### Step by step

This selection and engineering guide provides information on different measuring principles for continuous level measurement in liquids as well as their application and installation.

The document specifically covers continuous level measurement. A separate selection guide is available for level limit detection (see the supplementary documentation on page 72).

# Overview of measuring principles

First of all, we show you an overview of the Endress+Hauser measuring principles for continuous level measurement in liquids in diagrams on the first pages. Subsequently, you are introduced to the mode of functioning of the measuring principle and the respective product family.

#### Checklist

You should be aware of the application requirements for the correct selection of a suitable instrument. The checklist provides an overview and is supposed to help you to consider or record this data as completely as possible.

#### Selection of the measuring principle The appropriate measuring

rine appropriate ineasting principle is first selected according to the application and its criteria (tank, bypass, stilling well, etc.). Select the principle which meets, if possible, all of the criteria required by you or your plant. The measuring principles are classified according to "noncontact" and "contact" criteria. The ideal measuring principle/ instrument is stated first and in a blue frame. Max. technical data is always used.

#### Instrument selection

Now change to the area of the selected measuring principle where you can chose the appropriate instrument from a product family. Compare your application and process data with the instrument data.

#### Engineering

After the selection of the optimum instrument check the installation instructions at the end of the respective measuring principle. They contain basic directions for the safe installation and use of the instrument. You will find more extensive engineering instructions in the respective Technical Information of the instrument.

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• Vertical storage tank
Buffer tank
<ul> <li>Recipient tank (e.g. filling facilities)</li></ul>
Process tank with agitator
• Stilling well
Bypass
Pump shaft/overfall construction/rain water basin
Channel measurement (free flowing)

Radar
Guided radar
Ultrasonics
Capacitance
Hydrostatics (pressure/differential pressure)

### 1. Overview of measuring principles

Radar



#### Micropilot M

Non-contact, maintenance-free measurement also under extreme conditions. Unaffected by density, temperature, conductibility and humidity. No impairment by vapor pressure.

Process temperatures up to +400 °C/+752 °F Process pressures up to 160 bar/2320 psi



#### Hydrostatics (pressure)

Hydrostatic level measurement in open tanks is based on the determination of the hydrostatic pressure which is generated by the height of the liquid column. The obtained pressure is thus a direct measure for the level.

#### Cerabar M/S. Deltapilot S

Unaffected by dielectric constant, foam, turbulence and obstacles. Condensate-proof, watertight and longtime stable Contite-measuring cell with optimized temperature shock behavior (Deltapilot S).

Process temperatures up to +350 °C/+660 °F



#### Guided radar

Levelflex M works with highfrequency radar pulses which are guided along a probe. As the pulse impacts the medium surface, the characteristic impedance changes and part of the emitted pulse is reflected. The time between pulse launching and receiving is measured and analyzed by the instrument and constitutes a direct measure for the distance between the process connection and the product surface.

Micropilot works with high-frequency

radar pulses which are emitted by

an antenna and reflected from the

the reflected radar pulse is directly

product surface. The time of flight of

proportional to the distance traveled. If

the tank geometry is known, the level can be calculated from this variable.

#### Levelflex M

Reliable and maintenance-free measurement in liquids, also in turbulent media and foam. Unaffected by density, temperature, conductibility and humidity. No impairment by vapor pressure.

Process temperatures up to +400 °C/+752 °F Process pressures up to 400 bar/5800 psi

#### Ultrasonics

Ultrasonic measurement is based on the time-of-flight principle. A sensor emits ultrasonic pulses, the surface of the media reflects the signal and the sensor detect it again. The time of flight of the reflected ultrasonic signal is directly proportional to the distance traveled. With the known tank geometry the level can be calculated.

#### Prosonic S/M/T

Non-contact and maintenance-free measurement without impairment by product properties, e.g. dielectric constant, conductivity, density or humidity.

Process temperatures up to +150 °C/+302 °F Process pressures up to 4 bar/58 psi



#### Hydrostatics (differential pressure)

In closed, pressurized tanks, the hydrostatic pressure of the liquid column causes a difference in pressure. The same leads to a deflection of the measuring element which is proportionate to the hydrostatic pressure.

#### Deltabar S

Unaffected by dielectric constant, foam, turbulence and obstacles. High overload resistance.

Process temperatures up to +350 °C/+660 °F Process pressures up to 420 bar/6090 psi

The principle of capacitive level measurement is based on the capacitance change of a capacitor. The probe and the tank wall form a capacitor whose capacitance is dependent on the amount of product in the tank: an empty tank has a lower, a filled tank a higher capacitance.

Capacitance

Radiometrics

#### Liquicap M/T

Exact measurement from the end of the probe to the process connection without any blocking distance. Very fast response times. Unaffected by density, turbulence and vapor pressure.

Process temperatures up to +200 °C/+392 °F Process pressures up to 100 bar/1450 psi



The gamma source, a cesium or cobalt isotope, emits radiation which is attenuated as it passes through materials. The measuring effect results from the absorption of radiation by the product to be measured which is caused by level changes.

#### Gammapilot M

Non-contact measurement from outside for all extreme applications, e.g. very corrosive, aggressive and abrasive media.

Any process temperature Any process pressure

For more detailed information please contact our sales team or use the Applicator selection software.

