

Advantage IV

Airflow Measurement with Temperature and Alarm Capability

Gold Series GTx116e-P+ **OVERVIEW**





- Supports up to 16 Sensor Nodes
- NIST-traceable Calibration
- %-of-reading Accuracy
- Airflow and Status Alarm
- Temperature Output Capability
- Combination Analog/Network Models
- Three Mounting Styles
- Remote Transmitter with LCD Display
- 3-year Warranty













The GTx116-P+ is EBTRON's top-of-the-line solution for accurate and repeatable measurement in ducts and plenums. Ideal for outdoor air delivery monitoring and airflow tracking applications. Temperature and alarm capability plus unsurpassed product features and connectivity options make this the best choice for today's high performance buildings. Bluetooth low energy technology interface.

Typical Applications

- Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring
- Differential Airflow Tracking
- Hospital Pressurization
- ♦ Laboratory Pressurization
- ◆ Air Change Verification & Monitoring
- System Performance Monitoring

Benefits

- Comply with ASHRAE Standards
- ◆ Demonstrate Code Compliance
- ♦ Satisfy LEED Prerequisites and Credits
- Provide Acceptable IAQ
- Save Energy
- Reduce Liability
- Improve Performance

Product Highlights

- Best Installed Accuracy
- Low Airflow Capability
- Volumetric or Mass Airflow Measurement
- Long-term Stability
- "Plug and Play" Operation
- Intuitive User Interface
- Waterproof Sensor Assembly
- **FEP Plenum Rated Cables**



SPECIFICATIONS: GTx116e-P+

General

Probe and Sensor Node Configurations (max.)

2 probes x 8 sensor nodes/probe 4 probes x 4 sensor nodes/probe

Installed Airflow Accuracy¹

Ducts/Plenums: ±3% of reading

Non-ducted OA Intakes: better than or equal to $\pm 5\%$ of reading

P+ Sensor Density: Refer to the P+ sensor density table.

Sensor Node Averaging Method

Airflow: Independent, arithmetic average

Temperature: Independent, velocity weighted average

Listings & Compliance

UL: UL-873 and CSA C22.2 No. 24

CE: Yes

BACnet International: BTL Listed (GTC116e and GTM116e

transmitters)

FCC: This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules

RoHS: This device is RoHS2 compliant

Environmental Limits

Temperature:

Probes: -20 to 160 °F [-28.9 to 71.1 °C] Transmitter: -20 to 120 °F [-28.9 to 48.9 °C]

Humidity: (non-condensing) Probes: 0 to 100% Transmitter: 5 to 95%

Individual Sensing Nodes

Sensing Node Sensors

Self-heated sensor: Precision, hermetically sealed, bead-in-glass

thermistor probe

Temperature sensor: Precision, hermetically sealed, bead-in-glass

thermistor probe
Sensing Node Housing

Material: Glass-filled Polypropylene (Kynar® with /SS option)

Sensor Potting Materials: Waterproof marine epoxy

Sensing Node Internal Wiring

Type: Kynar® coated copper

Airflow Measurement

Accuracy: ±2% of reading to NIST-traceable airflow standards

(includes transmitter uncertainty)

Calibrated Range: 0 to 5,000 fpm [25.4 m/s]

Calibration Points: 16 Temperature Measurement

Accuracy: ±0.15°F [0.08 °C] to NIST-traceable temperature

standards (includes transmitter uncertainty)
Calibrated Range: -20 to 160 °F [-28.9 to 71.1 °C]

Calibration Points: 3

Sensor Probe Assembly

Tube

Material: Gold anodized 6063 aluminum (316 stainless steel with

/SS option)
Mounting Brackets

Material: 304 stainless steel Mounting Options & Size Limits¹

Insertion: 6 to 191in. [152.4 to 4851 mm] Stand-off: 6 to 190 in. [152.4 to 4826 mm] Internal: 8 to 194 in. [203.2 to 4928 mm] **Probe to Transmitter Cables**

Type: FEP jacket, plenum rated CMP/CL2P, UL/cUL listed, -67 to

302 °F [-55 to 150 °C], UV tolerant

Standard Lengths: 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 ft. [3.1, 4.6, 6.1,

7.6, 9.1, 12.2, and 15.2 m]

Connecting Plug: 13/16" [20.63 mm] nominal diameter with gold-

plated connector pins

Transmitter

Power Requirement: 24 VAC (22.8 to 26.4 under load) @20V-A max. Connector Receptacle Pins and PCB Connections: Gold-plated receptacle pins, PCB interconnects, PCB edge fingers, and test points User Interface: 2 line x16-character backlit LCD display and 4 button interface

B.A.S. Connectivity Options

All Transmitters: Three field selectable (0-5/0-10 VDC or

4-20mA), scalable and isolated analog output signals (AO1=airflow,

AO2=temperature or alarm, AO3=Not Used).

GTA116e Transmitter: No additional connectivity to B.A.S.

GTC116e Transmitter: One additional field selectable (BACnet MS/TP or Modbus RTU) and isolated RS-485 network connection - Individual sensor node airflow rates and temperatures are available

via the network

GTM116e Transmitter: One additional isolated Ethernet (simultaneously supported BACnet Ethernet or BACnet IP, Modbus TCP and TCP/IP) network connection - Individual sensor node airflow rates and temperatures are available via the network GTF116e Transmitter: One additional isolated Lonworks Free Topology network connection

GTU116e Transmitter: One additional USB connection for thumb drive data-logging of sensor node airflow rates and temperatures

Airflow Alarm

Type: Low and/or high user defined setpoint alarm

Tolerance: User defined % of setpoint

Delay: User defined

Zero Disable: Alarm can be disabled when the airflow rate falls

below the low limit cutoff value (unoccupied periods)

Reset Method: Manual or automatic Visual Indication: Yes, LCD display

Analog Signal Indication: Yes, on AO2 assignment

System Status Alarm

Type: Sensor diagnostic system trouble indication

Visual Indication: Yes, LCD display

Analog Signal Indication: Yes, on AO2 assignment

EB-Link Bluetooth® low energy Interface for Android® and

iPhone®: Display real-time airflow, velocity-weighted temperature, humidity, enthalpy, dew point, individual sensor node airflow/temperature

data, settings and diagnostics.

¹ Installed airflow accuracy allows for additional uncertainty that results from averaging a finite number of sensors in a contorted velocity profile created from up and downstream disturbances. The specified installed accuracy is based on the P+ sensor density rules for installations that meet or exceed EBTRON minimum placement requirements. P+ sensor density rules may not be available in certain duct sizes due to sensor placement limitations.