## Calculating Digital Tachometer PMO 2150/51 - PMO 4150/51

## General Data

The digital tachometer is used to display measured quantities using appropriate sensors for frequency. The measurement procedure is the impulse counting method. The frequency is determined by the reciprocal value derived from the measured period. The number of periods used to calculate the measured value depends on the measuring cycle and input frequency. If the period of the input signal is smaller than the measurement time, the average frequency of all periods counted throughout the last measurement interval is calculated. If the frequency period is greater than the set interval, the frequency is calculated from the last measured period.

Devices with two channels (PMO 2150/PMO 4150) acquire the data simultaneously. For calculation of difference and the ratio, simultaneously acquired data of both channels are processed.

## Types

| PMO 2151, PMO 4151 | 1 channel, absolute value |
| :--- | :--- |
| PMO 2150, PMO 4150 | 2 channels, absolute value of both channels and calculation of difference, <br> proportional difference and ratio |

## Dimensions

|  | Front frame <br> $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h}$ in mm | Depth behind <br> panel <br> in mm | Height of <br> display <br> in mm | Panel cutout <br> $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h}$ in mm |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PMO 2150, PMO 2151 | $96 \times 48$ | 120 | 14 | $92^{(+0,8)} \times 45^{(+0,6)}$ |
| PMO 4150, PMO 4151 | $144 \times 72$ | 162 | 20 | $137,2^{( \pm 0,5)} \times 66^{( \pm 0,5)}$ |

## Technical Data



| Display accuracy <br> Proportional difference, <br> Ratio | $\pm 1$ digit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Measurement time | $300 \mathrm{~ms}, 1 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{~s}$ average value |
| Digital input | Switching contact, open collector, or 5 V-digital , <br> Inversion programmable |
| Connections | programmable over display and limit values hold (Start/Stop), <br> display test, or blanking |
| Functions | Watchdog |
| Operation control | $230 \mathrm{~V} / 115 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \pm 10 \%, 47 \ldots 63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> (may be selected through internal jumpers) |
| Power supply | 6 VA |
| Current consumption | $0 \ldots 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient temperature | $-10 \ldots+70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | Front to IP64 acc. to DIN 40050 |
| Protection | Plugable terminals 1,5 mm ${ }^{2}$ |
| Connection | A acc. to VDE 0110 built-in state |
| Isolation group | $\leq 75 \%$ annual mean seldom and slight dew |
| Relative humidity |  |

## Options

| N2 | Power supply $24 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} \pm 10 \% 47 \ldots 63 \mathrm{~Hz}, 6 \mathrm{VA}$, galvanically separated from measurement input and analog output, Test voltage $1,5 \mathrm{kV}$ acc. VDE 0100 , section 410 |
| :---: | :---: |
| N3 | Power supply 18-30 V DC galvanically separated from measurement input and analog output, Test voltage $1,5 \mathrm{kV}$ acc. VDE 0100 , section 410 |
| I | Analog output, galvanically isolated $0(4) \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$, load $500 \Omega, 0(2) \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ DC, max. load $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, Accuracy $0,1 \%, 12$ bit d/a transformer (resolution better 14 bit), Measurement rate/delay $30 \mathrm{~ms}, 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ or 100 ms with digital filter ( 1 pole) $\mathrm{T}_{63 \%}=600 \mathrm{~ms}$, update rate $2,6 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| G2 | 2 independent limit values, galvanically isolated switching contacts, $250 \mathrm{~V}, 1$ A 50 W , n.o.c. or n.c.c., hysteresis programmable for each channel |
| G3 | third limit value, (not available with option I) galvanically isolated switching contacts, $125 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC} / 0,4 \mathrm{~A} 30 \mathrm{~V}=/ 2 \mathrm{~A}$, n.o.c. or n.c.c., hysteresis programmable |
| gr | green LED (indicated value) |
| SR85 | RS 485 interface, galvanically isolated, max. 31 units, initialization 9600 baud, 8 bit, 1 Stop bit, no parity |
| S4 | Power supply for sensor 24 V DC, 50 mA |
| SM | black front frame |

## Operation

The instrument is operated by the three keys at the front.
The keys have following functions in the measuring mode:
F Function key
Pressing the F key starts the configuration procedure. During the configuration mode, at least one digit blinks. If the key is pressed again, the device returns to the measurement mode. A switch at the rear disables this key.