# 1. Overview of measuring principles

Α

	Radar	Guided radar	Ultrasonics	Capacitance	Radiometrics	Hydrostatics (pressure)	Hydrostatics (differential pressure)
			P				
Process temperature Process pressure	-60+400 °C/ -76+752 °F/ -1+160 bar/ -14.5+2320 psi	-200+400 °C/ -328+752 °F -1+400 bar∕ -14.5+5800 psi	-40+150 °C∕ -40+302 °F 0.74 bar∕ 1058 psi	-80+200 °C/ -112+392 °F -1+100 bar∕ -14.5+1450 psi	Unaffected by temperature and pressure	-70+350 °C/-94+660 °F n.a. (ambient pressure)	-70+350 °C/ -94+660 °F/ 420 bar/6090 psi
Measuring range	0.370 m/ 1229 ft	0.235 m/ 0.7110 ft (larger upon request)	0.2520 m/ 0.865 ft	0.110 m/ 0.332 ft	0.052 m/ 0.26.6 ft, cascadable	10 mbar/ 0.15 psi typically up to 10 bar/145 psi, 0.1100 m/0.3328 ft	100 mbar40 bar/ 0.145 psi580 psi 0.1100 m/0.3328 ft
Application limits	<ul> <li>Measurement up to abs. 0%<sup>1</sup></li> <li>DK &lt; 1.4</li> <li>Installation from below</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measurement up to abs. 0%<sup>3</sup></li> <li>DK &lt; 1.4</li> <li>Strong mechanical stress in agitator applications</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measurement up to abs. 0%<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Vapor pressure &gt; 50 mbar/ 0.73 psi (+20 °C/+68 °F)</li> <li>Blocking distance</li> <li>Lateral installation or from below</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Agitator blade</li> <li>Alternating filling at &lt;30 µs/cm conductivity</li> <li>DK &lt;2.0</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Observe radiation protection laws</li> <li>Further information from our sales team</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Curing buildup</li> <li>Strong density fluctuations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Curing buildup</li> <li>Vacuum and simultaneously temperatures &gt; +200 °C/+392 °F (diaphragm seal)</li> <li>Strong density fluctuations</li> </ul>
Function may be affected by	<ul> <li>Foam</li> <li>Extreme turbulent, boiling surfaces</li> <li>Conductive buildup on antenna connection</li> <li>Strong buildup formation</li> </ul>	• Extreme buildup formation	<ul> <li>Foam</li> <li>Extreme turbulent, boiling surfaces</li> <li>Strong buildup or strong condensate at the sensor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plastic tank</li> <li>Extreme conductive buildup</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>External radiation (gammagraphy)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dynamic pressure fluctuations by agitator or whirling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dynamic pressure fluctuations by agitator or whirling</li> </ul>
Instrument accuracy	<ul> <li>C-band<sup>2</sup>: &lt;10 m: ±10 mm</li> <li>&lt;32 ft: ±0.4"</li> <li>K-band<sup>2</sup>: &lt;10 m: ±3 mm</li> <li>&lt;32 ft: ±0.12"</li> <li>Option: ±1 mm/0.04"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>&lt;10 m: ±3 mm</li> <li>&lt;32 ft: ±0.12"</li> <li>&gt;10 m: ±0.03 %</li> <li>&gt;32 ft: ±0.03 %</li> <li>of distance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>&lt;1 m: ±2 mm</li> <li>&lt;3.2 ft: ±0.08"</li> <li>&gt;1 m: ±0.2 %</li> <li>&gt;3.2 ft: ±0.2 %</li> <li>of distance</li> </ul>	• 1% of measuring distance	• ±1% of measuring distance	• ±0.075% of the set span	• $\pm 0.075\%$ of the set span
Accuracy may be affected by	<ul> <li>Wall effects</li> <li>Interfering reflections (obstacles in the signal beam.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interfering reflections by obstacles near the probe</li> <li>Extreme foam formation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Higher vapor pressure may change the time of flight</li> <li>Temperature layers in the gas phase</li> <li>Interfering reflections</li> <li>Fast temperature change</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conductivity &lt; 30 µs/cm: changing dielectric constants</li> <li>Conductive buildup</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Extreme pressure fluctuations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Density change</li> <li>Very fast temperature change</li> <li>Tk of capillaries and diaphragm seals (process and ambient temperature)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Density change</li> <li>Tk of capillaries and diaphragm seals (process and ambient temperature)</li> </ul>
$^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ E.g. dish bottom, conical	outlet <sup>2</sup> C-band:		ly up to the probe end				

. . . . .

<sup>2</sup> C-band: 6 GHz <sup>3</sup> Measurement only u K-band: 26 GHz

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## 2. Checklist

You should be familiar with all of the requirements of your application for the selection of the right instrument. The checklist on page 9 provides an overview of relevant process data and will help you to take the same into consideration. If we have not included all of the details, please supplement the list by your criteria.

The checklist is required both for the selection of the measuring principle and the selection of the instrument.

**TIP** Copy this checklist and complete it to have all relevant data at your disposal in the selection process.

Radiometry is not included in detail in the following chapters. For specific information please contact our sales team.

The following table compares the individual measuring methods and is supposed to assist in a first preselection.

