



Smart Differential Pressure Transmitter

ADP9000/9000L Series

Operation Manual



Index

1. Outline	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Characteristics	3
2. Principle and Wiring Diagram	3
2.1 Principle	3
2.2 Wiring Diagram	4
3. Transmitter Rotation	4
4. Interface Display	5
4.1 Normal Display	5
4.2 Setting Status	5
4.3 Keypad	5
5. Specific Application and Typical Installation	6
5.1 Typical Installation for Flow Measurement	6
5.2 Typical Installation for Liquid Level Measurement	7
6. ADP9000L Applications	8
6.1 Closed Tank	8
6.2 Open Tank	8
7. Operation Instructions	9
7.1 Operation Flow Chart	9
7.2 System Menu Operation	10
7.3 How to Set Positive Shift and Negative Shift	12
7.3.1 Zero Shift and Full Span Shift Operation	12
7.4 How to set Decimal Point and Minus Value	14
7.5 Displayed Variables Settings	15
8. Flow Measurement Settings	16

1. Outline

1.1 Introduction

ADP9000/9000L series smart pressure transmitter is a smart multi-functional digital instrument researched & developed by ALIA. It's uniquely designed from advanced single-chip technology and smart digital sensor technology on the basis of mature and reliable sensor technology.

Its core component is 16 bit single-chip, of whose strong function and high-speed calculation will guarantee transmitter's quality. The whole design focus on reliability, stability, high-precision and intelligence. It also meets field industrial application requirements. Software adopts digital signal processing technology, enhancing transmitter good anti-interference ability, zero point stability, Zero Sensitive Capability (ZSC) and Temperature Sensitive Capability (TSC).

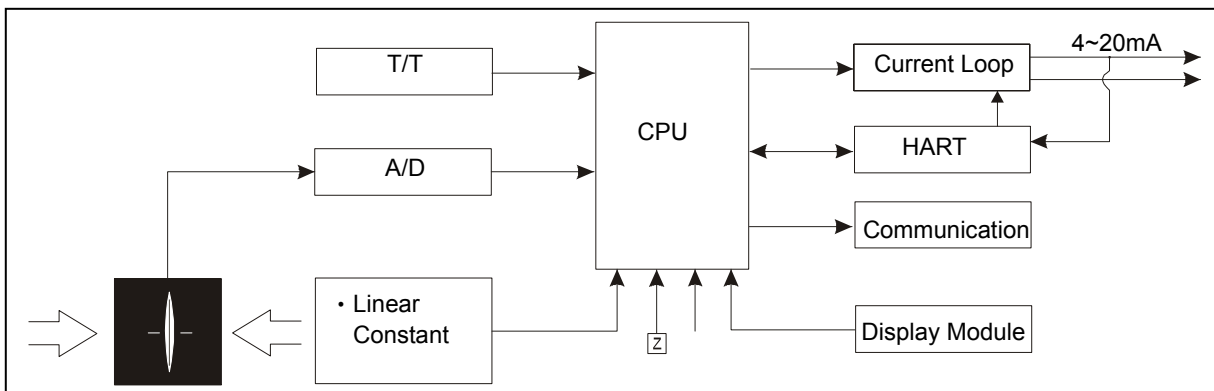
1.2 Characteristics

ADP9000/9000L not only has excellent anti-interference ability, zero point stability, Zero Sensitive Capability (ZSC) and Temperature Sensitive Capability (TSC), but also HART communication capability from optional HART modules.

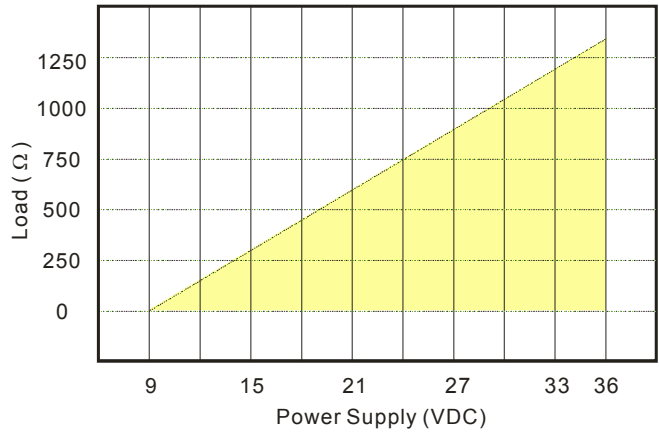
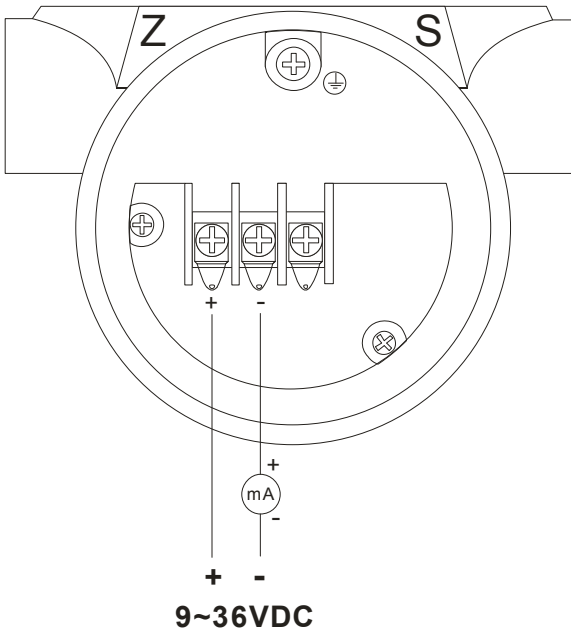
2. Principle and Wiring Diagram

2.1 Principle

When pressure or differential pressure is externally input, sensor's capacitance will change and be converted into frequency signals by digital signal, and then sent to microprocessor. The microprocessor will output a current control signal to current output control circuit after its calculation, turning into 4~20mA analog current output and displays finally.

