LX3V-2WT

User manual V3.1

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1. Weighing module Operating principle

Electrical resistance of metal material changes in proportion to the forces being applied to deform it. The strain gauge measures the deformation as a change in electrical resistance, which is a measure of the strain and hence the applied forces (load).

2. Introduction

1) WECON LX3V-2WT expansion module's resolution is 24-bit. The module can be used for reading signals from 4- or 6- wire configuration;
2) Please read through the manual before powering on the module.
3) This manual is only applicable for model number: LX3V-2WT. Please double check the mark on your module.
4) Using FROM/TO command to read/write data on PLC LX3X.

2.1 Specification

Table 2- 1

Item	Description
Channel	Double channels
A/D converter	24 bit Δ¯∑ A/D
Resolution	24bit (signed)
Speed	7.5/10/25/50/60/150/300Hz available
Polarity	Unipolar and bipolar
Non-linearity	≤0.01% full scale(25°C)
Zero drift	≤0.2μV/ °C
Gain drift	≤10ppm/ °C
Excitation Voltage/ load	5V, load impedance≥200Ω
Sensor sensitivity	1mV/V-15mV/V
Isolation	Transformer (power supply) and the optical coupler (signal)
Lamp	Power supply lamp, communication lamp
Power supply	24V±20% 2VA
Operating temperature	0~60 °C

Storage temperature	-20~80 °C
Dimension	90(L)x58(W)x80(H) mm

2.2 Valid bits

Refer to sampling frequency in Section 5.2, Chapter 5 of this manual.

3. Dimensions

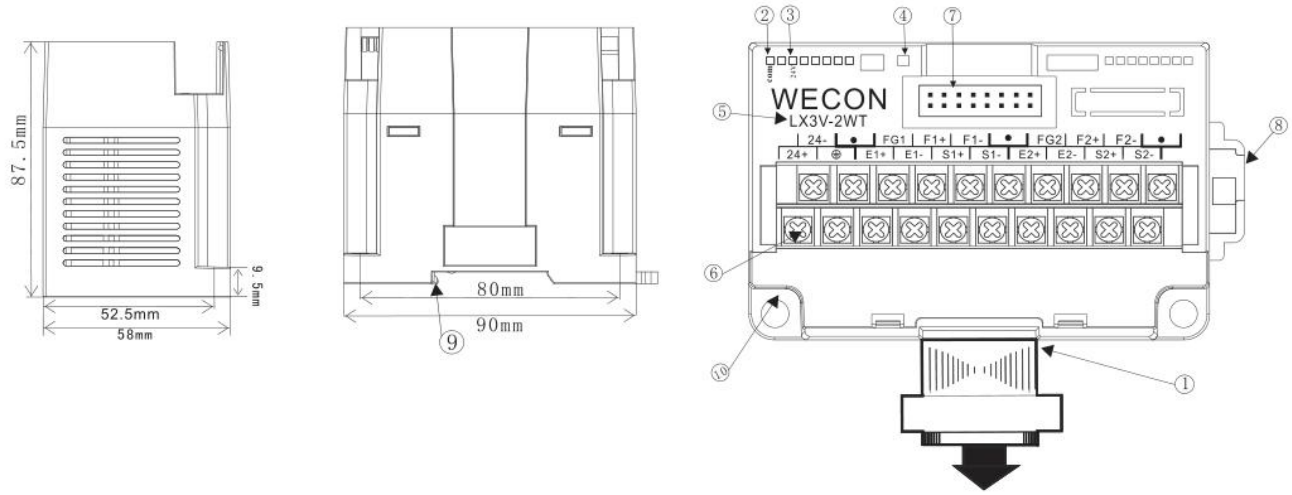


Figure 3- 1

① Extension cable and connector
② LED COMM: Lit when communicating
③ Power LED: Lit when power present
④ State LED: Lit when normal
⑤ Module number
⑥ Analog signal output terminal
⑦ Extension module interface
⑧ DIN rail mounting slot
⑨ DIN rail hook
⑩ Mounting holes (ϕ4.5)

