# Technical data 2CDC508138D0202 

## ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR}$ KNX

Fan Coil Actuator, 0-10V, MDRC FCA/S 1.2.1.2, 2CDG110196R0011

## Product description

The device is a modular installation device (MDRC) in Pro $M$ design. It is intended for installation in distribution boards on 35 mm mounting rails. The assignment of the physical addresses as well as the parameterization is carried out with ETS.


The device is powered via the ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{KNX}$ and requires no additional auxiliary voltage supply. The device is ready for operation after connecting the bus voltage.

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Technical data

| Supply | Bus voltage | 21... 32 V DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current consumption, bus | < 12 mA |
|  | Leakage loss, bus | Maximum 250 mW |
|  | Leakage loss, device | Maximum $2 \mathrm{~W}^{*}$ |
| *The maximum power consumption of the device | KNX connection | 0.25 W |
| results from the following specifications: | Relay 16 A | 1.0 W |
|  | Relay 6 A | 0.6 W |
|  | Analog outputs | 0.15 W |
| Connections | KNX | Via bus connection terminal |
|  | Inputs/Outputs | Via screw terminals |
| Connection terminals | Screw terminal | Screw terminal with universal head (PZ 1) |
|  |  | $0.2 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ stranded, $2 \times\left(0.2 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
|  |  | $0.2 \ldots 6 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ single core, $2 \times\left(0.2 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right)$ |
|  | Ferrules without/with plastic sleeves | Without: $0.25 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
|  |  | With: $0.25 \ldots 4 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
|  | TWIN ferrules | $0.5 \ldots 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
|  |  | Contact pin length min. 10 mm |
|  | Tightening torque | Maximum 0.6 Nm |
|  | Grid | 6.35 |
| Operating and display elements | Button/LED | For assignment of the physical address |
|  | Button © /, LED 气 | For toggling between manual operation/ operation via ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR}$ KNX and displays |
| Protection | IP 20 | To DIN EN 60529 |
| Protection class | \\| | To DIN EN 61140 |
| Isolation category | Overvoltage category | III to DIN EN 60 664-1 |
|  | Pollution degree | II to DIN EN 60 664-1 |
| KNX safety extra low voltage | SELV 24VDC |  |
| Temperature range | Operation | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Transport | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Temperatures exceeding $+45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ reduce the service life! |  |
| Ambient conditions | Maximum air humidity | $93 \%$, no condensation allowed |
| Design | Modular installation device (MDRC) | Modular installation device, ProM |
|  | Dimensions | $108 \times 90 \times 64.5 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D})$ |
|  | Mounting width in space units | $6 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$ modules |
|  | Mounting depth | 64.5 mm |
| Mounting | On 35 mm mounting rail | To DIN EN 60715 |
| Installation position | Any |  |
| Weight | 0.3 kg |  |
| Housing/color | Plastic housing, gray |  |
| Approvals | KNX to EN 50 090-1, -2 | Certification |
| CE mark | In accordance with the EMC guidelin low voltage guideline |  |

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| Device type | Application | Max. number of <br> communication objects | Max. number of <br> group addresses | Max. number of <br> assignments |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FCA/S 1.2.1.2 | Fan Coil Actuator $0-10 \mathrm{~V} / \ldots{ }^{*}$ | 70 | 254 | 255 |

*.. = Current version number of the application. Please refer to the software information on our website for this purpose.

| Note |
| :--- |
| For a detailed description of the application see Fan Coil Actuators FCA/S product manual. |
| It is available free-of-charge at www.abb.com/knx. |
| ETS and the current version of the device application are required for programming. |
| The current version of the application is available on the Internet for download at www.abb.com/knx. |
| After import into ETS, it appears in the Catalogs window under Manufacturers/ABB/Heating, |
| Ventilation, Air Conditioning/Fan Coil Actuator O-10V. |
| The device does not support the locking function of a KNX device in ETS. If you use a BCU code to |
| inhibit access to all the project devices, it has no effect on this device. Data can still be read and pro- |
| grammed. |

