

LP2™

Single Tank Level Processor



Installation and Operations Manual

Models:

- 4640-2
- 4640-3

The information contained in this manual was accurate at the time of release. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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Revisions:

(A) March, 2007 – Original Release (LP2 Version)

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Specifications subject to change without notice.

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KING-GAGE LP2™ Multiple Tank Level Processor

LP2 Processors provide continuous measurement of liquid inventory in storage or processing tanks. They calculate level on the basis of hydrostatic pressure created by liquid depth in the tank. This pressure is the result of both depth and density (specific gravity).

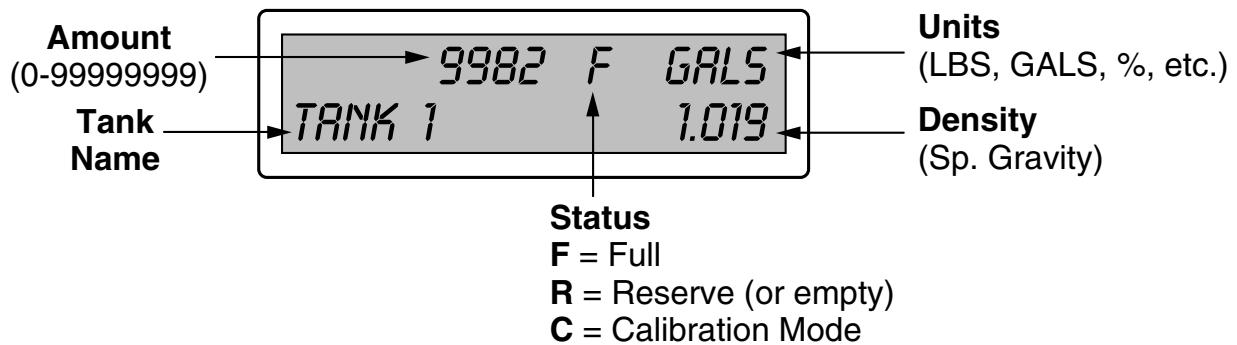
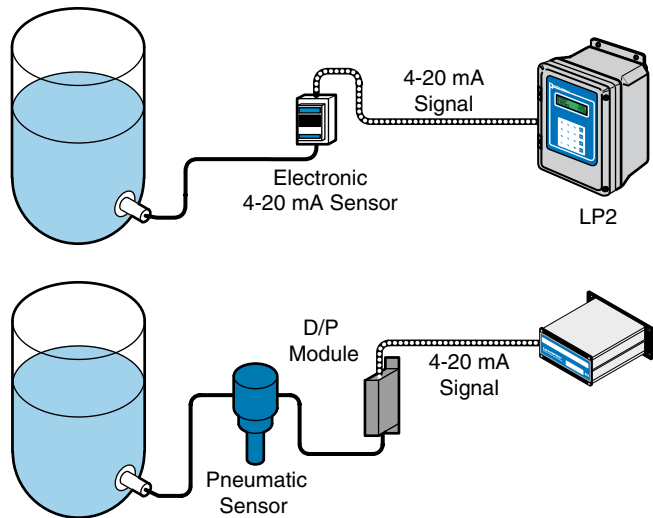
The LP2 Tank Processor expresses output directly in engineering units. The processor references a capacity profile to correlate transmitter output to actual tank geometry. The processor then formats the resulting value directly as the total weight or volume of liquid in the tank. Unlike digital panel meters, there are no user conversion factors involved or scaling points to enter. All application details have been factory programmed into the nonvolatile memory Datapack iButton.

Tank Level Status Display

A two line alphanumeric LCD readout provides tank level indication including the unit of measurement (gals, lbs, ltrs, kgs). The second status line identifies the tank by name up to 10 characters/spaces in length. Level can be represented by up to an 8-digit value to allow direct weight indication for even extremely large tanks (see detail below).

Input Requirements

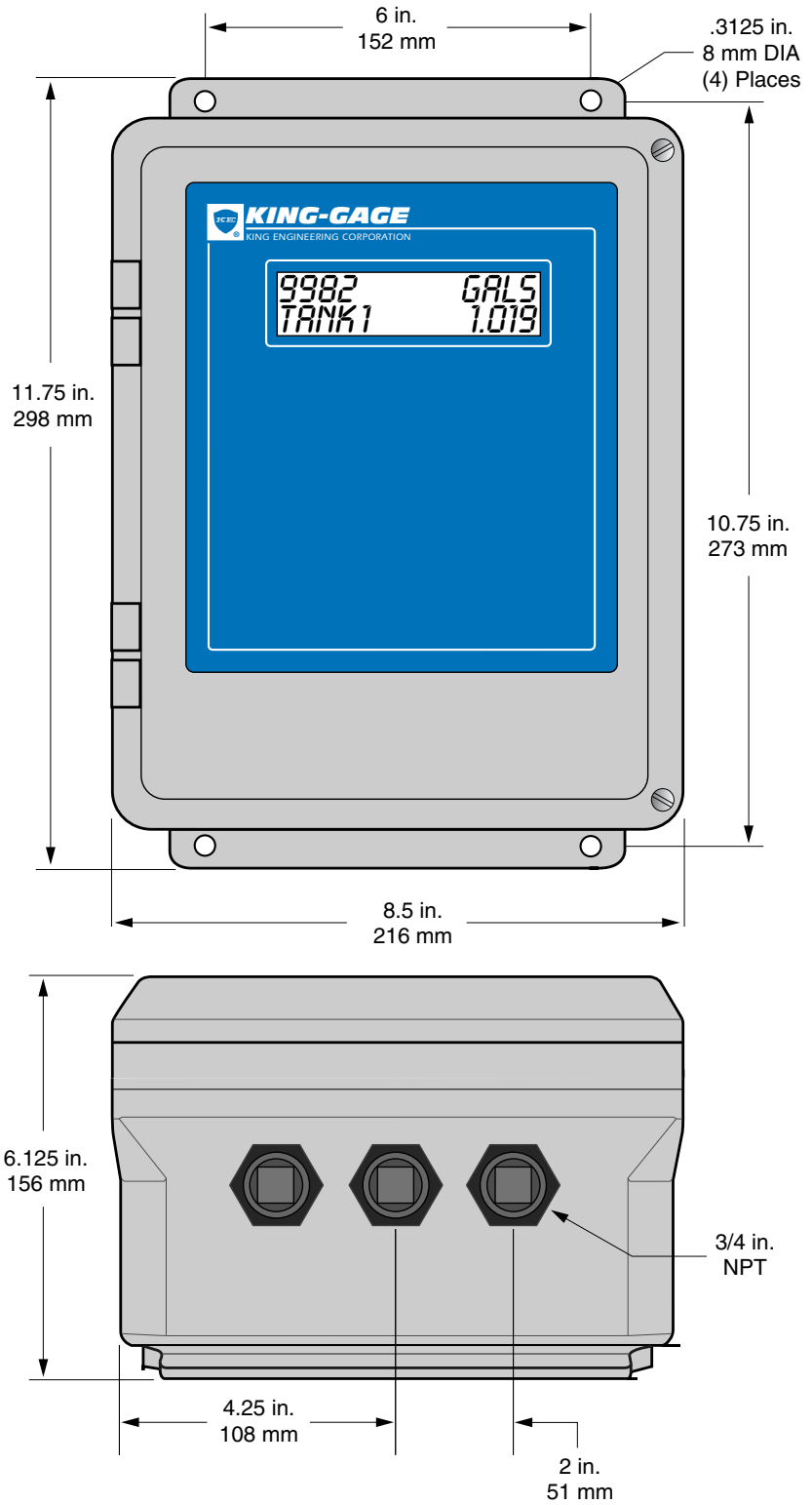
LP2 Tank Level Processor accepts standard proportional 4-20 mA output from the liquid level transmitter. The sensor used to detect hydrostatic pressure (created by liquid depth) can be either electronic or pneumatic. With the latter, an electronic pressure transmitter is used to convert the sensor's pneumatic signal into a 4-20 mA output. This can be done with a KING-GAGE® D/P Module or D/P Transmitter.