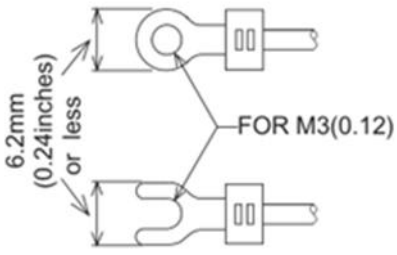


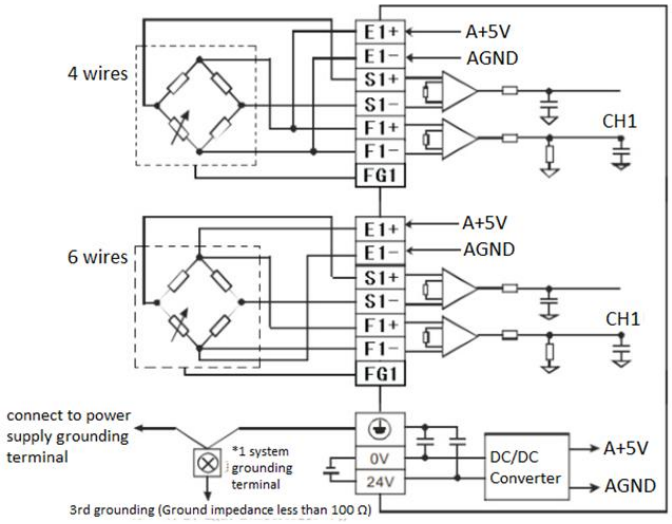
Figure 3- 2

- Use the crimp terminals that meet the dimensional requirements showed in the left figure.
- Apply 0.5 to 0.8 N.m (5 to 8 kgf.cm) torque to tighten the terminals against disoperation.

Table 3- 1

Terminals	Instruction	Terminals	Instruction
24V+	Power supply+	24V-	Power supply-
GND	Grounding	FG1	CH1 sensor grounding
E1+	CH1 power supply+ (5V) for sensor	E1-	CH1 power supply- (5V) for sensor
S1+	CH1 signal output+ of sensor	S1-	CH1 signal output- of sensor
F1+	CH1 feedback+ of sensor	F1-	CH1 feedback- of sensor
E2+	CH2 power supply+ (5V) for sensor	E2-	CH2 power supply- (5V) for sensor
S2+	CH2 signal output+ of sensor	S2-	CH2 signal output- of sensor
F2+	CH2 feedback+ of sensor	F2-	CH2 feedback- of sensor
FG2	CH2 sensor grounding	●	

4. Wiring



Note:

1) Impedance of the weighing sensor is greater than 50 Ω.
2) Sensors with 4 wires need to have E1+ and F1+ connected, E1- and F1- connected.

5. BFM instruction

5.1 BFM list

Table 5- 1

BFM	Latched	Read/ Write	Function	Default	Range	Description

0		O	R	Model	5012		LX3V-2WT model number
1		O	R	System version	116		Software & hardware version
2	42	O	R/W	Unipolar/ Bipolar	0	0-1	0: bipolar 1: unipolar
3	43	O	R/W	Frequency	1	0-9	0: 7.55 Hz; 5: 150 Hz; 1: 10 HZ; 6: 300 Hz; 2: 25 Hz; 7: 600 Hz; 3: 50 Hz; 8: 960 Hz; 4: 60 Hz; 9: 2400 Hz;
4	44	X	R	State	0		b0: CH1 no-load; b1: CH2 no-load; b2: CH1 overload; b3: CH2 overload; b4: CH1 measured value is stable; b5: CH2 measured value is stable; b6-b15: Reserved; BFM 44: Reserved;
5	45	X	R	Error Code	0		It is the data register for all error states, and each error status is displayed in the corresponding bit, possibly with multiple error states 0: No error; 1: Error; b0: Power supply error; b1: Hardware error; b2: CH1 conversion error; b3: CH2 conversion error; b4-b15: Reserved; BFM45: Reserved;
6	46	X	R/W	Tare weight Preset	0		Use average weight as tare weight: 0: Disabled 1: Set tare weight then reset to 0;

