



Level



Pressure



Flow



Temperature



Liquid
Analysis



Registration



Systems
Components



Services



Solutions

Operating Instructions

Prosonic S FMU90

Flow Measurement

Backwater and Dirt Detection

Totalizers and Counters

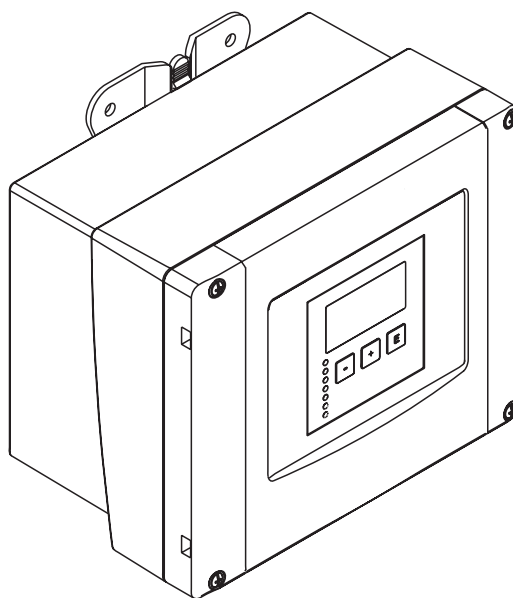
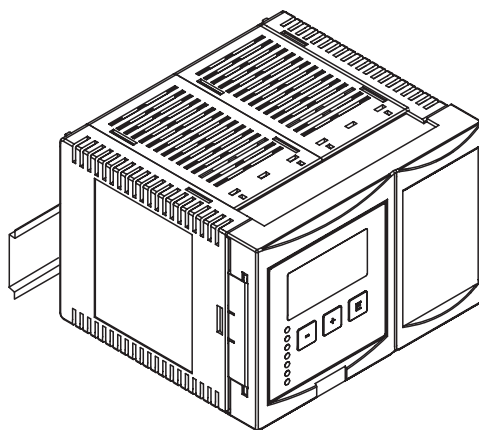


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1 Safety Instructions

1.1 Designated use

The Prosonic S FMU90 is a transmitter for the ultrasonic sensors FDU90, FDU91, FDU91F, FDU92, FDU93, FDU95 and FDU96. The sensors of the former class FDU8x can be connected as well.

The transmitter version for level measurements (product structure according to section 2.3: FMU90 – *1******) can be applied for different measuring tasks, e.g.:

- level measurement in tanks and silos
- conveyor belt measurement
- level limit detection
- (alternating) pump control
- screen and rake control

The version for level and flow measurements (product structure according to section 2.3: FMU90 – *2******) is usable for further measuring tasks, e.g.:

- flow measurement at open flumes and weirs
- (non-resettable) totalizers and (resettable) counters
- control of samplers by time or counting pulses
- backwater and dirt detection in flumes
- simultaneous measurement of level and flow in a stormwater overflow basin with only one sensor

1.2 Installation, commissioning, operation

The Prosonic S FMU90 is fail-safe and constructed to the state-of-the-art. It meets the appropriate standards and EC directives. However, if you use it improperly or other than for its designated use, it may pose application-specific hazards, e.g. product overflow due to incorrect installation or configuration. Installation, electrical connection, start-up, operation and maintenance of the measuring device must therefore be carried out exclusively by trained specialists authorised by the system operator. Technical personnel must have read and understood these operating instructions and must adhere to them. You may only undertake modifications or repair work to the device when it is expressly permitted by the operating instructions.

1.3 Hazardous area

Measuring systems for use in hazardous environments are accompanied by separate "Ex documentation", which is an integral part of this Operating Manual. Strict compliance with the installation instructions and ratings as stated in this supplementary documentation is mandatory.

- Ensure that all personnel are suitably qualified.
- Observe the specifications in the certificate as well as national and local standards and regulations.

The transmitter may only be installed in suitable areas.

Sensors with a certificate for hazardous areas may be connected to a transmitter without a certificate.



Warning!

The sensors FDU83, FDU84, FDU85 and FDU86 with an ATEX, FM or CSA certificate are not certified for connection to the FMU90 transmitter.

For installations in the USA:

Installation should be in accordance with the National Electrical Code NFPA 70 (NEC)

For installations in Canada:

Installation should be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC)

1.4 Notes on safety conventions and symbols

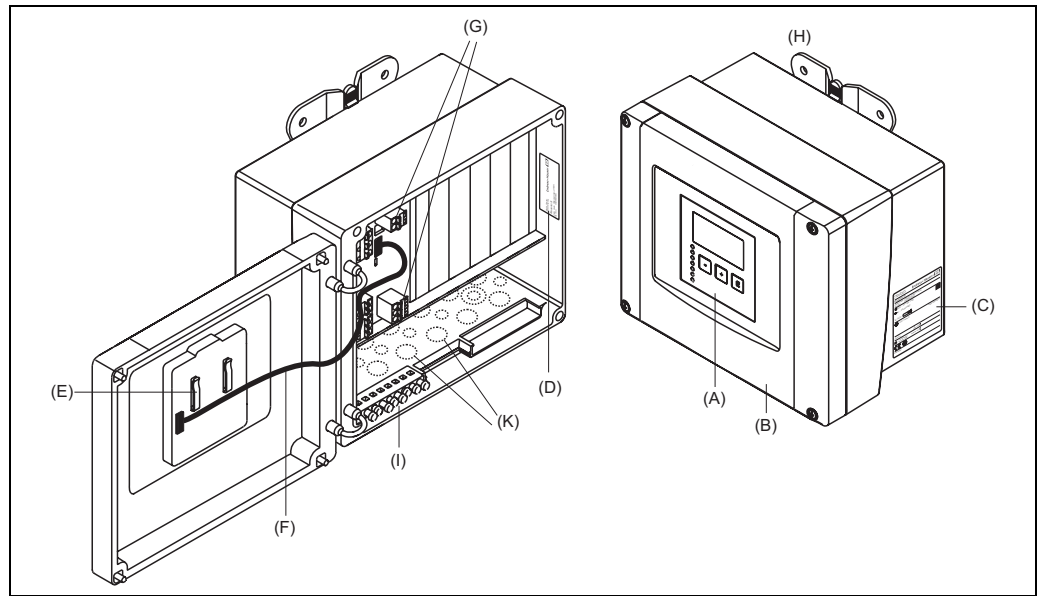
In order to highlight safety-relevant or alternative operating procedures in the manual, the following conventions have been used, each indicated by a corresponding symbol in the margin.

Safety conventions	
	Warning! A warning highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, will lead to personal injury, a safety hazard or destruction of the instrument
	Caution! Caution highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may lead to personal injury or incorrect functioning of the instrument
	Note! A note highlights actions or procedures which, if not performed correctly, may indirectly affect operation or may lead to an instrument response which is not planned
Explosion protection	
	Device certified for use in explosion hazardous area If the device has this symbol embossed on its name plate it can be installed in an explosion hazardous area
	Explosion hazardous area Symbol used in drawings to indicate explosion hazardous areas. Devices located in and wiring entering areas with the designation “explosion hazardous areas” must conform with the stated type of protection.
	Safe area (non-explosion hazardous area) Symbol used in drawings to indicate, if necessary, non-explosion hazardous areas. Devices located in safe areas still require a certificate if their outputs run into explosion hazardous areas
Electrical symbols	
	Direct voltage A terminal to which or from which a direct current or voltage may be applied or supplied
	Alternating voltage A terminal to which or from which an alternating (sine-wave) current or voltage may be applied or supplied
	Grounded terminal A grounded terminal, which as far as the operator is concerned, is already grounded by means of an earth grounding system
	Protective grounding (earth) terminal A terminal which must be connected to earth ground prior to making any other connection to the equipment
	Equipotential connection (earth bonding) A connection made to the plant grounding system which may be of type e.g. neutral star or equipotential line according to national or company practice
	Temperature resistance of the connection cables States, that the connection cables must be resistant to a temperature of at least 85 °C.

2 Identification

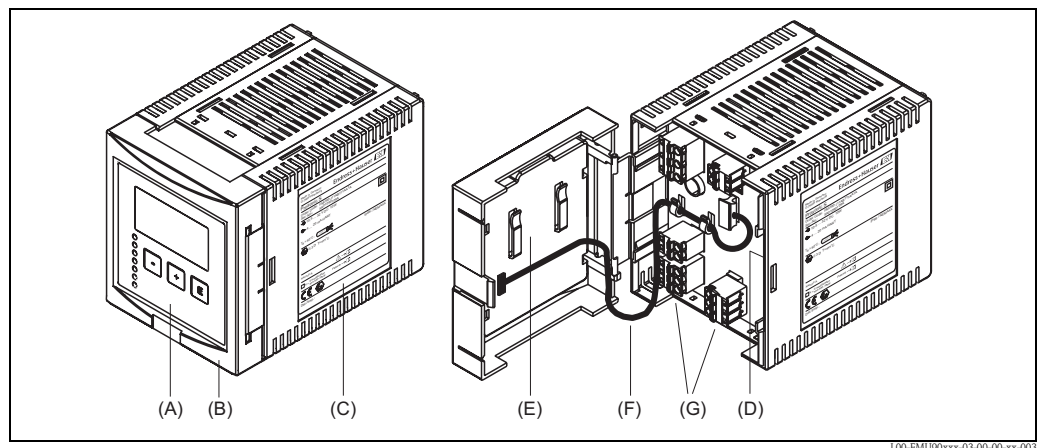
2.1 Parts of the Prosonic S FMU90

2.1.1 FMU90 in the field housing



(A): Display and operating module; (B): Cover of the terminal compartment; (C): Nameplate; (D): Instrument designation and identification; (E): Short instructions; (F): Display cable; (G): Terminals; (H): Mounting help; (I): Grounding terminals; (K): Prestamped openings for cable entries

2.1.2 FMU90 in the DIN-rail housing



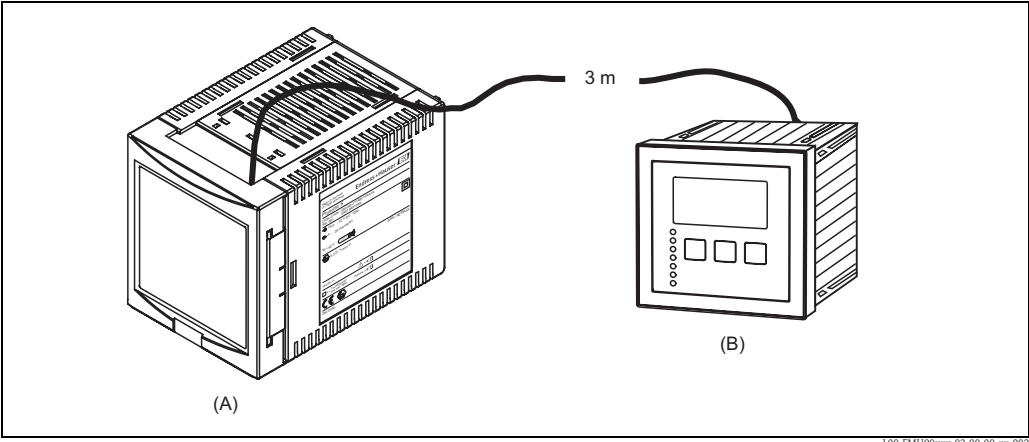
(A): Display and operating module; (B): Cover of the terminal compartment; (C): Nameplate; (D): Instrument designation and identification; (E): Short instructions; (F): Display cable; (G): Terminals



Note!

The picture shows the smallest possible version of the DIN-rail housing. Depending on the version of the Prosonic S, the width of the housing may be larger.

2.1.3 FMU90 with remote display and operating module for cabinet door and switchboard mounting (96x96 mm)

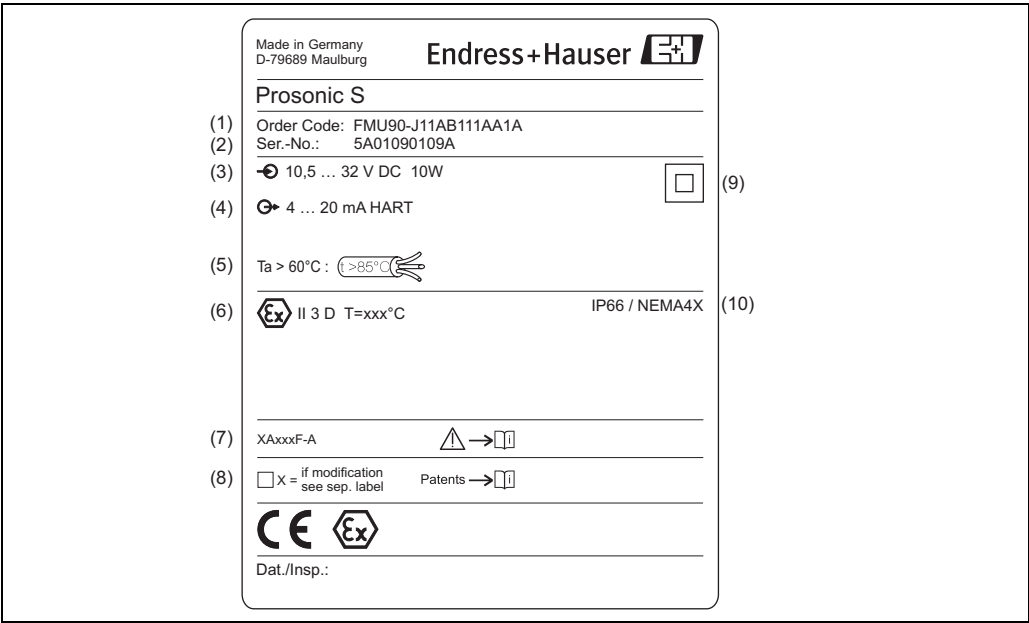


(A): DIN-rail housing without display; (B): Remote display and operating module for cabinet mounting; the cable (3 m) is supplied



Note!
The picture shows the smallest possible version of the DIN-rail housing. Depending on the version of the Prosonic S, the width of the housing may be larger.

2.2 Nameplate (Example)



(1): Order code (as defined by the product structure); (2): Serial number; (3): Power supply; (4): Output signal; (5): Specification of required temperature resistance of the connection cables; (6): Certificate-related data; (7): Reference to additional safety-relevant documentation; (8): Marked if a modification nameplate is present; (9): Specification of the electrical protection class (protective insulation); (10): Ingress protection

2.3 Product structure

10	Approval									
	R	Non-hazarous area								
	J	ATEX II 3D								
	N	CSA General Purpose								
20	Application									
	1	Level + pump control, alternating								
	2	Flow + totalizer + level + sample control + preprogrammed OCM flow curves								
	3	Level + additional pump control								
	4	Universal instrument (Level + Flow + Additional pump control)								
30	Housing, material									
	1	Field mounting PC, IP66 NEMA 4x								
	2	DIN rail mounting PBT, IP20								
40	Operation									
	C	Illuminated display + keypad								
	E	Illuminated display + keypad, 96x96, panel mounting, front IP65								
	K	w/o display, via communication								
50	Power supply									
	A	90-253 VAC								
	B	10,5-32 VDC								
60	Level input									
	1	1x sensor FDU9x/8x								
	2	2x sensor FDU9x/8x								
70	Switch output									
	1	1x relay, SPDT								
	3	3x relay, SPDT								
	6	6x relay, SPDT								
80	Output									
	1	1x 0/4-20mA HART								
	2	2x 0/4-20mA HART								
	3	PROFIBUS DP								
90	Additional input									
	A	w/o additional input								
	B	4x limit switch + 1x temperature PT100/FMT131								
100	Datalog function									
	A	Basic version								
110	Languages									
	1	de, en, nl, fr, es, it, pt								
	2	en, ru, pl, cs								
	3	en, zh, ja, ko, th, id								
120	Additional option									
	A	Basic version								
FMU90 -										complete product designation

(*): meaning of the language code:

cs: Czech; de: German; en: English; es: Spanish; fr: French; id: Bahasa (Indonesia, Malaysia); it: Italian; ja: Japanese; ko: korean; nl: Dutch; pl: Polish; pt: Portuguese; ru: Russian; th: Thai; zh: Chinese

2.4 Scope of delivery

- Instrument according to the version ordered
- ToF Tool – FieldTool Package
- for FMU90-***E*****:
remote display and operating module; retainers; connection cable (3 m)
- for FMU90-*21***** FMU and for FMU90-*41*****:
2 slotted capstan screws (can be used to seal the housing)
- Accessories as ordered

2.5 Supplied documentation

2.5.1 Operating instructions (for transmitter FMU90)

Depending on the instrument version, the following operating instructions are supplied with the Prosonic S FMU90:

Operating instructions	Output	Application	Instrument version
BA 288F	HART	■ level measurement ■ alternating pump control ■ screen and rake control	FMU90 – *****1**** FMU90 – *****2****
BA 289F		■ flow measurement ■ backwater and dirt detection ■ totalizers and counters	FMU90 – *2*****1**** FMU90 – *4*****1**** FMU90 – *2*****2**** FMU90 – *4*****2****
BA 292F	PROFIBUS DP	■ level measurement ■ alternating pump control ■ screen and rake control	FMU90 – *****3****
BA 293F		■ flow measurement ■ backwater and dirt detection ■ totalizers and counters	FMU90 – *2*****3**** FMU90 – *4*****3****

These operating instructions describe installation and commissioning of the respective version of the Prosonic S. It contains those functions from the operating menu, which are required for a standard measuring task. Additional functions are contained in the "Description of Instrument Functions" (BA 290F, see below).

