The devices below are wired to Nomad data logger as shown in the picture below.

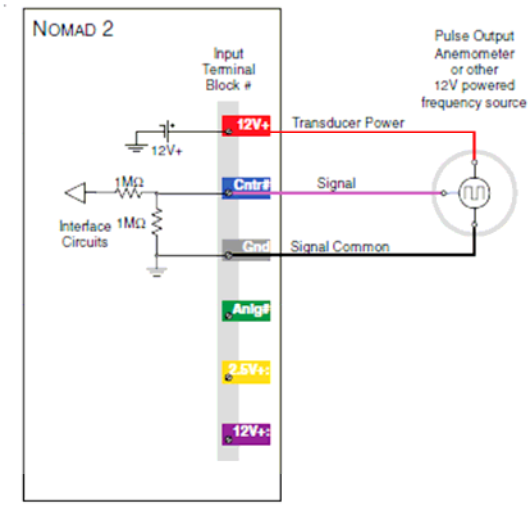
A100K set with 3V threshold
A100M set with 3V threshold
A100S set with 3V threshold
A100L2 wired as pulse output set with 3V threshold
A100LM
Offset: 0.206 kts
Slope: 0.1 m/s/Hz

A100LK
Offset: 0.4 kts
Slope: 0.1 m/s/hz

3.3.7.b Pulse Output Anemometers (e.g. "photo chopper" anemometer)

The signal outputs of three-terminal electronic frequency-output devices (such as photo chopper anemometers) are wired the same way as AC anemometers, but they require power to work. If they can operate with 12 Volt DC power, this can be distributed to them from the **12V+** terminals. Like the **Gnd** terminal, the **12V+** terminals are bussed together, so any can be used.

Some electronic frequency-output devices are supplied with *four* terminals: power+, signal+, power-, and signal-. If the device specifications permit, wire them the same as three-terminal devices, running both power- and signal- wires to **Gnd**.



The A100R is wired differently using a Pull-Up resistor
A100R
Offset: 0.26 kts

Slope: 1.237 m/s/hz

3.3.7.c Relay or Switch Devices with Pull-Up Resistor (e.g. reed relay anemometer)

"Passive" two-terminal frequency-output devices are wired similarly to AC anemometers, but require a low current source of DC power applied to their "signal" output to operate. The same is true for relay or switch contacts that will be processed by the NOMAD 2 as state inputs. The wiring method shown here should work for these situations. Note that a 10KΩ resistor "pull-up" is installed between an adjacent **12V+** and **Cntr#** . However, the resistor can consume about a milliamp of battery current, about as much as the NOMAD 2. Feel free to experiment with using higher pull-up values for less power consumption, especially with low frequency and state signals.