							Others : Reserved;
7	47	O	R/W	Gross/Net weight	0		Display gross weight or net weight 0: Gross weight; 1: Net weight; 0xF: Channels invalid;
8	48	X	R/W	Weight Calibration	0		Defaulted to 0 0x0001:Channels set to 0 0x0002:Channels calibrating: Step1: Remove all load ; Step2: BFM #8 (#48) set to 0x0001; Step3: Add known weight; Step4: Write known weight to BFM#23 (#63); Step5: BFM #8 (#48) set to 0x0002;
9	49	X	R/W	Reset to default	0	1:reset	Reset all BFM values to default
10	50	O	R/W	Filtering mode	0	0-1	Recalibration required after change
11	51	O	R/W	Filtering strength	3	0-7	Recalibration required after change
12	52	O	R/W	No Load Zero tracking intensity	0	0-20000	0: Zero tracking disabled Other: Intensity of zero tracking
13	53	O	R/W	No Load Zero tracking range	0	0-300	0: No limit Others: Up limit
14	54	O	R/W	No load Zeroing at startup	0	0-4	0: Disabled; 1: ±2%MAX; 2: ±5%MAX; 3: ±10%MAX; 4: ±20%MAX;
15	55	X	R/W	Sensor sensitivity setting	4	0-5	0: < 1V/V 1: < 125mV/V 2: < 62.5mV/V

							3: < 31.25V/V 4: < 15.625mV/V 5: <7.812 mV/V Note: Please recalibrate after setting (This function only is available in Software & hardware version 13904 or later)
16	56	X	R	Average weight L	0		Average weight (Low word)
17	57			Average weight H			Average weight (High word)
18	58	O	R/W	Sliding average	5	1-50	Setting range: K1~K50; settings outside of this range will be changed to the nearest value in the range.
19	59	O	R/W	Tare weight	0		Range: K-8388608~K8388607 Default value: K0
20	60						
21	61	O	R/W	Standstill checking times	10	1-500	Defaulted to 10. more information please refer to (5.3-2)
22	62	O	R/W	CH1 checking range	10	1-10000	Example: checking time: 10ms, standstill checking times: 10, checking range: 1000, when variation is greater than 1000, this measured value is not stable, and BMF #4-b4 will be 0. If not BMF#4-b4 will be 1.
23	63	O	R/W	CH1 weight value calibration (basic point of weight)	1000	-8388608~ 8388607	Please refer to #8
24	64						

25	65	O	R/W	Maximum	32767	-8388608~ 8388607	User can set the max value, it will record the error code when measured value exceed set value
26	66						
27	67	O	R/W	Zero weight detection up limit	10	-8388608~ 8388607	Zero weight detection function, used to tell if all loads have been removed. Reading of the bit to indicate stable reading becoming 0 means all loads have been removed.
28	68						
29	69	O	R/W	Zero weight detection down limit	-10	-8388608~ 8388607	
30	70						
31	71	X	R/W	Additional function options	0	0~1	0: Default, disable additional functions; 1: Enable filter reset function. Other: Reserved
32	72	X	R/W	Additional function parameters	0	0~100	Enable filter reset function: 0: Default; 0~100: The number of sampling cycles to wait for the filter to restart. The value collected during the accumulation of the average, as the initial value of filtering
33	73	X	R	Digital value L	0	-	The number of ADC acquisitions
33	73	X	R	Digital value L	0	-3.402823E+38~ 3.402823E+38	The number of ADC acquisitions
34	74	X	R	Digital value H			
35	75	0	R/W	Calibration parameter A	1	-3.402823E+38~ 3.402823E+38	Description by ch1: After modifying the calibration parameters, #8 does not write 4, only display. It is not used for weight calculation, and will not be saved in case of
36	76						
37	77	0	R/W	Calibration parameter B	0		
38	78						

