

# 4–20 mA FIELD REFERENCE

Quick reference for controls and instrumentation technicians

## Standard Linear 4–20 mA Reference

| Current | Span | 250 $\Omega$ | Typical Meaning         |
|---------|------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 4 mA    | 0%   | 1 V          | Lower Range Value (LRV) |
| 8 mA    | 25%  | 2 V          | 25% of configured span  |
| 12 mA   | 50%  | 3 V          | 50% of configured span  |
| 16 mA   | 75%  | 4 V          | 75% of configured span  |
| 20 mA   | 100% | 5 V          | Upper Range Value (URV) |

## Linear Scaling

$$\text{Engineering Value} = \text{LRV} + ((\text{mA} - 4) \div 16) \times (\text{URV} - \text{LRV})$$

**Example:** A 0–100 PSI transmitter producing 12 mA = 50 PSI. Always use the transmitter's configured LRV and URV; 4 mA does not necessarily mean zero engineering units.

### LRV / URV

**LRV** = Lower Range Value: process value represented by 4 mA.  
**URV** = Upper Range Value: process value represented by 20 mA.  
**Span** = URV – LRV.

### 250 $\Omega$ Conversion

A 250  $\Omega$  resistor converts the loop current to 1–5 V:  
 $V = I \times R$   
 $4 \text{ mA} \times 250 \Omega = 1 \text{ V}$   
 $20 \text{ mA} \times 250 \Omega = 5 \text{ V}$

### Loop Voltage / Burden

Every device and resistance in the loop consumes some voltage. Adding resistance increases the voltage required from the loop power supply. Verify the complete voltage budget before modifying a loop.

### Current vs. Voltage

A 4–20 mA loop transmits information as current. Cable resistance causes a voltage drop, but the measured loop current should remain the primary signal value when troubleshooting a properly operating current loop.

## Field Troubleshooting — Work Through the Signal Path

- 1. Verify transmitter configuration.** Confirm LRV, URV, engineering units, and signal mode.
- 2. Measure loop current.** Measure the actual mA signal using the correct meter method for the loop and meter.
- 3. Check loop power.** Verify supply voltage and available voltage after device and wiring burden.
- 4. Check wiring.** Inspect terminals, polarity, connections, added resistance, and damaged conductors.
- 5. Check the analog input.** Confirm the input is configured for the expected 4–20 mA signal.
- 6. Check PLC scaling.** Compare raw input data and scaled engineering value.
- 7. Compare values.** Compare transmitter/process indication, measured loop current, PLC value, and HMI value.

## Quick Diagnostic Checks

| Measured Current        | What to Check                                                                              |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\approx 4 \text{ mA}$  | Signal is near the configured LRV.                                                         |
| $\approx 12 \text{ mA}$ | Signal is near 50% of a linear configured span.                                            |
| $\approx 20 \text{ mA}$ | Signal is near the configured URV.                                                         |
| Below 4 mA              | Check transmitter status/configuration, wiring, power, and device-specific fault behavior. |
| Above 20 mA             | Check transmitter configuration and device-specific out-of-range/fault behavior.           |

**Safety / field note:** Follow the equipment manufacturer's documentation and site procedures. Verify meter setup and loop configuration before opening or modifying a live circuit.