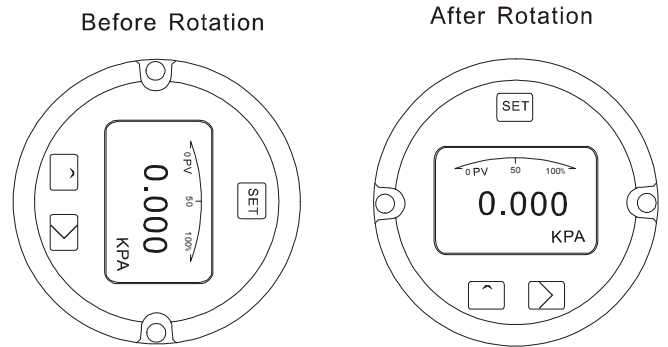
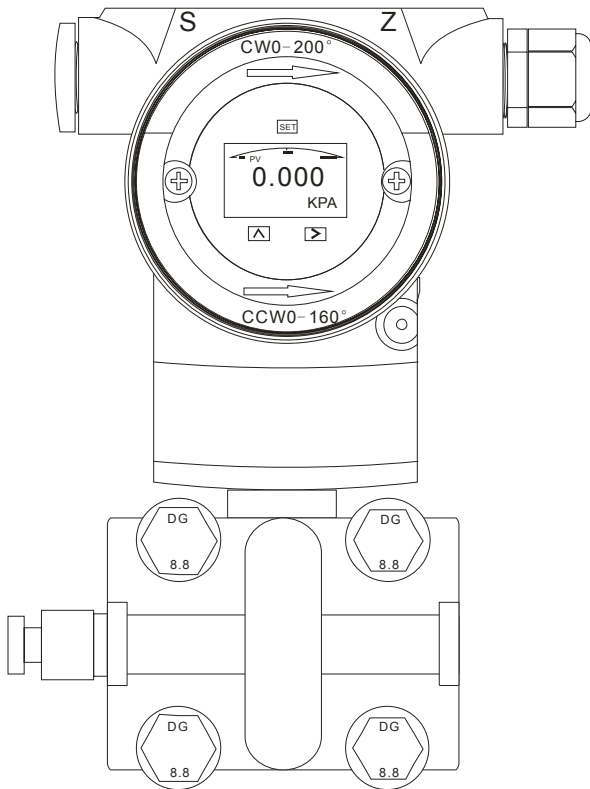


ADP9000/9000L output is 2-wire 4~20mA output.



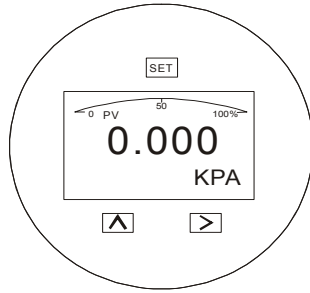
3. Transmitter Rotation

Available clockwise rotation angle: 0—200°; available counterclockwise rotation angle: 0—160°. See figure below:



4. Interface Display

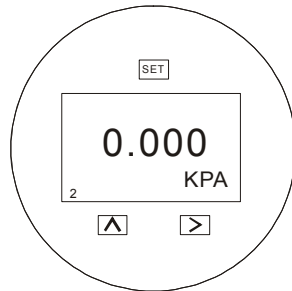
4.1 Normal Display



This transmitter can be rotated clockwise/counterclockwise 180° for your convenience to check display.

Code	Code Function
PV	Normal Display (Mesuring Status)
%	Percentage
InH2O, InHg, FtH2O, mmH2O, mmHg, PSI, Bar, mBar, g/cm2, Kg/cm2, Pa, Kpa, Torr, ATM, Mpa, InH2O@4°C, MH2O@4°C, MH2O, mHg, M, Cm, mm, Special.	Display measuring unit. "Special" means customer's unit can be written by HART.

4.2 Setting Status



Code	Code Function
2	Window code ("2": unit selection window)
KPA	Measuring unit

4.3 Keypad

Key Name	Button Sign	Setting Function
SET		Enter Parameter setting; save configuration; shift to next page
MOVE		Move the cursor to the right
UP		Increase the values and decimal point position

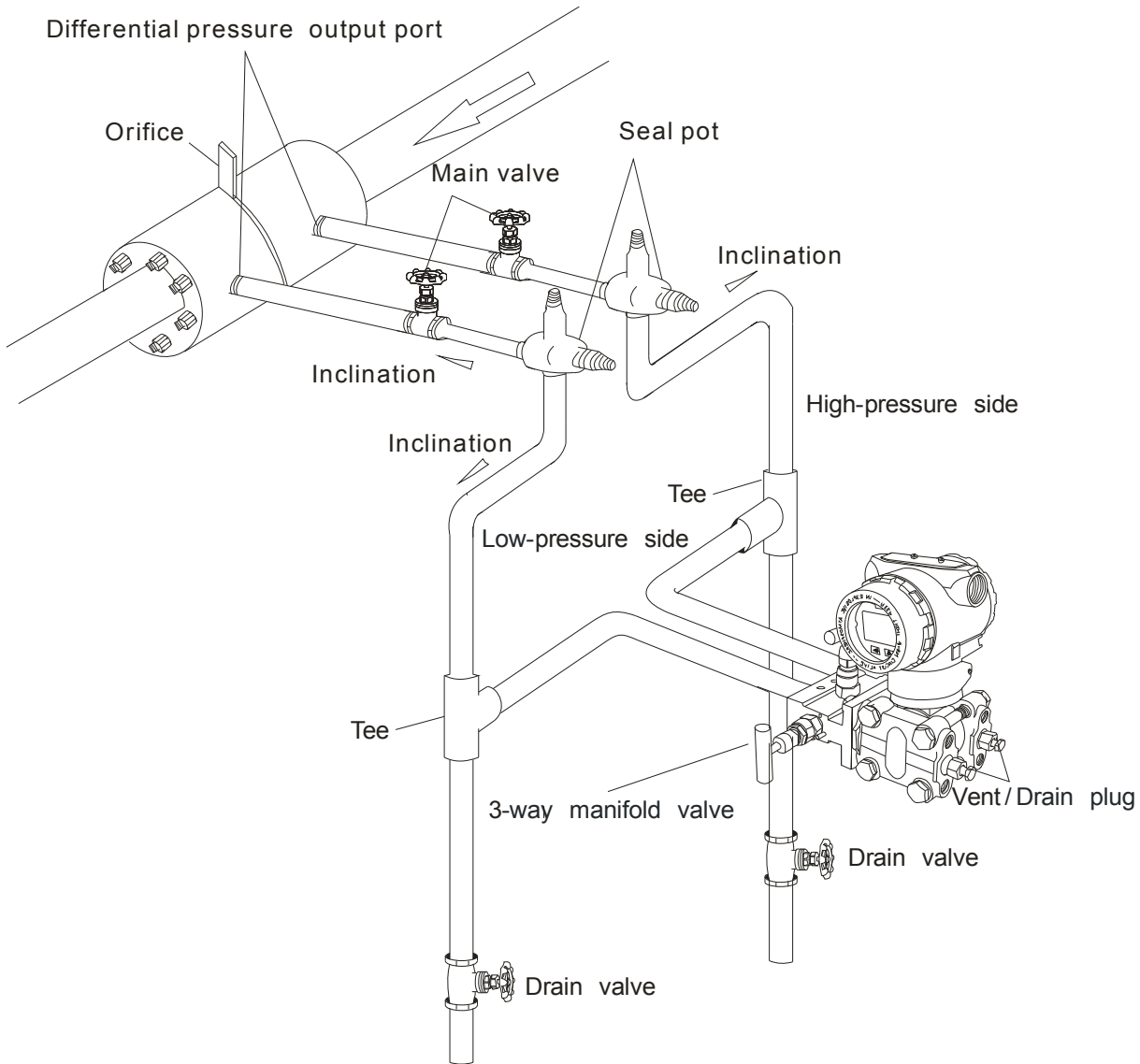
- Hold button for 2 seconds then release to enter main menu settings.
If there is no response for 10 seconds in the window 0, it will return to the normal display automatically.
If there is no response for 2 minutes in the non-window 0, it will return to the normal display automatically.
- Hold + button for 5 seconds then release to enter menu setting window 6 for zero clearance. Press button and choose "YES" to clear zero.
- Hold + button for 5 seconds then release and enter the menu setting window 7 for zero shift and full span shift.
Hold button for 5 seconds then release to finish Zero Shift; hold button for 5 seconds then release to finish full span shift.