Outputs valve V1/2 analog

| Rated values | Quantity | 2, non-isolated, short-circuit proofed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Control signal | $0 \ldots 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ |
| Signal type | Analog |  |
|  | Output load | $>10 \mathrm{kohms}$ |
| Output tolerance | $\pm 10 \%$ |  |
|  | Current limitation | Up to 1.5 mA |

Inputs

| Rated values <br> Contact scanning | Quantity | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Scanning current | Floating |
| Scanning voltage | 1 mA |  |
| Resistance |  | 10 V |
|  |  | PT100 2-conductor technology, |
|  | PT1000 2-conductor technology, |  |
| Cable length | Resolution, accuracy and tolerances | Selection of KT/KTY 1,000/2,000, user defined |

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Resolution and accurancy and tolerances
Please note that the tolerances of the sensors which are used will need to be added to the listed values.

With sensors based on resistance measurement, it is also necessary to consider the cable error.

In the supplied state of the device, the stated accuracies will not be initially achieved. After initial commissioning, the device performs an autonomous calibration of the analogue measurement circuit. This calibration takes about an hour and is performed in the background. It is undertaken regardless of whether or not the device is parameterized and is independent of the connected sensors. The normal function of the device is not affected. After calibration has been completed, the calibration values which have been determined will be stored in the non-volatile memory. Thereafter, the device will achieve this level of accuracy every time it is switched on. If the calibration is interrupted by programming or bus voltage failure, it will recommence every time it is restarted. The ongoing calibration is displayed in the status byte by a 1 in bit 4.

Resistance signals

| Sensor signal | Resolution | Accuracy <br> at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{u}}{ }^{* 3}$ | Accuracy at $0 . . .50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{u}}{ }^{* 3}$ | Accuracy at $-20 \ldots 70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{u}}{ }^{* 3}$ | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PT100*4 | 0.01 ohms | $\pm 0.15$ ohm | $\pm 0.2$ ohms | $\pm 0.25$ ohm | 0.1 ohm $=0.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| PT1000*4 | 0.1 ohms | $\pm 1.5$ ohms | $\pm 2.0$ ohms | $\pm 2.5$ ohms | 1 ohm $=0.25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| KT/KTY 1,000*4 | 1 ohm | $\pm 2.5$ ohms | $\pm 3.0$ ohms | $\pm 3.5$ ohms | 1 ohm $=0.125^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| KT/KTY 2,000*4 | 1 ohm | $\pm 5$ ohms | $\pm 6.0$ ohms | $\pm 7.0$ ohms | 1 ohm $=0.064{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

${ }^{{ }^{*} 3}$ in addition to current measured value at ambient temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{u}}$ )
*4 incl. cable and sensor errors

## PT100

The PT100 is precise and exchangeable but subject to faults in the cables (cable resistance and heating of the cables). A terminal resistance of just 200 milliohms causes a temperature error of $0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## PT1000

The PT1000 responds just like the PT100, but the influences of cable errors are lower by a factor of 10 . Use of this sensor is preferred.

## KT/KTY

The KT/KTY has a low level of accuracy, can only be exchanged under certain circumstances and can only be used for very simple applications.
Please note that there are different tolerance classes for the sensors in the versions PT100 and PT1000.
The table indicates the individual classes according to IEC 60751 (date: 2008):

| Description | Tolerance |
| :--- | :--- |
| Class AA | $0.10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+(0.0017 \times \mathrm{t})$ |
| Class A | $0.15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+(0.002 \times \mathrm{t})$ |
| Class B | $0.30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+(0.005 \times \mathrm{t})$ |
| Class C | $0.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+(0.01 \times \mathrm{t})$ |
| $\mathrm{t}=$ Current temperature |  |

Example for class B:
At $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the deviations of the measurement value are reliable up to $\pm 0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