2.5.2 Description of instrument functions

BA290F

contains a detailed description of **all** functions of the Prosonic S and is valid for all instrument versions. A PDF file of this document can be found

- on the CD-ROM of the "ToF-Tool – FieldTool Package", which is supplied together with the instrument
- in the internet at "www.endress.com"

2.5.3 Safety instructions

Additional safety instructions (XA, ZE, ZD) are supplied with certified device versions. Refer to the nameplate for the names of the safety instructions that apply to your device version.

2.6 Certificates of approvals

CE mark, declaration of conformity

The device is designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate. The device complies with the applicable standards and regulations as listed in the EC declaration of conformity and thus complies with the statutory requirements of the EC directives. Endress+Hauser confirms the successful testing of the device by affixing to it the CE mark.

2.7 Registered trademarks

HART®

Registered trademark of HART Communication Foundation, Austin, USA

ToF®

Registered trademark of the company Endress+Hauser GmbH+Co. KG, Maulburg, Germany

3 Installation

3.1 Incoming acceptance, transport, storage

3.1.1 Incoming acceptance

Check the packing and contents for any signs of damage.

Check the shipment, make sure nothing is missing and that the scope of supply matches your order.

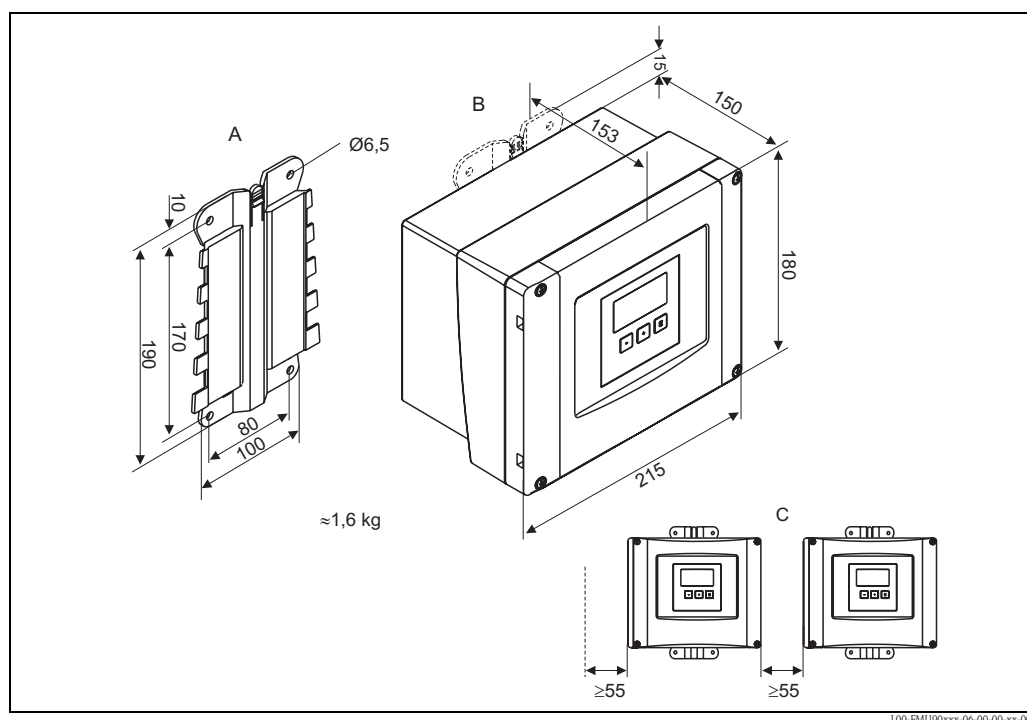
3.1.2 Transport, storage

Pack the measuring instrument so that it is protected against impacts for storage and transport. The original packing material provides the optimum protection for this.

Permissible storage temperature: -40 ... +60 °C

3.2 Mounting the field housing

3.2.1 Dimensions of the field housing



Dimensions in mm

A: Mounting help (supplied); can also be used as drilling template ; **B:** Field housing; **C:** minimum mounting distance

The dimensions of the field housing are the same for all instrument versions.

To open the housing, a minimum mounting distance of 55 mm is required on the left.

3.2.2 Installation conditions

Weather protection

In order to avoid excessive sunlight exposure, the instrument should be mounted in a position which is protected against direct sunlight or a protection cover should be applied (s. chapter "Accessories").

Overvoltage protection

In order to protect the Prosonic against overvoltages (especially if mounted outdoors), connection of an overvoltage protection is recommended (s. chapter "Accessories").

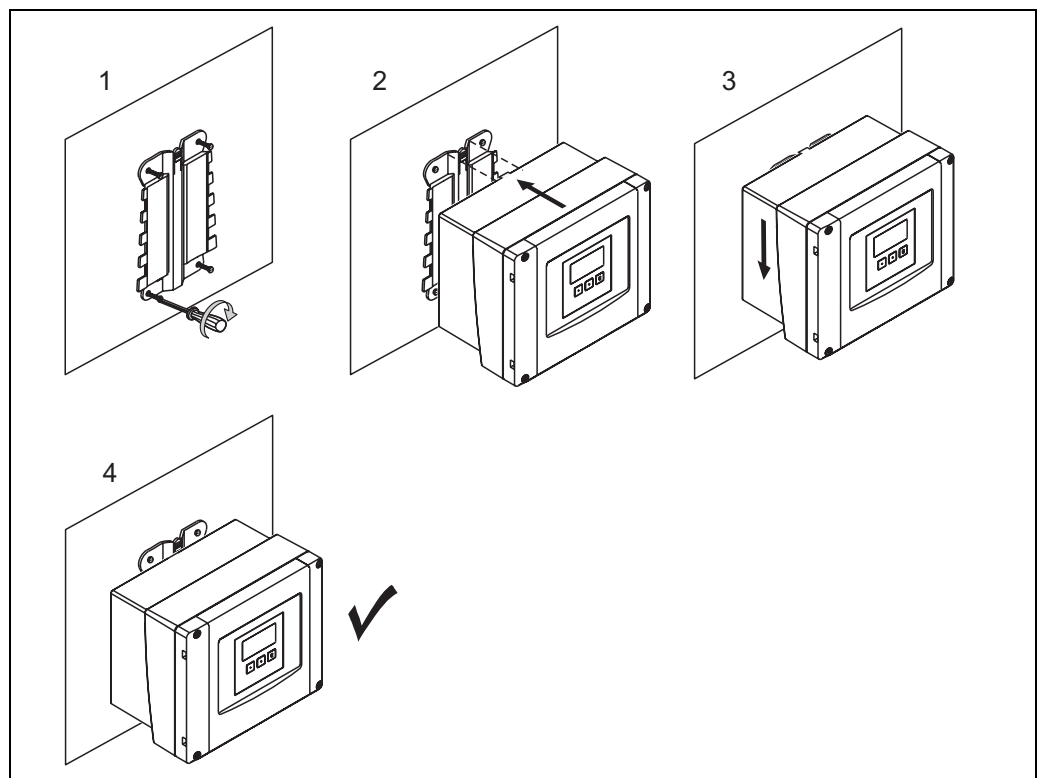
Wall mounting

A mounting help for wall mounting is supplied. It also serves as drilling template. The mounting help should be mounted on a flat surface and may not become distorted.

Pipe mounting

A mounting plate is available for mounting of the field housing to 1" – 2" pipes (s. chapter "Accessories").

3.2.3 Installation



L00-FMU90xxx-17-00-00-xx-003

3.3 Mounting the DIN-rail housing

3.3.1 Dimensions of the DIN-rail housing

The dimensions of the DIN-rail housing depend on the instrument version. The version determines, which terminal areas the Prosonic S contains. The dimensions are influenced by the following features of the product structure (see chapter 2.3):

- 60: Level Input
- 70: Switch Output
- 80: Output

In order to determine the dimensions of a specific version, perform the following steps (see the example on page 15):

1. Using the product structure, determine the options of the features 60, 70 and 80 of the instrument version in question.

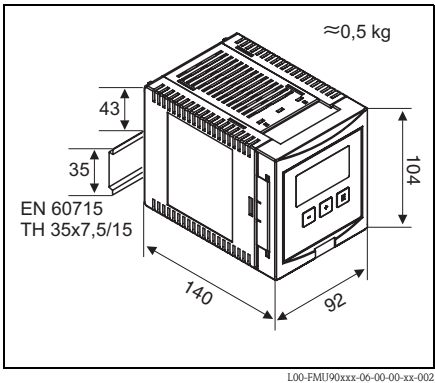
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
FMU90 -												

2. Using the following table, determine how many optional terminal areas this instrument version contains.

Feature and option of the product structure	corresponds to the following terminal area	present? yes = 1 no = 0
feature 60; option 2 and/or feature 80, option 2	2 sensor inputs and/or 2 analogue outputs	
feature 70, option 3 or 6	3 o 6 relays	
feature 80, option 3	PROFIBUS DP interface	
feature 90, option B	inputs for external switches and external temperature sensor	
Sum =		

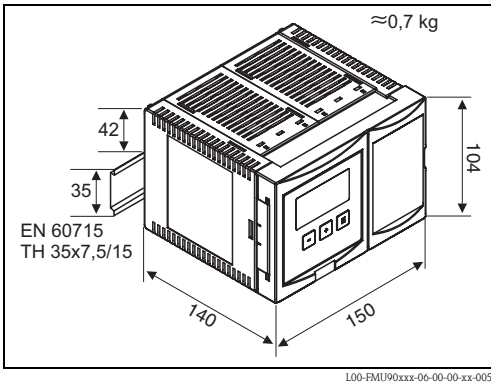
3. The appropriate dimensions are given in the following diagram:

Sum = 0
(only basic terminal area)



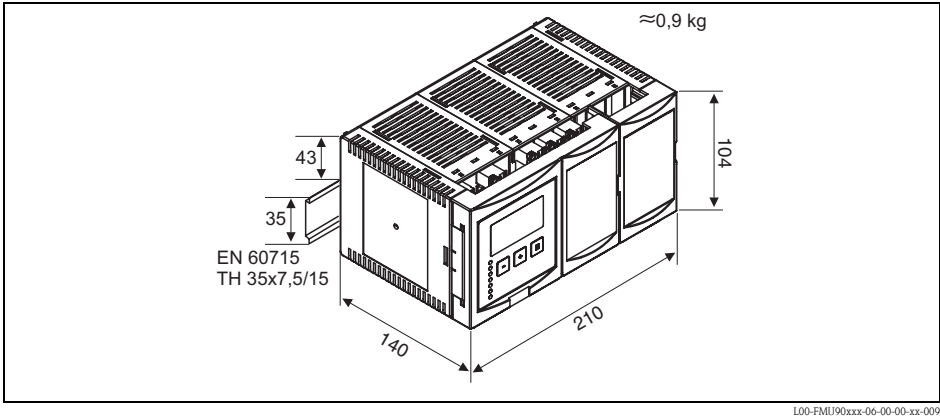
Dimensions in mm

Sum = 1, 2 or 3
(1-3 optional terminal areas)



Dimensions in mm

Sum = 4
(4 optional terminal areas)



Dimensions in mm

Example

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
FMU90 -	R	1	2	A	A	2	3	2	A	A	1	A

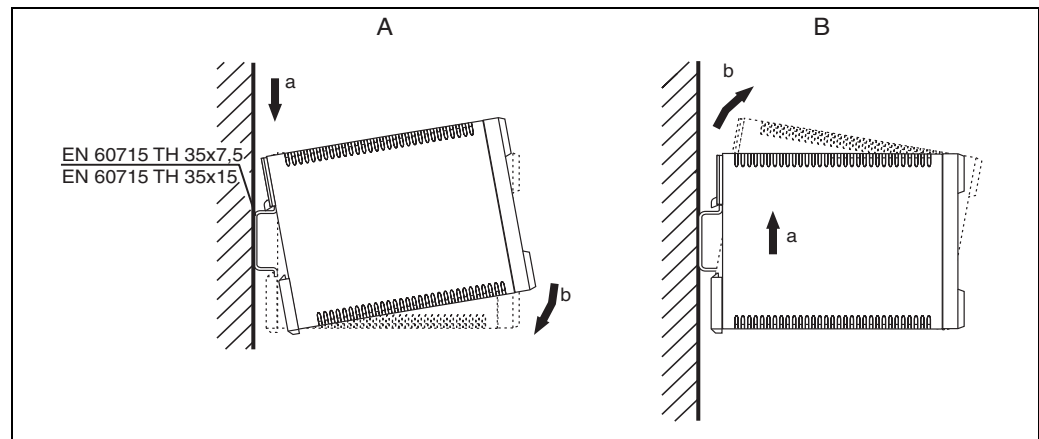
feature and option of the product structure	corresponds to the following terminal area	present?
feature 60; option 2 and/or feature 80, option 2	2 sensor inputs and/or 2 analogue outputs	1 (yes)
feature 70, option 3 or 6	3 or 6 relays	1 (yes)
feature 80, option 3	PROFIBUS DP interface	0 (no)
feature 90, option B	inputs for external switches and external temperature sensor	0 (no)
Sum =		2

Sum = 2
=> 104 mm x 150 mm x 140 mm

3.3.2 Installation conditions

- The DIN-rail housing must be mounted outside hazardous areas in a cabinet.
- The housing is mounted on a DIN rail EN 60715 TH 35x7,5 or TH 37x15.
- Do not install the instrument in the vicinity of high-voltage lines, motor lines, contactors or frequency converters. The installation regulations for high-voltage lines, motor lines, contactors or frequency converters must be observed.
- To ensure easy mounting and opening of the housing, a distance of approx. 1 cm should be kept between the instruments.
- In order to avoid interference signals, the sensor cables must not be laid parallel to high voltage or electric power lines.
- The cables may not be laid in the proximity to frequency converters.

3.3.3 Mounting



L00-FMU90xxxx-17-00-00-xx-001

A: Attaching the instrument to the rail; **B:** Detaching the instrument from the rail

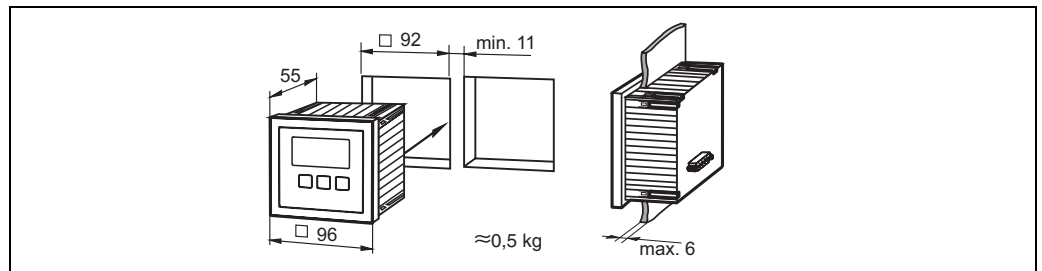
3.4 Mounting the remote display and operating module

3.4.1 Scope of delivery

If the Prosonic S is ordered with the display for cabinet door mounting, the following is contained in the scope of delivery:

- Display and operating module, 96x96 mm
- 4 retainers (with nuts and screws)
- Connection cable (3 m) for connection to the transmitter (preassembled with suitable plugs).