5. Specific Application and Typical Installation

5.1 Typical Installation for Flow Measurement

This illustration shows a typical example for steam flow rate measurement. Differential pressure transmitter is located below the differential pressure output port of the process pipe.

After piping work, make sure that the connecting pipe, 3-way manifold valve and transmitter have no pressure leaks. Pipe installation for steam flow rate measurement is as follow:



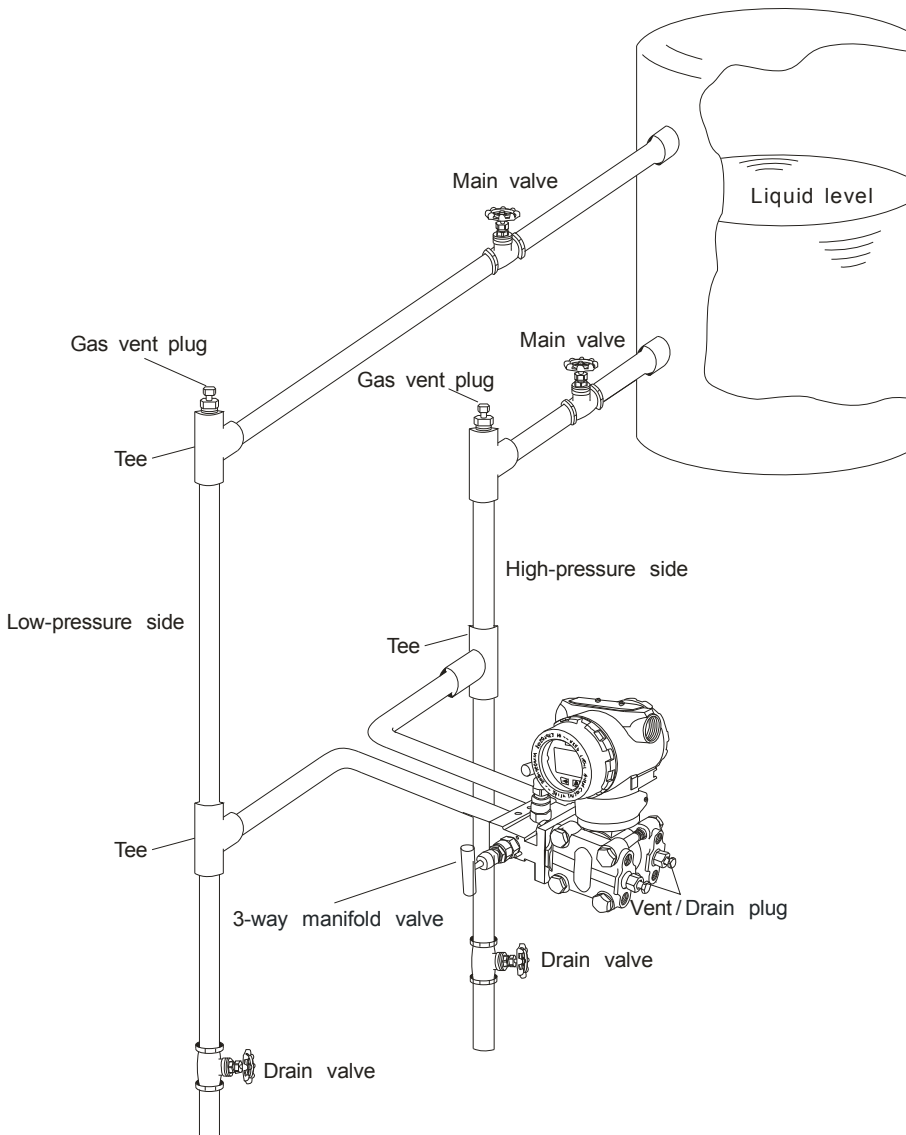
5.2 Typical Installation for Liquid Level Measurement

When using dry-leg method, connect the high-pressure side of the transmitter to the lower part of the tank. Connect the low-pressure side to the gas-sealing pipe of the tank.

After completing piping work, check for pressure leaks around the connecting pipe, the transmitter and 3-way manifold valve. The following shows a typical installation.

Always connect the high-pressure side of this transmitter to the lower part of the tank.

Install this transmitter below the lowest liquid level to be measured.

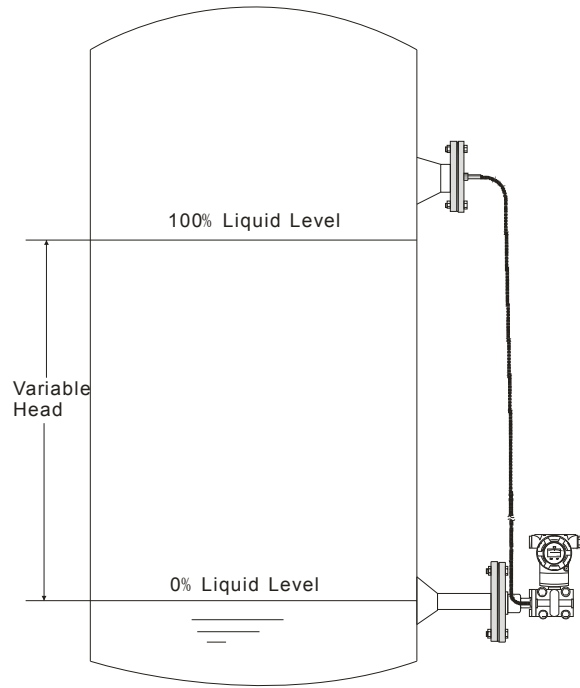


6. ADP9000L Applications

6.1 Closed Tank

When it is closed tank, there will be pressure given inside tank. It's supposed to choose either ADP9000L+D1 or ADP9000+D2.