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Fan rated current 6 A

| Rated values | Number | 3 contacts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $U_{n 1}$ rated voltage | 250/440VAC ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n} 1}$ rated current (per output) | 6 A |
| Switching currents | AC3* operation $(\cos \varphi=0.45)$ to DIN EN 60 947-4-1 | $6 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | AC1*operation $(\cos \varphi=0.8)$ to DIN EN 60947 4-1 | $6 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Fluorescent lighting load to DIN EN 60 669-1 | $6 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}(35 \mu \mathrm{~F})^{1)}$ |
|  | Minimum switching capacity | $20 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  | $10 \mathrm{~mA} / 12 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  | $7 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | DC current switching capacity (resistive load) | $6 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| Service life | Mechanical service life | $>10^{7}$ |
|  | Electronic endurance of switching contacts to DIN IEC 60 947-4-1 |  |
|  | AC1* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.8$ ) | $>10^{5}$ |
|  | AC3* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.45$ ) | $>1.5 \times 10^{4}$ |
|  | AC5a* (240 V/cos $\varphi=0.45$ ) | $>1.5 \times 10^{4}$ |
| Switching times ${ }^{2)}$ | Maximum relay position change per output and minute if only one relay is switched. | 2,683 |

1) The maximum inrush current peak may not be exceeded.
${ }^{2)}$ The specifications apply only after the bus voltage has been applied to the device for at least 10 seconds. Typical delay of the relay is approx. 20 ms .

## *What do the terms AC1, AC3 and AC5a mean?

In intelligent installation systems, different switching capacities and performance specifications that are dependent on the special applications, have become established in domestic and industrial installations. These performance specifications are rooted in the respective national and international standards. The tests are defined to simulate typical applications, e.g. motor loads (industrial) or fluorescent lamps (residential).

Specifications AC1 and AC3 are switching performance specifications which have become established in the industrial field.

Typical application:

AC1 - Non-inductive or slightly inductive load, resistive furnaces (relates to switching of ohmic/resistive loads)

AC3 - Squirrel-cage motors: starting, switching off motors during running (relates to (inductive) motor load)

AC5a - Switching of electric discharge lamps

These switching performances are defined in the standard EN 60947-4-1 Contactors and motor-starters - Electromechanical contactors and motor-starters.
The standard describes starters and/or contactors that were originally used primarily in industrial applications.

## ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR}$ KNX

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Fan lamp load 6 A

| Lamps | Incandescent lamp load | 1,200 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fluorescent lamps T5/T8 | Uncompensated | 800 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 300 W |
|  | DUO circuit | 350 W |
| Low-voltage halogen lamps | Inductive transformer | 800 W |
|  | Electronic transformer | 1,000 W |
|  | Halogen lamps 230 V | 1,000 W |
| Dulux lamp | Uncompensated | 800 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 800 W |
| Mercury-vapor lamp | Uncompensated | 1,000 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 800 W |
| Switching capacity (switching contact) | Maximum peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(150 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 200 A |
|  | Maximum peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(250 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 160 A |
|  | Maximum peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(600 \mu \mathrm{~s})$ | 100 A |
| Number of electronic ballasts (T5/T8, single element) ${ }^{1 / 1}$ | 18 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 18 \mathrm{SF}$ ) | 10 |
|  | 24 W (ABB EVG-T5 $1 \times 24 \mathrm{CY}$ ) | 10 |
|  | 36 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 36 \mathrm{CF})$ | 7 |
|  | 58 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 58 \mathrm{CF})$ | 5 |
|  | 80 W (Helvar EL $1 \times 80$ SC) | 3 |

[^0]
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Output, rated current 16 A

| Rated values | Quantity | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{n} 2}$ rated voltage | 250/440 V AC ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n} 2}$ rated current | 16 A |
| Switching currents | AC3* operation $(\cos \varphi=0.45)$ to DIN EN 60 947-4-1 | $8 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | AC1* operation $(\cos \varphi=0.8)$ to DIN EN 60947 4-1 | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Fluorescent lighting load AX as per EN 60 669-1 | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~V}(70 \mu \mathrm{~F}) 1$ ) |
|  | Minimum switching capacity | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 12 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  | $100 \mathrm{~mA} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | DC current switching capacity (resistive load) | $16 \mathrm{~A} / 24 \mathrm{~V}=$ |
| Service life | Mechanical service life | $>3 \times 10^{6}$ |
|  | Electronic endurance of switching contacts to DIN IEC 60 947-4-1 |  |
|  | AC1* ( $240 \mathrm{~V} / \cos \varphi=0.8$ ) | $>10^{5}$ |
| Switching times ${ }^{2}$ | Maximum relay position change per output and minute if only one relay is switched. | 313 |