Detail - Tank Level Status Display

Specifications – 4640-2

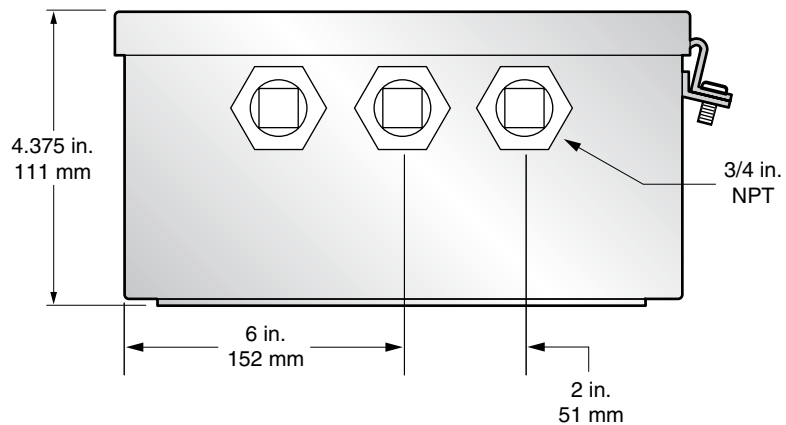
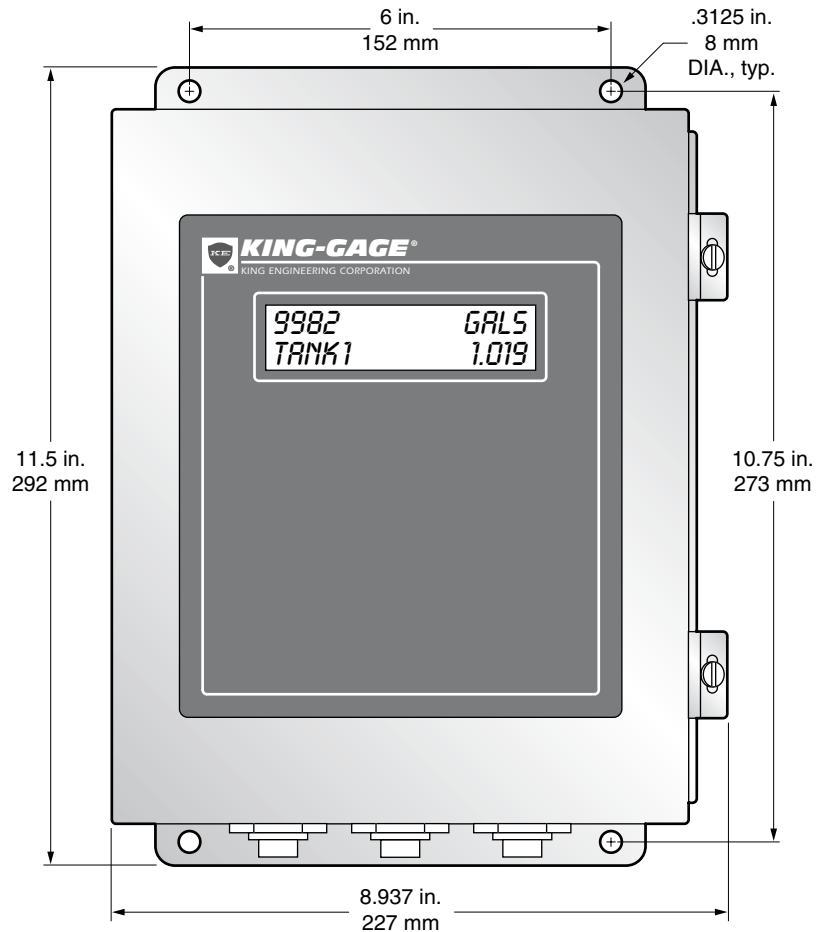
- **Power Requirements**
 100-240 Vac, 50-60 Hz, 25 watts
 (fused internally for 2.5 A 120/250 V)
- **Temperature Range** (Environmental)
 30°F to 120°F (-1°C to 49°C)
 operating range
- **Signal Input**
 4-20 milliamperes (mA_{dC})
- **Power Output**
 24 Vdc nominal; fused @ 0.5 Amp
- **Input Impedance** (Resistance)
 120 ohm nominal (2.4 Vdc drop @ 20
 mA_{dC})
- **Memory**
 Nonvolatile 64kbit memory iButton
- **Digital Readout**
 Alphanumeric 0.3173 in. (8 mm)
 16-character x 2-line LCD; numeric
 8-digit (0-99999999 maximum)
- **Accuracy**
 ±0.048% FS (±0.024% FS, typical)
- **Resolution**
 ±0.024% FS maximum (±0.004 mA)
- **Communications**
 Two (2) serial EIA-485 ports; two wire
 multidrop
- **Enclosure**
 Engineered thermoplastic (NORYL)
 enclosure; UL 50, NEMA type 3, 3S, 4,
 4X, 12; hinged cover with dual latching
 screws.