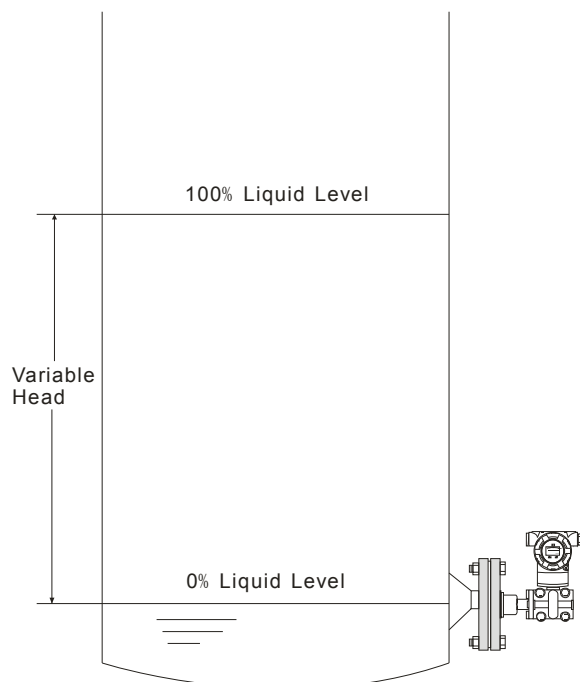
When setting the zero point, make sure the diaphragm area of high-pressure side to be fully wet with measured liquid for higher accuracy. The upper diaphragm of high-pressure side is the right zero point. See figure as below:



6.2 Open Tank

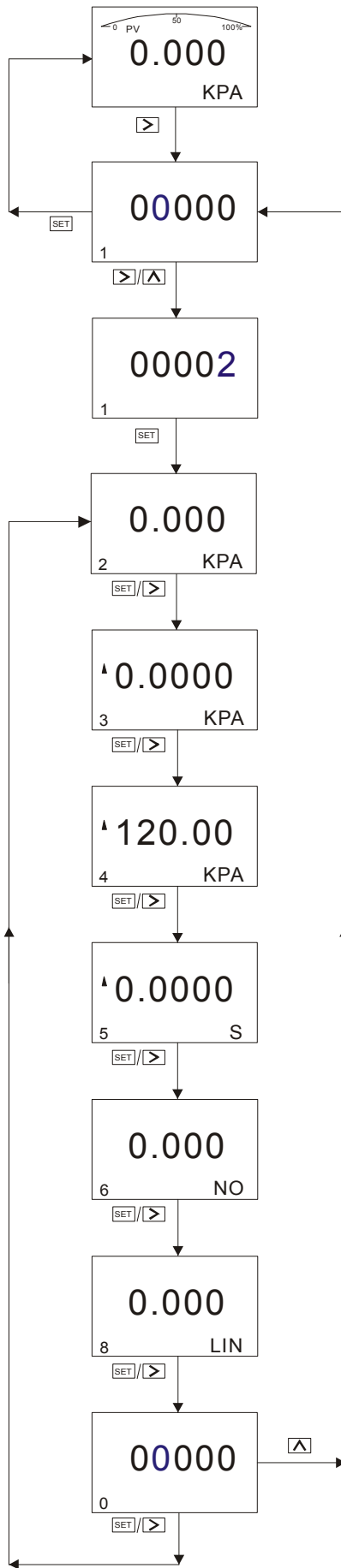
When it is open tank, liquid above will be directly contacted with atmosphere. It's supposed to choose directly-connected ADP9000L or ADP9000+D1.

When setting the zero point, make sure the diaphragm area of high-pressure side to be fully wet with measured liquid for higher accuracy. The upper diaphragm of high-pressure side is the right zero point. See figure as below:

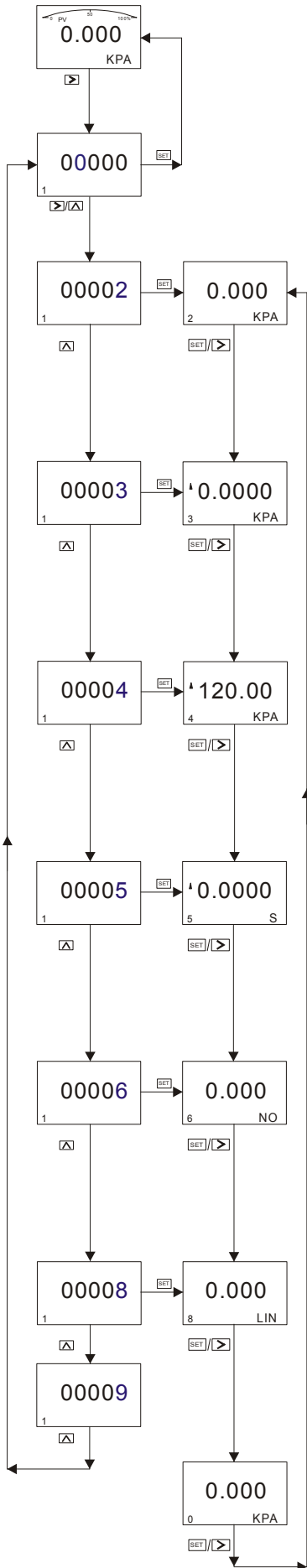


7. Operation Instructions

7.1 Operation Flow Chart



7.2 System Menu Operation



Normal Display
 Hold [RIGHT] for 2 seconds, then release to enter main setting menu.

Code Setting Window(Code 1)
 Press [RIGHT] to move cursor position and press [UP] to change the value.
 If there is no response for 10 seconds, it will return to normal display automatically.