${ }^{1)}$ The maximum inrush current peak may not be exceeded.
${ }^{2)}$ The specifications apply only after the bus voltage has been applied to the device for at least 10 seconds. Typical delay of the relay is approx. 20 ms .

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Specifications AC1 and AC3 are switching performance specifications which have become established in the industrial field.

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AC5a - Switching of electric discharge lamps

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Output, lamp load 16 A

| Lamps | Incandescent lamp load | 2,500 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fluorescent lamps T5/T8 | Uncompensated | 2,500 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 1,500 W |
|  | DUO circuit | 1,500 W |
| Low-voltage halogen lamps | Inductive transformer | 1,200 W |
|  | Electronic transformer | 1,500 W |
|  | Halogen lamps 230 V | 2,500 W |
| Dulux lamp | Uncompensated | 1,100 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 1,100 W |
| Mercury-vapor lamp | Uncompensated | 2,000 W |
|  | Parallel compensated | 2,000 W |
| Switching capacity (switching contact) | Maximum peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(150 \mu s)$ | 400 A |
|  | Maximum peak inrush-current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}(250 \mu s)$ | 320 A |
|  | Maximum peak inrush-current $I_{p}(600 \mu s)$ | 200 A |
| Number of electronic ballasts (T5/T8, single element) ${ }^{10}$ | 18 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 18 \mathrm{SF})$ | 23 |
|  | 24 W (ABB EVG-T5 $1 \times 24 \mathrm{CY}$ ) | 23 |
|  | 36 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 36 \mathrm{CF})$ | 14 |
|  | 58 W (ABB EVG $1 \times 58 \mathrm{CF})$ | 11 |
|  | 80 W (Helvar EL $1 \times 80$ SC) | 10 |

[^1]ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR}$ KNX
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Connection schematic


2CDC072018F0013

1 Label carrier
2 Programming button $\mathbf{0}$
3 Programming LED - (red)
4 Bus connection terminal
5 Inputs a, b, c
6 Valve V1 (e.g. heating)
7 Valve V2 (e.g. cooling)
8 Fan
9 Output H

## Note

Terminals 1 and 4 on the FCA/S 1.2.1.2 are not used internally.

## ABB i-bus ${ }^{\circledR}$ KNX

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All outputs can be controlled independently of one another.

The following table provides an overview of the functions possible with the outputs of the Fan Coil Actuator and the application:


Valve drives allocated to the Fan Coil unit

| - Analog $(0 \ldots .10 \mathrm{~V})$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -1 control value/1 valve | $\square$ |  | free |  |
| -2 control values/1 valve | $\square$ |  | free |  |
| -2 control values/2 valves | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |  |

## Setting facilities for valve drives

- Analog (0... 10 V)

| - Separate heating/cooling | $■$ | $\square$ | ■ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Direction | OPEN/CLOSE |  | OPEN/CLOSE |  |

- = Function is supported
= Function is not supported
free $=$ Is available and can be used separately

| Functions of the output | E | F | G |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switch function |  |  |  |  |
| Normally closed/Normally open contact | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| Time |  | $\square$ |  |  |
| Staircase lighting | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Fan |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Level | 1 |  |  |  |

- = Function is supported
- = Function is not supported

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Dimension drawing


2CDC072015F0013

## Contact

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ For multiple element lamps or other types, the number of electronic ballasts must be determined using the peak inrush current of the ballasts.

[^1]:    ${ }^{\text {1) }}$ For multiple element lamps or other types the number of electronic ballasts must be determined using the peak inrush current of the ballasts.

