

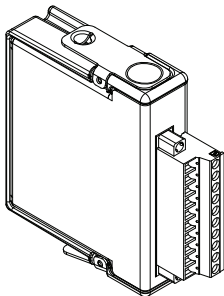
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

NI 9211

4-Channel Thermocouple Input Module

Français Deutsch 日本語 한국어 简体中文

ni.com/manuals



This document describes how to use the National Instruments 9211 and includes specifications and terminal assignments for the NI 9211. Visit `ni.com/info` and enter `rdsoftwareversion` to determine which software you need for the modules you are using. For information about installing, configuring, and programming the system, refer to the system documentation. Visit `ni.com/info` and enter `cseriesdoc` for information about C Series documentation.



Note The safety guidelines and specifications in this document are specific to the NI 9211. The other components in the system might not meet the same safety ratings and specifications. Refer to the documentation for each component in the system to determine the safety ratings and specifications for the entire system. Visit `ni.com/info` and enter `cseriesdoc` for information about C Series documentation.

Safety Guidelines

Operate the NI 9211 only as described in these operating instructions.



Hot Surface This icon denotes that the component may be hot. Touching this component may result in bodily injury.

Safety Guidelines for Hazardous Voltages

If hazardous voltages are connected to the module, take the following precautions. A hazardous voltage is a voltage greater than $42.4 V_{pk}$ or 60 VDC to earth ground.



Caution Ensure that hazardous voltage wiring is performed only by qualified personnel adhering to local electrical standards.



Caution Do *not* mix hazardous voltage circuits and human-accessible circuits on the same module.



Caution Make sure that devices and circuits connected to the module are properly insulated from human contact.



Caution When module terminals are hazardous voltage LIVE ($>42.4 V_{pk}/60$ VDC), you must ensure that devices and circuits connected to the module are properly insulated from human contact. You must use the NI 9932 connector backshell kit to ensure that the terminals are *not* accessible.

Figure 1 shows the NI 9932 connector backshell.

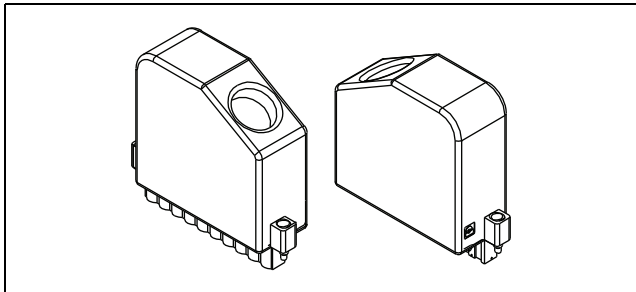


Figure 1. NI 9932 Connector Backshell

Safety Guidelines for Hazardous Locations

The NI 9211 is suitable for use in Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D, T4 hazardous locations; Class I, Zone 2, AEx nC IIC T4, and Ex nC IIC T4 hazardous locations; and nonhazardous locations only. Follow these guidelines if you are installing the NI 9211 in a potentially explosive environment. Not following these guidelines may result in serious injury or death.



Caution Do *not* disconnect I/O-side wires or connectors unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.



Caution Do *not* remove modules unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.



Caution Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2.



Caution For Zone 2 applications, install the system in an enclosure rated to at least IP 54 as defined by IEC 60529 and EN 60529.



Caution For Zone 2 applications, connected signals must be within the following limit:

Capacitance 0.2 μ F max

Special Conditions for Hazardous Locations Use in Europe

This equipment has been evaluated as Ex nC IIC T4 equipment under DEMKO Certificate No. 03 ATEX 0324020X. Each module is marked Ex II 3G and is suitable for use in Zone 2 hazardous locations, in ambient temperatures of $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. If you

are using the NI 9211 in Gas Group IIC hazardous locations, you must use the device in an NI chassis that has been evaluated as Ex nC IIC T4, EEx nC IIC T4, Ex nA IIC T4, or Ex nL IIC T4 equipment.