Unit Setting Window(Code 2)
 Press [SET] to enter unit selection, then press [UP] to activate the cursor and press [UP] again to select unit as follows: InH2O, InHg, FtH2O, mmH2O, mmHg, PSI, Bar, mBar, g/cm2, Kg/cm2, Pa, Kpa, Torr, ATM, Mpa, InH2O@4°C, MH2O@4°C, MH2O, mHg, M, Cm, mm, Special. ("Special" means customer's unit can be written by HART.)
 Press [SET]/[RIGHT] to confirm and enter next window Code 3.

Low Range Limit Setting Window (Code 3)
 Press [SET] to enter Low Range Limit Setting Window, and then press [UP] to activate cursor. Press [UP] again to change the symbol to "-". Or press [RIGHT] directly to move cursor and then press [UP] to change value. When cursor moves to rightmost, press [RIGHT] and all decimal points will flash. At this time, press [UP] to change decimal position.
 Press [SET] or [RIGHT] to confirm and enter next window Code 4.

Up Range Limit Setting Window (Code 4)
 Press [SET] to enter Up Range Limit Setting Window, and then press [UP] to activate cursor. Press [UP] again to change the symbol to "-". Or press [RIGHT] directly to move cursor and then press [UP] to change value. When cursor moves to rightmost, press [RIGHT] and all decimal points will flash. At this time, press [UP] to change decimal position.
 Press [SET] or [RIGHT] to confirm, and enter next window Code 5.

Damping Setting Window (Code 5)
 Press [SET] to enter Damping Setting Window, and then press [UP] to activate cursor, and press [UP] again to change the symbol to "-". Or press [RIGHT] directly to move cursor and then press [UP] to change value. When cursor moves to rightmost, press [RIGHT] and all decimal points will flash. At this time, press [UP] to change decimal position.
 Press [SET] or [RIGHT] to confirm, and enter next window Code 6.

Zero Calibration (Code 6)
 Press [SET] to enter Zero Calibration, and then press [UP] to activate cursor, and press [UP] again to choose whether calibrate zero or not.
 1. YES 2.NO
 Press [SET] or [RIGHT] to confirm, and enter next window Code 8.

Output Setting (Code 8)
 Press [SET] to enter Output Setting, and then press [UP] to activate cursor, and press [UP] again to choose output type.
 1. LIN 2.SQRT (Choose SQRT, normal display will show "√")
 Press [SET] or [RIGHT] to confirm, and enter next window Code 0.

Exit Window (Code 0)
 1. If there is no response for 10 seconds, it will return to the normal display automatically.
 2. Press [SET] or [RIGHT] to confirm, and enter next window Code2.
 3. Press [UP] to activate and press [SET] to enter window Code1 to set window-code input.
 4. Input "00000/000007/000009" in window Code 1, and press [SET] to return Normal Display.

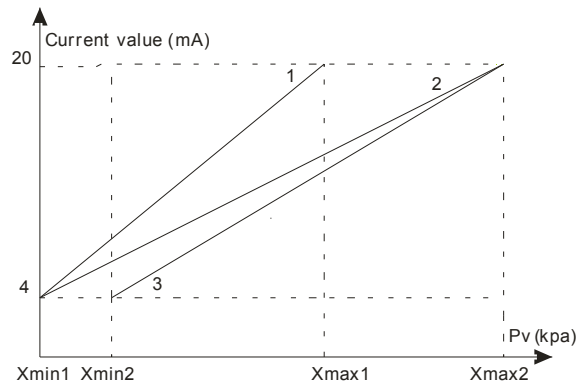
(1) Up/Low Range Limit Correspondence to 4~20mA

In settings, if necessary, low/up range Limit will be given standard current value (4mA/20mA) respectively. Preconditions: Two reference voltages should be supplied by processing or pressure transmitter. After setting pressure transmitter, actual setting range might be different from the range marked in measuring plate. For different serial number and measuring range, turndown ratio can be up to 1:100.

Measuring pressure is linearly related to output current. Current value can be calculated from given formula below. I means output current, P measured pressure, ME up limit value and MA low limit value.

$$I = \frac{P - MA}{ME - MA} \times 16mA + 4mA$$

Actually because of change of measuring demands or conditions, transmitter's range needs to be changed too. However, changing range means changing slope of transmitter's input/output, like from curve 1 to curve 2, it means up range limit increasing adjustment; from curve 2 to curve 3, it means low range limit increasing adjustment. See figure below:



(1) Damping Settings

Available setting time is 0-32s. The bigger this value is, the more stable measuring value will be (Fluctuation will be more moderate). Increasing damping time will lead to signal delay.

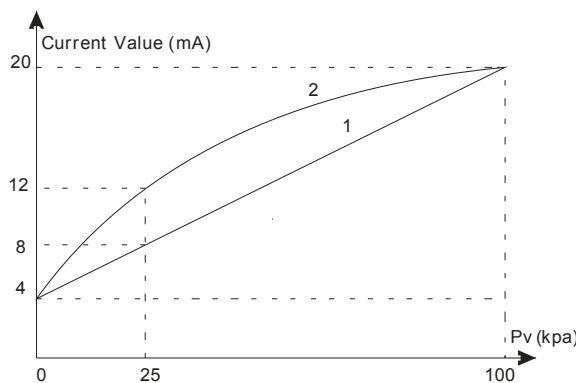
(3) Zero Calibration

Because of zero drift, the measured zero point will not be 0. Zero calibration enhances better measuring accuracy.

(4) Output Settings

e.g. Transmitter's pressure range "0-100kpa", if output setting as "lin", current output will be curve 1.

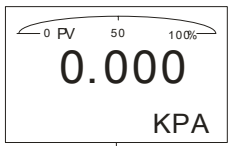
If set "sqrt", current output will be curve 2. For example, if pipe pressure as 25kpa, under "sqrt" condition current output will be 12mA.



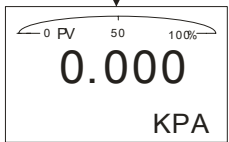
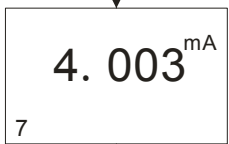
7.3 How to Set Positive Shift and Negative Shift

7.3.1 Zero Shift and Full Span Shift Operation

This is hidden window, so it can not display if you directly input code 7 in the code window. You have to hold $\square + \square$ for 5 seconds until it displays.



$\square + \square$



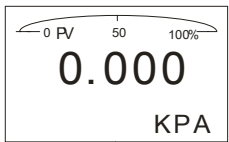
Normal Display

Hold $\square + \square$ for 5 seconds and then release to enter menu-setting window 7, setting the zero shift and full span shift.