							power failure. After #8 writes 4, if the parameter range is correct, write and save it for weight value calculation, #4 error code bit4 is set to 0. If the parameter range is wrong, do not write, and #4 error code bit4 is set to 1.
39	79	O	R/W	sensor sensitivity	2000	0~32767	The default setting of 2000 represents 2mV/V, and the sensitivity and accuracy of the sensor need to be set for calibration without weight. The sensitivity range can be set to 0~32.767mV/V. The sensor sensitivity BFM#39 input negative value, it directly converted to 32767 execution. Example: Modified to 1942 represents 1.942mV/V.
40	80	X	R/W	Sensor voltage L	0	-	Write: 0: not shown; 1:display the current sensor feedback voltage in real time; 2: shows the zero voltage at the time of calibration; 3: shows the voltage when weight calibration Read: Display Low bit of voltage value, unit u V.
41	81	X	R	Sensor voltage H	0	-	Read: Display High bit of voltage value, unit u V.

Note:

1) O: yes;
2) X: no;
3) R: read;
4) W: write;

5.2 Buffer (BFM) description

1) BFM0: Module code

LX3V-2WT v2 code: 5012

2) BFM1: module version

Module version (decimal)

Example

BFM1=120, means V1.2.0

3) BFM2: Polarity

For bipolar, the signal will go through zero while it is in changing process, but unipolar will not. The result of the conversion from analog value to digital value is signed, so for bipolar signal the value could be minus.

4) BFM3: Sampling frequency

The frequency of input signal reading, the lower the frequency is, the more stable the value it gets, and the higher the precision is, but the lower speed gets.

Table 5- 2

Setting	Sample frequency (HZ)	Sample precision (Bits)	Setting	Sample frequency (HZ)	Sample precision (Bits)
0	7.5	23.5	5	150	21.5
1	10	23.5	6	300	21
2	25	23	7	600	20.5
3	50	22	8	960	20
4	60	22	9	2400	17.5

5) BFM4: State code

Table 5- 3

Bit No.	Description
bit 0	CH1 no-load
bit 1	CH2 no-load
bit 2	CH1 over-load
bit 3	CH2 over-load
bit 4	CH1 stable
bit 5	CH2 stable
bit 6-bit 15	Reserved

6) BFM5: Error code

Table 5- 4

Bit No.	Value	Error	Bit No.	Value	Error
bit 0	K1(H0001)	Power failure	bit 1	K1(H0001)	Hardware failure
bit 2	K2(H0004)	CH1 conversion error	bit 3	K8(H0008)	CH2 conversion error
bit 4-bit 15		Reserved	BFM#45	Reserved	
Note: Data register used to store all error states.					

7) BFM6: Tare weight setting

Set the current weight value (BFM16-17) as a tare (BFM19-20) weight. Every bit represents a different channel, which is set to 1 to mean enabled, reset to 0 after being set.

Use CH1 as example

The current weight is 100, after setting tare weight;

If it displays gross weight (BFM7 = 0) currently, the tare weight (BFM19-20) will become 100, the current weight is still 100;

If it displays net weight (BFM7 = 1), the tare weight (BFM19-20) will be original value + current weight value, the current weight value becomes zero;

8) BFM11: filtering strength

The higher the filter strength is, the more stable and accurate the weight value is. But the delay time will increase accordingly, and the sensitivity will decrease.

9) BFM12: zero tracking strength

Zero-tracking is to have a constant 0 when there's no load. Zero tracking intensity means the weight counts 0 when it's within the range to reduce the influence of temperature drift.

Table 5- 5

Setting	Description	Note
0	Zero tracking OFF	Default
1-200	Range of weight value	10 means ± 10
Others	Reserved	
Note: This feature can be disabled when high precision is not required.		

10) BFM13:Range of Zero tracking

Accumulated range of zero tracking, stop tracking when out of range

Table 5- 6

Setting	Description	Note
0	Disable zero tracking	Default
1-300	Range of weight value	10 means ±10
Others	Reserved	
Note: This feature can be disabled when high precision is not required.		

Example

Setting value is 100, when the position within ± 100, it will be read as no-load.

