

**Precision Digital Presents** 

# Loop-Powered Devices, The Fundamentals

## Webinar Organizers



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#### Objectives & Takeaways



Learn the critical criteria required for using a loop-powered device.



Be able to decide if loop power is your best choice.



Learn the conditions or application criteria that would prohibit use of a loop-powered device.

#### Agenda

- Definition and characteristics of loop-powered devices
- Critical specifications for loop power
- When is loop power my best choice?
- What would prevent me from using a loop-powered device?

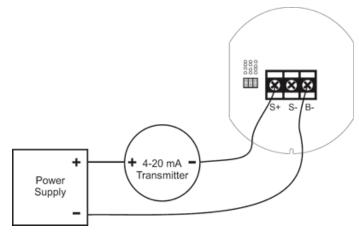
#### Getting to know you

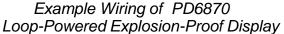
- Where are you located?
- What is your industry?
- What is your level of expertise?

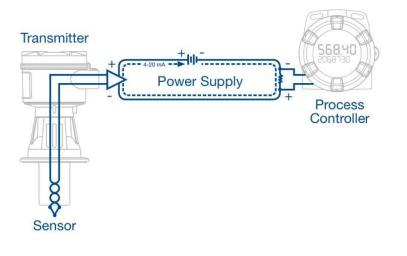


#### What is a loop-powered device?

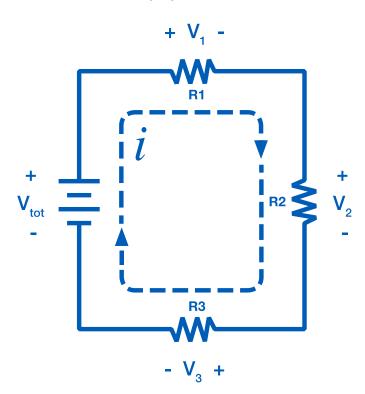
- A loop powered device gets its power from the system to which it is connected - there is no external power supply.
- 'Loop power' is the same as '2 wire'.







# What is a loop-powered device?



- A loop powered device does not affect the current in the current loop
- The device adds a load/voltage drop into the loop

#### Characteristics of a loop-powered meter



Almost always have LCD displays (if any display)





- Few output options available
  - Open collector transistor
  - Passive analog output



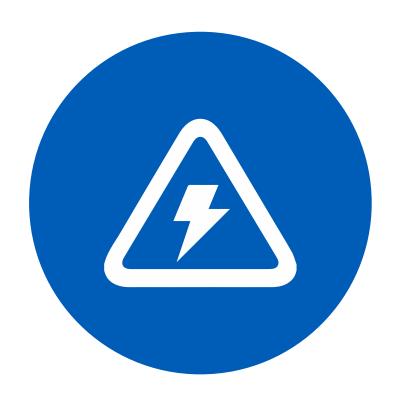
#### Characteristics of a loop-powered meter



- Extremely limited serial communication options
  - Slow speed communication
  - Additional power options required



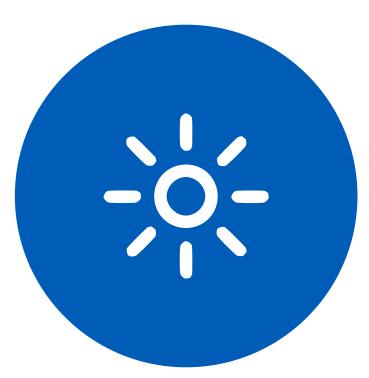
- Hazardous area approvals common
  - Intrinsically safe
  - Non-incendive

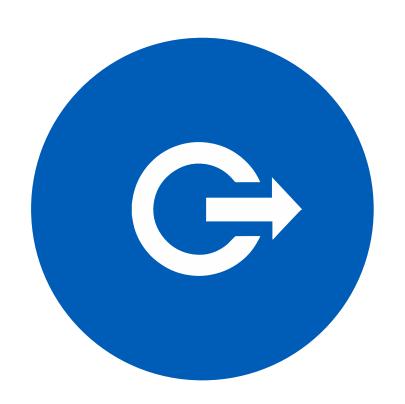


- Voltage drop (is a specification)
  - Examples:
    - 3.0 Vmax
    - 3 V @ 20 mA
    - 150 Ω input impedance (or equivalent resistance)
       Remember:

 More complicated devices may have a look up table (supply voltage vs. equivalent resistance, etc.)