Scroll key The measurement mode is selected through this key. (PMO 2150/4150 only). The number of the current measurement mode is displayed in the function display. (For number assignment please refer to function 0). This function may also be disabled under function 0 , parameter $A$.

Enter key
When pressing Enter and Scroll simultaneously (Enter first) the device type (e.g. P2151 for PMO 2151) is displayed for 2 s. Afterwards 8.8.8.8.8.8 is displayed as long as both keys are pressed.

## Status Display in the Measuring Mode

" or " Overrange, the measured value is greater than the highest representable value or division through zero (ratio or proportional difference)
" ur " Underrange, the measured value is smaller than the lowest representable value or division through zero (proportional difference)
"Error" There is an error in the checksum of the calibration data; the device must be returned to the service department for calibration
all digits blink The device was stopped through the digital input

Key Functions during Configuration:

F Function key By pressing the F key, input is interrupted or a parameter section is skipped. Edited parameters are not stored.

Scroll key The current blinking number or decimal point are edited using this key.

By pressing the Enter key the blinking number or decimal point are confirmed. If not all of the digits have been edited, the next digit will blink. In any other case, the parameter input has been concluded and the values are stored in the EEPROM.

## Status Display during Configuration

" . . . . ." if the input has been interrupted by pressing F
"P . . .." if the input has been completed and the parameter is stored in the EEPROM
"-----" if the input function has been disabled.

## General View of Operation



Function 4 has been selected. It consists of three parameters. The first parameter is indicated without a decimal point in the function display.

Numbers with floating point are programmed through the Scroll key and confirmed through Enter. After confirming the last digit, the decimal point will blink; its position may be changed through the Scroll key. Pressing Enter will confirm the input.

The input is interrupted by pressing the F key or a parameter is skipped. Edited parameters are not stored.

P in the display confirms storage in EEPROM.

The second parameter in function 4, hysteresis, is indicated by a decimal point in function 4.

The third parameter in function, 4 limit values, is indicated by the display format - several decimal points.

Function not in use or disabled.

## Configuration Functions

All functions in use may be configured if the parameter disable function is switched off. (Left, rear)

## Function 0

Function 0 is divided in 3 parameter blocks in which basic functions for the operation are programmed.
0 A .1.0.1. Parameter section A (only 2150/4150)

```
Standard Measuring mode (1..7)
1 = Absolute value channel A
\(2=\) Absolute value channel B
\(3=\) Relative \(A / B\)
4 = Relative B/A
\(5=\) Proportional difference \((A-B) / B * 100\)
\(6=\) Proportional difference (B-A)/A *100
\(7=\) Absolute difference (A-B)
Reversed polarity sign for difference measuring modes \((5,6,7)\)
\(0=\) as shown above
\(1=\) polarity sign reversed
Changing the display of the measuring mode
\(0=\quad\) Only the standard measuring mode is displayed
\(1=\quad\) Using the Scroll key all calculation modes (1..7) are displayed, the measuring mode number is shown in the function display.
```

0
b .0.1.2. Parameter section B


0
C .0.0.6. Parameter section C

Display intensity $0 . .6$ :
$0=$ very dim
$6=$ very bright
Digital input (terminals 25/26):
$0=$ no effect
1= Display and limit values "freeze"
2= Display test (all digits are displayed)
3= blanking (display very dim)
Digital input inversion
$0=$ Function is processed if digital terminals are connected
$1=$ Function is processed if digital terminals are open.

## Function $1 \quad$ Scaling of Channel A

A channel is scaled by entering a frequency and the appropriate value for the display. The device automatically calculates the necessary multiplier (machine factor) from these values.

TIP: The machine factor can also be entered directly in the 2 . scaling parameter if 1.0000 " is entered in the 1. parameter.

TIP: If the display is in $\mathrm{min}^{-1}$ and the number of poles of the sensor is known, the number of poles may be entered in the 1. parameter and „60.000" in the second.

After selection of the scaling function the currently measured frequency blinks. The frequency may be entered into the first parameter by pressing Enter or Scroll. By pressing F, the value will not be entered. The previously entered frequency is displayed.
1234.5

Indication of the current frequency (all digits are blinking). By pressing Enter or Scroll the 1. parameter will be initialized. By pressing the F key the previously entered frequency is displayed.