Special Conditions for Marine Applications

Some modules are Lloyd's Register (LR) Type Approved for marine applications. To verify Lloyd's Register certification, visit ni.com/certification and search for the LR certificate, or look for the Lloyd's Register mark on the module.



Caution To meet radio frequency emission requirements for marine applications, use shielded cables and install the system in a metal enclosure. Suppression ferrites must be installed on power supply inputs near power entries to modules and controllers. Power supply and module cables must be separated on opposite sides of the enclosure and must enter and exit through opposing enclosure walls.

Connecting the NI 9211

The NI 9211 has a 10-terminal, detachable screw-terminal connector that provides connections for 4 thermocouple channels.

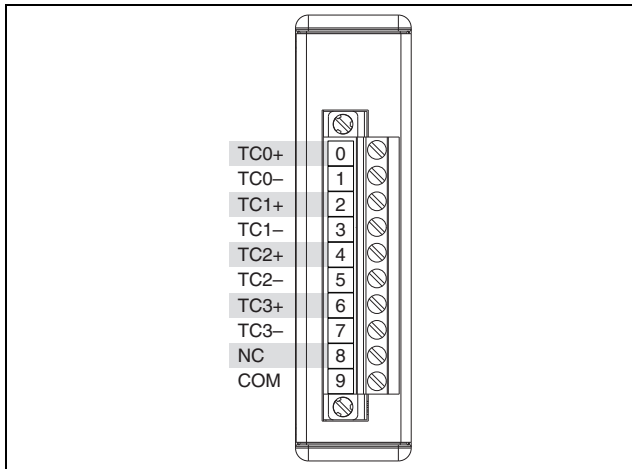


Figure 2. NI 9211 Terminal Assignments

You can connect thermocouple input signals to the NI 9211. Connect the positive lead of the thermocouple to the TC+ terminal and the negative lead of the thermocouple to the TC- terminal. If you are unsure which of the thermocouple leads is positive and which is negative, check the thermocouple documentation or the thermocouple wire spool. If you are using shielded wiring, connect one end of the shield to the COM terminal. The COM terminal is internally connected to the isolated ground reference of the module. Refer to Figure 3 for an illustration of a typical shielding configuration.

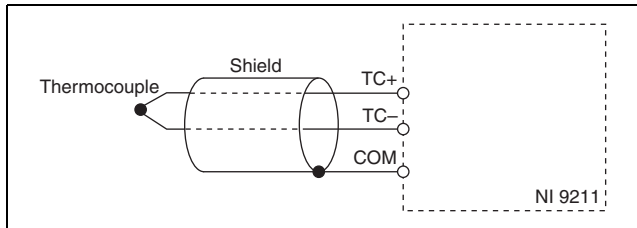


Figure 3. Connecting a Shielded Thermocouple Input Signal to the NI 9211



Note You must use 2-wire ferrules to create a secure connection when connecting more than one wire to a single terminal on the NI 9211.

The NI 9211 channels share a common ground isolated from other modules in the system. Each channel passes through a filter and then a 24-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC) samples the channel. Each channel also has an open thermocouple detection (OTD) circuit, which consists of a current source between the TC+ and TC- terminals. If an open thermocouple is connected to the channel, the current source forces a full-scale voltage across the terminals. Refer to Figure 4 for an illustration of the circuitry for one channel of the NI 9211.

Each channel has a resistor that produces an input impedance between the TC+ and COM terminals and between the TC- and COM terminals. The gain and offset errors resulting from the source impedance of connected thermocouples are negligible for most applications. Thermocouples with a higher lead resistance can introduce more significant errors. Refer to the *Specifications* section for more information about errors resulting from source impedance.

