Smart level probe for pressure tanks APR-2000YALW

COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

APLISENS[®]





Principles of operation Measurement is carried out using an APRE-2000 differential pressure transmitter, enabling compensation for static pressure in the tank. The value processed is just the hydrostatic pressure of the medium measured at the level of the diaphragm of the lower seal.

This pressure is the sum of the hydrostatic pressures of the liquid and

vapour phases of the medium. In most practical measurement situations the density of the vapour phase is negligibly small, and therefore the measured hydrostatic pressure relates only to the

height of the liquid phase column and can be taken as representing the level of the surface of the liquid phase. For media where the

density of the vapour phase is significant (e.g. propane) the level

found by the method described can be treated as the theoretical level

of the liquid level obtained by adding the actual liquid phase to the

Example of installation on a tank



Static P + H1p1 + H2p2

No.

1

2

Configuration example

To convert a rise in the level of liquid with density 0.87 from 0 to 3200 mm to a current change from 4 to 20 mA.

0...6000 mm H₂O

0...1600 mm H₂O

- 1. Install the transmitter in working position, place the seal at the appropriate height (tank empty).
- 2. Calculate the width of the measurement range in mm H₂O (4°C): 3200 mm × 0.87 g/cm³ = 2784 mm H₂O.
- 3. Using the communicator, set the transmitter to use the units mm H₂O at 4°C.
- 4. To determine the start of the measurement range, read off via the communicator the hydrostatic pressure produced by the manometric fluid in the capillary (e.g. $-4250 \text{ mm H}_2\text{O}$).

I ower

Diaphragm seal unit

equalization hole

condensed vapour phase.

Mechanical installation on the flange of the tank Upper equalization hole

- 5. To determine the end-point of the measurement range, add the value -4250 mm H₂O and the width of the measurement range $-4250 \text{ mm H}_{2}\text{O} + 2784 \text{ mm H}_{2}\text{O} = -1466 \text{ mm H}_{2}\text{O}.$
- 6. Using the communicator enter the calculated start (-4250 mm H₂O) and end-point (-1466 mm H₂O) of the measurement range and send as a block to the transmitter. After receiving these parameters the transmitter will perform measurements as required.

.

600 mm H₂O

160 mm H₂O

	lechnical data			
Nominal measuring range	Accuracy for nominal	Minimum set range		
(FSO)	measuring range			

Range of medium densities	up to 1.1 g/cm ³ (standard version)	

over 1,1 g/cm³: special version by arrangement with APLISENS

Error due to ambient temperature changes $< \pm 0.4\%$ of basic range for temperatures of -25...+80°C

±0,16%

±0,2%

Error due to supply voltage changes < ±0,002% of basic range / V

For other technical data see the sheet for the APR-2000ALW

Zero shift error for static pressure 0,08% / 10 bar for range no. 1 0,1% / 10 bar for range no. 2 This error can be eliminated by zeroing the transmitter in conditions of static pressure

Accuracy for

minimum range

±0,5%

±0,6%



Example: APR-2000/Y level probe, Exia version, nominal measuring range 0...-1600 mm H₂O, stainless steel tube with length 1250 mm

APR-2000/Y / Exia / 0...-1600 mm H₂O / tube KO, L = 1250 mm