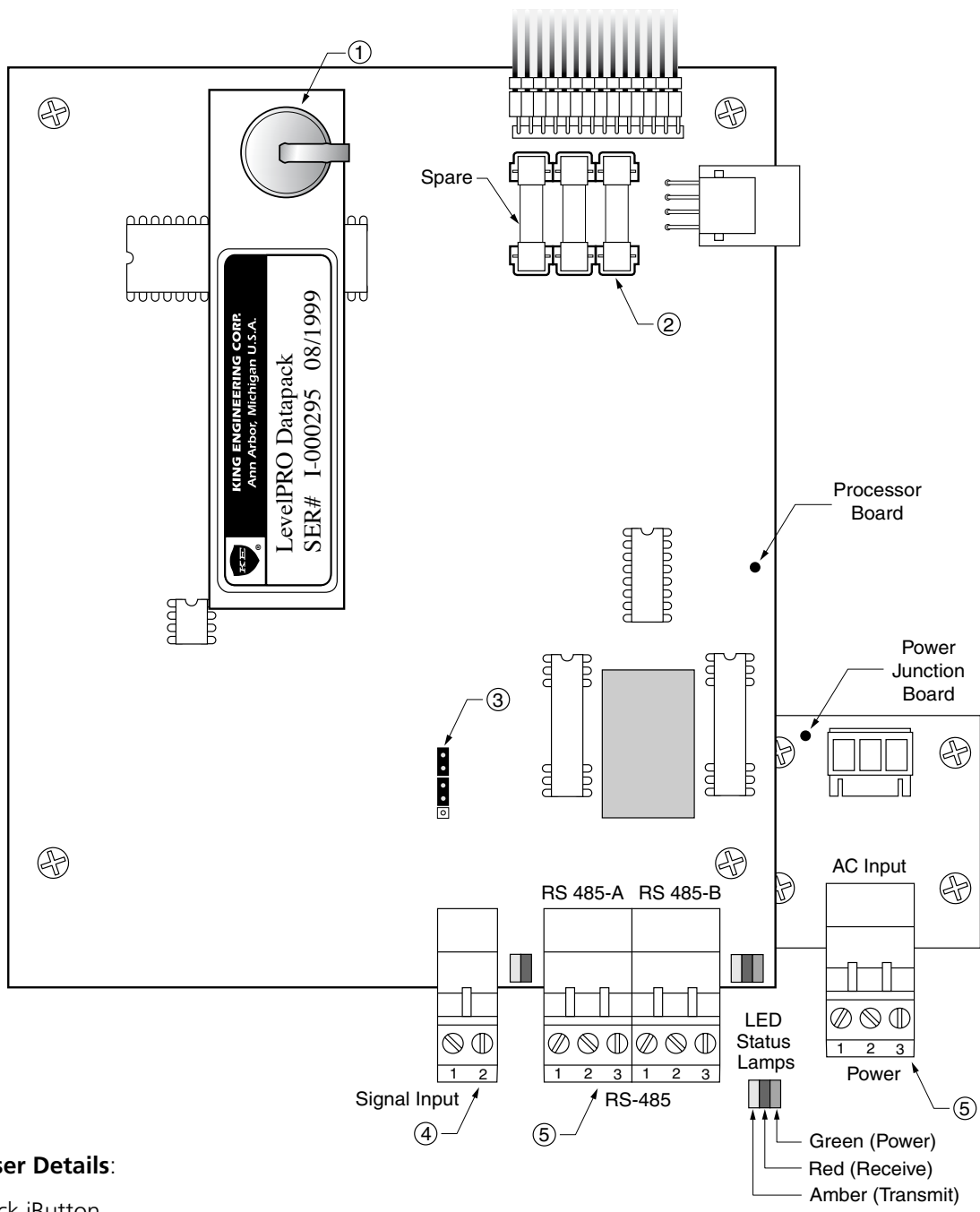
Model 4640-2

Specifications – 4640-3

- **Power Requirements**
100-240 Vac, 50-60 Hz, 25 watts (fused internally for 2.5 A 120/250 V)
- **Temperature Range** (Environmental)
30°F to 120°F (-1°C to 49°C) operating range
- **Signal Input**
4-20 milliampere (mAdc)
- **Power Output**
24 Vdc nominal; fused @ 0.5 Amp
- **Input Impedance** (Resistance)
120 ohm nominal (2.4 Vdc drop @ 20 mAdc)
- **Memory**
Nonvolatile 64kbit memory iButton
- **Digital Readout**
Alphanumeric 0.3173 in. (8 mm) 16-character x 2-line LCD; numeric 8-digit (0-99999999 maximum)
- **Accuracy**
±0.048% FS (±0.024% FS, typical)
- **Resolution**
±0.024% FS maximum (±0.004 mA)
- **Communications**
Two (2) serial EIA-485 ports; two wire multidrop
- **Enclosure**
14 gauge stainless steel enclosure; UL 50 types 4, 4X, 12, 13; hinged cover with dual latching screw lugs.



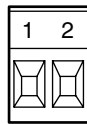
Model 4640-3



Internal User Details:

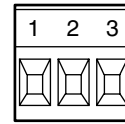
1. Datapack iButton
2. 1/2 Amp Fuse - 120/250 Volt
Fast-Blo Order No. 7469-24-0
(5-pack)
3. Shunt /Jumper ; used in pairs to
activate or bypass 24Vdc
excitation.
4. Terminal, Signal Input
5. Serial EIA – 485 communication
ports(2).
6. 100-240Vac, 50-60 Hz, Power
input.