3.4.2 Dimensions of the separate display and operating module

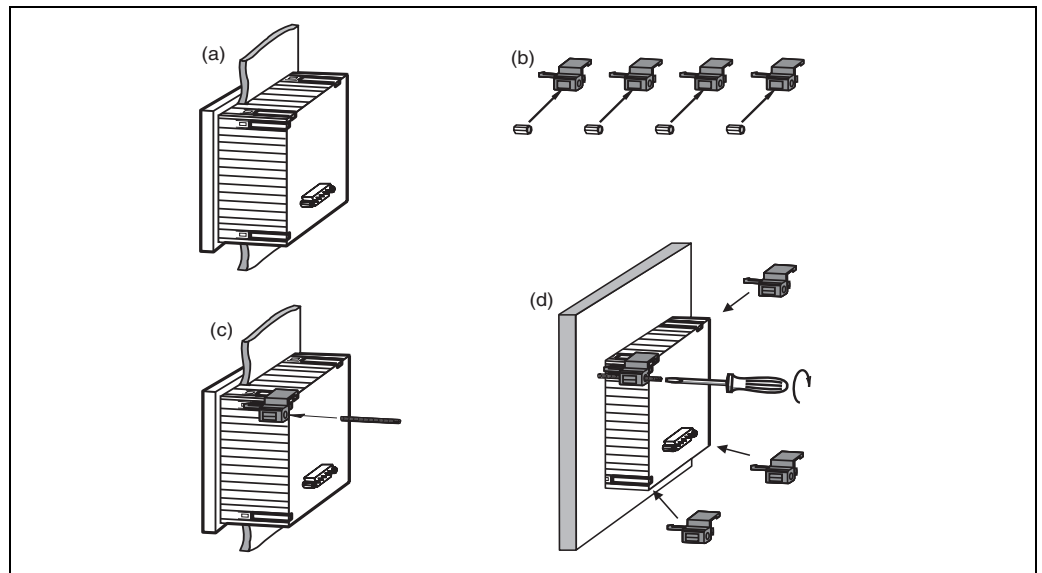


L00-FMU90xxx-06-00-00-xx-004

Dimensions in mm

3.4.3 Mounting

1. Cut an opening of 92 x 92 mm into the intended mounting position (e.g. cabinet door).
2. Insert the remote display module into the opening and fix the retainers as shown in the following figure:



L00-FMU90xxx-17-00-00-xx-002

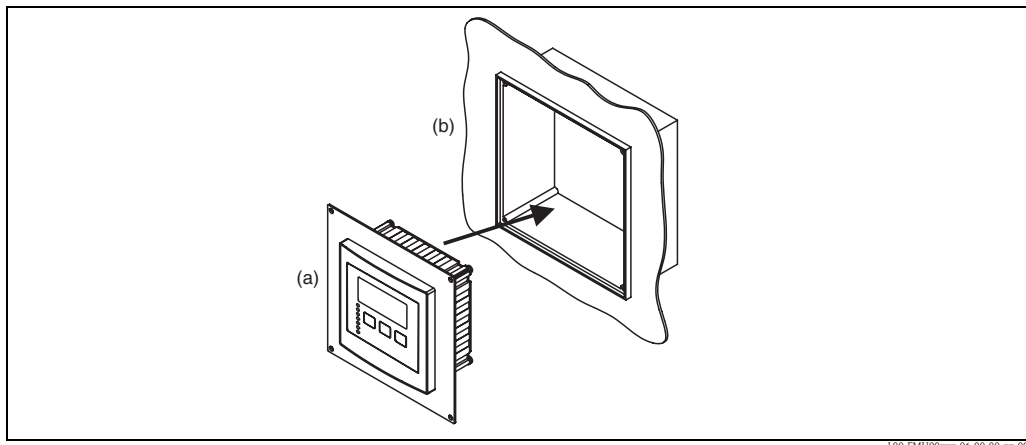
3.4.4 Adaption plate

If an opening of 138 mm x 138 mm and the remote display of the Prosonic FMU860/861/862 are already present, you can use the adaption plate (Order Code: 52027441, s. chapter "Accessories"). It is inserted into the remote display of the FMU860/861/862.



Note!

The adapter plate is mounted directly in the housing of the old remote display of the FMU86x series. The housing of the remote display of the FMU86x is the holder for the adapter plate and the new remote display of the FMU90/FMU95 in the format 96x96 mm.



(a): Remote display of the FMU90 with adaption plate; **(b):** Remote display of the FMU 860/861/862

3.5 Mounting of the sensors

Information on the mounting of the sensors can be found in the following documents:

- Technical Information TI 189F (for FDU8x)
- Technical Information TI 396F (for FDU9x)

These documents are supplied with the sensors.



Caution!

Observe the mounting distances of the sensors as specified in chapter 15.1 ("Pre-programmed flow curves")

3.6 Installation check

After installing the device, carry out the following checks:

- Is the device damaged (visual inspection)?
- Does the device correspond to the measuring point specifications such as process temperature, process pressure, ambient temperature, measuring range etc?
- If available: Are the measuring point number and labelling correct?
- Is the instrument sufficiently protected against rainfall and direct sunlight?
- For the field housing: Are the cable glands tightened correctly?
- Is the instrument securely mounted to the DIN rail or the mounting help (visual inspection)?
- For the field housing: Are the screws of the terminal compartment cover securely tightened (visual inspection)?

4 Wiring



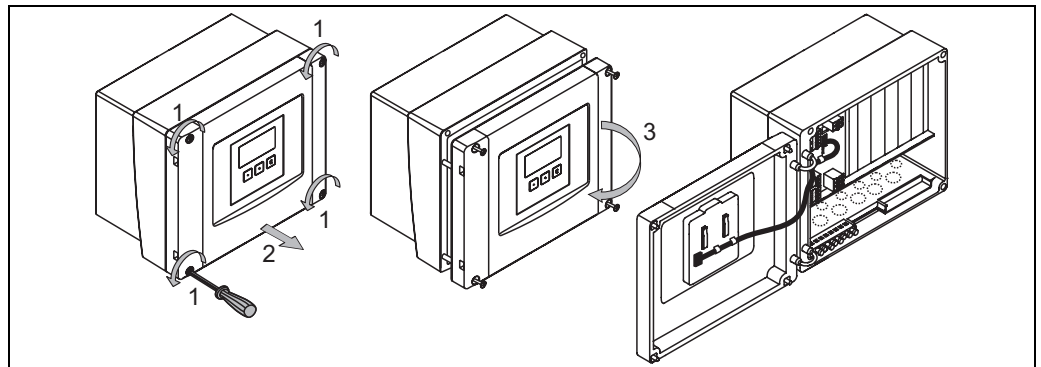
Warning!

The instrument may only be installed if the supply voltage is switched off.

4.1 Terminal compartment

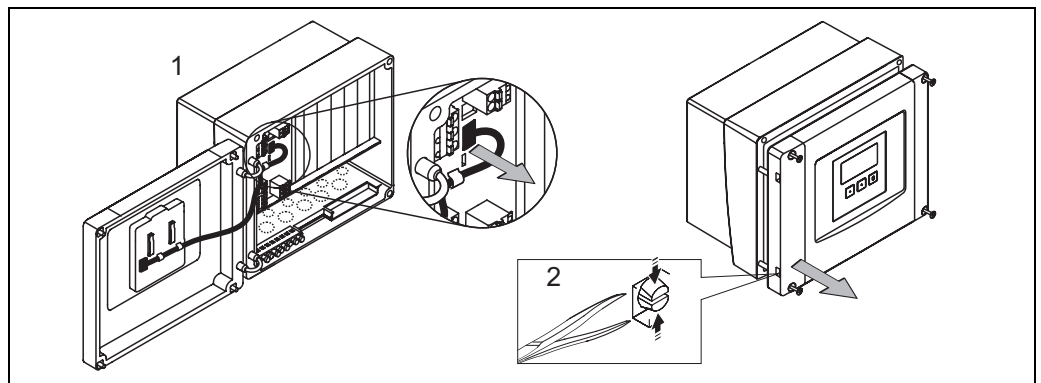
4.1.1 Terminal compartment of the field housing

The field housing has a separate terminal compartment. It can be opened after loosening the four screws of the lid.



L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-002

For easier wiring, the lid can be completely removed by unplugging the display plug (1) and loosening the hinges (2):



L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-009

4.1.2 Cable entries of the field housing

The following openings for cable entries are prestamped on the bottom of the housing :

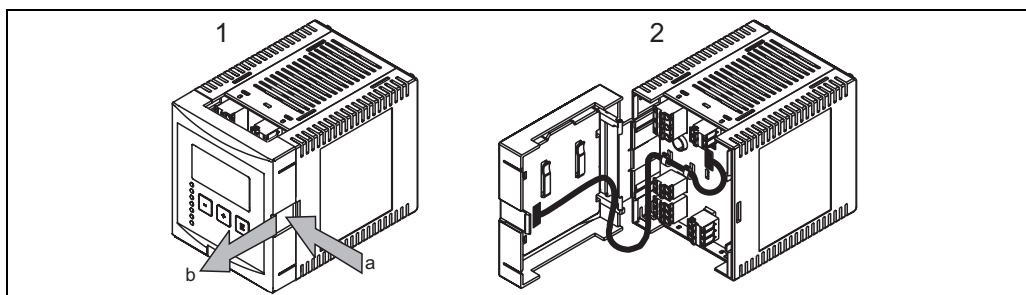
- M20x1,5 (10 openings)
- M16x1,5 (5 openings)
- M25x1,5 (1 opening)

The required number and types of cable entries depend on the application at hand.

The prestamped openings can be removed by a suitable tool (e.g. knife or boring bit) or by punching them out cautiously.

4.1.3 Terminal compartment of the DIN-rail housing

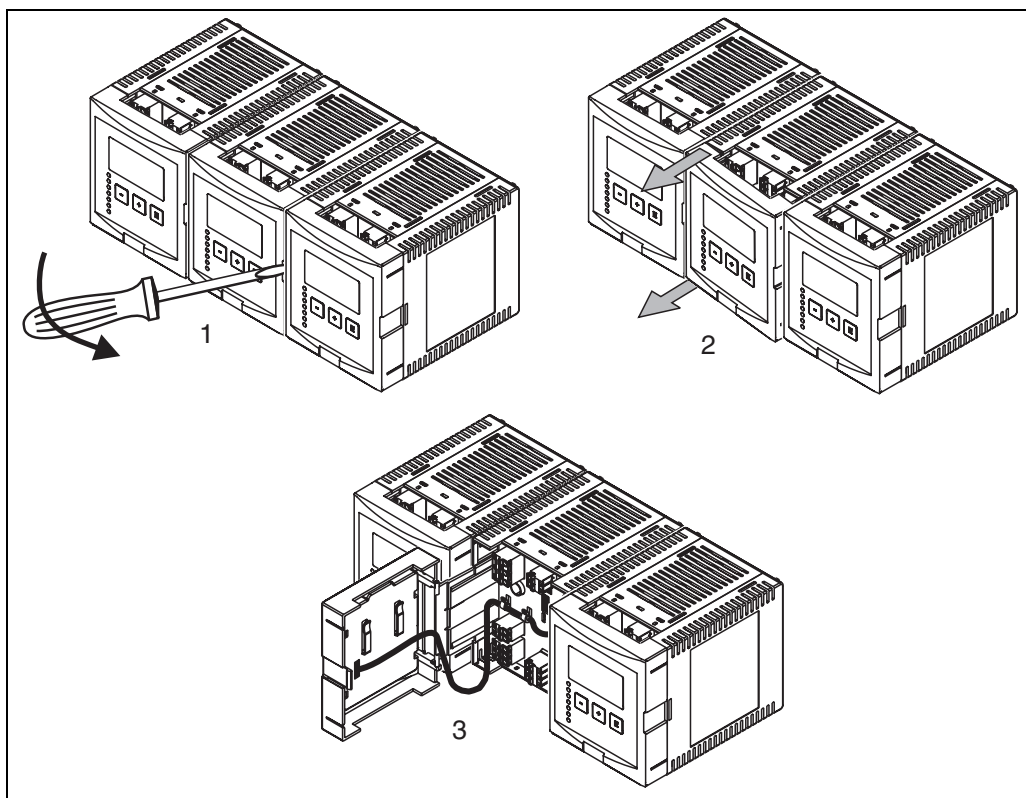
Single instrument



100-fmu90xxx-04-00-00-xx-003

The catch can be unlocked by slightly pressing onto the clip. Then, the cover of the terminal compartment can be opened.

Several instruments mounted side by side



100-fmu90xxx-04-00-00-xx-012

1. Open the catch of the cover (e.g. by a screwdriver).
2. Pull the cover out by approx. 2 cm.
3. The cover can now be opened.



Note!

- The cables can be inserted into the housing from above or from below.
- The pictures show the smallest housing version but are valid for the larger versions as well.
- If the instruments are mounted next to each other and if the sensor cables run in parallel, the synchronization terminals (39 and 40) must be interconnected (see sections "Terminal assignment" and "Synchronization line").

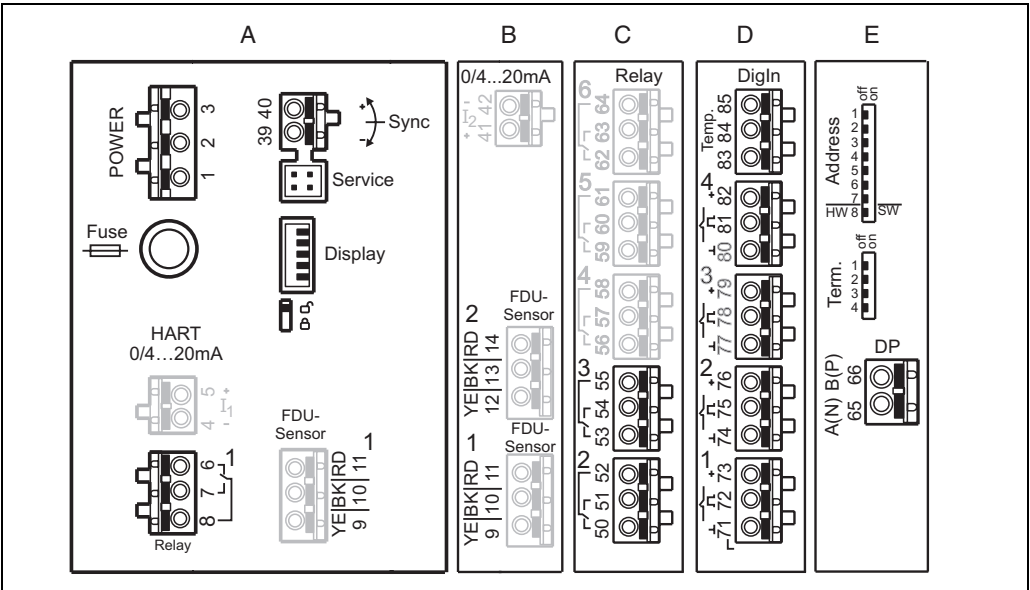
4.2 Terminal assignment

Pluggable spring-force terminals for connection of the cables are supplied in the terminal compartment. Rigid conductors or flexible conductors with cable sleeve can directly be inserted and are contacted automatically.

Conductor cross section	0,2 mm ² – 2,5 mm ²
Cable and sleeve cross section	0,25 mm ² – 2,5 mm ²
min. stripping length	10 mm

The terminal configuration depends on the instrument version ordered. There is a basic terminal area, which is present in every instrument version. Additional optional terminal areas are only present if the respective option has been selected in the product structure.

Terminal area		present for the following instrument versions
Basic area	A	for all versions
	B	for instrument versions with 2 sensor inputs and/or 2 analogue outputs (FMU90 – *****2***** and/or FMU90 – *****2*****)
	C	for instrument versions with 3 or 6 relays (FMU90 – *****3***** oder FMU90 – *****6*****)
	D	for instruments with external switch inputs and external temperature input (FMU90 – *****B*****)
	E	for instrument versions with PROFIBUS DP interface (FMU90 – *****3*****)
Optional areas	B	for instrument versions with 2 sensor inputs and/or 2 analogue outputs (FMU90 – *****2***** and/or FMU90 – *****2*****)
	C	for instrument versions with 3 or 6 relays (FMU90 – *****3***** oder FMU90 – *****6*****)
	D	for instruments with external switch inputs and external temperature input (FMU90 – *****B*****)
	E	for instrument versions with PROFIBUS DP interface (FMU90 – *****3*****)



Terminals of the Prosonic S; the terminals depicted in grey are not present in every instrument version.
A: Basic terminal area; **B-E:** Optional terminal areas (present if the respective option has been selected in the product structure)



Note!
The depicted switching states of the relays refer to the de-energized state.