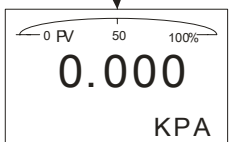
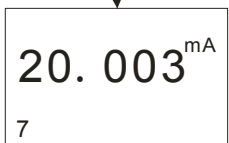
Zero Shift

Hold \square for 5 seconds, and release to finish zero shift. If there is no key operation within 2 minutes, it will back to normal display automatically.

Normal Display



$\square + \square$



Normal Display

Hold $\square + \square$ button for 5 seconds then release and enter window 7 for zero shift and full span shift.

Full Span Shift

Hold \square for 5 seconds, and release to finish full-span shift. If there is no key operation within 2 minutes, it will back to normal display automatically.

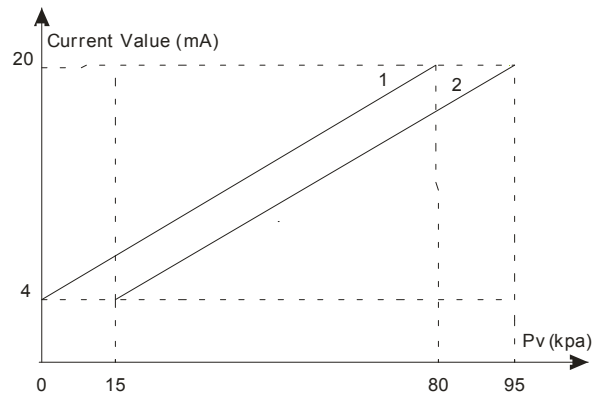
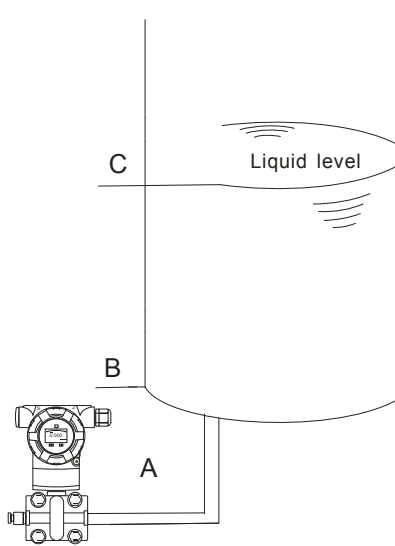
Normal Display

When it comes to actual measurement, as request from customer, the initial measuring point needs to be shifted to a certain value (positive or negative). This is so called zero shift and full span shift.

(1) Zero Shift

After zero shift, measuring range will change toward positive (increase) direction, namely positive shift. For example, pressure transmitter is installed at point A, the liquid head AB that is formed by medium that comes into pressure-guiding pipe will send a pressure to transmitter, turning the measuring result into AC's pressure (measured pressure BC plus liquid head's pressure). At this time, when liquid level is at point B, give positive zero shift to transmitter, the initial value of corresponding 4~20mA will move from point A to point B, making it convenient for customer to control application.

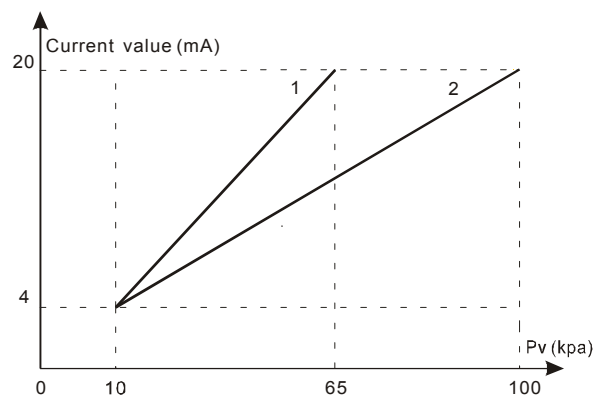
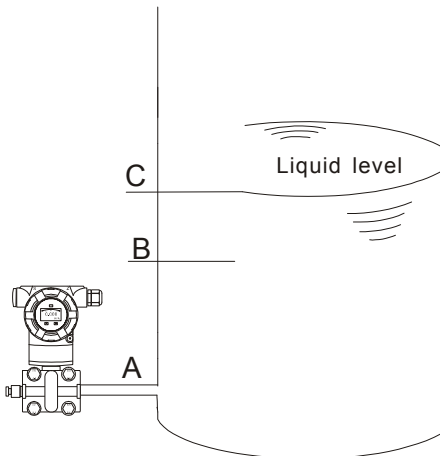
If trasmitter's range is 0~80kpa and AB pressure of pressure guiding pipe is 15kpa, after zero shift, change will be like figure below: curve 1 to curve 2.



(2) Full Span Shift

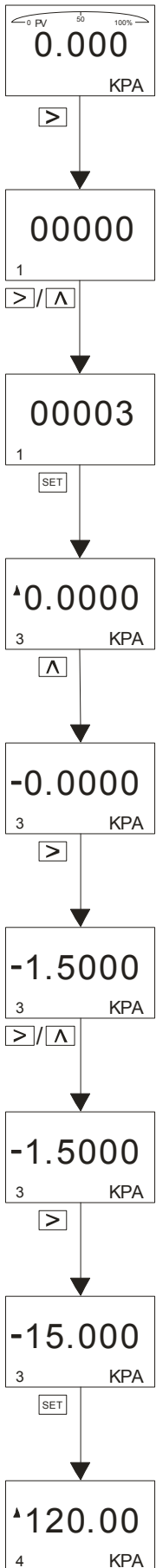
After full span shift, measuring range will change toward negative (decrease) direction, namely negative shift. For example, when pressure transmitter measures liquid level's pressure and operator just needs the pressure of level AB (lower than AC pressure), full span shift can be start.

If trasmitter's range is 10~100kpa and AB pressure of liquid level is 65kpa, after full span shift, change will be like figure below: curve 2 to curve 1.



7.4 How to set Decimal Point and Minus Value

Example: Set zero as “-15Kpa”.



Normal Display
Hold for 2 seconds and then release to enter main menu setting.

Code Setting Window (Code 1)
Press to move cursor position and press to change value.
If there is no key operation within 10 seconds, it will return to normal display automatically.

Code Setting Window (Code 1)
Press to change value and set numeric value to 00003, and then press to enter zero setting.

Zero Setting Window (Code 3)
Press to enter zero setting.