- Device voltage drops add up to determine total voltage drop
- Power supply must support cumulative voltage drop
- Example 4 Device Loop:
  - 24 V<sub>DC</sub> Supply (V<sub>tot</sub>)
  - 2-Wire Rader Xmitter (V<sub>1</sub>)
    - 12 V<sub>DC</sub> @ 20 mA
  - Loop Powered Display (V<sub>2</sub>)
    - 3 V<sub>DC</sub> @ 20 mA
  - PLC Input (V<sub>3</sub>)
    - PLC Externally Powered
    - Loop Drop Insignificant (≈.2 V<sub>DC</sub>)
  - V Supply > Voltage Drop
    - 24 V > 12 V + 3 V + 0.2 V

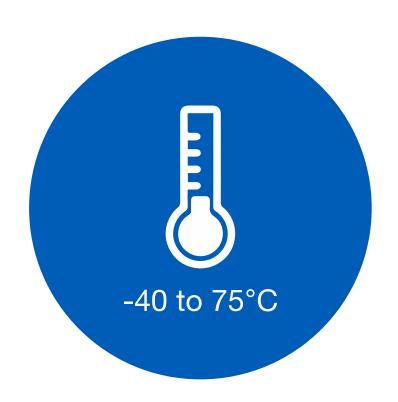




- Output spec (refer back to characteristics)
  - Low power output signal
  - Usually need supplemental devices

- Agency approvals common (as needed for your application)
  - Intrinsically safe (I.S.)
  - Non-incendive (N.I.)





- Operating Temperature Range
  - Low temperature affects the LCD
    - depends on the type of LCD
    - Below -20°C is typically where LCD stops working
    - -40° LCDs are available
- High temperature typically as high as +180°C. Device temp range limited by other factors.

### Getting to know you

What is your primary application?



#### Questions



 Please enter your questions in the 'Chat' window – on the tab at the bottom of your control panel on the left side of your screen.

#### When is loop power my best choice?



- Simple and easy display for 4-20 mA transmitter
- Low cost solution for display
- Agency approvals (I.S. or N.I.)



- Very limited output options
- Very low power
  - Does not support relays
  - Does not support LEDs
  - Passive analog outputs only
  - Limited display variety
  - Limited serial communications
- Voltage drop/power supply considerations

#### When is loop power my best choice?

Let's review a real world application

#### **Application**

- Tank farm in need of remote level displays for oil tanks
- No power readily available
- The installation is outdoors and in a hazardous area

#### Solution

 A loop-powered indicator with an explosion-proof enclosure and agency approvals worked best



#### What criteria will prevent me from using loop power?



LED or Advanced LCD displays are not supported by loop power



High power outputs such as relays or powered 4-20 mA outputs are not supported by loop power



External power supply required (in the transmitter or other)

### What criteria will prevent me from using loop power?



Requirement for serial communications



Extremely low temperatures (< -20°C) are usually prohibitive



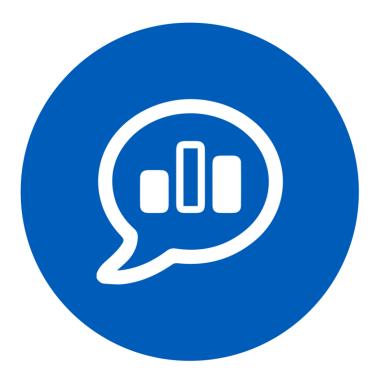
If you don't have 4-20 mA loop current (ie: pulse, RTD, thermocouple)

#### Summary

- Definition and characteristics of loop-powered devices
- Critical specifications for loop power
- When is loop power my best choice?
- What would prevent me from using a loop-powered device?

### Getting to know you

How often do you specify digital displays?



#### Q&A



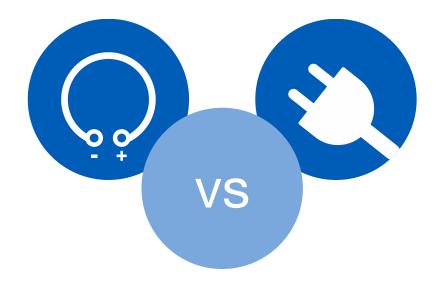
- Please enter your questions in the 'Chat' window – on the tab at the bottom of your control panel on the left side of your screen.
- Apologies if we do not get to your question today. We'll contact you offline with a response as soon as possible.

#### Next webinar – December 9

# Loop vs Line Power; Understanding 2, 3 and 4 wire signals

An introductory class for those who have to deal with process signals but are not electrical engineers. After attending this webinar:

- 1. Understand the fundamentals and differences between the 2 wire, 3 wire and 4 wire connections
- Determine the best choice for your application
- Make the best decision for your instruments and meters



#### **Precision Digital**

Helping you become more proficient with process signals connections and communications.



#### Your source for:

- Loop Powered Meters
- Digital Panel Meters
- Explosion-Proof Instruments
- Large Display Meters
- And more



#### For more information





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# thank you