## POTENTIOMETER TRANSDUCER

RTP2


## Use

Replaces the input of mechanical displacement of an angle or a position with resistance value change, then insulates and converts it into a proportional DC signal.

Features

1. Constant voltage/current output.


RTP2-ZF2
$(80 \times 50 \times 121 \mathrm{~mm} / 450 \mathrm{~g})$
2. Can cope with resistance range $100 \Omega-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ of a potentiometer. (RTP2-Z type)
3. Withstand voltage between input, output, auxiliary supply and earth is AC 2 , $000 \mathrm{~V}(50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz})$, complete insulation for 1 minute.
4. Impulse withstands voltage $5 \mathrm{kV}, 1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (between electric circuit and outer case), and positive/negative polarity 3 times each is guaranteed.
5. With output line surge protection. ( $2,000 \mathrm{~A}, 8 / 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, positive/negative polarity), can transmit an output directly to a distant place.

- Connection diagram

Specification

| Normal total resistance | Input (specified current) | External resistance | Output (load resistance) | Auxiliary supply | $\begin{gathered} \text { Common } \\ \text { specification } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $50 \Omega * 1$ | A $: 0-50 \Omega(5 \mathrm{~mA})$ | $\leqq 5 \Omega / 1 \mathrm{line}$ |  | 1: $\mathrm{AC} 100 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> 2: $\mathrm{AC} 110 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> 3: AC200V $\pm 10 \%$, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> 4: $\mathrm{AC} 220 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> 5: DC24V $\pm 10 \%$ <br> 6: DC48V $\pm 10 \%$ <br> 0): other than those above | Tolerance: $\pm 0.5 \%$ <br> Response time: $\leqq 1 \text { sec. } / 99 \%$ <br> Consumption VA: <br> AC power source:3.5VA <br> DC power source: 4 W <br> Weight: <br> AC power source: 450 g <br> DC power source:300g |
| $80 \Omega$ *1 | B $: 0-80 \Omega(5 \mathrm{~mA})$ | $\leqq 8 \Omega / 1 \mathrm{line}$ |  |  |  |
| $100 \Omega$ *1 | Z $: 100 \Omega-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Any potentiometer of range $100 \Omega-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ can be used under the following adjustment range. | - |  |  |  |
| $135 \Omega$ *1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $200 \Omega$ *1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $400 \Omega$ *1 | 0 :other than those above | - |  |  |  |
| $500 \Omega * 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{k} \Omega{ }^{*} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad{ }^{*} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \quad{ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |

-Open of current output: even if the current output terminal is used in a state of regular open, there is no problem. Also, a voltage of approx. 25 V occurs on the output terminal.
*1.Variable range of BIAS MAX for the following potentiometers are assumed to be $\pm 15 \%$ : $50 \Omega, 80 \Omega, 100 \Omega, 200 \Omega, 400 \Omega, 500 \Omega, 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 5 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## -Adjustment range of output signal

Specify the actual use range and the normal resistance value of a potentiometer in the case of use range other than those above.

| Input form | BIAS adjustment range: $0-50 \%$ of input span |
| :---: | :---: |
| $Z$ | (can be changed from the front of converter.) |
|  | MAX adjustment range: $50-100 \%$ of input span |
|  | (can be changed from the front of converter.) |


(1)BIAS $\cdots \cdots 0 \%$, MAX. $\cdots \cdots 100 \%$ Standard
(2)BIAS $\cdots \cdots 0 \%$, MAX. $\cdots \cdots 50 \%$
(3)BIAS $\cdots \cdots 50 \%$, MAX. $\cdots \cdots 50 \%$ (parallel shift of (2))
(4)BIAS $\cdots \cdots 50 \%$, MAX. $\cdots \cdots 100 \%$ (parallel shift of (1))
*Being within $0-50 \%$ of input value is sufficient for adjusting the output value to $0 \%$.

## Purchase specifications



- Block diagram (RTP2-Z type) Those other than Z type are of constant current method.

(1)Low-drift voltage amplifying circuit
(2)Pulse width modulation circuit
(3)Pulse width demodulation circuit
(4) Output circuit
(5) Output line surge protection circuit
(6)Insulated power source circuit
- Because this device is potential-free type, product is shipped in input of $0-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ /output of graph (1) (standard) above.
Notes: this device can not be used with a 2 -wire potentiometer.