11) BFM15: Set AD chip gain

It can be set according to the sensor range

BFM15	Voltage range	Sensor sensitivity
0	± 5V	< 1V/V
1	± 625mV	< 125mV/V
2	±312.5 mV	< 62.5mV/V
3	±156.2 mV	< 31.25V/V
4	±78.125 mV	< 15.625mV/V
5	±39.06 mV	<7.812 mV/V

5.3 Function Instructions

1) Net weight measurement

It can be set to measure net weight or gross weight. The Net weight means the weight of the product itself, that is, the actual weight of the product without its external packaging.

The weight of the packaging is called the tare weight. The gross weight is the total weight, namely the net weight plus the tare weight.

- Tare weight: weight of the packaging
- Net weight: the weight of the product, excluding the packaging.
- Gross weight: the net weight plus the tare of the product.
- Gross weight= net weight + tare weight.

Example 1

A product weighs 10kg and the carton contains it weighs 0.2kg, then its gross weight is 10.2 kg (net weight=10kg, tare weight=0.2kg, gross weight=10.2kg)

Example2

Use the measured value at CH1 as the net weight. If you know the weight of the packaging already, you can skip the step of reading tare weight.

- Read the tare weight
  Step 1: Write H0000 into BFM7.
  Step 2: Place the packaging on the CH1 load cell.
  Step 3: Write H0001 into BFM6 to take the weight of the packaging as the tare weight.
- Set BFM7 = H00F1.

2) Standstill check function

When an object is placed on the load cell to measure its weight, you can use the standstill check function to know whether the current reading has been stabilized.

- If the measured value shifts within the range (BFM 22) of standstill check set up by the user, BFM4'bit 4 will be set to "1".
- If the measured value shifts beyond the range for standstill check set up by the user, bit4 will be set to "0". They will be set to "1" again when the range is returned to the set range.

Example

The measuring time is 10ms, the times of standstill check is 10, and the range for standstill check is 1,000. When the range for standstill check exceeds 1,000, the reading is considered unstable, i.e. BFM4'bit4 will be set to 0. When the measuring time is within 100ms (10 × 10ms) and the range returns to be within 1,000, BFM4'bit4 will be set to 1 again. We recommend you check if the measured value is stable enough before operating it.

3) Zero detection function

Users can use this function to know whether the object has been removed from the load cell. If the BFM4'bit4 is 1, and the BFM4'bit0 and bit1 are 1 as well, the object has been removed from

the load cell already, and you can proceed to the next step.

4) Filtering

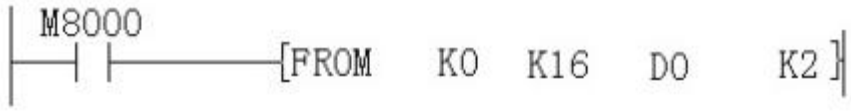
This setting is used to exclude noises from the readings, which are introduced by environmental factors.

6. Example

1) Current state of weight

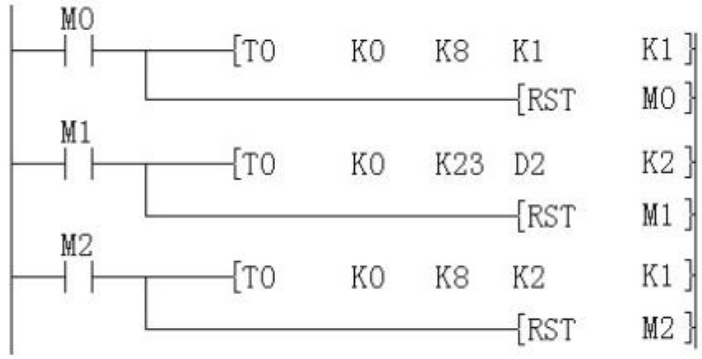
Read the current state BFM4. More information, please refer to 5.2