Selection guide	Radar	Guided radar	Ultrasonics	Hydrostatic (pressure/dp)	Capaci- tance
Condensate	0	+	0	+	+
Foam formation	0	+	0	+	0
Conductivity < 100 µs	+	+	+	+	0
Changing media (density)	+	+	+	-	+
Low DK	0	0	+	+	0
Viscosity	+	0	+	+	0
Buildup formation	+	0	+	0	0
Small tank (blocking distance)	0	0	0	+	+
Hygienic application (cleanability)	+	+	+	+	+
Pressurization	+	+	0	0	+
Simple maintenance (disassembly)	+	0	+	0	0
Independent of installation site	0	+	0	0	+
Unaffected by obstacles	0	+	0	+	+
Small tank (fast level change)	0	0	0	+	+
Vapor pressure > 50 mbar / +20 °C, > 0.73 psi / +68 °F)	+	+	0	+	+
CIP/SIP temperature cycles	+	+	+	0	+

+ = recommended

O = restricted (observe limits)

- = not recommended

g/cm <sup>3</sup> μS/cm       μS/cm       μS/cm       min.       min.       min.       yes       mm / in       min.       yes       mm / in       min.       yes       min.       yes       min.       yes       yes       yes       yes       yes       yes	max. no	Image: Constraint of the sector of
μS/cm           μS/cm           min.           min.           min.           yes           min.           min.           min.           min.           min.           min.           yes           mm./in           min.           yes           mm./in           yes	max. max. max. max. no nch max.	
yes min. min. min. yes mm / in min. yes	max. max. max. max. no nch max.	Image: Constraint of the sector of
min. min. min. yes mm / in min. yes	max. max. max. max. no nch max.	
min. min. min. yes mm / in min. yes	max. max. max. max. no nch max.	
min. min. min. yes mm / in min. yes	max. max. max. max. no nch max.	
min. min. yes mm/in min. yes	max. max. no nch max.	
min. yes mm / in min. yes	max. no nch max. no	
yes mm / in min. yes	no nch max. no	
mm / in min. yes	max. no	
mm / in min. yes	max. no	
min. yes	max. no	
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	yes yes yes yes yes yes yes yes yes	yes no yes no yes no yes no yes no yes no yes no yes no yes no

<sup>1)</sup> Only applicable to level measurement by pressure instruments

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3. Selection of the measuring principle according to the application

#### Notes




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Radar

#### Required application data

- Pressure and temperature
- Dielectric constant of the medium (DK)/media group
- Required material compatibility
- Nozzle diameter/nozzle height
- Measuring range
- Required accuracy
- For stilling well/bypass: Internal pipe diameter

#### Application limits for radar level measurement

- T <-60 °C/-76 °F
- or T >+400 °C/+752 °F
- p >160 bar/2320 psi
- Measuring range > 70 m/229 ft
- Dielectric constant < 1.4
- Process connection < 11/2"

For reliable measurement: Use a horn antenna whenever possible. In addition, this should have the largest possible diameter.

#### Dielectric constant &r (DK)

The reflection properties of a medium are determined by the dielectric constant (DK). The following table shows the allocation of different DK values to media groups. If the dielectric constant of a medium is not known, we recommend to use a DK value of 1.9 for sizing in order to maintain a safe measurement.

#### Advantages

- Non-contact, maintenance-free measurement
- Unaffected by medium properties like density and
  - conductivity
- For high temperatures up to +400 °C/+752 °C
- Measurement from outside of the tank

Medi	a group	DK value	Examples
А		1.41.9	non-conductive liquids, e.g. liquified gas <sup>1)</sup>
В		1.94	non-conductive liquids, e.g. benzene, oil, toluene
С		410	e.g. concentrated acid, organic solvents, ester, analin, alcohol, acetone,
D		Larger than 10	Conductive liquids, aqueous solutions, diluted acids and alkalis

<sup>1</sup>) Treat ammonia (NH3) like a medium of Group A, i.e. measurement in stilling wells always with FMR230 ■ Measuring range: Larger than 40 m/131 ft → Micropilot M (additional option Code F/G) max. measuring range 70 m/229 ft

■ Accuracy: More precise than 3 mm/0.12" → Micropilot S (FMR5XX)

4. Instrument selection within the measuring principle

Radar – process industry



Radar – process industry

Measuring range in dependence on the type of tank, process conditions and medium for Micropilot M FMR230/FMR231.



 $^{1)}$  For media group A use stilling well (20 m/65 ft).

<sup>2)</sup> Possible for media groups A and B, e.g. with a stilling well in the bypass.

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### 4. Instrument selection within the measuring principle

Measuring range depending on the type of tank, process conditions and medium for Micropilot S FMR530/531/532/533/540.



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### Installation instructions radar – stilling well

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Weather protection cover -Always recommended for outside installation to avoid strong

temperature changes of electronics.

#### Optimum horn size

 Select horn antenna as large as possible. In case of in-between sizes (e.g. 95 mm/3.7") use the next larger antenna and adapt it mechanically.

#### Ball valve (if available)

 Measurements through an open ball valve with full passage are possible.

#### Measuring range

 Measurement is possible up to the tip of the antenna, on principle, however, the end of the measuring range should not be closer than 50 mm/2" to the tip of the antenna because of corrosion and buildup formation.