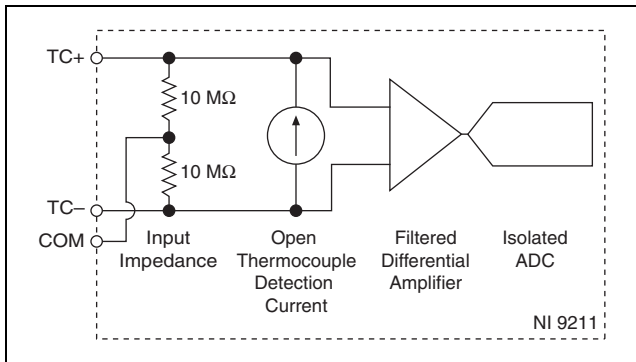


Figure 4. Input Circuitry for One Channel of the NI 9211

Wiring for High-Vibration Applications

If an application is subject to high vibration, National Instruments recommends that you either use ferrules to terminate wires to the detachable screw-terminal connector or use the NI 9932 backshell kit to protect the connections. Refer to Figure 5 for an illustration of using ferrules. Refer to Figure 1 for an illustration of the NI 9932 connector backshell.

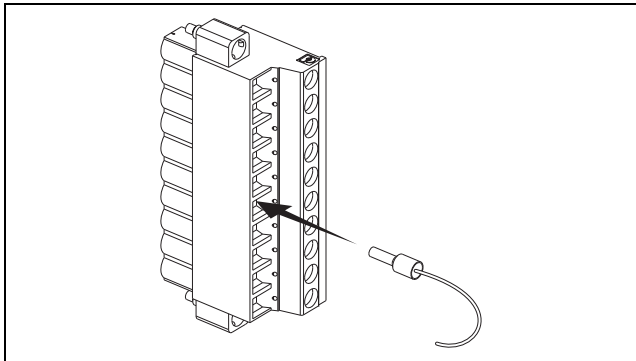


Figure 5. 10-Terminal Detachable Screw-Terminal Connector with Ferrule

Temperature Measurement Accuracy Considerations

Temperature measurement errors depend partly on the thermocouple type, the accuracy of the thermocouple, the temperature being measured, and the cold-junction temperature. Refer to the *Temperature Measurement Accuracy* section in the *Specifications* for the errors of each thermocouple type when connected to the NI 9211. The errors do not account for the accuracy of the thermocouple itself.

For the best accuracy results, keep temperature gradients across NI 9211 terminals to a minimum. Refer to the *Minimizing Thermal Gradients* section for more information.

Cold-Junction Temperature Measurement Accuracy

Heat dissipated by adjacent modules or other nearby heat sources can cause errors in thermocouple measurements by heating up the NI 9211 terminals to a different temperature than the cold-junction compensation sensor. The thermal gradient across the terminals can cause the terminals of different channels to be at different temperatures, in which case the resulting measurement creates errors not only in absolute accuracy but also in the relative

accuracy between channels. Refer to the *Specifications* section for the cold-junction compensation accuracy specifications. Refer to the *Temperature Measurement Accuracy* section in the *Specifications* for the thermocouple accuracy specifications.

Minimizing Thermal Gradients

Thermal gradients can be caused by changes in the ambient air temperature near the front connector or by the thermocouple wire if it conducts heat or cold directly to the terminal junctions. For the best accuracy results, follow these guidelines for minimizing thermal gradients:

- Use small-gauge thermocouple wire. Smaller wire transfers less heat to or from the terminal junction.
- Run thermocouple wiring together near the screw-terminal connector to keep the wires at the same temperature.
- Avoid running thermocouple wires near hot or cold objects.
- If you connect any extension wires to thermocouple wires, use wires made of the same conductive material as the thermocouple wires.
- Minimize adjacent heat sources and air flow across the terminals.

- Keep the ambient temperature as stable as possible.
- Keep the module in a stable and consistent orientation.
- Allow the thermal gradients to settle after a change in system power or in ambient temperature. A change in system power can happen when the system powers on, the system comes out of sleep mode, or you insert/remove modules.

