



P064

Differential Pressure-P064

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Digital Differential Pressure Transmitter



| Features |

- Advanced monocrystalline silicon differential pressure sensor adopted
- Wide range covering : 0.1 ... 25 bar
- Measure liquid, gas, steam, liquid level
- 2-wire, 4 ... 20 mA+HART® protocol digital communication(10.5 ... 36 V, Typical 24 V)
- LCD, backlight display, remote transmission and local zero, span adjustment
- High accuracy, good stability, stainless steel housing
- IP rating : IP65
- Strong resistance to frequency conversion interference
- High static pressure, high overpressure protection
- Diaphragm with patented double overpressure protection design
- Lightning protection circuit design

| Introduction |

The P064 digital differential pressure / pressure transmitter is a well-developed high-performance pressure transmitter adopting advanced monocrystalline silicon pressure sensor technology. The product uses a diaphragm with double overpressure protection design and internal circuit with anti-surge protection design. It can accurately measure differential pressure, flow, vacuum, liquid level, and density.

| Application |

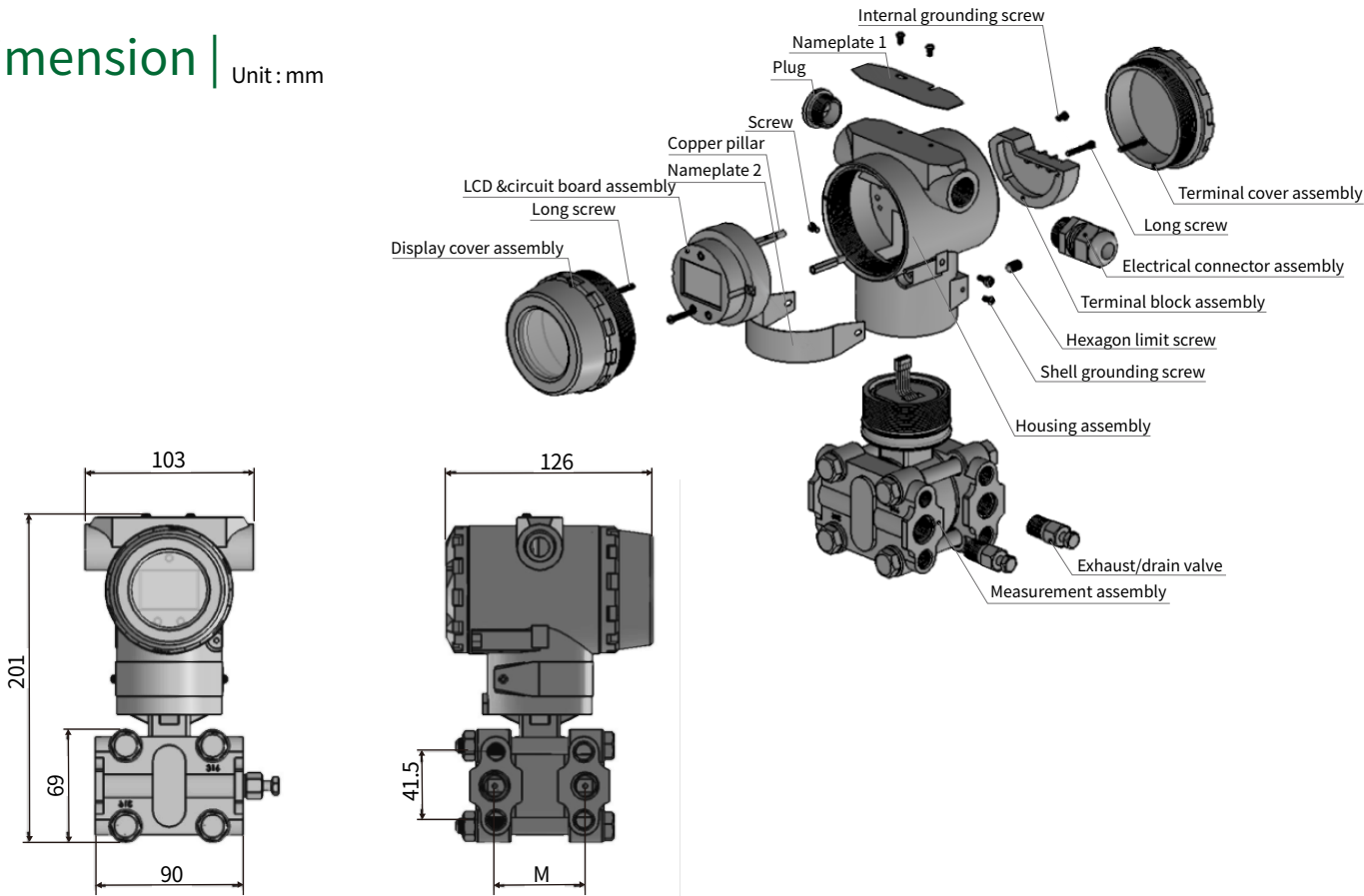
Process control areas in industries of petroleum / Chemical / Metallurgy / Electric power / Food / Papermaking / Medicine / Machinery manufacturing / Scientific experiments / Aviation and military