Terminals	Meaning	Terminal area	Remarks
Auxiliary energy			
1, 2	■ L (für AC version) ■ L+ (for DC version)	A	depending on instrument version: ■ 90 ... 253 V_{AC} ■ 10,5 ... 32 V_{DC}
2	■ N (for AC version) ■ L- (for DC version)	A	
3	Potential equalization	A	
Fuse		A	depending on instrument version: ■ 400 mA T (for AC) ■ 2 A T (for DC)
Analog outputs (not available for Profibus DP instruments)			
4, 5	Analog output 1; 4 ... 20 mA with HART/ 0 ... 20 mA w/o HART	A	not present for the PROFIBUS DP version
41, 42	Analog output 2 (optional); 4 ... 20 mA/ 0 ... 20 mA	B	only for the version with two analog outputs; no HART signal at this output
Relay outputs			
6, 7, 8	Relay 1	A	
50, 51, 52	Relay 2 (optional)	C	only for the versions with 3 or 6 relays
53, 54, 55	Relay 3 (optional)	C	only for the versions with 3 or 6 relays
56, 57, 58	Relay 4 (optional)	C	only for the version with 6 relays
59, 60, 61	Relay 5 (optional)	C	only for the version with 6 relays
62, 63, 64	Relay 6 (optional)	C	only for the version with 6 relays
Bus communication (only available for Profibus DP instruments)			
65	PROFIBUS A (RxT/TxD – N)	D	only for the PROFIBUS DP version
66	PROFIBUS B (RxT/TxD – P)	D	
Synchronization			
39, 40	Synchronization	A	see section 4.6, "Synchronization line"
Level inputs			
9 (YE), 10 (BK), 11 (RD)	Sensor 1 (FDU8x/9x) YE: yellow strand BK: black strand RD: red strand	■ A: for versions with 1 sensor input ■ B: for versions with 2 sensor inputs¹⁾	
12 (YE), 13 (BK), 14 (RD)	Sensor 2 (FDU8x/9x) (optional) YE: yellow strand BK: black strand RD: red strand	B	only for the version with 2 sensor inputs
external switch inputs			
71, 72, 73	external switch input 1	D	0: < 8 V or 72 and 73 interconnected 1: > 16 V or 72 and 73 not interconnected
74, 75, 76	external switch input 2	D	0: < 8 V or 75 and 76 interconnected 1: > 16 V or 75 and 76 not interconnected
77, 78, 79	external switch input 3	D	0: < 8 V or 78 and 79 interconnected 1: > 16 V or 78 and 79 not interconnected
80, 81, 82	external switch input 4	D	0: < 8 V or 81 and 82 interconnected 1: > 16 V or 81 and 82 not interconnected
temperature input			
83, 84, 85	temperature input: ■ PT100 ■ FMT131 (Endress+Hauser)	D	see section "Connection of a temperature sensor"

- 1) In this case, terminals 9/10/11 are not present on terminal area A.



Warning!

When using the public supply mains, an easily accessible power switch must be installed in the proximity of the device. The power switch must be marked as a disconnect for the device (IEC/EN 61010)



Note!

- In order to avoid interference signals, the sensor cables should not be laid parallel to high voltage or electric power lines.
- The cables may not be laid in the proximity to frequency converters.

Additional elements on the terminal areas

Designation	Meaning/Remarks
Fuse	Fuse: 2 A T /DC or 400 mA T/AC
Display	Connection of the display or the remote display and operating module
Service	Service interface for connection of a PC/Notebook via Commubox FXA291
	Locking switch
Term.	Bus termination (only applicable for instruments with PROFIBUS interface)
Address	Bus address (only applicable for instruments with PROFIBUS interface)

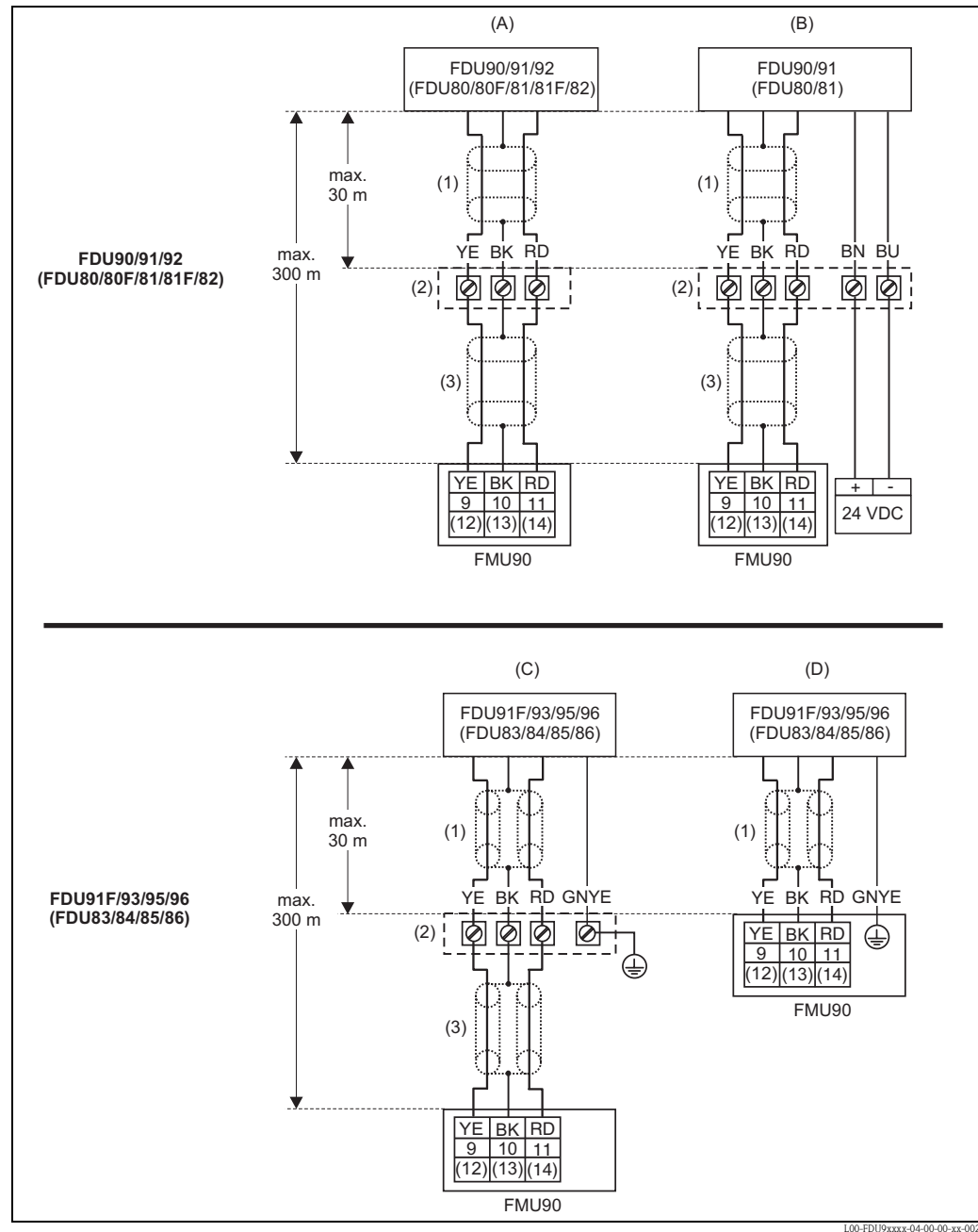


Warning!

On wiring, the supply voltage must be switched off.

4.3 Sensor connection

4.3.1 Connection diagram



L00-FDU9xxxx-04-00-00-xx-002

(A): without sensor heater;

(B): with sensor heater;

(C): grounding at the terminal box;

(D): grounding at the transmitter FMU90;

(1): Screen of the sensor cable;

(2): Terminal box;

(3): Screen of the extension cable;

Colours of the strands: YE = yellow; BK = black; RD = red; BU = blue; BN = brown; GNYE = green-yellow

4.3.2 Connection hints



Caution!

In order to avoid interference signals, the sensor cables should not be laid parallel to high voltage electric power lines. The cables may not be laid in the proximity to frequency converters.



Caution!

The cable screen serves as a return cable and must be connected to the transmitter without any electrical break. With the pre-assembled cables, the screen ends in a black strand (BK). With the extension cable, the screen must be twisted together and connected to the "BK" terminal.



Warning!

The sensors FDU83, FDU84, FDU85 and FDU86 with an ATEX, FM or CSA certificate are not certified for connection to the FMU90 transmitter.



Warning!

for the sensors FDU91F/93/95/96 and FDU83/84/85/86:

The ground lead (GNYE) must be connected to the local potential equalization **after a maximum distance of 30 m**. This can be done

- either at the terminal box
- or at the transmitter FMU90 or in the cabinet (if the distance to the sensor does not exceed 30 m).



Note!

For easier mounting it is advisable to use the sensors FDU90/91/92 and FDU80/80F/81/81F/82 with a maximum cable length of 30 m as well. For longer distances an extension cable with a terminal box should be used.

4.3.3 Extension cables for the sensors

For distances up to 30 m the sensor can be directly connected by the sensor cable. For longer distances, it is recommended to use an extension cable. The extension cable is connected via a terminal box. The total length (sensor cable + extension cable) may be up to 300 m.



Caution!

If the terminal box is installed in explosion hazardous areas, all applicable national guidelines must be observed.

Suitable extension cables can be obtained from Endress+Hauser (s. chapter "Accessories")

Alternatively, cables with the following properties can be used:

- Number of cores according to the connection diagram (see above)
- braided wire screen for the yellow (YE) and red (RD) core (no foil screen)
- Length: up to 300 m (sensor cable + extension cable)
- Cross section: 0,75 mm² to 2,5 mm²
- up to 6 Ω per core
- max. 60 nF
- for FDU91F/93/95/96 and FDU 83/84/85/86:
The earth lead must not be within the screening.

4.4 Connection of the sensor heater (for FDU90/FDU91)

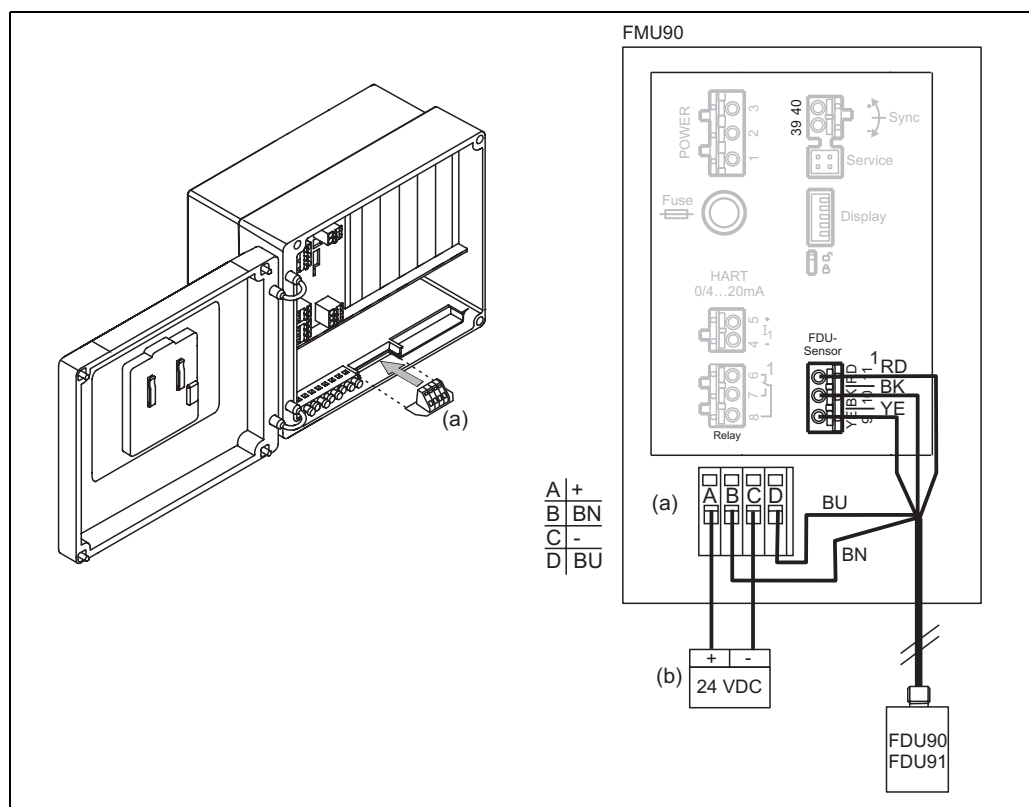
The FDU90 and FDU91 sensors are available in a version with heater. The power for this heater must be provided by an external power supply unit. The supply voltage is connected to the brown (BN) and blue (BU) strands of the sensor cable.

Technical Data

- 24 VDC $\pm$ 10%; residual ripple < 100 mV
- 250 mA per sensor

4.4.1 Connection in the field housing

For the sensor with heater, a special terminal module is supplied for the connection of the supply voltage. This terminal module can be inserted into the field housing:

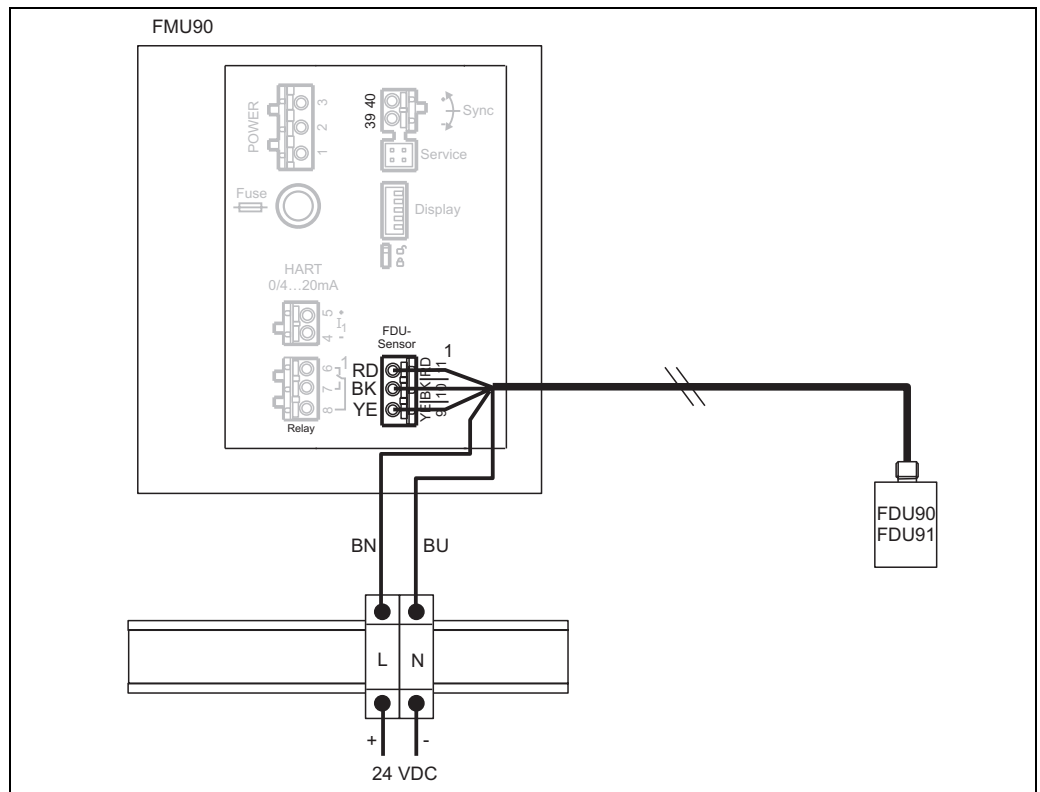


(a): Terminal module for the sensor heater; (b): External power supply unit;
 BN: Brown strand; BU: Blue strand

L00-FMU90xxxx-04-00-00-xx-013

4.4.2 Connection in the DIN-rail housing

The supply voltage must be provided in the cabinet, e.g. by a terminal on the DIN-rail:



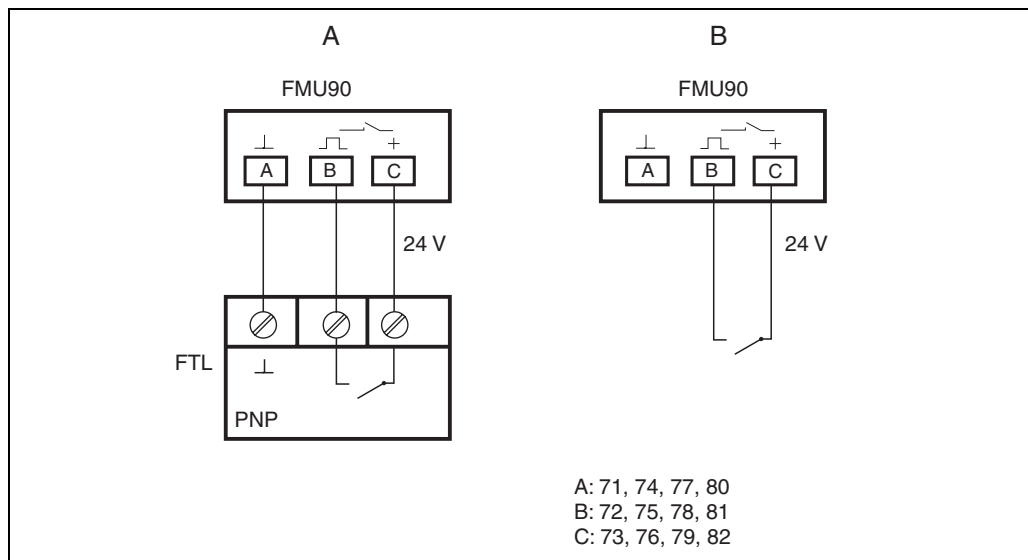
L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-014



Note!