1. parameter: frequency: 0,0100 .. 99999 floating point
11000.0
2. 

1000.0
2. parameter: value to be indicated corresponding to frequency in parameter 1
$0 . .99999$, floating point

## Function $2 \quad$ Scaling Channel B (only 2150/4150)

The second channel is programmed as the first.
2
1234.5

Indication of the current frequency (all digits are blinking). By pressing Enter or Scroll the 1. parameter will be initialized. By pressing the F key the previously entered frequency is displayed.

1. parameter: frequency: 0,0100.. 99999 floating point
2. parameter:
value to be indicated corresponding to frequency in parameter 1 0...99999, floating point

## Function 3 1. Limit Value

3
1100.0

Switching point -19999 ... 99999 floating point
3.
0000.0

Switching point of hysteresis $0 . .99999$ floating point

3

## 0.1 .1 .1

Type of limit value
$0=$ n.c.c. (contact is opened in case of alarm LED is on in normal operating condition) $1=$ n.o.c. (contact is closed in case of alarm, LED is on in case of alarm)
$0=$ MIN-Alarm (Alarm if value falls below switching point)
$1=$ MAX-Alarm (Alarm if value is exceeded
$0=$ inactive, no limit value control, relay in normal operating condition $1=$ active
$2=$ active, value may be edited although parameter input is disabled
$0=$ Limit value related to standard measurement mode (see F0 parameter A) (only PMO 2150, 4150) 1= Limit value related to channel A (not programmable for PMO 2150/4150) $2=$ Limit value related to channel B (only PMO 2150, 4150)

## Function 4

2. Limit Value

4
1000.0

Switching point -19999 ... 99999 floating point
4. 00000.0 Switching point of hysteresis $0 . .99999$ floating point

4
0.1.0.1. Type of limit value - for details refer to limit value 1

Function 5 3. Limit Value
(only available for devices with option G3, programmable without display)

5
10.000

Switching point -19999 ... 99999 floating point
5. 00.000 Switching point of hysteresis $0 . .99999$ floating point

5
0.0.0.1. Type of limit value

Function 6 Current/Voltage output (only availble for devices with options I/U1)
0000.0 Initial value (related to standard measuring mode -19999... 99999 floating point
6. 1000.0 Ultimate value (related to standard measuring mode) -19999.. 99999 floating point

6

$0=0 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA} / 0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ output
$1=4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA} / 2 \ldots 10 \mathrm{~V}$ output
$0=$ ca. 30 ms measuring rate/updating time
$1=100 \mathrm{~ms}$ measuring rate/updating time $2=100 \mathrm{~ms}$ measuring rate with digital filter 1 pole, $\mathrm{T} 63 \%=600 \mathrm{~ms}$, updating time: $2,6 \mathrm{~ms}$

## Function 6 Interface address

(only available for devices with option SR85)

6

## 00

00... 99 (00 = inactive)

## Configuration on Delivery

Standard measuring mode:
Decimal point
Measuring cycle
Display intensity
Digital input
Scaling channel A
Scaling channel B
Limit value 1
Limit value 2
Limit value 3 (option G3),

Analog output (option I)
Device address (option SR 85)

1- Absolute value channel A
measuring mode selectable through display 4 - floating point
300 ms
6-brightest not active

1000/1000 = Frequency multiplier 1
1000/1000 = Frequency multiplier 1
1100.0 , Hysteresis = 0,

MAX,n.o.c., standard measuring mode
1000,0 , Hysteresis = 0,
MIN, n.o.c., standard measuring mode
10,000, Hysterese = 0,
MIN,n.o.c., not active
0... 1000 equals $0 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$

30 ms measuring time
$0 \quad 00=$
manual operation
01-99 operation through interface

## Connection Diagram



Terminals 20-23 are used for the serial interface or analog output

I Power Supply and Alarm Output


II
Current and Voltage Output/ Storage


III Sensor Connections
Tachogenerators (OPT-EFD)
Sensor with Amplifier
Proximity Transducer


V Magnetic Transducer
HF Transducer
Namur Transducer


Channel 2


V Electromagnetic Transducer


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