Using the Autozero Channel

The NI 9211 has an internal autozero channel for measuring the offset error. If the ambient temperature of the NI 9211 is less than 15 °C or more than 35 °C, use this channel to read the offset error. Subtract the offset error from the data read from each NI 9211 thermocouple input channel. Refer to the software help for information about using the autozero channel. Visit ni.com/info and enter `cseriesdoc` for information about C Series documentation.

Sleep Mode

This module supports a low-power sleep mode. Support for sleep mode at the system level depends on the chassis that the module is plugged into. Refer to the chassis manual for information about support for sleep mode. If the chassis supports sleep mode, refer to the software help for information about enabling sleep mode. Visit ni.com/info and enter `cseriesdoc` for information about C Series documentation.

Typically, when a system is in sleep mode, you cannot communicate with the modules. In sleep mode, the system consumes minimal power and may dissipate less heat than it does in normal mode. Refer to the *Specifications* section for more information about power consumption and thermal dissipation.

Specifications

The following specifications are typical for the range -40 to 70 °C unless otherwise noted.

Input Characteristics

Number of channels	4 thermocouple channels, 1 internal autozero channel, 1 internal cold-junction compensation channel
ADC resolution	24 bits
Type of ADC.....	Delta-Sigma
Sampling mode	Scanned
Voltage measurement range	± 80 mV
Temperature measurement ranges	Works over temperature ranges defined by NIST (J, K, T, E, N, B, R, S thermocouple types)

Conversion time	70 ms per channel; 420 ms total for all channels including the autozero and cold-junction channels
Common-mode voltage range	
Channel-to-COM.....	± 1.5 V
COM-to-earth ground.....	± 250 V
Common-mode rejection ratio (0 to 60 Hz)	
Channel-to-COM.....	95 dB
COM-to-earth ground.....	>170 dB
Input bandwidth (-3 dB).....	15 Hz
Noise rejection (at 50 and 60 Hz)	85 dB min
Overvoltage protection	± 30 V between any input and COM
Differential input impedance	20 M Ω
Input current.....	50 nA
Input noise	1 μ V _{rms}

Gain error.....	0.05% max at 25 °C, 0.06% typ at -40 to 70 °C, 0.1% max at -40 to 70 °C
Offset error (with autozero channel on).....	15 μ V typ, 20 μ V max
Gain error from source impedance.....	Add 0.05 ppm per Ω when source impedance >50 Ω
Offset error from source impedance.....	Add 0.05 μ V typ, 0.07 μ V max per Ω when source impedance >50 Ω
Cold-junction compensation sensor accuracy	
0 to 70 °C	0.6 °C typ, 1.3 °C max
-40 to 70 °C	1.7 °C max
MTBF	633,012 hours at 25 °C; Bellcore Issue 2, Method 1, Case 3, Limited Part Stress Method



Note Contact NI for Bellcore MTBF specifications at other temperatures or for MIL-HDBK-217F specifications.

Temperature Measurement Accuracy

Measurement sensitivity¹

With autozero channel on

Types J, K, T, E, N <0.07 °C

Types B <0.25 °C

Types R, S <0.60 °C

With autozero channel off

Types J, K, T, E, N <0.05 °C

Type B <0.20 °C

Types R, S <0.45 °C

¹ Measurement sensitivity represents the smallest change in temperature that a sensor can detect. It is a function of noise. The values assume the full measurement range of the standard thermocouple sensor according to ASTM E230-87.

Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the typical and maximum errors for each thermocouple type when used with the NI 9211 over the full temperature range. The figures also display the maximum errors for the thermocouple types with the NI 9211 at room temperature, which is 15 to 35 °C. The figures account for gain errors, offset errors, differential and integral nonlinearity, quantization errors, noise errors, and isothermal errors. The figures do not account for the accuracy of the thermocouple itself.