Zero Setting Window (Code 3)
Press to activate cursor.
Press again to change symbol as “-” (“-“ symbol will be added to leftmost position).
Press to move cursor position, and then press to change the numeric value.
Enter next window:

Zero Setting Window (Code 3)
Press to move cursor. When the cursor moves to the rightmost, continue to press until all the decimal points flash.
Enter next window:

Zero Setting Window (Code 3)
Press to change decimal position after all decimal points flash, Press twice to enter next window:

Zero Setting Window (Code 3)
Press to confirm and enter next window Code 4.

Span Setting Window (Code 4)

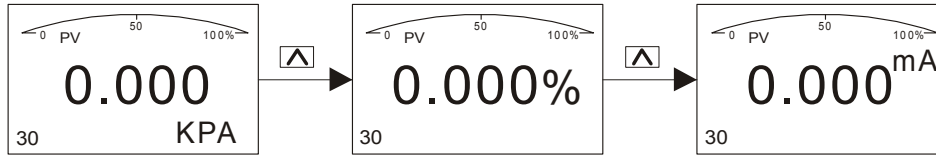
7.5 Displayed Variables Settings

LCD can be set to display "Process Variable", "mA value", "%". These 3 displaying contents can be displayed either constantly one of them or alternatively 2 of them.

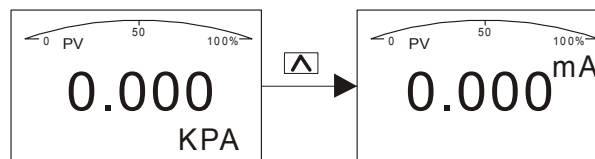
If first displayed variable and second displayed variable are the same, this will be constant display.

If first displayed variable and second displayed variable are different, this will be alternative display (interval is 4 secs).

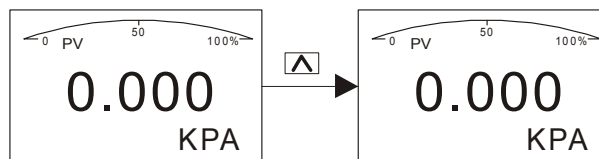
In normal display interface, hold  button to change displayed variable (In bottom left corner, function code is 30.).




Different variables in normal interface means alternative display, for example, "process variable" and "mA value" display alternatively (first variable: "process variable"; second variable: "mA value").




Same variables in normal interface means constant display, for example, "process variable" displays constantly (first variable and second variable are both the same: "process variable").



e.g. 1 When displayed contents are "process variable" and "mA value", which means alternative display, to change to constant display and make displayed content as "process variable", you need to change "mA value" to "process variable", namely, making the first variable same as the second.

Procedures: When screen displays "mA value", hold  and do not release until screen shows "process variable". Namely changing "mA value" to "process variable". At this time, screen will constantly display "process variable".

e.g. 2 When displayed contents are "process variable", which means constant display, to change to alternative display and make displayed content as "process variable" and "mA value", you need to change "process variable" to "mA value", namely, making the first variable different from the second.

Procedures: When screen displays "process variable", hold  and do not release until screen shows "mA value". Namely changing "process variable" to "mA value". At this time, screen will alternatively display "process variable" and "mA value".

8. Flow Measurement Settings

Differential pressure transmitter measures flow and displays flow rate. As long as flow range and differential pressure's range is certain, flow can be measured and flow rate can be displayed.

If your purchased product has HART communication function, you can set parameters by yourself. As a result, to measure flow, it's recommended to order this product that has HART communication function.

Let's take an example of HART function settings (Should be with the help of ALIA AHT520 and software):

EX.1: Differential pressure's range is 0~500mbar and corresponding flow range is 0~200M³/H.

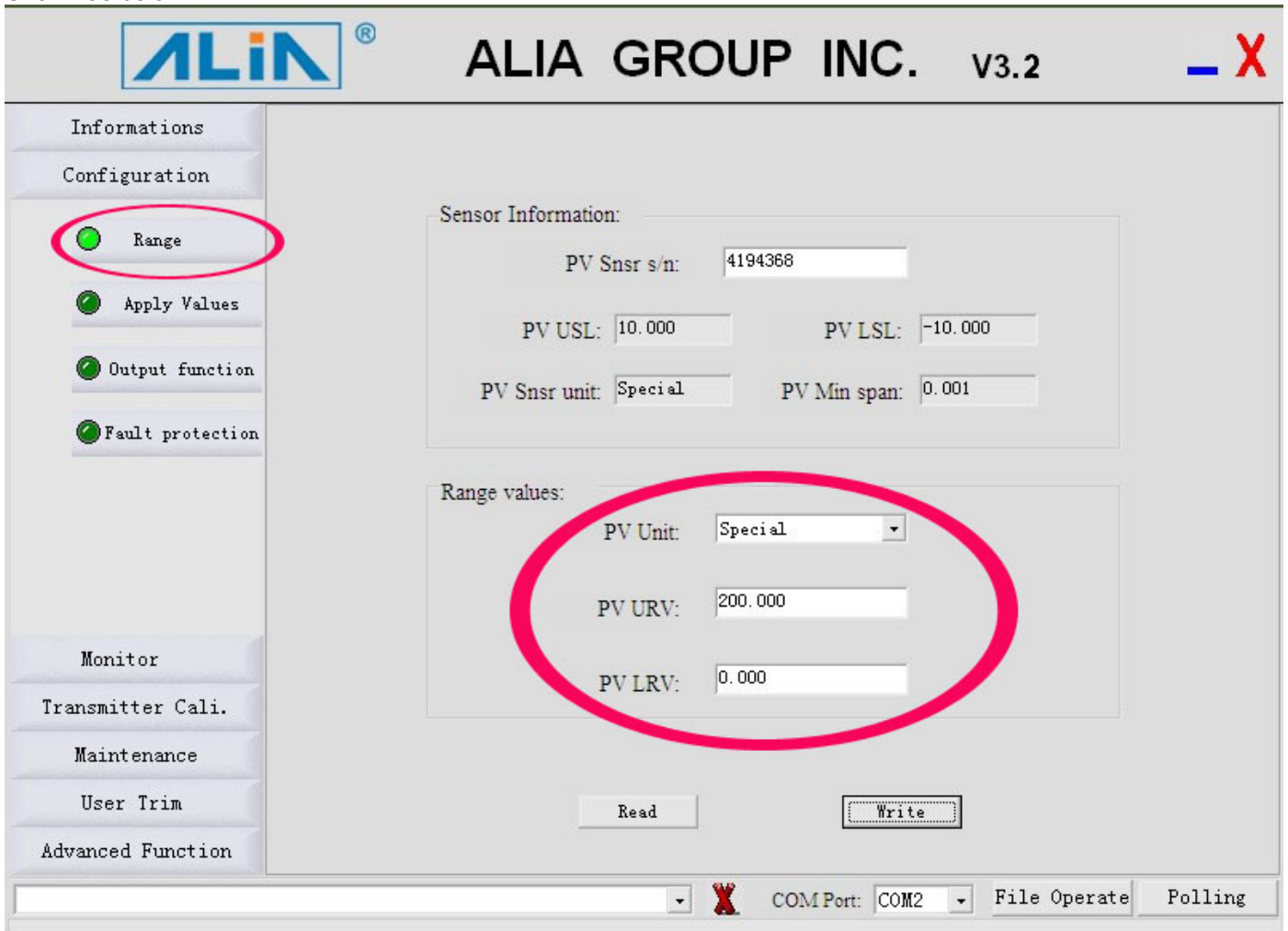
Steps: 1. Build Hart communication between our product and AHT520. Run software.