The terminal module supplied with the sensor can also be used for connection of the supply voltage. For the terminal assignment on this module see page 26.

4.5 Connection of external switches (for FMU90-*****B***)



The maximum short-circuit current at 24 V is 20 mA.

4.6 Connection of a temperature sensor

The Prosonic S FMU90 transmitter has an optional input for an external temperature probe (in the product structure: feature 90 "Additional input", option B). The following probes can be connected:

- a FMT131 temperature probe from Endress+Hauser
- a Pt100 temperature probe



Note!

After connecting an external temperature sensor, the following is required:

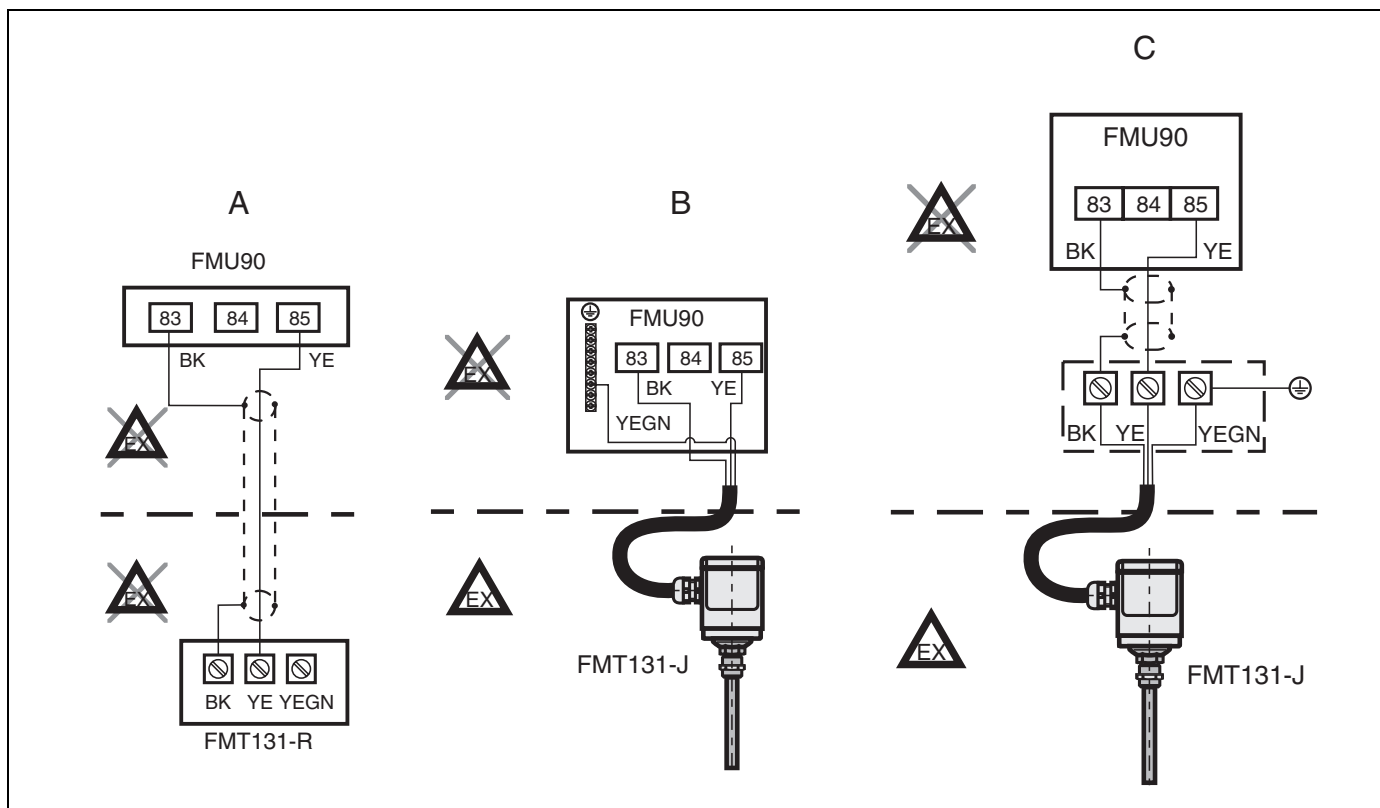
1. The type of the connected sensor (Pt100 or FMT131) must be selected in "sensor management/ext. temp. sensor" in the "sensor type" parameter.
2. The external temperature sensor must be assigned to an ultrasonic sensor in "sensor management/FDU sensor/US sensor N" in the "temp. measurement" parameter.



Note!

If the option "alarm" has been selected for the case of an error in external temperature sensor, this alarm is indicated by the alarm relay.

4.6.1 FMT131 (Endress+Hauser) (connectable to FMU90-*****B***)

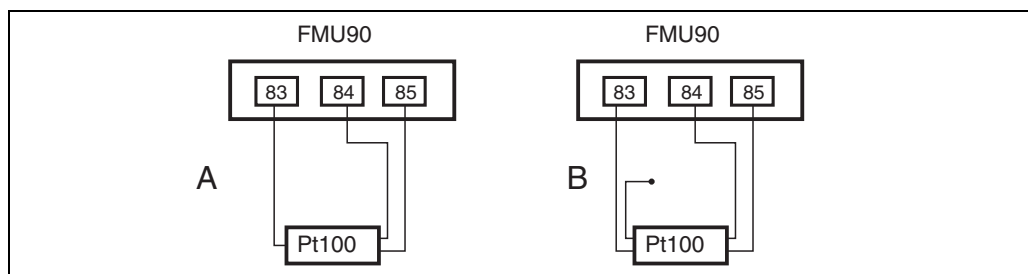


A: Non-Ex area (FMT131-R); **B:** Ex area (FMT131-J) with grounding in the FMU90;
C: Ex area (FMT131-J) with grounding at a terminal box
BK: black; **YE:** yellow; **YEGN:** yellow-green



Note!
 For details refer to the Operating Instructions KA019F.

4.6.2 Pt100 (connectable to FMU90-*****B***)



A: Pt100 with 3-wire connection; **B:** Pt100 with 4-wire connection (one connector remains unused)



Note!
 A Pt100 with 2-wire connection may not be used due to its insufficient measuring accuracy.



Warning!
 A Pt100 may not be connected in explosion hazardous areas. A FMT131 must be used instead.

4.7 Shortening the sensor cable

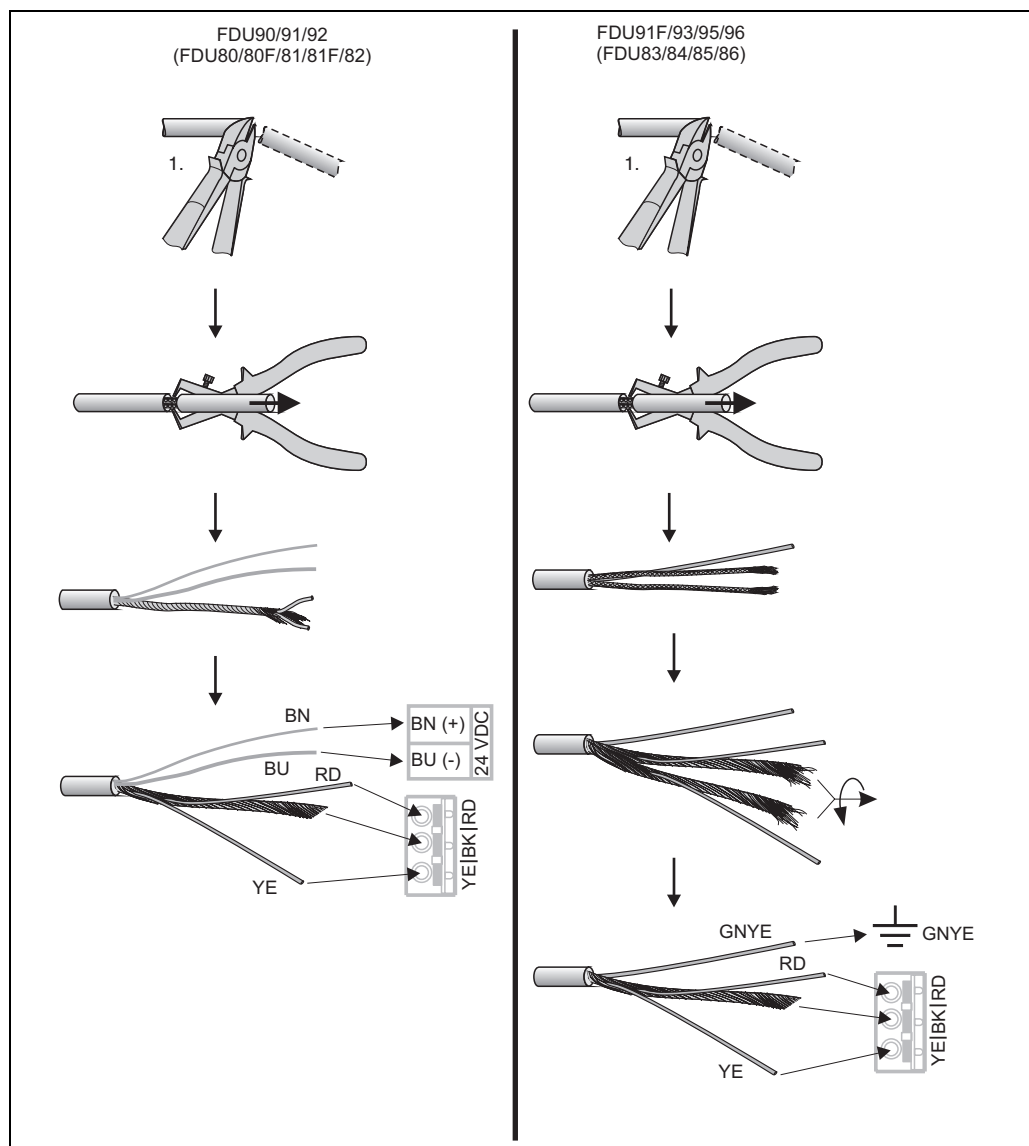
If required, the sensor cable can be shortened. Please note:

- Do not damage the cores when removing the insulation.
- The cable is shielded by a metallic braiding. This shielding serves as a return cable and corresponds to the black (BK) strand of the unshortened cable. After shortening the cable, loosen the metallic braiding, twist it together securely and connect it to the "BK" terminal.



Caution!

The protective earth conductor (GNYE), which is present in some of the sensor cables, may not be electrically connected to the cable shield.



Colours of the strands: YE = yellow; BK = black; RD = red; BU = blue; BN = brown; GNYE = green-yellow

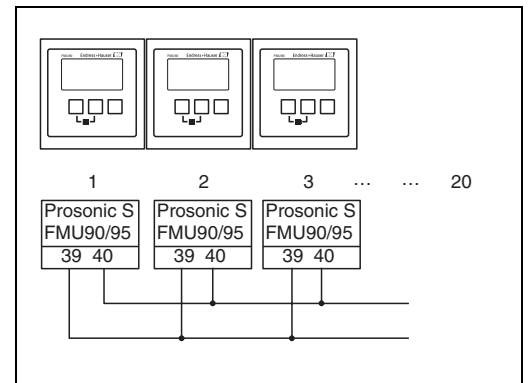


Note!

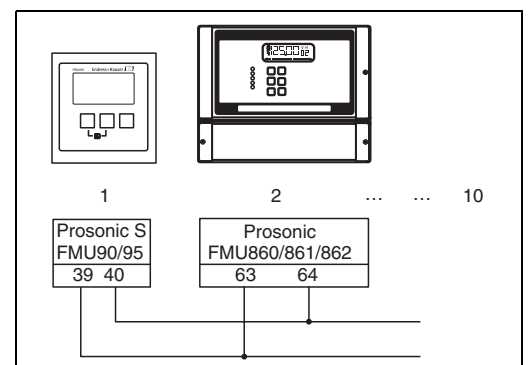
The blue (BU) and brown (BN) strands are only present for sensors with heater.

4.8 Synchronization line

- If wiring several Prosonic S (FMU90/FMU95) which are mounted in a common cabinet and if the sensor cables run in parallel, the synchronization terminals (39 and 40) must be interconnected.
- Up to 20 instruments can be synchronized in this way.
- If there are more than 20 instruments, groups must be formed, each containing a maximum of 20 instruments. For the instruments within each group, the sensor cables may run in parallel. The sensor cables of different groups must be separated from each other.
- Usual commercial screened cable can be used for synchronization
 - max. length: 10 m between the individual instruments
 - cross section: 2 x (0.75 - 2.5 mm²)
 - for lengths up to 1 m, an unscreened cable can be used; for lengths exceeding 1 m, screening is required. The screen must be connected to ground
- Instruments of the Prosonic FMU86x family can be connected to the synchronization line as well. In this case a maximum of 10 instruments can be connected to each synchronisation line.

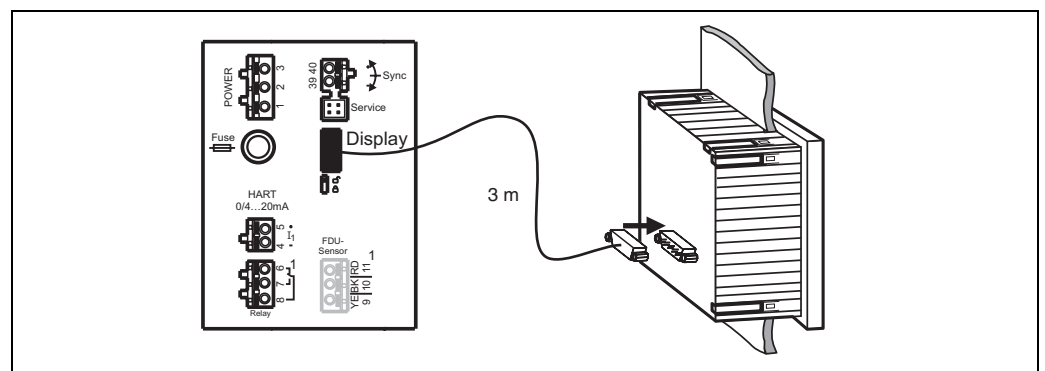


L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-004



L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-017

4.9 Connection of the separate display and operating module



L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-005

For the version of the Prosonic S with a separate display for panel mounting, a pre-assembled connecting cable (3 m) is supplied. The cable must be connected to the display plug of the Prosonic S.