#### Slots / holes

- As few holes / slots as possible
- Slot width or hole diameter max. 1/10 of pipe diameter
- Deburred
- Length and number do not affect the measurement.
- Slots / holes 180° offset (not 90°)

#### Recommendations for stilling wells

- Metallic (without enamel coating, plastic upon request)
- Constant diameter
- Welding seam as even as possible and placed in the axis of the slots
- The stilling well must be smooth inside (averaged roughness  $Ra \le 6,3 \mu m$ )
- Do not weld through the wall of the pipe, the inside of the pipe must remain smooth.
- In transitions, caused for example by ball valves or joining of individual pipe pieces, gaps of max. 1 mm/0.04" are permitted.





#### Instructions for Endress+Hauser UNI flanges in FMR532

- Endress+Hauser UNI flanges are designed with a pitch circle diameter compatible with DIN, ANSI and JIS counter flanges
- UNI flanges have been designed for **unpressurized** operation or atmospheric pressure (1 bar/14.5 psi absolute pressure). The number of flange bolts has been partly reduced.

#### Recommendations for stilling wells

- Metallic (without enamel coating, plastic upon request)
- Constant diameter
- Hole diameter max. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> of pipe diameter.
- Spacing between holes min. 30 cm/12".
- For FMR532 (planar antenna) a gradual delatation (DN 150/6" to DN200/8", DN200/8" to DN250/10", DN250/10" to DN300/12") can even be accepted. In such cases, the upper pipe end must have a minimum length of 500 mm/20" prior to dilatation. Length L of the delatation must be an additional 300 mm/12" or for DN250 to DN 300 450 mm/18".
- Larger pipe delatation (e.g. DN 150 to DN 300) is possible, if length L of the delatation amounts to 450 mm/18".
- Ideally, a gauge nozzle is used as upper pipe end.
- Rectangular pipe dilatation is not permitted.

### Guided radar

#### Required application data

- Pressure and temperature
- Dielectric constant (DK  $\epsilon$ r ) of the medium
- Required material compatibility
- Nozzle diameter: DN, PN, nozzle height
- Measuring range

### Application limits for Levelflex M guided level radar

- T <-200 °C/-328 °F and T >+400 °C/+752 °F
- p >400 bar/5800 psi
- Measuring range > 35 m/110 ft (larger upon request)
- Dielectric constant < 1.4
- Process connection < ¾"</li>

#### Dielectric constant &r (DK)

The reflection properties of a medium are determined by the dielectric constant (DK). The following table shows the allocation of different DK values to media groups. If the dielectric constant of a medium is not known, we recommend to use a DK value of 1.9 for sizing in order to maintain a safe measurement.

#### Advantages

- Unaffected by medium surface (agitated surface, foam)
- Unaffected by tank obstacles
- Additional measuring safety through End of Probe (EOP) recognition
- DK starting at 1.6 without stilling well (1.4 for coax probe)

Media group	DK (Er)	Typical liquids	Measuring range FMP40 metallic uninsulated probes	Measuring range FMP41C	Measuring range FMP43	Measuring range FMP45
1	1.41.6	<ul> <li>Liquefied gases,</li> <li>e.g. N<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	$4\ m/13\ ft$ only coax probes or stilling well, bypass	4  m/13  ft when installed in metallic pipes	_	4 m/13 ft Coax probe and when installed in metallic pipes
2	1.61.9	<ul> <li>Liquified gas, e. g. propane</li> <li>Solvent</li> <li>Frigen / Freon</li> <li>Palm oil</li> </ul>	2530 m/82 99 ft	9 m/30 ft	4 m/13 ft	25 m/82 ft
3	1.92.5	<ul><li>Mineral oils</li><li>Fuel</li></ul>	3035 m∕ 99 110 ft	12 m/39 ft	4 m/13 ft	30 m/99 ft
4	2.54	<ul><li>Benzene, styrene, toluol</li><li>Furan</li><li>Naphthalene</li></ul>	35 m/110 ft	16 m/52 ft	4 m/13 ft	35 m/110 ft
5	47	<ul> <li>Chlorobenzene, chloroform</li> <li>Nitrocellulose lacquer</li> <li>Isocyan, aniline</li> </ul>	35 m/110 ft	25 m/82 ft	4 m/13 ft	35 m/110 ft
6	>7	<ul><li>Aqueous solutions</li><li>Alcohols</li><li>Acids, lyes</li></ul>	35 m/110 ft	30 m/99 ft	4 m/13 ft	35 m/110 ft

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### 4. Instrument selection within the measuring principle

Guided radar - process industry



+ = recommended O = restricted (observe limits) - = not recommended



If the DK value in rope probes is < 7, measurement is not possible in the tensioning weight area (0...250 mm/10" from the end of the probe – lower blocking distance). Less accurate measurement is possible in the lower area of the probe.

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#### Ultrasonics

#### Required application data

- Pressure and temperature
- Vapor pressure of the medium (at 20 °C/68 °F)
- Required material compatability
- Nozzle diameter/nozzle height
- Measuring range
- Required accuracy
- For bypass / stilling well: Internal pipe diameter

### Application limits for ultrasonic level measurement in liquids

- T <-40 °C/-40 °F or T > 105 °C/221 °C
- p < 0.7 bar/10 abs. and p > 4 bar/58 psi abs.
- Measuring range > 20 m/65 ft
- Vapor pressure > 50 mbar/0.73 psi (20 °C/68 °F)
- Process connection < 1½"</p>
- Strong temperature fluctuations in the measuring range can affect the accuracy.