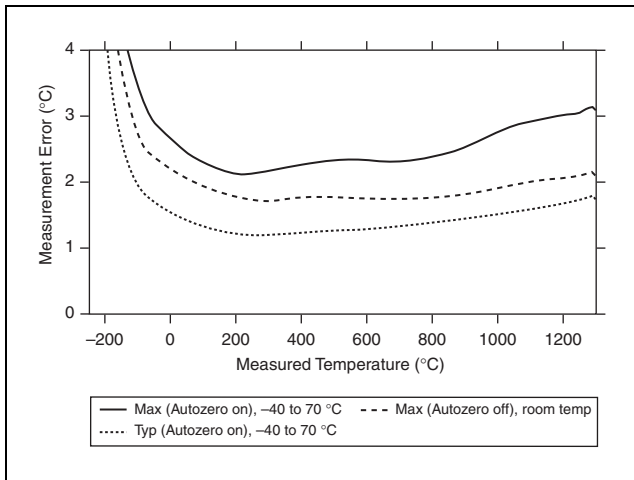


Figure 6. Thermocouple Type J and N Errors

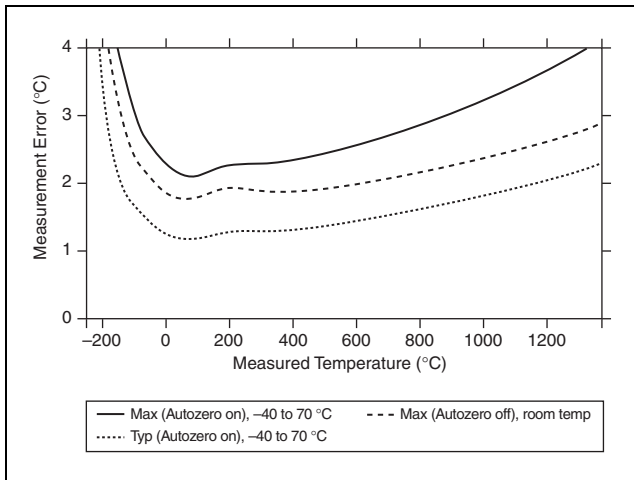


Figure 7. Thermocouple Type K Errors

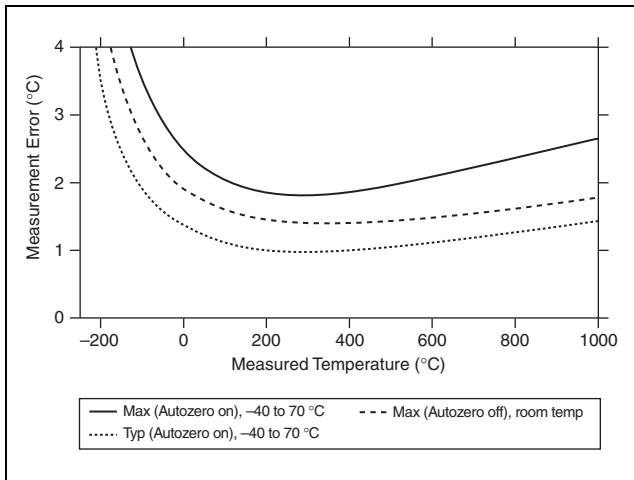


Figure 8. Thermocouple Type T and E Errors

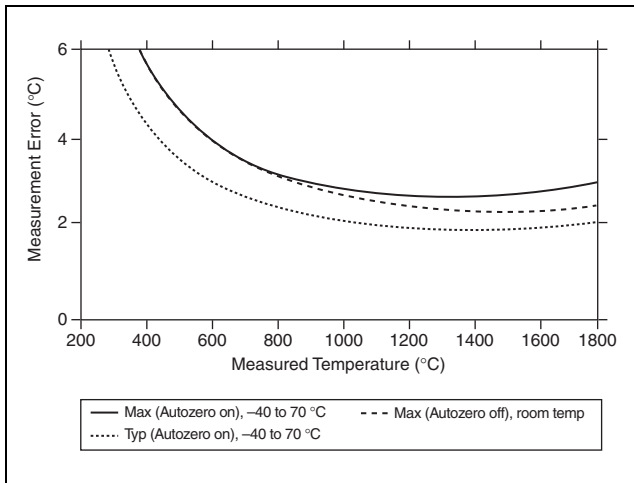


Figure 9. Thermocouple Type B Errors

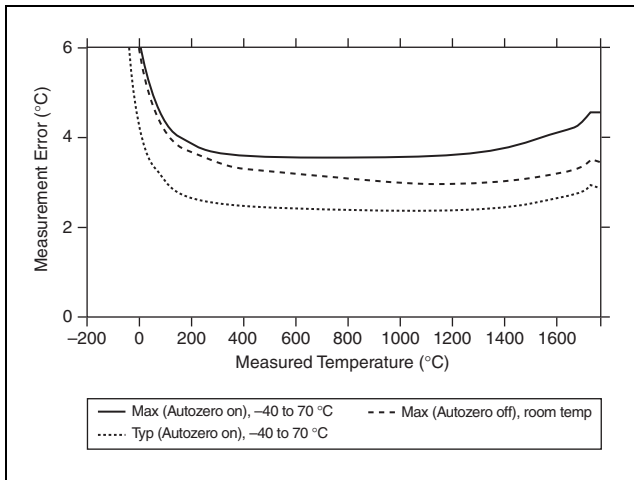


Figure 10. Thermocouple Type R and S Errors

Power Requirements

Power consumption from chassis

Active mode 170 mW max

Sleep mode 4 mW max

Thermal dissipation (at 70 °C)

Active mode 170 mW max

Sleep mode 4 mW max

Physical Characteristics

If you need to clean the module, wipe it with a dry towel.



Note For two-dimensional drawings and three-dimensional models of the C Series module and connectors, visit ni.com/dimensions and search by module number.

Screw-terminal wiring 12 to 24 AWG copper conductor wire with 10 mm (0.39 in.) of insulation stripped from the end

Torque for screw terminals 0.5 to 0.6 N · m (4.4 to 5.3 lb · in.)

Ferrules	0.25 mm ² to 2.5 mm ²
Weight.....	150 g (5.3 oz)

Safety

Safety Voltages

Connect only voltages that are within the following limits.

Channel-to-COM ± 30 V max

Isolation

Channel-to-channel None

Channel-to-earth ground

Continuous 250 V_{rms},

Measurement Category II

Withstand 2,300 V_{rms}, verified by a 5 s dielectric withstand test