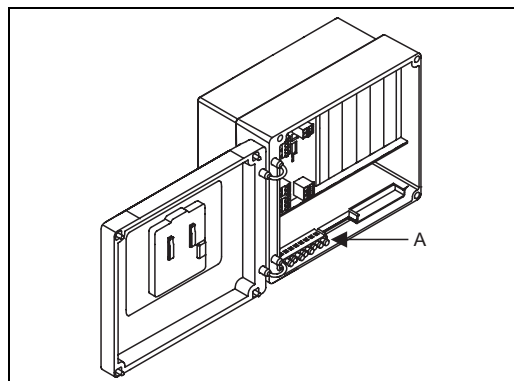
Note!
Minimum diameter for cable bushing: 2 cm

4.10 Potential equalization

4.10.1 Potential equalization in the field housing

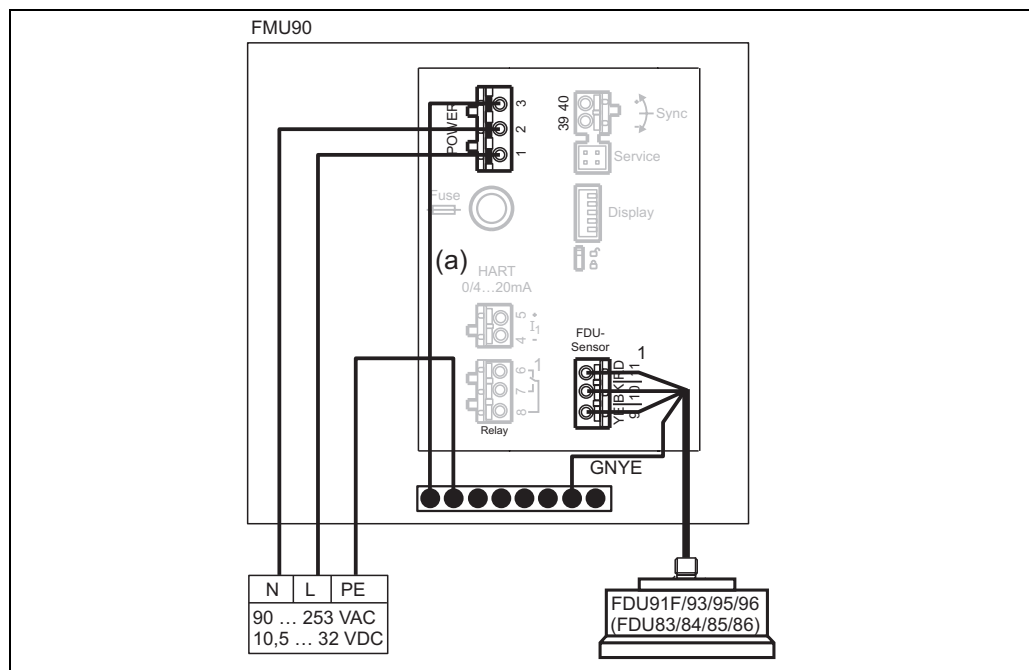
⚠ Warning!

The grounding line of the sensors FDU91F/93/95/96 and FDU83/84/85/86 must be connected to the local potential equalization system **after a maximum of 30 m** (see section 4.3.1). The metallic terminal block (A) in the field housing can be used for this.



100-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-006

Example



100-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-007

The wire (a) is already connected on delivery.

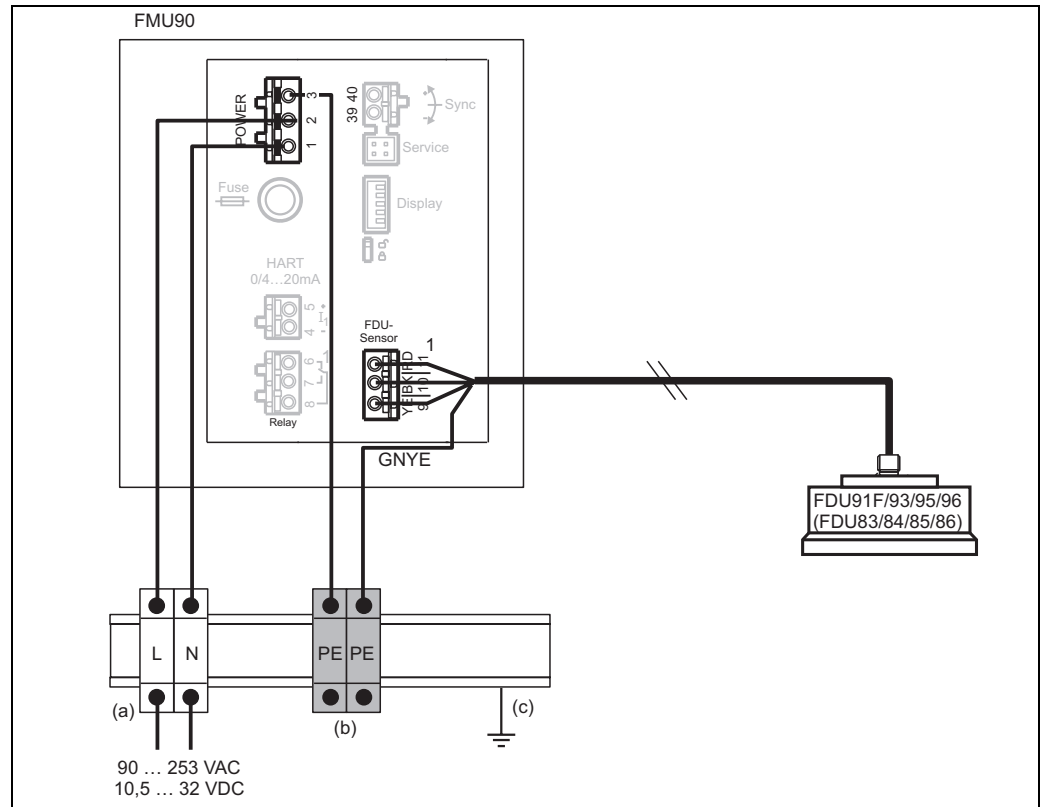
4.10.2 Potential equalization for the DIN-rail housing

If the DIN-rail housing is used, the potential equalization must be connected in the cabinet, e.g. at a metallic DIN rail:



Warning!

The grounding line of the sensors FDU91F/93/95/96 and FDU83/84/85/86 must be connected to the local potential equalization system **after a maximum of 30 m** (see section 4.3.1).



(a): Terminal (isolated from the DIN rail); **(b):** Protective earth terminal (with contact to the DIN rail); **(c):** Protective ground via DIN rail



Caution!

The signal evaluation electronics and its direct connections (display interface, service interface etc.) are galvanically isolated from the supply voltage and the communication signals. Their electric potential is identical to the potential of the sensor electronics.

Pay attention to the potential difference if the sensors are connected to ground!



Note!

- The longest required distance has to be taken into account when removing the jacket of the sensor cable (GNYE in the above example).
- When shortening the sensor cable, comply to the notes in section 4.5, "Shortening the sensor cable".

4.11 Post-connection check

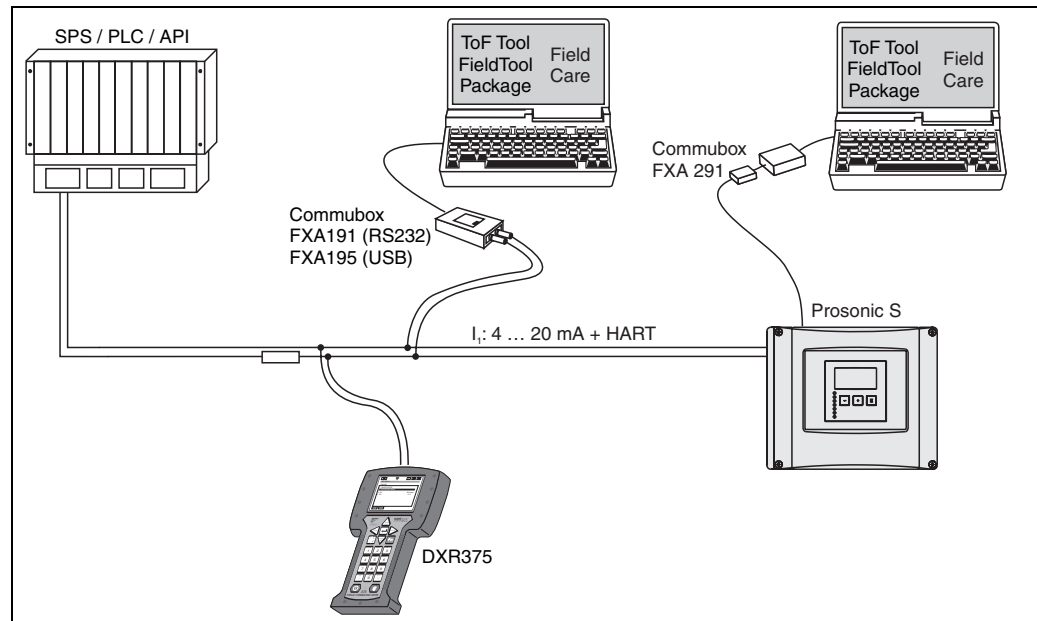
After wiring the transmitter, carry out the following checks:

- Is the terminal assignment correct?
- For the field housing: Are the cable glands tight and is the cover of the terminal compartment securely closed?
- If auxiliary energy is switched on: Does a display appear on the display module (if available) and does the green LED light up?

5 Operation

5.1 Operating options

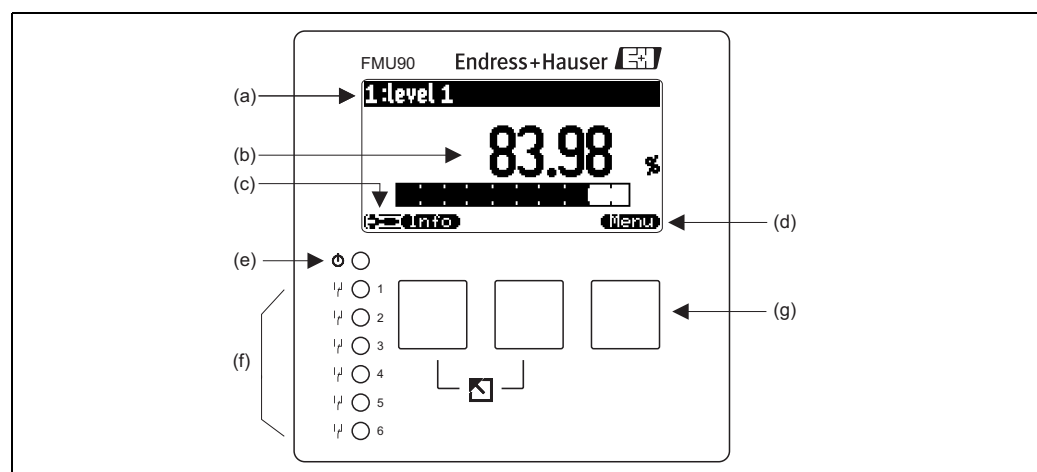
- via the operating and display module at the Prosonic S (if present)
- via the service interface of the Prosonic S with the Commubox FXA291 and the operating program "ToF Tool - FieldTool Package" or "FieldCare"
- via the HART protocol, e.g. with the Commubox FXA191 or FXA195 and the operating program "ToF Tool - FieldTool Package" or "FieldCare"
- via the HART handheld terminal DXR375



100-FMU90xxx-14-00-00-xx-009

5.2 Operation via the display and operating module

5.2.1 Display and operating elements



100-FMU90xxx-07-00-00-xx-002

(a): name of the parameter; (b): value of the parameter, including unit; (c): display symbols; (d): softkey symbol; (e): LED indicating the operating state; (f): LEDs indicating the switching states of the relays; (g): keys

Display symbols

Symbol	Meaning
Operating mode of the instrument	
	User User parameters can be edited. Service parameters are locked.
	Diagnosis The service interface is connected.
	Service User and service parameters can be edited.
	Locked All parameters are locked.
Locking state of the currently displayed parameter	
	Display parameter The parameter can not be edited in the current operating mode of the instrument.
	Editable parameter The parameter can be edited.
Scroll symbols	
	Scroll list available Indicates that the list contains more parameters than can be represented on the display. By pressing  or  repeatedly, all parameters of the list can be accessed.
Navigation in the envelope curve display	
	Move left
	Move right
	Zoom in
	Zoom out

LEDs

LED indicating the operating state (pos. (e) in the figure)	
green	normal measuring mode; no error detected
red (flashing)	Warning: An error is detected but the measurement continues. Reliability of the measured value is no longer ensured.
red	Alarm: An error is detected. The measurement is interrupted. The measured value assumes the value specified by the user (parameter "output on alarm").
off	supply voltage missing

LEDs for the relays (pos. (f) in the figure)	
yellow	The relay is activated.
off	The relay is de-activated (idle state).

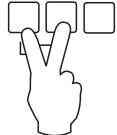
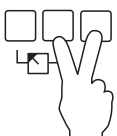
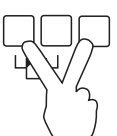
Keys (softkey operation)

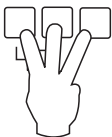
The function of the keys depends on the current position within the operating menu (softkey functionality). The key functions are indicated by softkey symbols in the bottom line of the display.

Symbol	Meaning
	Move downwards Moves the marking bar downwards within a selection list.
	Move upwards Moves the marking bar upwards within a selection list.
	Enter - Opens the marked submenu, the marked parameter set or the marked parameter - Confirms the edited parameter value
	Previous parameter set Reopens the previous parameter set within the submenu.
	Next parameter set Opens the next parameter set within the submenu.
	Confirm selection Selects the option of a selection list which is currently marked by the bar.
	Increase value Increases the active digit of an alphanumeric parameter.
	Decrease value Decreases the active digit of an alphanumeric parameter
	Error list Opens the list of all errors which are currently detected. If a warning is present, this symbol flashes. If an alarm is present, the symbol is displayed continuously.
	Change Display Change to the next page of measured values (only available if more than one pages of measured values have been defined; see "display" menu)
	Info Opens the Shortcut Menu, which contains the most important information about the current state of the instrument
	Menu Opens the Main Menu, which contains all parameters of the Prosonic S

General key combinations

The following key combinations do not depend on the menu position:

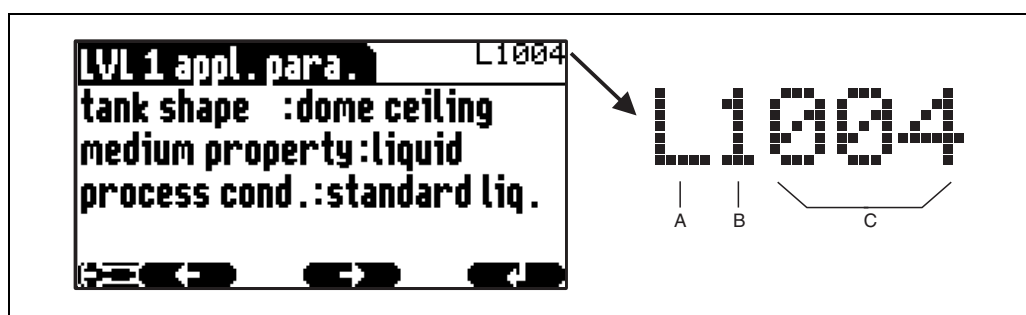
Key combination	Meaning
	Escape - While editing a parameter: Exit the editing mode without accepting the changes. - Within the navigation: Move upwards to the previous layer of the menu.
	Increase contrast Increases the contrast of the display module.
	Decrease contrast Decreases the contrast of the display module.

Key combination	Meaning
	Locking Locks the instrument against parameter changes. The instrument can only be unlocked again by the keys.

5.2.2 The operating menu

Structure of the menu

The parameters of the Prosonic S are organized in an operating menu (consisting of a main menu and several submenus). Parameters which are related to each other are comprised in a common parameter set. To simplify the navigation within the menu, a five-digit position code is displayed with each parameter set.



Identification of the parameter sets; **A**: submenu; **B**: number of the associated input or output; **C**: number of the parameter set within the submenu

- The **first digit (A)** specifies the submenu¹⁾:
 - **L**: "level"
 - **F**: "flow"
 - **A**: "safety settings"
 - **R**: "relay/controls"
 - **O**: "output/calculations"
 - **D**: "device properties", "calibr. display" and "sensor management"
 - **I**: "system information"
 - **S**: "service" (only available if the service password has been entered)

Diagrams of the submenus can be found in the chapter "Operating menu".

- The **second digit (B)** is used if the parameter set occurs several times within the Prosonic S (e.g. for different inputs or outputs).

Example:

- O1201: "allocation current" for output 1
- O2201: "allocation current" for output 2

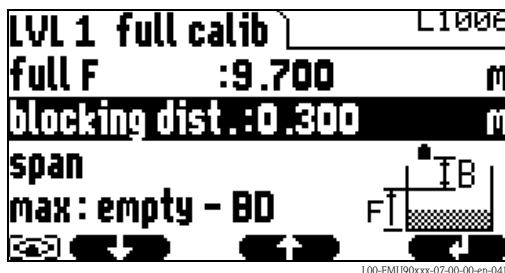
If the parameter set occurs only once within the Prosonic S, "X" is indicated at this position.

- The **last three digits (C)** specify the individual parameter sets within the submenu.