#### Damping caused by process (differing from reference conditions)

Surface of liqui	đ	Filling curtain in detection range	the	$\Delta$ -Temp. sensor $\Leftrightarrow$ medium surface			
Calm	0 dB	None	0 dB	Up to 20 °C/ 68 °F	0 dB		
Waves	510 dB	Small quantities	510 dB	Up to 40 °C/ 104 °F	510 dB		
Strong turbulence	1020 dB	Large quantities	1040 dB	Up to 80 °C/ 176 °F	1020 dB		
Foam	Ask Endress+Hauser	—	_	—	_		

For applications, the sum of dampings (dB) and thus the range (m/ft) can be determined in the diagram from the table.

#### Range calculation and sensor selection Prosonic S FDU9x



#### Vapor pressure of the medium(20 °C/68 °F)

The vapor pressure of the medium at 20 °C/68 °F is an indication for the accuracy of ultrasonic level measurement. If the vapor pressure at 20 °C/68 °F is lower than 50 mbar/0.73 psi, ultrasonic measurement is recommended. If the vapor pressure at 20 °C/68 °F is above 50 mbar/0.73 psi, the accuracy of the measurement will be affected. To achieve the highest accuracy results, radar level measurement is recommended.

#### Advantages

- Non-contact, maintenance-free measurement
- Unaffected by product properties, e.g. DK, density, etc.
- Calibration without filling or discharging
- Self-cleaning effect of sensors due to moved transmitting diaphragm

Vapor pressure	Examples
<50 mbar/0.73 psi (20 °C/68 °F)	Water, water solutions, water-solids solutions, dilute acids (hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid,), dilute lyes (caustic soda solution,), oils, fats, lime water, sludges, pastes,
>50 mbar/0.73 psi (20 °C/68 °F)	Ethanol, acetone, ammonia, For best accuracy results → radar

#### Range calculation and selection of sensor for Prosonic M FMU4x



### 4. Instrument selection within the measuring principle

Ultrasonics – process industry

	Prosonic M FMU40	Prosonic M FMU41	Prosonic M FMU42	Prosonic M FMU44	Prosonic S FMU90/95 FDU91	Prosonic S FMU90/95 FDU91F	Prosonic S FMU90/95 FDU92
	P	P				<b>.</b>	
Technical data Process pressure Process temperature Accuracy Process connection Wetted parts Measuring ranges Level limit detection Technical Information	0.73 bar/1043.5 psi -40+80 °C/-40+176 °F ±2 mm/±0.08" or 0.2 % of distance G/NPT 1½" PVDF/EPDM 0.255 m/0.816 ft  TI 365F	0.73 bar/1043.5 psi -40+80 °C/-40+176 °F ±2 mm/±0.08" or 0.2% of distance G/NPT 2" PVDF/EPDM 0.358 m/1.126 ft  TI 365F	0.72.5 bar/1036 psi -40+80 °C/-40+176 °F ±4 mm/±0.16" or 0.2 % of distance DN 80/100, ANSI 3"/4", JIS 10K/80 (100) PVDF 0.410 m/1.332 ft  TI 365F	0.72.5 bar/1036 psi -40+80 °C/-40+176 °F ±4 mm/±0.16" or 0.2% of distance DN 100/150/200, ANSI 4"/6"/8", JIS 10K/100 (150/200) PVDF 0.520 m/1.665 ft  TI 365F	0.74 bar/1058 psi -40+80 °C/-40+176 °F ±2 mm/±0.08" + 0.17 % of distance G/NPT 1" (and accessories) PVDF 0.310 m/132 ft 1. 3 or 6 relays TI 396/TI 397	0.74 bar/1058 psi -40+105 °C/-40+221 °F ±2 mm/±0.08" + 0.17% of distance G/NPT 1" (and accessories), Tri-Clamp DN 80 316L 0.310 m/132 ft 1.3 or 6 relays TI 396/TI 397	0.74 bar/1058 psi -40+95 °C/-40+203 °I ±4 mm/±0.16" or 0.2% of distance G/NPT 1" (and accessories) PVDF 0.420 m//1.365 ft 1.3 or 6 relays TI 396 / TI 397
Applications							
Horizontal storage tank cyl.	+	О	0	-	+	+	О
Vertical storage tank	+	+	+	+	+*	+*	+*
Buffer tank	+	О	-	-	+	+	-
Recipient tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Process tank	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stilling well	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bypass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump shaft	0	0	0	О	+	0	+
Channel measurement	0	0	0	О	+	О	+
Directions	<ul> <li>For higher resistance         → FMU42/44/FDU9x</li> <li>Larger sensor if foam / high         turbulence possible         → FMU41/FDU91</li> <li>Fast filling and discharging         rate         → FMU90 + FDU9x</li> <li>Level limit detection         → FMU90 + FDU9x</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>For higher resistance         → FMU42/44/FDU9x</li> <li>Larger sensor if foam / high         turbulence possible         → FMU42/FDU91</li> <li>Fast filling and discharging         rate         → FMU90 + FDU9x</li> <li>Level limit detection         → FMU90 + FDU9x</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Larger sensor if foam / high turbulence possible</li> <li>→ FMU44/FDU92</li> <li>Fast filling and discharging rate</li> <li>→ FMU90 + FDU9x</li> <li>Level limit detection</li> <li>→ FMU90 + FDU9x</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fast filling and discharging rate</li> <li>→ FMU90 + FDU9x</li> <li>Level limit detection</li> <li>→ FMU90 + FDU9x</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Larger sensor if foam / high turbulence possible → FDU92</li> <li>Flange-flush assembly → FDU91F</li> <li>* For tank farms scanner FMU95</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Larger sensor if foam / high turbulence possible → FDU92</li> <li>*For tank farms scanner FMU95</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>*For tank farms scanner FMU95</li> </ul>