Measurement Category II is for measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the electrical distribution system. This category refers to local-level electrical distribution, such as that provided by a standard wall outlet, for example, 115 V for U.S. or 230 V for Europe.



Caution Do *not* connect the NI 9211 to signals or use for measurements within Measurement Categories III or IV.

Hazardous Locations

U.S. (UL)	Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D, T4; Class I, Zone 2, AEx nC IIC T4
Canada (C-UL)	Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D, T4; Class I, Zone 2, Ex nC IIC T4
Europe (DEMKO).....	Ex nC IIC T4

Safety Standards

This product meets the requirements of the following standards of safety for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use:

- IEC 61010-1, EN 61010-1
- UL 61010-1, CSA 61010-1



Note For UL and other safety certifications, refer to the product label or the *Online Product Certification* section.

Electromagnetic Compatibility

This product meets the requirements of the following EMC standards for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use:

- EN 61326 (IEC 61326): Class A emissions; Industrial immunity
- EN 55011 (CISPR 11): Group 1, Class A emissions
- AS/NZS CISPR 11: Group 1, Class A emissions
- FCC 47 CFR Part 15B: Class A emissions
- ICES-001: Class A emissions



Note For the standards applied to assess the EMC of this product, refer to the *Online Product Certification* section.



Note For EMC compliance, operate this device with double-shielded cables.