1) Depending on the instrument version, the installation environment and the selected operating mode, some of the submenus may not be present.

Parameter types

Display parameters



Parameters for which the  symbol is displayed in the left bottom corner of the display module, are either locked or display-only parameters.

Editable parameters

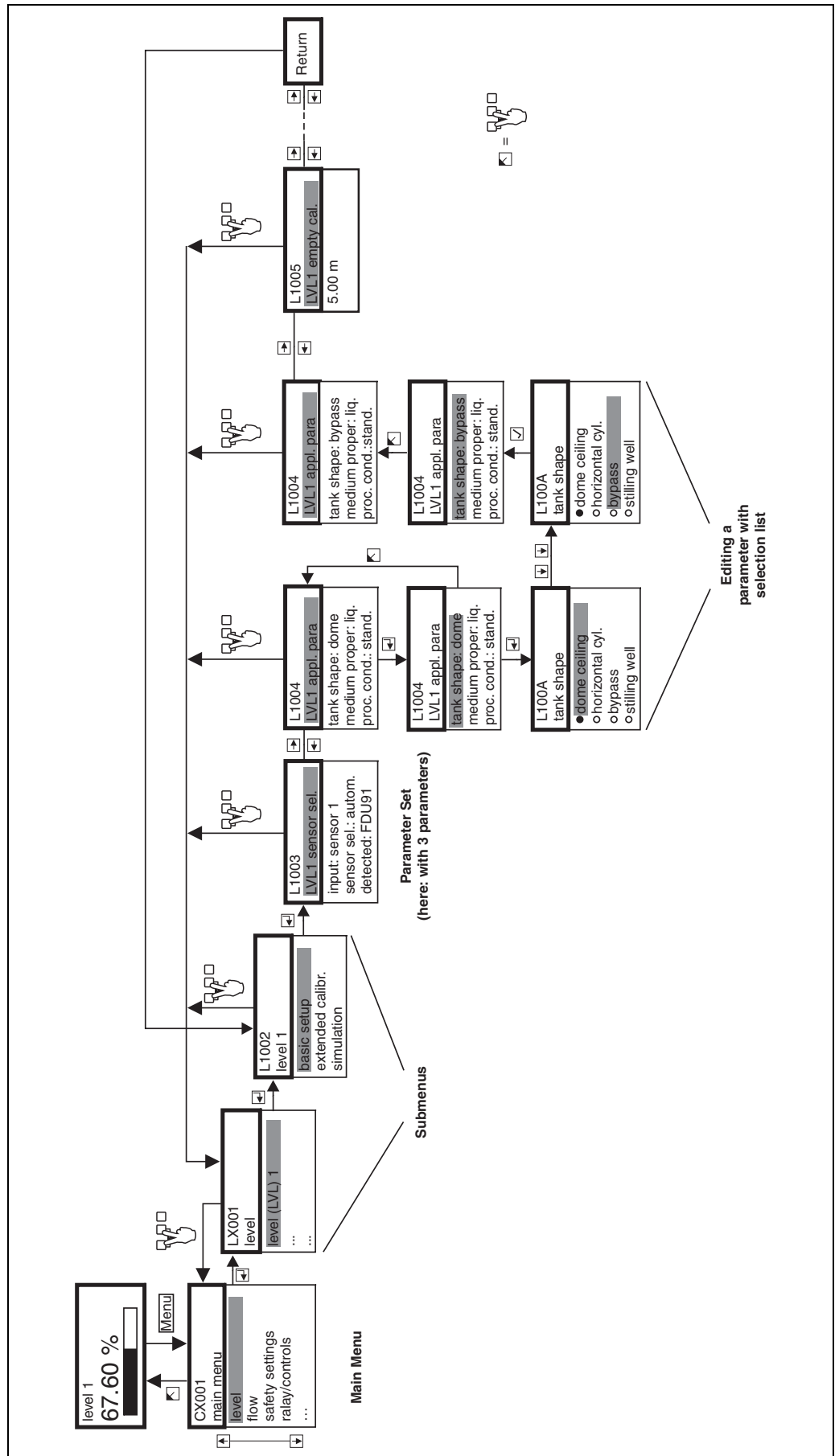


Parameters, for which the  symbol is displayed in the left bottom corner of the display module, can be entered for editing by pressing .

The editing procedure depends on the type of parameter:

- when entering a **selection parameter**, the associated selection list appears (see below: "Editing a parameter with selection list").
- when entering a **numerical or alphanumeric parameter**, the text and number editor appears (see below: "Entering numbers and characters").

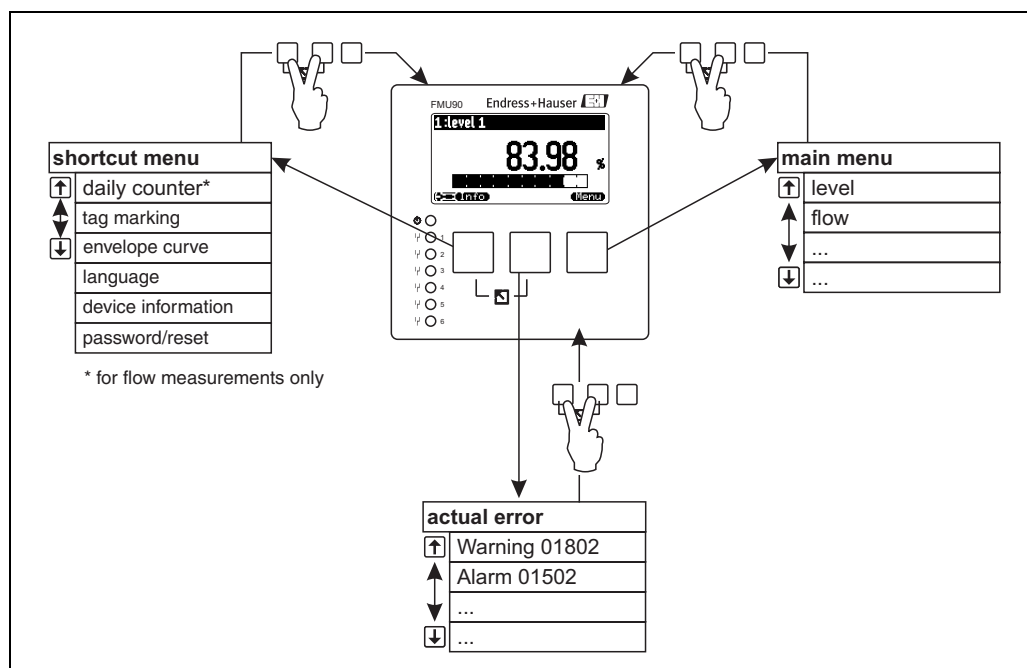
Navigation within the menu (Example)



L00-FMT190xxx-19-00-00-en-050

Entering the menu

The navigation always starts from the main screen (measured value display²⁾). From there, the following menus can be opened by the keys:



L00-FM190xxx-19-00-00-yy-038

■ shortcut menu

The shortcut menu is accessed via the **"Info"** key. It allows quick access to device information:

- daily counter (for flow measurements)
- tag marking
- envelope curve: used to check the signal quality
- language: sets the display language
- device information: serial number, versions of software and hardware
- password/reset: used to enter the password or reset code

All parameters of the shortcut menu are contained in the main menu as well.

■ main menu

The main menu is accessed via the **"Menu"** key. It contains all parameters of the Prosonic S. It is divided into submenus. Some of the submenus consist of further submenus. Which submenus are actually present, depends on the instrument version and the installation environment.

An overview of all submenus and parameters is given in the chapter "Operating menu".

■ actual error

If the self-monitoring of the Prosonic S detects an error, the  softkey symbol appears above the middle key.

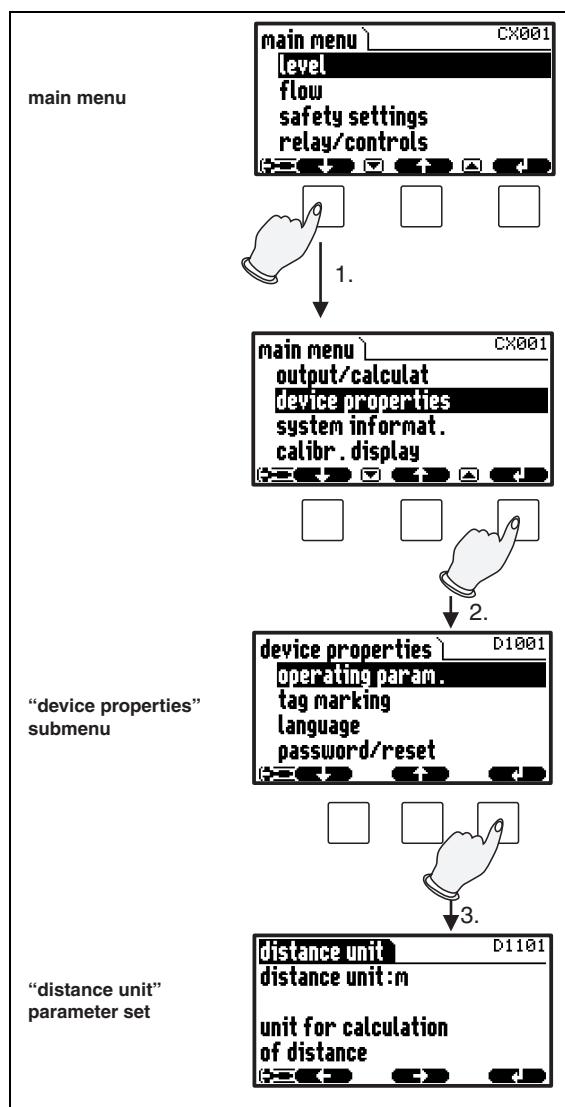
If the softkey symbol flashes, only "warnings" are present.

If the softkey symbol is displayed permanently, at least one "alarm" is present.

After pressing the key, a list of all currently present errors appears.

2) Note: Depending on the configuration, the appearance of the measured value display may be different from the example in the figure.

Selecting a submenu



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-039

1. In the main menu, press or until the required submenu is marked by the bar.



Note!

The symbols indicate that the selection list contains more items than can be displayed on the module. Press or several times, to mark one of the hidden items.

2. Press , in order to enter the marked submenu.

3. If the submenu contains further submenus, continue until you reach the level of the parameter sets. This level is reached if the softkey symbols and appear.

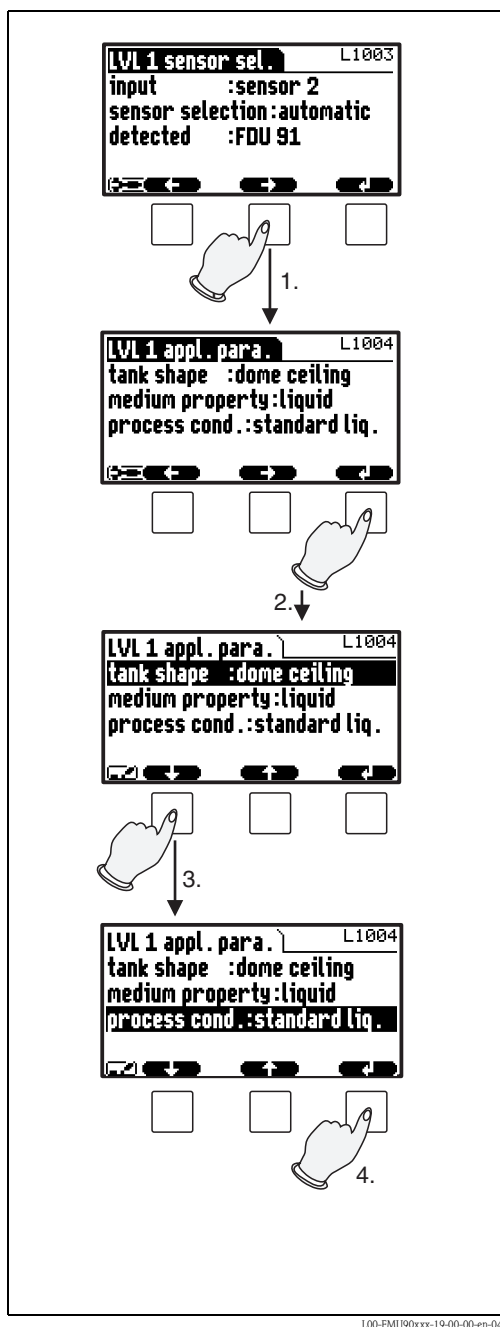


Note!

If necessary, you can return to the previous level of the menu by pressing .

Selecting a parameter

By pressing or you can switch between the parameter sets of the current submenu. For each parameter set the values of all its parameters are displayed. In order to change one of the values, proceed as follows:



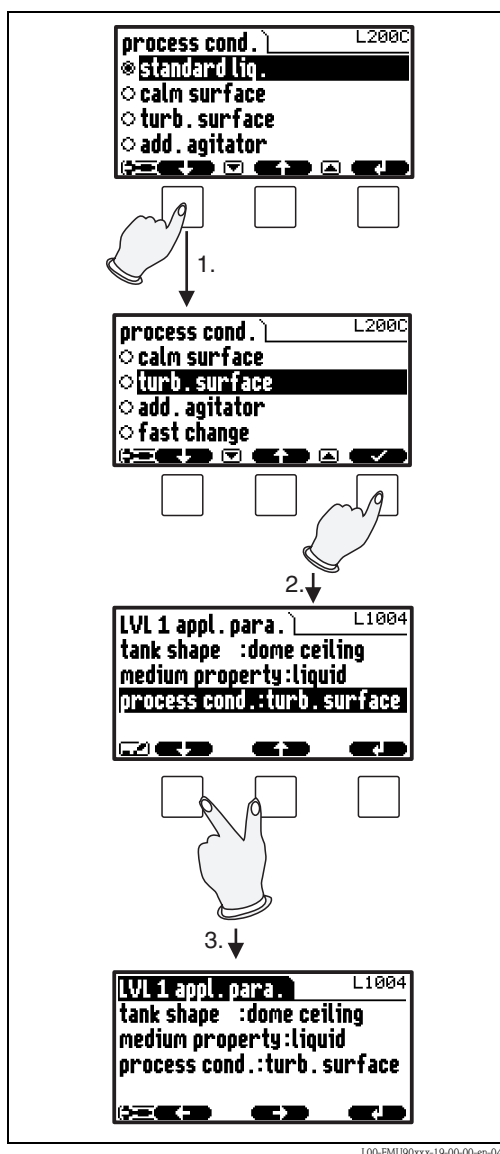
1. Press or , until you have reached the required parameter set.
2. Press , in order to enter the parameter set.
3. Select the required parameter by pressing or .
4. Press , in order to enter the editing mode of the parameter.
The editing method depends on the type of parameter (selection list, numeric or alphanumeric parameter). For details refer to the following sections.



Note!

If necessary, you can exit the parameter and parameter set by pressing .

Editing a parameter with selection list



1. Press or , until the required option is marked by the bar (in the example: "turb. surface").

Note!

The symbols indicate that the selection list contains more items than can be displayed on the module. Press or several times, to mark one of the hidden items.

2. Press , in order to select the marked option. It is then stored in the instrument.

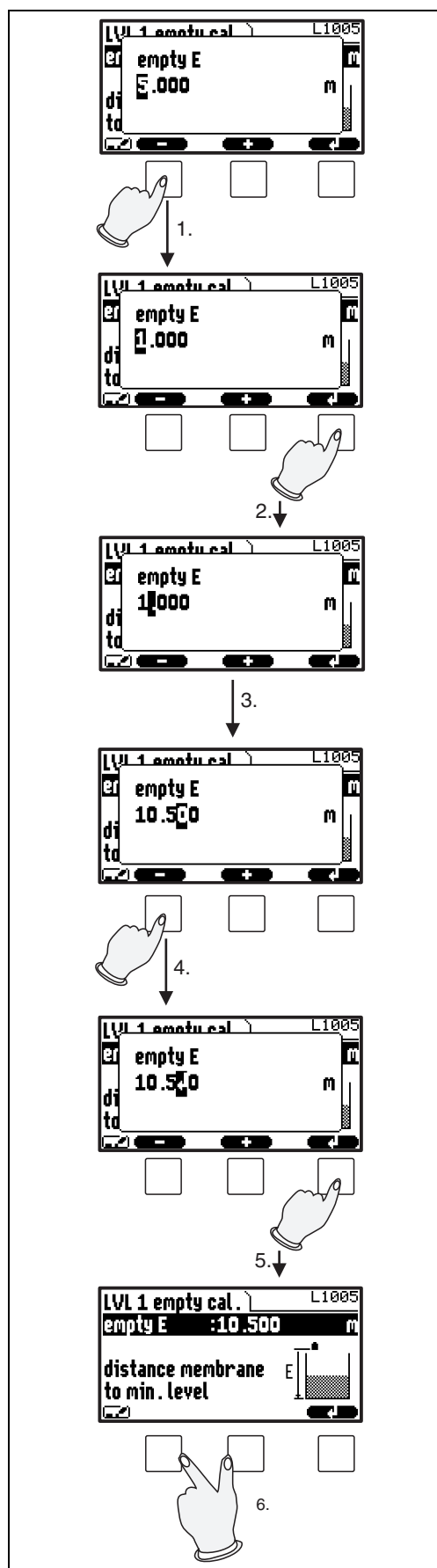
3. Press the left and middle keys simultaneously in order to quit the parameter.
The software key symbols and reappear and you can switch to the next parameter set.



