

## NPWD-C1D.RTD

Single input, single output

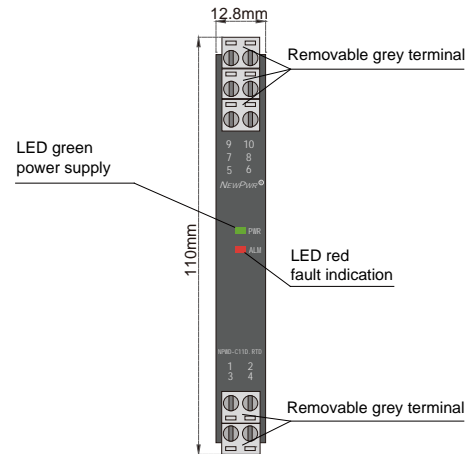
## NPWD-C11D.RTD

Single input, dual output

Input: RTD

Output: 4 ~ 20 mA

This temperature transmitter converts the thermal resistance signals to current signals. It needs an independent power supply. The input, output, and power supply are galvanically isolated from each other. Modify parameters by using PC or a handheld programmer.



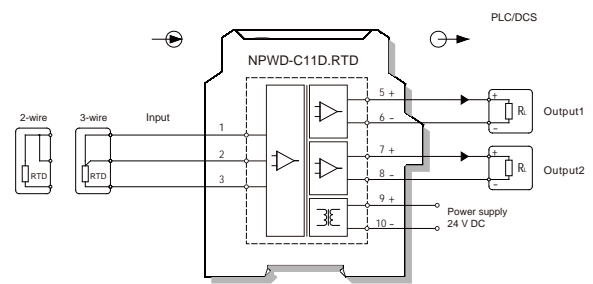
## Parameters

Power supply:	18 V DC ~ 60 V DC (Reverse power protection)
Power dissipation:	0.8 W (single output) 1.2 W (double output)
Input signal:	Pt100, Cu100, Cu50, BA1, BA2, etc
Line resistance:	≤ 20 Ω per line (RTD)
Output signal:	4 ~ 20 mA
Load resistance:	$R_L \leq 550 \Omega$
Temperature drift:	30 ppm/°C
Response time:	≤ 500 ms
Electromagnetic compatibility:	IEC 61326-3-1
Dielectric strength:	≥ 1500 V AC (Input/Output/Power supply)
Insulation resistance:	≥ 100 MΩ (Input/Output/Power supply)
Operation temperature:	-20 °C ~ +60 °C
Storage temperature:	-40 °C ~ +80 °C
Dimension:	12.8 mm (W) × 110 mm (H) × 117 mm (D)
Output states:	Whatever input fault status (except breakage), the output follows the input within measuring range. And the maximum value would not exceed the 110% of the upper limit of the measuring range (e.g. When the output signal type is 0 ~ 20 mA, the minimum output value may be 0 mA, the maximum output value would not exceed 22 mA)

### Range and Conversion accuracy list

Type	Range	Min. span/Accuracy	
PT100	-200°C ~ +850°C	< 100°C, ±0.1°C	≥ 100°C, ±0.1% F.S.
Cu50	-50°C ~ +150°C	< 100°C, ±0.1°C	≥ 100°C, ±0.1% F.S.
Cu100	-50°C ~ +150°C	< 100°C, ±0.1°C	≥ 100°C, ±0.1% F.S.

## Wiring diagram



## Model rules

NPWD-C $\square$  $\square$ D $\square$ .RTD

- PB : BUS powered
- Default: Terminals powered
- The second output signal<sup>note1</sup>
- Default: null
- The first output signal<sup>note1</sup>

note1 : output signal

Number	Output signal
1	4 ~ 20 mA
2	1 ~ 5 V
3	0 ~ 10 mA
4	0 ~ 5 V
5	0 ~ 10 V
6	0 ~ 20 mA