Specification

Input		Installation	
Pressure type	Differential pressure	Fixed frame	Tube bending bracket / Plate bending bracket / Tube mounting bracket
Measuring range	0.1 ... 25 bar	Process connection	Outside thread : M20x1.5 with welded pipe 、 G 1/2 with welded pipe 、 G 1/4 、 NPT 1/2. Inside thread : NPT 1/4 、 NPT 1/2
Output		Protection	
Output	4 ... 20 mA+HART® (10.5 ... 36 V , typical24 V)	Insulation resistance	≥100 MΩ/DC 500 V(200 MΩ / DC 250 V)
Accuracy		IP rating	IP65
Measuring range≤0.06 bar	0.2%	Static pressure range	70 bar 、 250 bar 、 400 bar
Measuring range : 0.06 bar ... 0.4 bar	0.1%	Overvoltage limit	160 bar
Measuring range≥0.4 bar	0.075%	Long-term stability	±0.2%F.S./year
Electrical connection	M20x1.5	Material	
Environmental		Diaphragm material	316L
Zero Temp. coefficient	±0.25%F.S./55°C	Exhaust / Drain valve	316 Stainless steel
Full scale Temp. effect	±0.5%F.S./55°C	O-ring	Nitrile Butadiene Rubber(NBR)(Contact measuring medium)
Operating environment Temp.	-30°C ... 80°C	Filling oil	Silicon oil
	LCD : -30°C ... 70°C	Fittings	304 Stainless steel
Medium Temp.	-40°C ... 104°C	Housing material	Die-cast aluminum epoxy coating
Storage Temp.	-40°C ... 85°C	Weight	3.5 kg(without accessories)

Dimension

Unit : mm



| Principle Description |

The airflow forms a local contraction at the orifice plate, so the flow velocity increases and the static pressure decreases, so a pressure difference is generated in front or at the back of the orifice plate. When the fluid flow getting bigger, the pressure difference getting bigger at the same time, so the flow rate can be measured based on the pressure difference. This measurement method is based on the Continuity equation (Law of conservation of mass) and the Bernoulli's principle (Conservation of energy) to achieve the purpose of accurate measurement. As shown in the figure, the red part is the orifice plate installed in the pipeline, which is perpendicular to the flow direction. Assuming that the fluid fills the pipeline, between the two-point cross section of side P1 and side P2 in the figure, it is according to the Continuity equation (Law of conservation of mass) and the Bernoulli's principle (Conservation of energy), we can get formula (1) and formula (2)

$$\rho_1 v_1^2 / 2 + P_1 = \rho_1 v_2^2 / 2 + P_2 \dots \dots \text{formula (1)}$$

$$\rho_1 v_1^2 F_1 = \rho_1 v_2^2 F_2 \dots \dots \dots \text{formula (2)}$$

v : Average flow velocity (m/s) P : Average flow rate (Pas abs)

