factory	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	by customer (on site)						■										
	window mode (settable at factory)	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■						
Max. over-pressure	up to 2x	■	■	■	■	■	■										
	up to 4x							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Size	hex 22							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	hex 24	■	■	■	■												
	A/F 30					■											
	A/F 32						■										
Housing material	zinc-plated steel					■											
	stainless steel 1.4305 / AISI 303	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	aluminium / die-casted zinc						■										
Additional functions	7-segment and menu control						■										
	LED switching state indicator	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Programmable via PPD05	■	■														
Option	suitable for oxygen (on request)	■	■	■	■												

■ M12x1 DIN EN 61076-2 101 A connector only