CE Compliance

This product meets the essential requirements of applicable European directives as follows:

- 2006/95/EC; Low-Voltage Directive (safety)
- 2004/108/EC; Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)

Online Product Certification

Refer to the product Declaration of Conformity (DoC) for additional regulatory compliance information. To obtain product certifications and the DoC for this product, visit ni.com/certification, search by module number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.

Shock and Vibration

To meet these specifications, you must panel mount the system and either affix ferrules to the ends of the terminal wires or use the NI 9932 backshell kit to protect the connections.

Operating vibration

Random (IEC 60068-2-64)..... 5 g_{rms}, 10 to 500 Hz

Sinusoidal (IEC 60068-2-6) 5 g, 10 to 500 Hz

Operating shock

(IEC 60068-2-27)..... 30 g, 11 ms half sine,
50 g, 3 ms half sine,
18 shocks at 6 orientations

Environmental

National Instruments C Series modules are intended for indoor use only but may be used outdoors if installed in a suitable enclosure. Refer to the manual for the chassis you are using for more information about meeting these specifications.

Operating temperature

(IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2) -40 to 70 °C

Storage temperature

(IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2) -40 to 85 °C

Ingress protection.....	IP 40
Operating humidity (IEC 60068-2-56).....	10 to 90% RH, noncondensing
Storage humidity (IEC 60068-2-56).....	5 to 95% RH, noncondensing
Maximum altitude.....	2,000 m
Pollution Degree	2

Environmental Management

National Instruments is committed to designing and manufacturing products in an environmentally responsible manner. NI recognizes that eliminating certain hazardous substances from our products is beneficial to the environment and to NI customers.

For additional environmental information, refer to the *NI and the Environment* Web page at ni.com/environment. This page contains the environmental regulations and directives with which NI complies, as well as other environmental information not included in this document.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)



EU Customers At the end of their life cycle, all products *must* be sent to a WEEE recycling center. For more information about WEEE recycling centers and National Instruments WEEE initiatives, visit ni.com/environment/weee.htm.

电子信息产品污染控制管理办法（中国 RoHS）



中国客户 National Instruments 符合中国电子信息产品中限制使用某些有害物质指令 (RoHS)。关于 National Instruments 中国 RoHS 合规性信息，请登录 ni.com/environment/rohs_china。(For information about China RoHS compliance, go to ni.com/environment/rohs_china.)

Calibration

You can obtain the calibration certificate and information about calibration services for the NI 9211 at ni.com/calibration.

Calibration interval 1 year

Where to Go for Support

The National Instruments Web site is your complete resource for technical support. At ni.com/support you have access to everything from troubleshooting and application development self-help resources to email and phone assistance from NI Application Engineers.

National Instruments corporate headquarters is located at 11500 North Mopac Expressway, Austin, Texas, 78759-3504. National Instruments also has offices located around the world to help address your support needs. For telephone support in the United States, create your service request at ni.com/support and follow the calling instructions or dial 512 795 8248. For telephone support outside the United States, contact your local branch office:

Australia 1800 300 800, Austria 43 662 457990-0,
Belgium 32 (0) 2 757 0020, Brazil 55 11 3262 3599,
Canada 800 433 3488, China 86 21 5050 9800,
Czech Republic 420 224 235 774, Denmark 45 45 76 26 00,
Finland 358 (0) 9 725 72511, France 01 57 66 24 24,
Germany 49 89 7413130, India 91 80 41190000,
Israel 972 3 6393737, Italy 39 02 41309277, Japan 0120-527196,

Korea 82 02 3451 3400, Lebanon 961 (0) 1 33 28 28,
Malaysia 1800 887710, Mexico 01 800 010 0793,
Netherlands 31 (0) 348 433 466, New Zealand 0800 553 322,
Norway 47 (0) 66 90 76 60, Poland 48 22 328 90 10,
Portugal 351 210 311 210, Russia 7 495 783 6851,
Singapore 1800 226 5886, Slovenia 386 3 425 42 00,
South Africa 27 0 11 805 8197, Spain 34 91 640 0085,
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