+ = recommended O = restricted (observe limits) - = not recommended

Výhradné zastúpenie Endress+Hauser pre Slovensko, TRANSCOM TECHNIK, spol. s r.o., Bojnická 18, P.O.BOX 25, 830 00 Bratislava 3, www.transcom.sk, Tel.: 02-35 4488 10

### Installation instructions ultrasonics - free space

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#### Weather protection cover

 Always recommended for outside installation to avoid strong temperature changes of electronics (Prosonic M/S).

#### Installation

- Not in the center
- Not above the fillstream
- Distance to wall: ~<sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub> of the tank diameter (min. 30 cm/12")
- If these conditions cannot be met: Check stilling well.

#### Nozzle

- The sensor membrane should be below the nozzle, if this is not possible, please compare the dimensions of the nozzle with the table below.
- Please contact Endress+Hauser if nozzle dimensions are different.

#### Measuring range

- Measurement is possible up to the blocking distance (BD) of the sensor.
- The measuring range begins where the ultrasonic beam meets the tank bottom. With dish bottoms or conical outlets, the level cannot be be detected below this point.

#### Tank installations

- Avoid any installations like limit switches, temperature sensors, etc. within the signal beam (see table).
- Symmetrical installations, i.e. heating coils, flow breakers, etc. can also interfere with the measurement.

#### Optimization options

- Use a sensor with a smaller beam angle.
- A stilling well or a sound guiding tube can always be used to avoid interference. Please clarify buildup tendency of the medium.

#### Formation of foam

- Ultrasonic signals may be absorbed by foam.
- The surface of foam can reflect. Solution: Trial measurement with ultrasonics or e.g. hydrostatic measurement.

Max. nozzle	Sensor type							
length (mm/")	FMU40	FMU41	FMU42	FMU44	FDU91	FDU91F	FDU92	
DN 50 /2"	80							
DN 80 /3"	240	240	250		340	340		
DN 100 /4"	300	300	300		390	390		
DN 150 /6"	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	
Beam angle	11°	11°	11°	11°	9°	12°	11°	
BD (m)	0.25	0.35	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	

Recommended nozzle dimensions, nozzle length from sensor diaphragm, beam angle (3 dB)



#### Weather protection cover

 Always recommended for outside installation to avoid strong temperature changes of electronics (Prosonic M/S).

Measurement is possible up to the blocking distance (BD) of the

#### Slots / holes (for stilling wells)

- Slot width or diameter of holes max. 1/10 of pipe diameter
- Length and number do not affect the measurement.
- At least one ventilation hole (> 10 mm/0.4") is to be provided in the blocking distance of the sensor

#### Recommendations for stilling wells

- Any rigid pipe (metal, glass, plastics, ...)
- The stilling well must be smooth inside.
- Constant diameter
- Applicable to stilling wells: Do not weld through the wall of the pipe, the inside of the pipe must remain smooth.
- The assembly of individual pipe pieces may only cause a gap of max. 1 mm/0.04".
- Recommended minimum inner diameter > 80 mm/3". Please observe sensor dimensions to choose the right inner

#### Separate instrumentation with FMU9x



nti e

Starting from a conductivity of

100 µS/cm the measured value

is not affected by the dielectric

The following table describes

the medium.

different media.

constant and the conductivity of

Capacitance

#### Required application data

- Pressure and temperature Conductivity/dielectric
- constant of the medium (DK)/ media group Required material compatibility
- Measuring range
- Required accuracy
- Mounting position

#### Application limits for capacitance level measurement

- T <-80 °C/-112 °F or
- T >+200 °C/+392 °F
- p > 100 bar/1450 psi
- Measuring range > 10 m/3.2 ft

#### Operating range of Liquicap M



#### Conductivity (µS/cm)

 $-10^{3}$ 

102

-1

-10

 $-10^{-1}$ 

+10



For reliable measurement:

between process connection

and tank. If required, establish

ground connection by potential

tanks, use probe with a ground

compensation line. In plastic

tube or double rod probe Liquicap T, if possible.