**Input Signal
Connector**



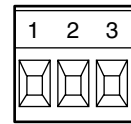
1 – Signal –
2 – Signal + (4-20 mA)

**RS – 485
Connector**



1 – GND
2 – B
3 – A } Data

**AC Input
Connector**

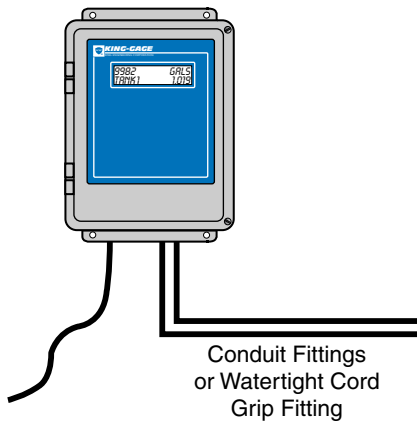


1 – GND
2 – Hot (Line)
3 – Neutral

Installation Requirements

Mounting -

The LP2 Processor may be mounted at the tank, or up to several thousand feet away. It is important to find a mounting location that affords some degree of protection for the unit. Do not locate where sub-freezing temperatures may be encountered.

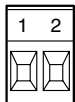


Enclosure should be mounted in an upright position to a wall or other structural member. Cabling access ports are 3/4" NPT and intended for conduit or water-tight cable connectors. Keep unused connections sealed to maintain enclosure integrity. When locating enclosure, maintain adequate clearance for access to bottom connections.

Signal Input and Electrical Connections

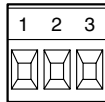
We recommend completing the transmitter input signal (4-20 mA) connections prior to AC power, when practical. Use approved 3-conductor, source grounded power cable for typical 115 Vac connections.

Input Signal Connector



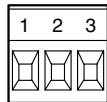
1 - Signal -
2 - Signal + (4-20 mA)

RS - 485 Connector

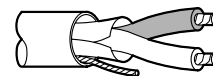


1 - GND
2 - B } Data
3 - A }

AC Input Connector



1 - GND
2 - Hot (Line)
3 - Neutral



Shield (or drain wire)
Connected to ground
at one end only!

Transmitter Signal Loop

Typical transmitter provides a 4-20 mA output over a dc-powered two wire current loop circuit. This normally requires at least a 24 Vdc power source to provide excitation voltage to the transmitter. The power requirements should be calculated to accommodate the total resistive load residing on the circuit (e.g., cabling impedance, input impedance of receivers, etc.). Refer to the specific load capacity specifications for the sensor or transmitter being used.

Signal Cabling

The 4-20 mA signal loop needs to be run using twisted pair (two conductor) cable. "Noise" or EMI (electromagnetic interference) does not generally create a problem since it is common to both wires in the pair and essentially cancels itself out. In most applications, non-shielded twisted pair instrumentation cable (20-22 AWG) will be suitable for the signal loop between the LP2 and sensor/transmitter.

Recommended Signal Cable: 20 or 22 AWG twisted pair.

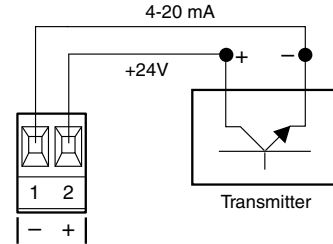
NOTE: Shielded twisted pair cable may be used for extremely noisy environments where strong EMI/RFI fields exist. It is critical that shielded cabling be properly earth grounded on one end only. This will guard against the shield from becoming a conductor if improper electrical wiring exists elsewhere in the system or facility. The shield should be grounded to the GND terminal of the earth grounded Vac power connection. (Power supplied to the LP2 processor must be 3-line source with earth ground.)

24 Vdc Output (Transmitter Excitation)

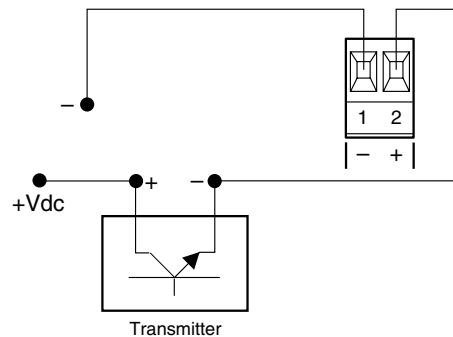
The LP2 tank processor incorporates an internal 24 Vdc supply that can be used to power the signal loop. A pair of shunt/jumpers for each input channel are used to enable or disable this voltage supply across the signal input terminals. The unit is shipped from the factory with the jumpers installed in the ENABLED (B) position to provide 24 Vdc across signal input terminals #1 and #2. If you are using an external power supply, move the jumpers to the DISABLED (A) position. Refer to the illustration showing the location of the shunt/jumpers.

NOTE: When configured for external power (DISABLED), all of the affected (-) terminals are connected together in the LP2. The transmitters must be connected to the (+) side of the loop and the (-) side must return directly to the power supply. Be certain to check that the external power supply is "floating" such that the (-) terminal is not directly tied to an earth ground.