2. In Configuration column, single click Range → Range values → PV Unit → Special.

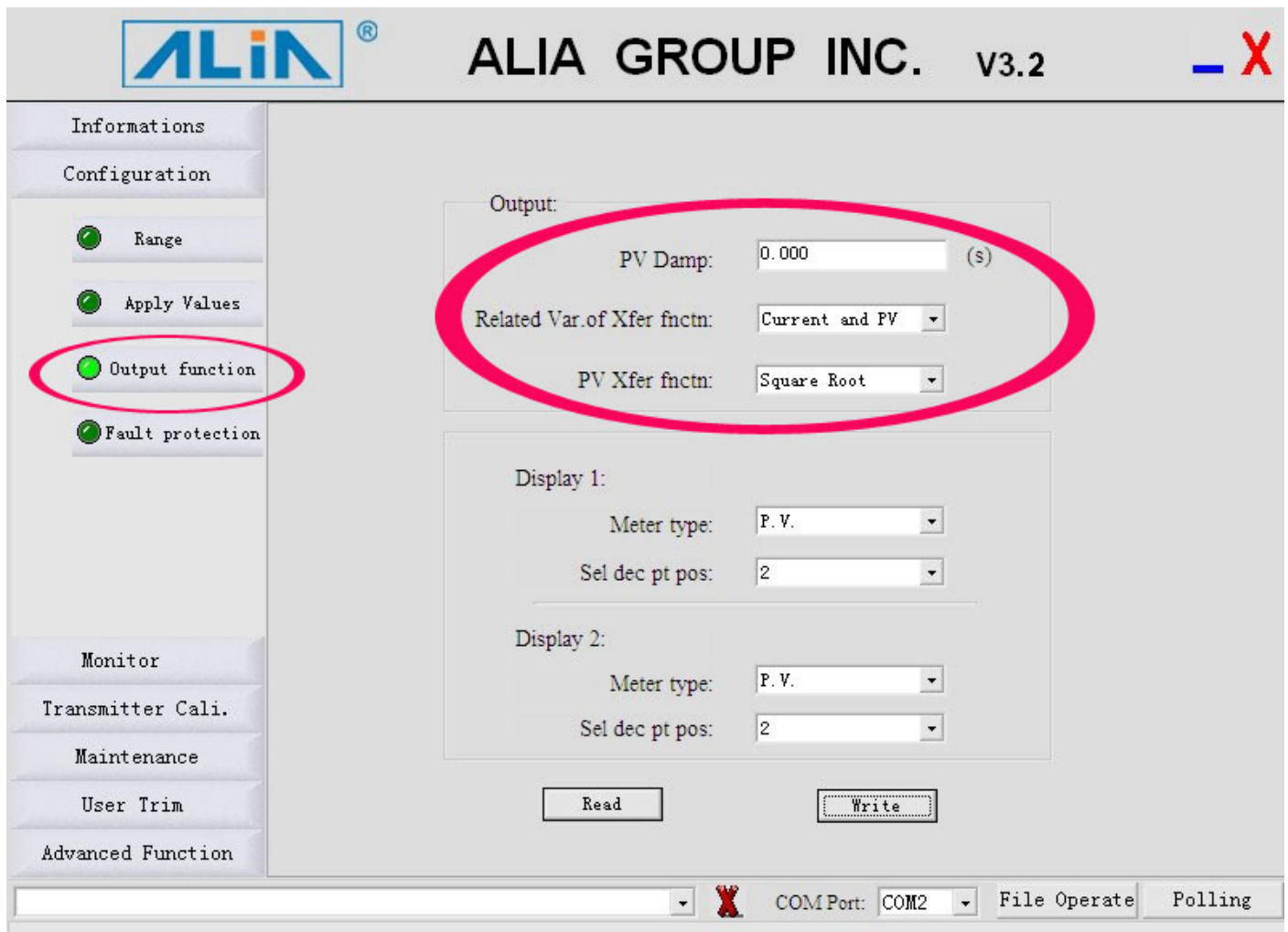
3. Input up range value and low range value, namely "PV URV"=200.000 and "PV LRV"=0.000.

4. Click "write" to save settings.

Shown as below:



5. In Configuration, click "Output func" → "Output" → Related Var. of Xfer fnctn → choose "Current and PV" → PV Xfer fnctn → choose "Square Root".



6. In “User Unit”, set it as “M3/H”.

7. Input “Coefficient” value.

The calculation formula of Coefficient value = $\Delta P(\text{Kpa}) / \text{Max Flowrate}$.

500mbar=50Kpa

Now coefficient value is $=50/200=0.25$ and you should input 0.25 in Coefficient.

8. Click write to save settings.

Shown as below:



Note: If actual value and displayed value are different, please trim coefficient value.

EX.2: Differential pressure's range is 0~6000mmH2O and corresponding flow range is 0~300NM3/H.

Steps: 1. Build Hart communication between our product and AHT520. Run software.

2. In Configuration column, click Range → Range values → PV Unit → Special

3. Input up range value and low range value, namely "PV URV"=300.000, "PV LRV"=0.000.

4. Click "write" to save settings.

5. In Configuration column, click "Output func" → Output → Related Var.of Xfer frctn → choose "Current and PV" → PV Xfer frctn → choose "Square Root".

6. In "User Unit", set it as "NM3/H".

7. Input Coefficient value.

The calculation formula of Coefficient value = $\Delta P(\text{Kpa}) / \text{Max Flowrate}$.

6000mmH2O=58.84Kpa

Now coefficient value is = $58.84/300=0.196$ and you should input 0.196 in Coefficient.

8. Click write to save settings.