2) Get current weight value



Write average weight value (BFM16) to D0

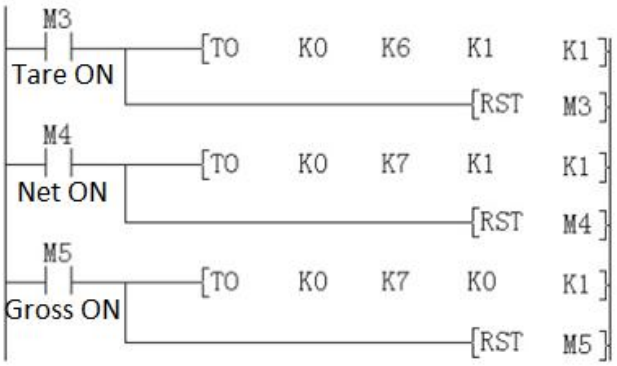
3) Calibrating weight



Step 1: Remove all weights;
Step 2: Write 0x0001 to #8;
Step 3: Add known weights;
Step 4: Write known weights (D2) to #23;
Step 5: Write 0x0002 to #8

*In the new version, the step 1 can be used for manual reset.
Adjustment and calibration are to make sure the weight values of module and the heavy load units of module to be consistent.

4) Tare weight and gross weight

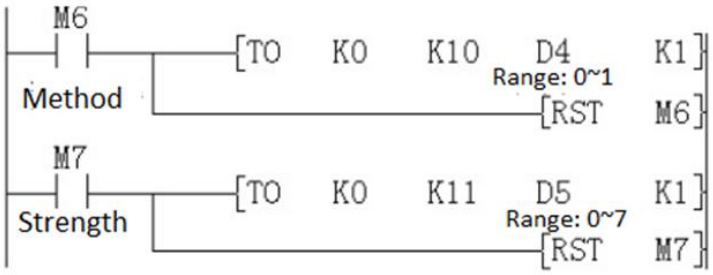


Set value as tare weight by writing K1 to BFM6

Set the value as Net weight by writing K1 to BFM7

Set the value as gross weight by writing K0 to BFM7

5) Filter method and strength

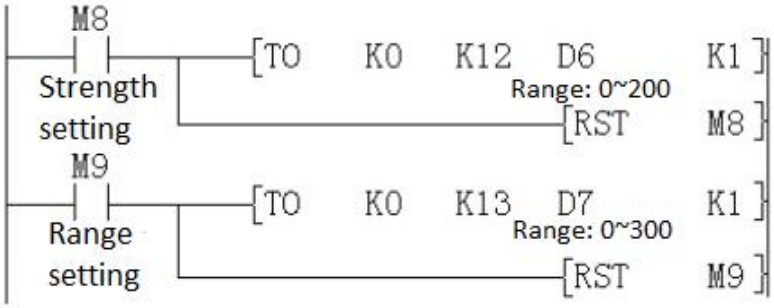


Set filtering by writing value to BFM10

Set filtering by writing value to BFM11

After setting the filtering mode and filtering strength, need to calibrate again.

6) Zero tracking



Zero tracking is used to reduce the temperature drift interference;

Set Zero Tracking Intensity to 0 to disable tracking. Set Zero Tracking Range to 0 to make it is unlimited.

7. Diagnosis

7.1 Check

1) Make sure all cables are connected properly;
2) Make sure all rules regarding LX3V expansion modules are met. Such as expansion modules other than digital inputs and outputs are no more than 8 in total. The total number of digital inputs and outputs are no greater than 256.
3) Make sure to select the correct operating range in application;
4) Make sure power supply is working properly;
5) LX3V CPU unit is in RUN mode;

7.2 Check the error

Check the following items, if LX3V-1WT does not work properly:

1) Check the LED state of power supply
   ON: Expansion cable is properly connected.
   OFF: Check the module connection cable
2) Check the wiring;
3) Check status of the 24 V power indicator lamps (LED) of the LX3V-4DA.
   On: 24 VDC is supplied;
   Off: Supply 24 VDC (+10%) to the LX3V-1WT or check power supply
4) Check the state of LED“COM”(on the right top corner of LX3V-1WT);
   ON: communicating
   OFF: Check the state of #5(error), any bit (b0 b1 b2) in #5 is ON, means communication failure, refer to 5.2 to find out the reason

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