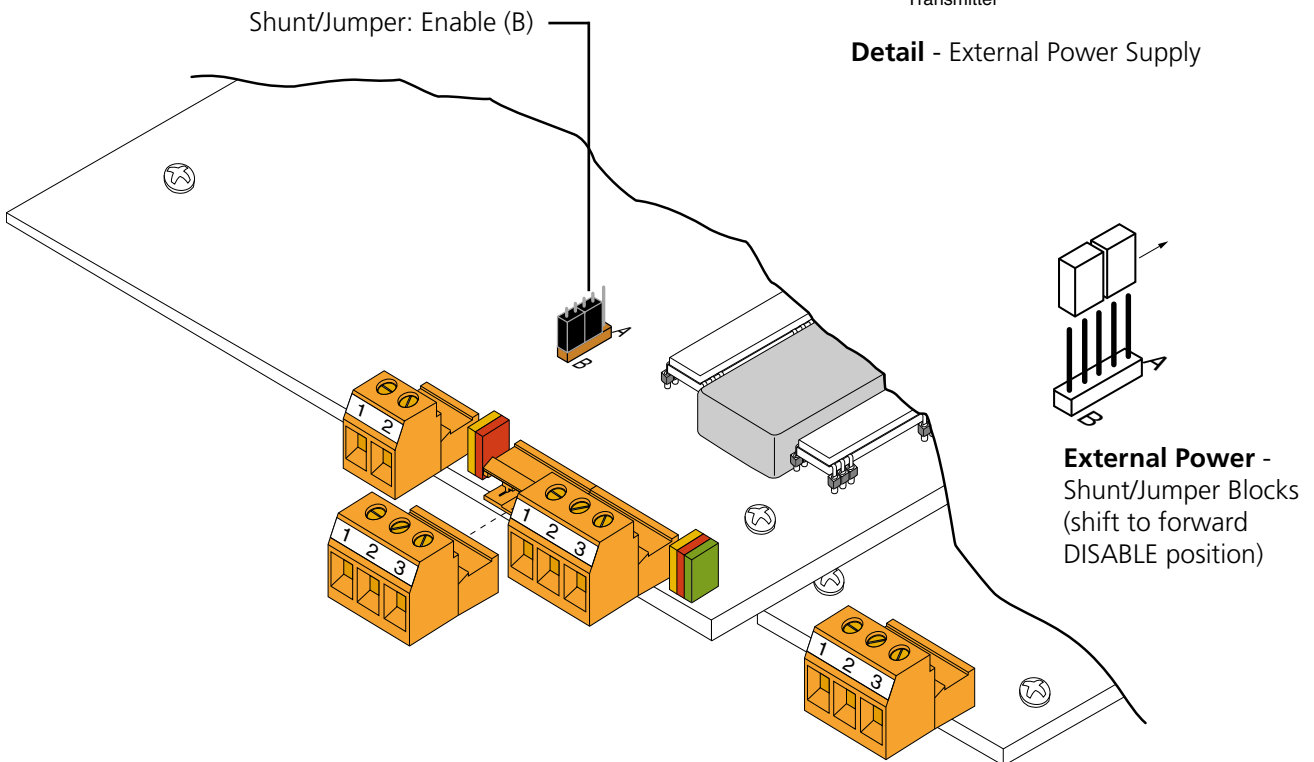
IMPORTANT! Use caution when connecting signals to analog input cards in computers or PLCs. Many of these are "single ended" in that they tie the signal grounds of many different devices together. This can result in unpredictable current paths and unstable signals.



Detail - Onboard 24 Vdc Output



Detail - External Power Supply



Application Programming (Datapack)

The LP2 Tank Processor expresses output directly in engineering units. The processor references a capacity profile to correlate transmitter output to actual tank geometry. The processor then displays the resulting value directly as the total weight or volume of liquid in the tank. All application details are factory programmed into nonvolatile memory.

Referred to as the Application Datapack, this iButton memory module contains a default liquid density value, readout units factor and tank name. In addition to battery backup, critical data such as the capacity profile are not user-addressable to prevent any possible corruption of the original factory programming.

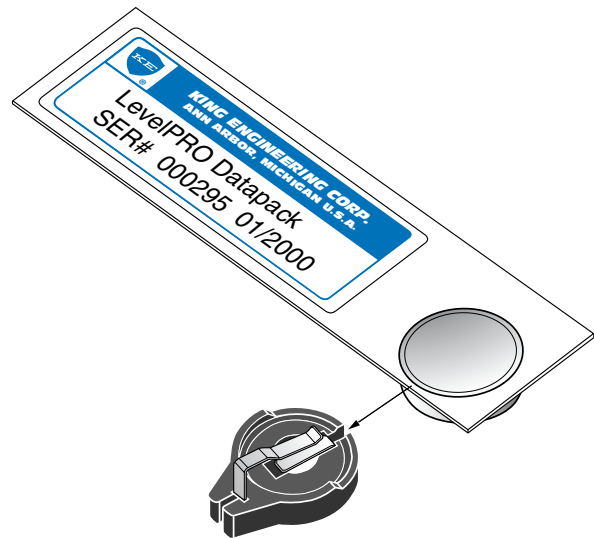
Editing Specific Gravity Value: This avoids the need to re-range the level transmitter when the tank is used for more than one liquid product density. Specific gravity corresponding to the tank contents. Uses the external communications link to change specific gravity value from a remote terminal or PLC.

Installing Updated Datapack iButton

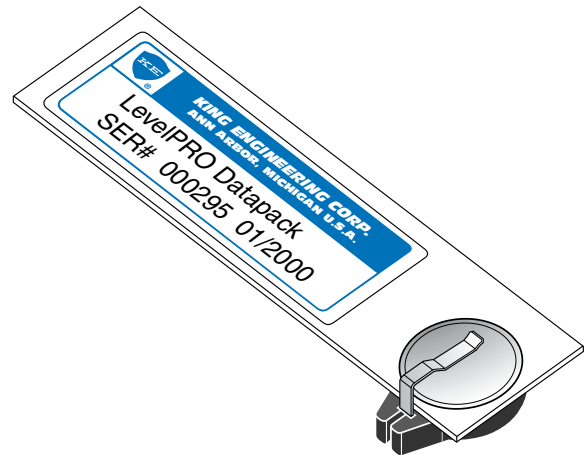
Non-addressable application parameters (i.e., tank name, network polling address, tank capacity profile) require updated datapack programmed at the factory. Use caution when accessing the datapack — internal circuitry and electrical connections should not be exposed to moisture. Turn off power to unit prior to handling internal components.

Turn off power or open the enclosure and disconnect the plug-in terminal connector. Datapack (iButton) is readily accessible at the upper portion of the circuit card.

- A. To remove datapack, lift up and slide datapack outward (see illustration) to remove datapack.
- B. To install datapack, slide datapack under clip. Make certain Datapack iButton is fully seated in socket.



Detail - Datapack iButton and Socket



Detail - Datapack iButton installed

Troubleshooting Checklist

Certain problems experienced during initial system installation and start-up may result from incomplete connections. Optimum performance will occur when power and cabling recommendations are followed.