Provide proper ground connection

e.g. hydrocarbons with a higher water content, demineralized water

e.g. hydrocarbons with a water content below 0.1 %, petrols, oils, solvents

Capacitance – process industry



+ = recommended

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### 4. Instrument selection within the measuring principle



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	4.	Instrument	selection	within	the	measuring	principle
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Hydrostatics (pressure/differential pressure)

Notes

Required application data			
<ul> <li>Pressure and temperature</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Medium density</li> </ul>			
<ul><li>Required material compatibility</li><li>Process connection</li></ul>			
<ul><li>Measuring range</li></ul>			
<ul> <li>Required accuracy</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Ambient conditions (temperature change,</li> </ul>			
moisture,)			
Application limits for hydrostatic level			
measurement			
■ T < -70 °C/-94 °F or			
T > +350 °C/+660 °F ■ p > 420 bar/6090 psi			
■ p >420 bar/0090 psi			
Advantages			
<ul> <li>Unaffected by surface foam</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Unaffected by tank obstacles / tank geome</li> <li>Simple engineering</li> </ul>	etries		
<ul> <li>Established technology</li> </ul>			
Lotabilitiea (cominitos)			



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Hydrostatics – process industry

	Hydrostatics – process industry							
Cerabar M PMC45	Cerabar M PMP46/48	Cerabar S PMC71	Cerabar S PMP75	Deltapilot S FMB70	Deltapilot S DB51/52	Waterpilot FMX167		
10 mbar40 bar/ 0.15580 psi -40+125 °C/ -40+257 °F ±0.2 % (0.1 % option) Thread, flange, hygienic connections 316L, Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , sealings, PVDF TI 300P	100 mbar40 bar 1.5580 psi -40+350 °C/ -40+60 °F ±0.2% Thread, flange, hygienic connections 316L, Alloy, Tantal, PTFE TI 300P	5 mbar40 bar 0.07580 psi -40+150 °C/ -40+302 °F ±0.075 % (0.005 % option) Thread, flange, hygienic connections 316L, Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , sealings, PVDF TI 383P	40 mbar400 bar 0.585800 psi -40350 °C/ -40+660 °F ±0.075 % Thread, flange, hygienic connections 316L, Alloy, Tantal, PTFE	5 mbar10 bar/ 0.07145 psi -10+100 °C/ 14+212 °F ±0.1% Thread, flange, hygienic connections 316L, Alloy	5 mbar10 bar/ 0.07145 psi -10+80 °C/ 14+176 °F ±0.2% (0.1% option) Thread, flange 316L, Alloy, PE, FEP TI 257P	100 mbar20 bar 0.15290 psi −1070 °C 14+158 °F ±0.2% Mounting clamp, cable mounting screw 316L, Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , FKM, EPDM, PE, FEP TI 351P		
11 3991	11 J99F	11 3031	11 3031	11 410r	11 237 г	11 3311		
0	0	0	0	0				
	-		-			_		
	0		0		_	_		
-	-	-	-	-	_	_		
_	-	_	_	_	_	_		
-	-	_	_	-	+*	+		
_	_	_	_	-	0	0		
<ul> <li>Measuring cell: ceramics</li> <li>If pressurized, possibly use differential pressure measurement with two pressure transmitters (electronic dp). Observe ratio head pressure : hydrostatic pressure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measuring cell: Metal welded</li> <li>If pressurized, possibly use differential pressure meas- urement with two pressure transmitters (electronic dp). Observe ratio head pressure : hydrostatic pressure</li> <li>PMP46: Hygienic connections PMP48: Thread, flange connections</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measuring cell: ceramics</li> <li>If pressurized, possibly use differential pressure meas-urement with two pressure transmitters (electronic dp). Observe ratio head pressure : hydrostatic pressure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measuring cell: Metal welded</li> <li>If pressurized, possibly use differential pressure meas-urement with two pressure transmitters (electronic dp). Observe ratio head pressure : hydrostatic pressure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measuring cell: Contite, condensate-proof, water- tight, metal welded</li> <li>If pressurized, possibly use differential pressure meas- urement with two pressure transmitters. Observe ratio head pressure : hydrostatic pressure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measuring cell: Contite, condensate-proof, water- tight, metal welded</li> <li>If pressurized, possibly use differential pressure meas- urement with two pressure transmitters (electronic dp). Observe ratio head pressure : hydrostatic pressure</li> <li>DB51: Rope variant DB52: Rod variant</li> </ul>	Measuring cell: ceramics		
	PMC45	PMC45PMP46/48Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48Image: PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC4	PMC45PMP46/48PMC71Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48PMC71Image: PMC45Image: PMP46/48Image: PMC71Image: PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45PMC45Image: PMC45PMC45 <td>PMC45PMP46/48PMC71PMP75Image: PMP45Image: PMP46/48PMC71PMP75Image: PMP45Image: PMP45Image: PMP75Image: PMP45Image: P</td> <td>PMC45PMP40/48PMC71PMP75FM870Image: Section of the secti</td> <td>PMC65PMP46/48PMC71PMP75PMP75PMP70DBS1/52Image: Image: Image:</td>	PMC45PMP46/48PMC71PMP75Image: PMP45Image: PMP46/48PMC71PMP75Image: PMP45Image: PMP45Image: PMP75Image: PMP45Image: P	PMC45PMP40/48PMC71PMP75FM870Image: Section of the secti	PMC65PMP46/48PMC71PMP75PMP75PMP70DBS1/52Image: Image:		

+ = recommended

O = restricted (observe limits) - = not recommended \*In case of an open tank or shaft use DB53 with mounting clamp.