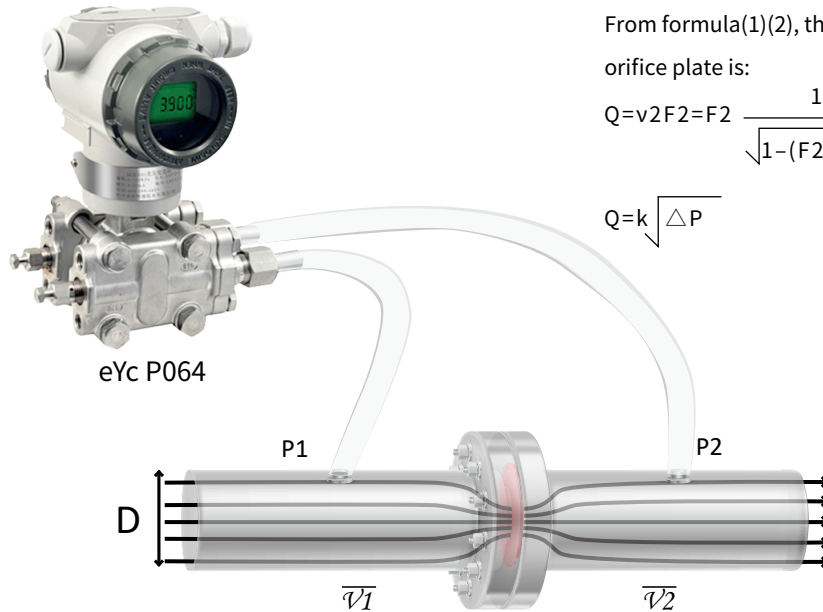
ρ_1 : Fluid density (kg/m³) F : Fluid cross-sectional area (m²)

From formula (1)(2), the volume flow rate Q (m³/s) through the

orifice plate is:

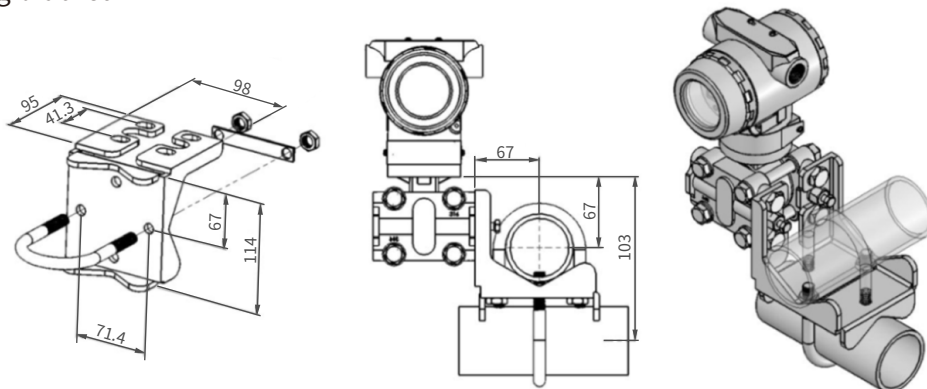
$$Q = v_2 F_2 = F_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (F_2/F_1)}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho_1} (P_1 - P_2)}$$