No Display

Unit does not appear to be functioning and nothing appears on the LCD panel.

- Make certain that Tank Processor is connected to 115 Vac power source.
- Check internal fuse(s) on internal board set of Tank Processor and replace if necessary.

Low Reading

Level value being displayed is inaccurately low, or does not rise when level increases.

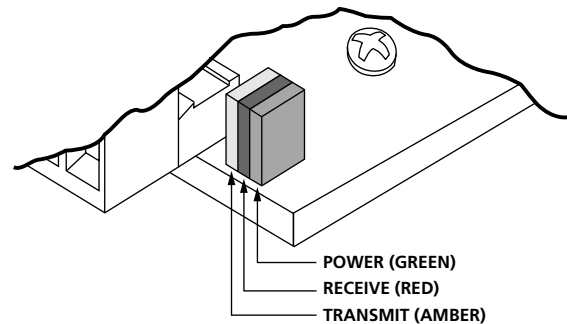
- Check sensor/transmitter output (if necessary, check zero and span settings).
- Signal connections are reversed at the tank processor input terminals or were reversed at the transmitter terminals.
- Resistive load on signal loop exceeds capacity of transmitter at the supplied 24 Vdc excitation from the Tank Processor.

High Reading

Level value being displayed is inaccurately high.

- Check sensor/transmitter output (if necessary, check zero and span settings).
- Check that tank vent is open. (Rapid fill rate may sometimes exceed venting capacity creating internal pressure in the tank.)
- Specific gravity of liquid in tank may be greater than that programmed into tank processor Datapack iButton. Check that the specific gravity value (lower right hand corner) being displayed for that tank is correct.

Communications Troubleshooting Using LED Status Indicators



GREEN On = Power is On GREEN Off = Power is Off

The green LED is illuminated when power is supplied to the unit. If the green LED is not lit, check that the external power supply is connected to unit. (Internal fuse may also be blown.)

AMBER On (Blinking) = Data Transmit AMBER Off = Not Transmitting

The amber LED is illuminated during each data pulse transmission. During normal operation, the LED will be blinking on/off in combination with the red (receive) LED. If the receive (red) LED is functioning but there is no indication from the amber LED, unit may have an internal component failure.

RED On (Blinking) = Data Received RED Off = No Data Received RED Always On = RS-485 A + B Line Reversed

The red LED is illuminated in response to each data pulse received. During normal operation, the LED will be blinking on/off in combination with the amber (transmit) LED. If there is no indication from the red LED, there may be a problem with the data format from the host. If the red LED is continuously illuminated, this indicates a crossed connection between the A + B sides of the RS-485 two wire interface (try reversing the A + B connections at the LP2).

Communications Interface - Network Systems

Network Communications (RS-485)

LP2 tank processors can provide direct ASCII communications via a two wire multi-drop network interface. Recommended communications cable is Belden 9501 (24 AWG twisted pair stranded conductors, copper drain wire, overall shielding).

Connections are provided on the plug in terminal for A, B and SH (shield). Refer to the RS-485 diagram for proper cabling connections. Up to 32 individual LP2 devices can be installed on a multi-drop network.

Communications Port Protocols

<u>Port A</u>	<u>Port B</u>
ASCII*	Modbus*
Satellite	ASCII

LP2 tank level processors offer true digital communications to PLCs or computer based host devices. The communications interface may be implemented as a query/response format or continuous broadcast (Satellite mode). In the query/response format, Individual channels (corresponding to specific tanks or vessels) are addressable by the host or receiving device. This may be either a request to respond with level data or to change the specific gravity variable in use by the processor.

ASCII Protocol (Port A Default)

The standard communications mode for LP2 Tank Level Processors is based on a protocol using ASCII characters in a simple code structure. Any typical DOS or Windows based PC can communicate directly using this mode. With the presence of a BASIC module programmed with a simple communications routine, many PLCs can also interface directly with the LP2 processor.

ASCII mode supports a rich data message containing the channel address, 5-character specific gravity value, status indicator (full, empty), 8-character level value, 4-character units abbreviation and 2-byte number checksum. This data

output from the LP2 is generated whenever processor receives an query or is downloaded with a specific gravity by the host.

EIA RS-485 Half Duplex
 19.2k bps Baud Rate
 0 start bit
 8 data bits
 1 stop bit

Satellite (Broadcast) Mode

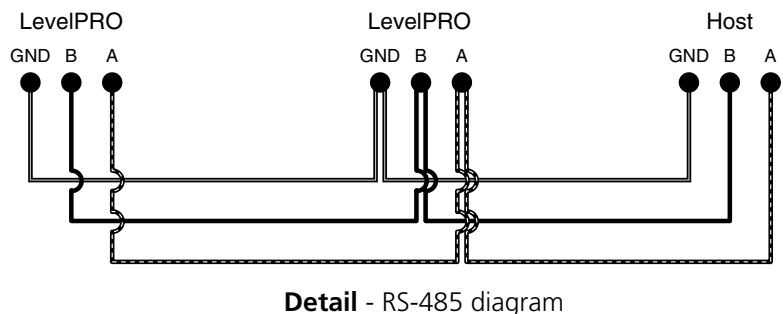
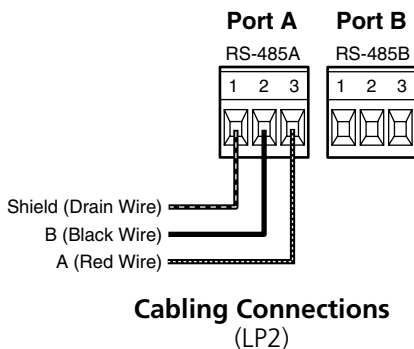
When this mode is programmed into the iButton Datapack, the LP2 does not respond to queries from an external device, but instead delivers a continuously broadcast ASCII mode output. This is the standard format rich data message (see above). This mode is specifically intended for communicating with LP2 Satellite remote display receivers.

ModBus Protocol (Port B Default)

King has developed ModBus communication protocols in order to interface LP2 tank level processors directly with Modicon programmable controllers. Specifications for ModBus were obtained from: *The Modicon ModBus Protocol Reference Guide* (PI-MBUS-300 Rev. H, April 1996).