Notes

### 4. Instrument selection within the measuring principle

Deltabar S Deltabar S Deltabar S **PMD75 FMD77 FMD78** Technical data Process pressure 1 mbar...40 bar/ 10 mbar...16 bar/ 10 mbar ... 16 bar/ 0.1 ... 580 psi 0.15...232 psi 0.15...232 psi -70...+350 °C/ Process temperature -40...+125 °C/ -40...+350 °C/ -94...+660 °F -40...+660 °F -40...+257 °F  $\pm 0.075\,\%\;(0.005\,\%\;option)$ ±0.075% ±0.075% Accuracy Process connection Oval flange (1/4...18 NPT), Thread, flange, hygienic Flanges IEC 61518 connections Wetted parts 316L, Alloy, Monel, Tantal 316L, Alloy, Monel, Tantal, 316L, Alloy, Monel, Tantal, PTFE PTFE Technical Information TI 382P TI 382P TI 382P Applications Horizontal storage tank cyl. 0 0 0 Vertical storage tank 0 0 0 Buffer tank 0 1 Recipient tank Process tank +Stilling well Bypass Ο 0 Pump shaft \_ \_ Channel measurement Measuring cell: Metal Directions Measuring cell: Metal Measuring cell: Metal welded welded welded + = recommended O = restricted (observe limits) - = not recommended

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Installation instructions hydrostatics (pressure) open tanks



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#### Weather protection cover

 Always recommended for outside installation to avoid strong temperature changes of electronics.

#### Installation from the top (DB51/52)

- When installing rod and rope versions, please ensure that the head of the probe is at a location which is as free of flow as possible.
- In order to protect the probe against contact by lateral movements, install probe in a guide tube (preferably of plastics) or use an anchoring device.
- The length of the carrier cable or the probe rod depends on the envisaged level zero point. The tip of the probe should be at least 5 cm/2" below that.

### Installation from below (PMC45, PMP46/48, PMC71, PMP75, FMB70)

- Always install the instrument below the lowest measuring point.
- It is recommended to install the pressure transmitter behind a stop valve to facilitate easy cleaning and functioning checks.
- Do not install the instrument in the following positions:
- in the flow of product as it is filled
- in the tank outlet
- at a location in the tank which might be affected by the pressure impulses of the agitator.
- In case of media which might cure as they cool down, the instrument must be included in the insulation.

#### Foam of formation

• Foam of formation does not have any noticeable influence on hydrostatic level measurement.

#### Tank installations

• Obstacles do not affect hydrostatic level measurement.



open wells or basins (DB53 / FMX167)

#### Field housing / terminal box

- The sensor is connected to a field housing or terminal box via a carrier cable. Both offer optimum moisture and condensate protection and are suited to outdoor installation.
- If a terminal box is not used in FMX167, the cable must end in a dry room.

#### Mounting clamp / cable mounting screw

• The carrier cable is fastened by an mounting clamp/cable mounting screw above the well or basin.

#### Guide tube

- Lateral movement of the level probe might cause measuring errors. Therefore, install the probe in a location which is free of flow and turbulences or use a guide tube.
- The internal diameter of the guide tube should be at least 1 mm/0.04" larger than the external diameter of the selected sensor.
- An additional weight my be ordered as an accessory.

Installation instructions hydrostatics (differential pressure)



max.

min

max.

min

p<sub>2</sub>

 $p_2$ 

#### Closed tanks with FMD77 (diaphragm seal plus side)

- Always connect the minus side above the maximum level.
- Install Deltabar S FMD77 directly at the tank below the lower measuring connection.
- Generally speaking, the installation of separators and discharge valves makes sense to collect deposits, pollution or liquids in the upper pressure piping and to remove them.
- Calibrate at operating temperature.

Closed tanks with PMD75 (pressure piping)

- Always connect the minus side above the maximum level.
- Always install Deltabar S PMD75 below the lower measuring connection so that the lower pressure piping is always filled with liquid.
- Generally speaking, the installation of separators and discharge valves makes sense to collect deposits, pollution or liquids in pressure piping and to remove them.
- Calibrate at operating temperature.



- Always connect the minus side above the maximum level.
- The filled condensate vessel safeguards constant pressure on the minus side.
- Always install Deltabar S PMD75 below the lower measuring connection so that the lower pressure piping is always filled with liquid.
- In case of measurements in media with a solids content, e.g. polluted liquids, the installation of separators and discharge valves makes sense to collect deposits and remove them.
- Calibrate at operating temperature.





#### Closed tanks with FMD78 (capillary diaphragm seal)

- Level measurement is only safeguarded between the upper edge of the lower and the lower edge of the upper diaphragm seal.
- In vacuum applications, it is recommended to install the pressure transmitter below the lower diaphragm seal. This will avoid a vacuum load of the diaphragm seal caused by the presence of filling oil in the capillaries.

#### Optimizing measures

- In order to avoid additional pressure fluctuations and a defective instrument, the capillaries should be installed free of vibrations.
- The capillaries may not be installed in the vicinity of heating or cooling pipes which would impair exact measuring results.
- It is recommended to insulate the capillaries in a colder or warmer environment.
- In case of two-sided diaphragm seal systems, the ambient temperature and the length of both capillaries should be identical.
- Two identical diaphragm seals (e.g. diameter, material, etc.) should always be used for the minus and plus side.

#### Installation of the pressure transmitter above the lower diaphragm seal

- If the pressure transmitter is installed above the lower diaphragm seal, the maximum height (see Technical Information) may not be exceeded.
- The maximum difference in height depends on the density of the filling oil and the lowest pressure which may occur in the diaphragm seal of the plus side (empty tank) at any time.

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