$$Q = k \sqrt{\Delta P}$$

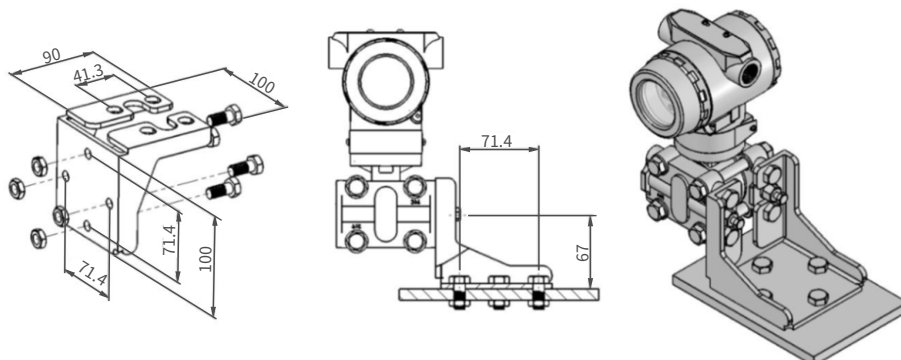


| Optional Accessories |

1.B1 Tube bending bracket



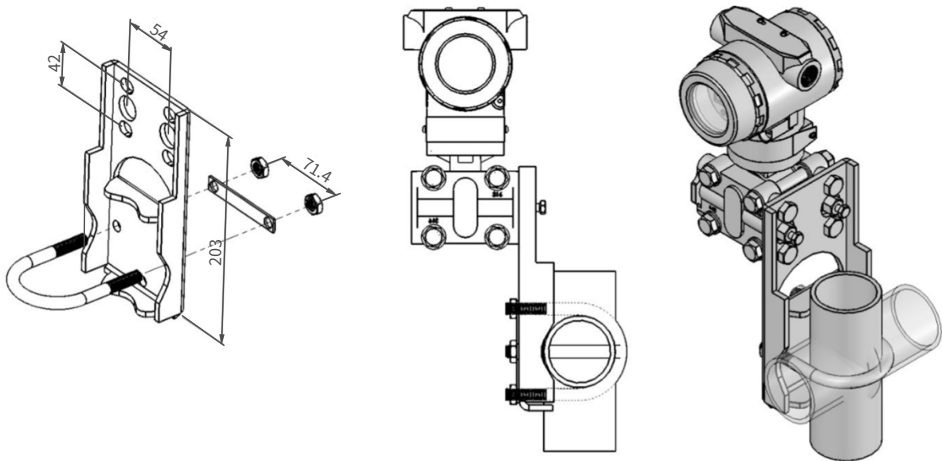
2.B2 Plate bending bracket



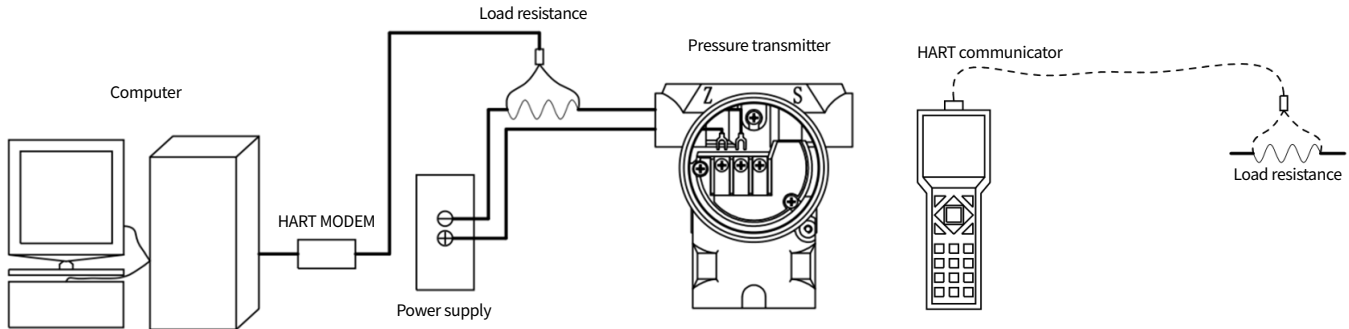
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3.B3 Tube mounting bracket



| HART Communication Connection Diagram |



| Ordering Guide |

P064	Range	Output	Electrical connector
	02	1	1
	01 : 0.1 bar	1 : M20x1.5(Outside thread) with welded pipe	N : None
	02 : 0.2 bar	2 : G 1/2(Outside thread) with welded pipe	1 : Tube bending bracket
	04 : 0.4 bar	3 : G 1/4(Outside thread)	2 : Plate bending bracket
	06 : 0.6 bar	4 : NPT 1/4(Inside thread)	3 : Tube mounting bracket
	11 : 1.0 bar	5 : NPT 1/2(Outside thread)	
	13 : 2.5 bar	6 : NPT 1/2(Inside thread)	
	14 : 4.0 bar		
	16 : 6.0 bar		
	21 : 10 bar		
	22 : 16 bar		
	23 : 25 bar		

| Additional Option Test Report |

For more detailed information please contact us.

ISO 9001

Project	Measurand level or range
Pressure	Differential pressure : 0 ... 500 Pa / 0 ... 1000 Pa / 0 ... 10000 Pa