The ModBus communication mode for LP2 Tank Level Processors is based on a emulating the remote terminal unit (RTU) code structure. Modicon programmable controllers equipped with a ModBus port can communicate directly using this mode. Many other types of PLCs can be enabled for communications through the use of a data converter, including Modicon controllers that only have an active ModBus Plus port.

EIA RS-485 Half Duplex
 RTU Mode (with CRC error checking)
 19.2k bps Baud Rate
 1 start bit
 8 data bits
 2 stop bits
 No Parity



King Bus ASCII Communications

Communications Technical Specifications:

- Two wire half-duplex with isolated ground
- Automatic signal level shifting for point-to-point (RS-422) and multi-drop (RS-485).
- ASCII character transmission formatted as (0) start bit, (8) data bits and (1) stop bit.
- Standard baud rate up to 19.2 kbps.

Host Polling Protocol

The host device must query LP2 processors to receive level data and/or to change specific gravity values. The query should be configured using the following ASC code formats.

Request Level Data:

#NNN*

- # = Beginning character, first character sent (\$23 Hex)
- NNN** = 3 character ASCII polling address, 001-256
- * = Terminating character, last character sent (\$2A Hex)

Change Specific Gravity:

#NNN_S.SSS*

- # = Beginning character, first character sent (\$23 Hex)
- NNN** = 3 character ASCII polling address, 001-256
- _ = Space character (\$20 Hex)
- S.SSS** = 5 character specific gravity includes decimal (\$2E Hex) character
- * = Terminating character, last character sent (\$2A Hex)

LP2 Response Format

Communications output from individual processor in response to query by host.

31 Character Response:

NNN_S.SSS_XLLLLLLLL_UUUU_CCCC<CR><LF>

NNN = 3 character ASCII polling address, 001-256
_ = Space character (\$20 Hex)

S.SSS = 5 character specific gravity includes decimal (\$2E Hex) character

_ = Space character (\$20 Hex)

X = Status code; B (blank), F (full), R (reserve/empty), C (calibration mode)

LLLLLLLL = 8 character level value, leading zeros required if applicable

_ = Space character (\$20 Hex)

UUUU = 4 character units abbreviation/code in the form, GALS

_ = Space character (\$20 Hex)

CCCC = Check sum in ASCII representation of a 2-byte number in the form, 0FE5

<CR> = Carriage return (\$0D Hex)

<LF> = Line feed (\$0A Hex)

Sample Response:

001_1.032_B00023900_GALS_04DC<CR><LF>

Checksum does not include the last space character (\$20), carriage return (\$0D), line feed (\$0A) or the checksum value itself.

The actual hex data transmission:

\$30 \$30 \$31 \$20 \$31 \$2E \$30 \$33 \$32 \$20 \$42 \$30 \$30
\$30 \$32 \$33 \$39 \$30 \$30 \$20 \$47 \$41 \$4C \$53 \$20 \$30
\$35 \$34 \$33 \$0D \$0A

(Underlined values are not added to the preceding bytes to create the checksum.)

Preliminary Network Communications Troubleshooting

These are only a few possible causes of communications problems. Also, consult available reference materials for the host or receiver (i.e., PLC or PC) that is being used to communicate with the LP2 devices.

No Communications

Loss of communications to all devices in the network.

- Check connections at RS-485 terminals at each device. If one processor has been disconnected from the network, make certain that cabling has continuity.
- Check that power is being supplied to the LP2 processors. There will be no communications if individual devices suffer loss of power.

No Communications Response (Individual)

Failure of queried polling address device to respond with communications.

- Check that power is supplied to the LP2 processor. Additionally, check internal power supply fuse, replace if necessary.
- Check communications connections at RS-485 terminals. If cable conductors have been reversed, unit will not be able to communicate. Make certain that A, B, SHD (shield) continuity has been maintained.
- Possible incorrect polling address. 3-digit ASCII address value must correspond to polling address programmed in datapack iButton of LP2.

Introduction

King has developed MODBUS communication protocols in order to interface LP2 tank level processors directly with Modicon programmable controllers. Specifications for MODBUS were obtained from: *The Modicon Modbus Protocol Reference Guide* (PI-MBUS-300 Rev. H, April 1996). MODBUS Protocols and how they relate to obtaining level data from the LP2 are discussed.

Communications Hardware:

- KING-GAGE LP2
- RS-485 (two wire multi-drop with an isolated ground) Half-Duplex
- Modicon, Square D, AEG, or any MODBUS compatible host device
- MODBUS Communications Port

Protocol Specification

The MODBUS controller programmer or user must configure the proper communication parameters. The required communication configurations for a MODBUS compatible LP2 system are listed below.

MODBUS-RTU Mode (with CRC error checking)

19.2k bps Baud Rate
 1 Start Bit
 8 Data Bits
 2 Stop Bits
 No Parity

The Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC) field is two bytes, containing a 16-bit binary value calculated by the transmitting device which is added to the end of the message.

Master Query to Remote (Slave)

The controller acts as the host while the LP2 functions as the remote. The PLC will initiate all command functions. The PLC issues a Query while a LP2 sends a Response. A typical message frame is shown below.

START	ADDRESS	FUNCTION	DATA	ERROR CHECK	END
-------	---------	----------	------	-------------	-----

Address

Valid addresses range from 1-247 (01-F7 Hex) and are assigned by King unless otherwise noted by the customer or the systems integrator. Register numbers are assigned to each individual level data (READ) and specific gravity (WRITE) registers for each channel at a given LP2 address. Refer to Address/Register Map.

Functions

03 Read Holding Registers

This function reads a level data (READ) register. A register is capable of holding only 2-bytes worth of data (hi and low bytes). The largest value a register can hold is 7FFF in hex, or 32767 in decimal. LP2 processor calculates tank level and formats this value as a percent of 32767 placing it into the appropriate register.

The programmable controller will typically issue a starting address and specifies how many registers are requested.

