

## 4~20mA VOLTAGE-TO-CURRENT CONVERTER VOTOC3

### INTRODUCTION

**4~20mA current loop converter/transmitter.** Used to transmit measurements to long distances with just two wires and without accuracy loss.

### SENSOR INPUT

*Input range: 0~4.5VDC. Conversion factor: 0.28125 Volt/mA. Conversion accuracy V/I:  $\pm 0.15\%$ . Input impedance:  $5M\Omega$*

### SENSOR SUPPLY

+V OUT. Used for wind vane or other sensor excitation.

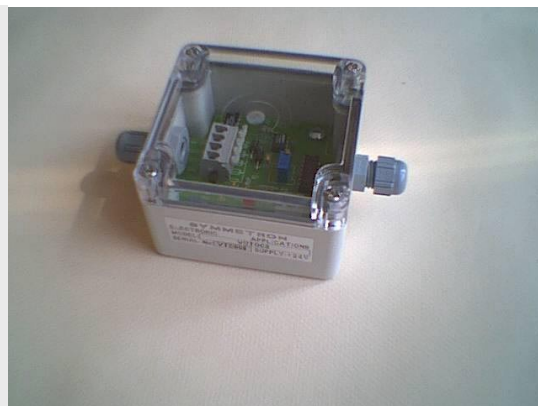
*Output voltage: 4.5VDC. Maximum output current: 1.25 mA. Accuracy:  $\pm 0.15\%$ .*

### CURRENT LOOP OUTPUT

The power supply and the instrument's output are both carried on two wires. A red LED indicator is lit when the loop supply is present.

*Power Supply (Voltage difference from +24V terminal to RETURN terminal): minimum 15VDC, maximum 30VDC.*

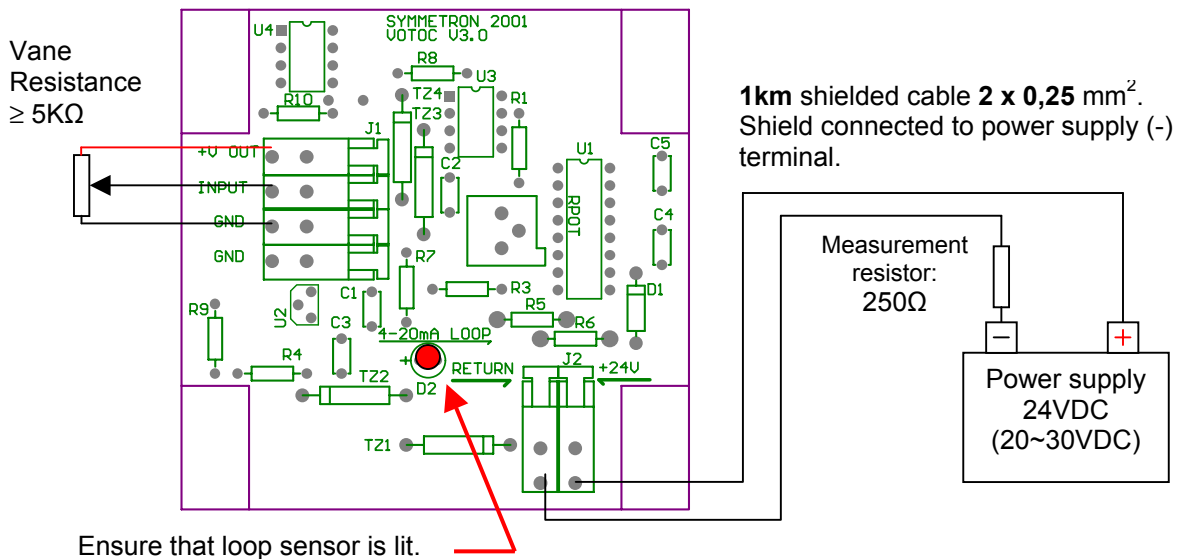
- **PROTECTION:** From voltage surges and reverse connections.
- **ENCLOSURE:** Sealed IP65, with cable glands, 80x82x55 mm.
- **WEIGHT:** 160gr.
- **CONNECTION:** spring-loaded terminals.
- **OPERATION TEMPERATURE:**  $-30^{\circ}\sim+70^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **WARRANTY:** 1 year.



## CONNECTIONS

### Example 1: Connection to wind vane.

- ⇒ Voltage drop in cable:  $(82\Omega/\text{km} \times 2 \times 1\text{km}) \times 20\text{mA} = 3,28\text{V}$
- ⇒ Voltage drop in measurement resistor:  $250\Omega \times 20\text{mA} = 5\text{V}$
- ⇒ Minimum voltage drop required on VOTOC3 terminals: 15V
- ⇒ Minimum power supply voltage:  $3,28 + 5 + 15 = 23,28\text{V}$



### Example 2: Connection to temperature sensor.

- ⇒ Voltage drop in cable:  $(40\Omega/\text{km} \times 2 \times 5\text{km}) \times 20\text{mA} = 8\text{V}$
- ⇒ Voltage drop in measurement resistor:  $250\Omega \times 20\text{mA} = 5\text{V}$
- ⇒ Minimum voltage drop required on VOTOC3 terminals: 15V
- ⇒ Minimum power supply voltage:  $8 + 5 + 15 = 28\text{V}$