06 Preset Single Register (broadcast not used)

This function allows the PLC to write a new specific gravity to the LP2. The LP2 uses the specific gravity to account for a change of mass due to a new product in the vessel. The PLC will divide the specific gravity by the maximum allowed specific gravity, multiply by 32767, and place the value into the appropriate register (see example 2). With register 08 corresponding to a LP2 address of 01 and channel #1 specific gravity (see table on next page).

Example 1

PLC Initiates Read Function

The PLC issues a 03 Read Function to remote address 01, MODBUS register 00. This is a request for the data for only one (1) READ register at the LP2. In response, the LP2 will format the level data according to the example below:

Register Data Calculation (LP2)

LP2 Address = 01 (channel 1)
 MODBUS Register Number = 00 (see table)
 Number Of Registers = 1
 Tank Full Value = 10000 gals (constant variable)
 Level = 2000 gals

Register Value

(Level / Full Value) x 32767
(2000/10000) x 32767 = 6553 = 1999 (in Hex)

A value of **1999** (Hex) will be placed in register 00. The PLC would issue a query to a LP2 at address 01 for value of MODBUS register 00. The PLC would receive a response from the LP2 and read the value of MODBUS register 00. The PLC program would “unformat” the data according to the example below.

Tank Level Calculation (PLC)

Tank Full Value = 10000 gals (constant variable)
 Level = (Full Value x Register Value) / 32767
Level = (10000 gals x 6553) / 32767 = 2000 gals

Example 2

PLC Initiates Write Function

The PLC issues a 06 Preset Single Register function to remote address 01, MODBUS register 40009.

This specifies a specific gravity value for only one (1) WRITE register at the LP2. The PLC formats this specific gravity according to the following example:

Register Data Calculation (PLC)

LP2 Address = 01 (channel 1)
 MODBUS Register Number = 08 (see table)
 Max. Specific Gravity = 14 (constant variable)
 Specific Gravity = 1.032

Register Value

(Specific Gravity / 14) x 32,767
(1.032/14) x 32,767 = 2415 (rounded) = 96F (in Hex)

A value of **09** (Hex) is then placed in the high byte and **6F** (Hex) is placed in the low byte of MODBUS register 08. The formatted data is then sent to the LP2 at address 01.

The following tables assign a register number for a given address and channel. Each LP2 is capable of having up to eight 4-20mA signals inputted via channels 1-8. Registers listed are either **READ** (Level Data) or **WRITE** (Specific Gravity). A READ type of operation is accomplished by issuing a **03** (Read Holding Register) function which requests level data. A WRITE type of operation is accomplished by issuing a **06** (Preset Single Register) function which sends a new specific gravity to be written to the LP2 memory.

Note: It is important when programming any address and channel that the WRITE register number must be 8 greater than the corresponding READ register number.

READ Register + 8 = WRITE Register

Addressing / Register Map

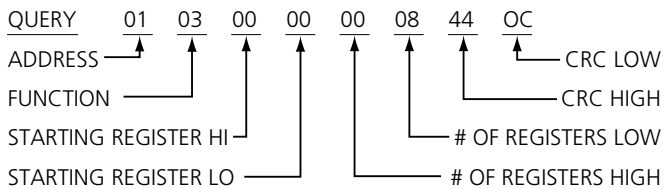
TYPE	ADDRESS	REGISTER	CHANNEL
READ	nn	01	2
READ	nn	02	3
READ	nn	03	4
READ	nn	04	5
READ	nn	05	6
READ	nn	06	7
READ	nn	07	8
WRITE	nn	08	1
WRITE	nn	09	2
WRITE	nn	10	3
WRITE	nn	11	4
WRITE	nn	12	5
WRITE	nn	13	6
WRITE	nn	14	7
WRITE	nn	15	8

nn = two digit hex address designation of 1 (01) through 247 (F7).

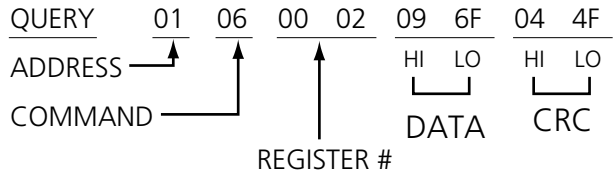
Typical Message Structures

Query Sequence (PLC)

The PLC transmits a query to a specific LP2 processor (ADDRESS) to read (FUNCTION) the values from register (STARTING REGISTER HI/LO) through register (# OF REGISTERS HI/LO) with the check (CRC).



by the check (CRC).

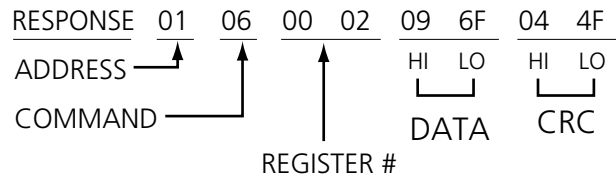


Data Packets

The data packets are transmitted sequentially beginning with the starting register (00). Since there are two bytes per register, the initial byte count in the message string confirms the number of register values that are transmitted.

Response Sequence (LP2)

The specified LP2 (ADDRESS) responds to the query (FUNCTION) noting how many data packets (BYTE COUNT) being sent and the values (DATA) followed by the check (CRC).

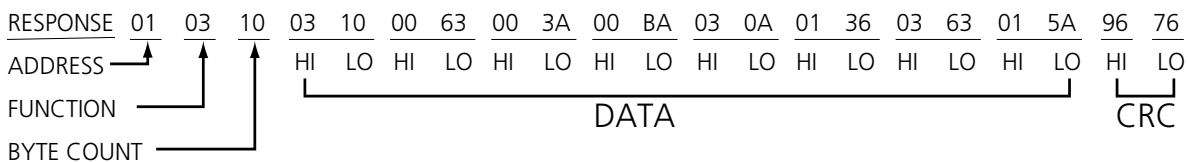


Specific Gravity Write (PLC)

The PLC transmits a command to a specific LP2 (ADDRESS) to write (FUNCTION) to a specific register (REGISTER#) a new gravity value (DATA) followed by the check (CRC).

Specific Gravity Write (LP2)

The LP2 (ADDRESS) acknowledges the write command (FUNCTION) and echos the gravity value (DATA) followed



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