Note!

By pressing before you can quit the parameter without accepting your changes.

Entering numbers and characters



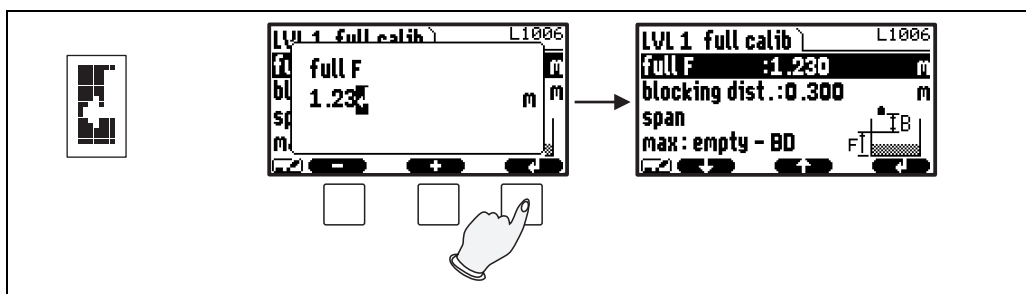
L00-FMU190xxx-19-00-00-yy-042

When you select a numeric parameter ("empty calibration", "full calibration" etc.) or an alpha-numeric parameter ("device marking" etc.), the editor for numbers and text strings appears. Enter the desired value in the following way:

1. The cursor is at the first digit. Press $\square$ or $\square$ until this digit has the required value.
2. Press $\downarrow$ in order to confirm the value and to jump to the next digit.
3. Repeat the procedure for all relevant digits.
4. If all relevant digits have been entered: Press $\square$ or $\square$, until $\downarrow$ appears at the cursor.
5. Press $\downarrow$ to store the complete value in the device.
6. Press the left and middle keys simultaneously in order to quit the parameter.

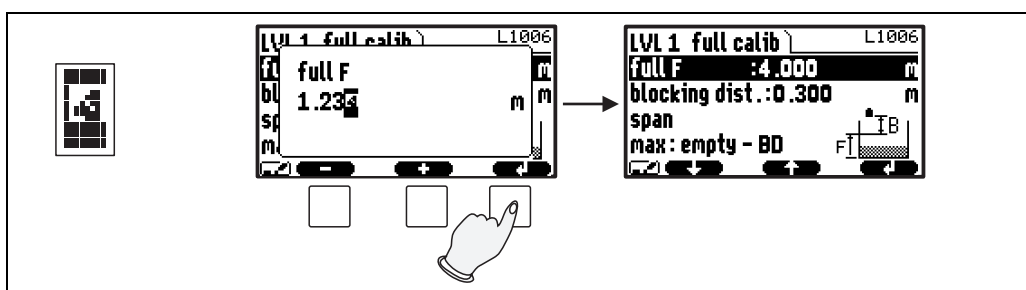
Special editing functions

Within the editor for alphanumeric characters, pressing $\square$ or $\star$ does not only lead to numbers and characters but also to the following symbols for special editing functions. They simplify the editing procedure.



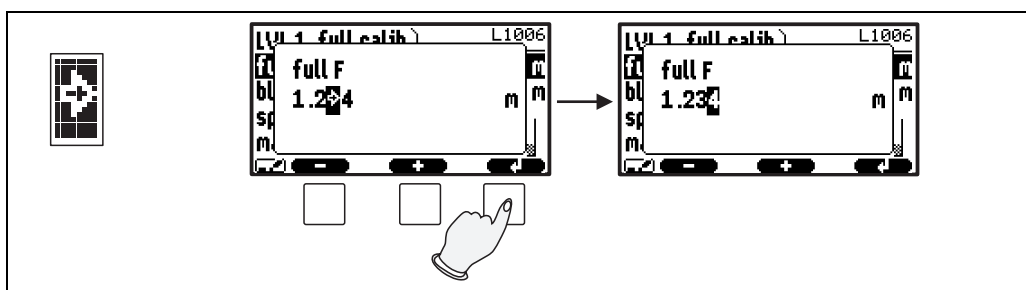
L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-043

Enter: The number left of the cursor is transferred to the instrument.



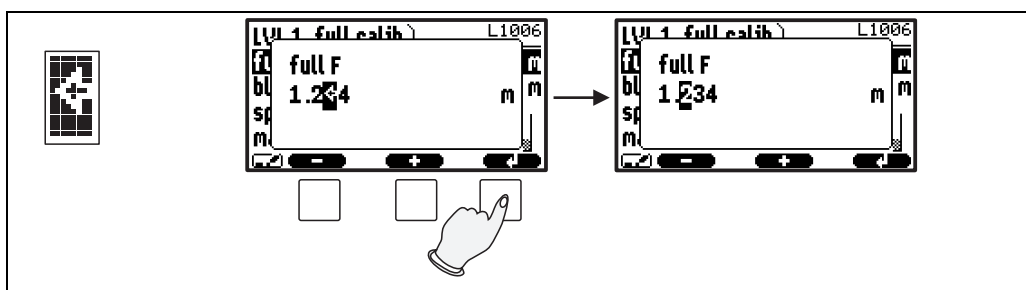
L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-044

Escape: The editor is closed. The parameter maintains its former value. The same behavior can be achieved by pressing the left and the middle key simultaneously ($\square$).



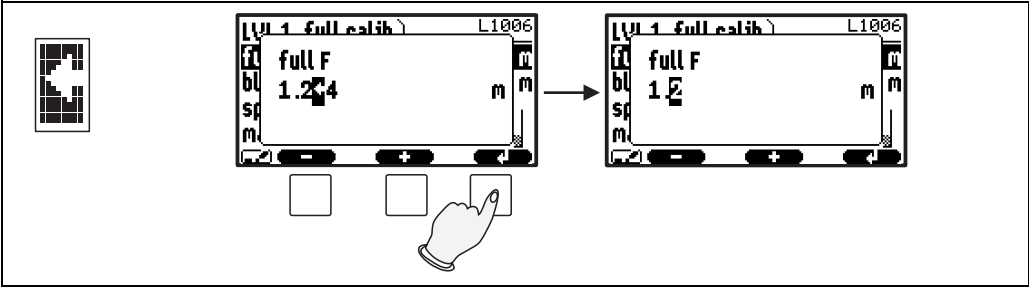
L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-045

Next digit: The cursor moves on to the next digit.



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-046

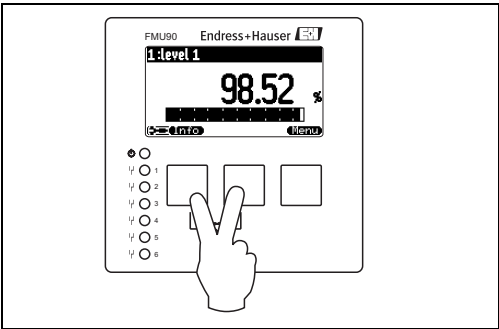
Previous digit: The cursor moves back to the previous digit.



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-047

Delete: The current digit and all digits to its right are deleted.

Return to the measured value display

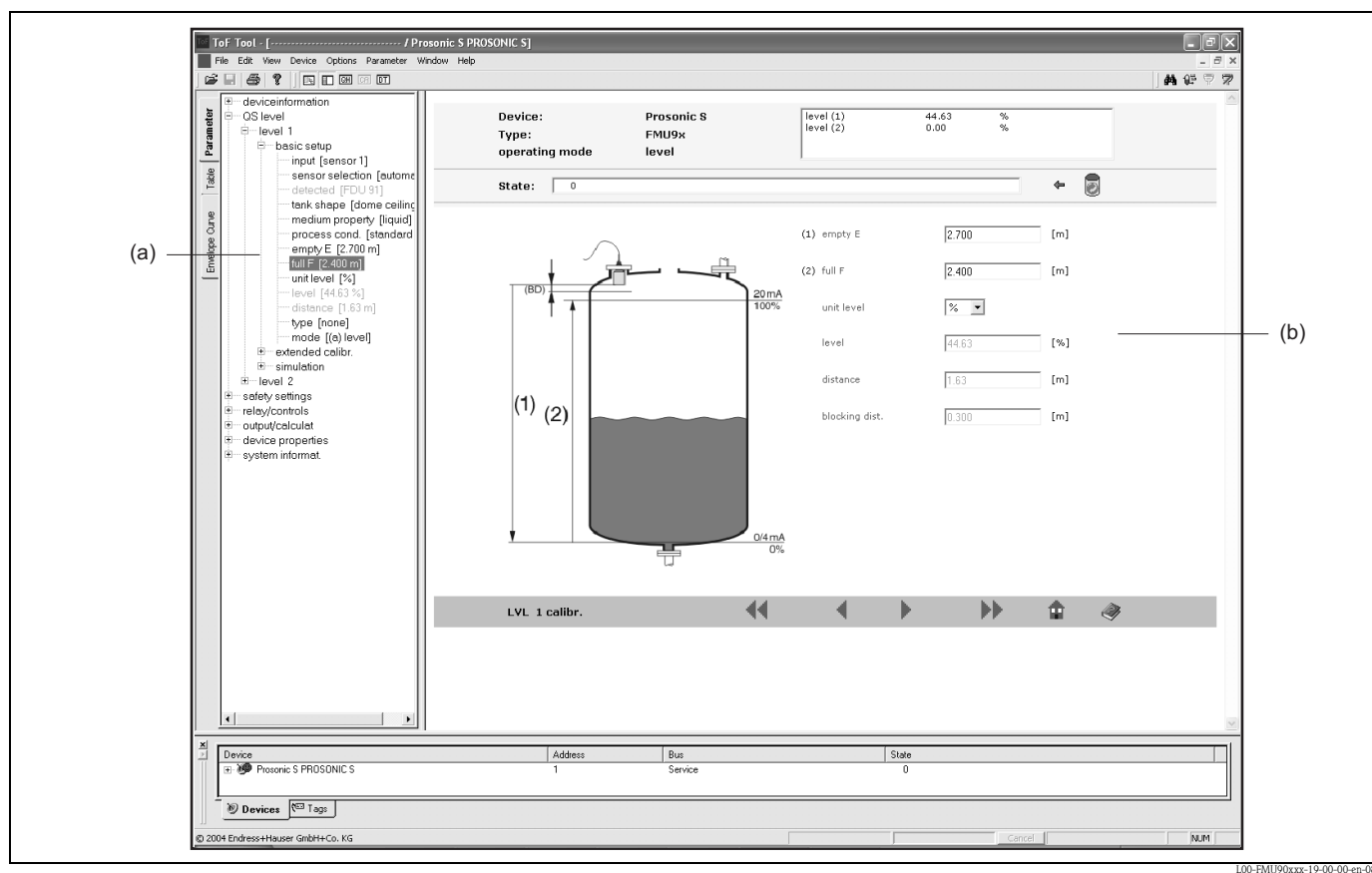


L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-en-048

By pressing the left and middle keys simultaneously you can return

- from a parameter to the parameter set
- from the parameter set to the submenu
- from the submenu to the main menu
- from the main menu to the measured value display

5.3 Operation via Endress+Hauser operating tool ("ToF Tool - Fieldtool Package" or "FieldCare")



Operation via the ToF Tool - Fieldtool Package is similar to the operation via the display module.

- The operating menu can be found in the **navigation bar (a)**.
- Input fields for the parameters can be found in the **parameter editor (b)**.
- When you click on a parameter name, the **help pages** appear. They contain a detailed description of the respective parameter.

5.4 Operation via HART handheld DXR375

in preparation

5.5 Lock/unlock configuration

5.5.1 Software locking

Locking

Go to the parameter "device properties/password-reset/code" and enter a value $\neq 100$. The instrument is locked against parameter changes.

The  symbol appears on the display.

Unlocking

If you try to change a parameter, the "password-reset" parameter set appears. Select the "code" parameter and enter "100". Parameters can be changed again.

5.5.2 Locking by key combination

Locking

Press all three keys simultaneously. The instrument is locked against parameter changes.

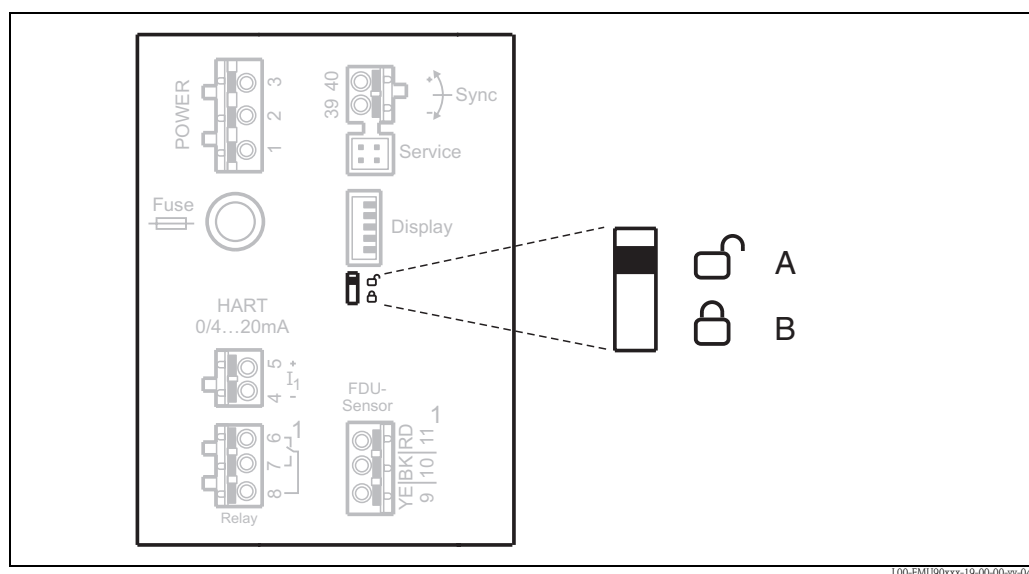
The  symbol appears on the display.

Unlocking

If you try to change a parameter, the "password/reset" parameter set appears. "key locked" is displayed in the "status" parameter. Press all three keys simultaneously. Parameters can be changed again.

5.5.3 Hardware locking

The instrument can be locked against parameter changes by the locking switch in the terminal compartment of the Prosonic S.



Switch position **A**: unlocked; parameters can be changed
 Switch position **B**: locked; parameters can not be changed.

If the switch is in position B,  appears on the display and parameters can not be changed. The instrument can only be unlocked by the switch.

5.5.4 Indication of the locking state

The current locking state of the instrument is displayed in the parameter "device properties/password-reset/status". The following states may occur:

- **unlocked**

All parameters (except of service parameters) can be changed.

- **code locked**

The instrument has been locked via the operating menu. It can be unlocked by entering the unlocking code into the "code" parameter.

- **key locked**

The key has been locked by a key combination. It can only be unlocked by pressing all three keys simultaneously.

- **switch locked**

The instrument has been locked by the switch in the terminal compartment. It can only be unlocked by this switch.

5.6 Reset to the default configuration



Caution!

A reset may lead to impairment of the measurement. As a rule, a basic calibration is required after a reset.

Application of the Reset

It is advisable to reset the customer parameters if you want to use a device with an unknown history.

Effects of the Reset

- All parameters are reset to their default values.
- The linearisation type is switched to "none". If a linearisation table is present, it is not deleted. If required, it can be reactivated at a later point of time.
- An interference echo curve is set "inactive". However, the curve is not deleted and can be reactivated at a later point of time.



Note!

In the menu diagrams (see chapter 14, "Operating Menu") the default values of the parameters are printed in bold.

Performing a Reset

In order to perform a reset, enter "333" into the parameter "device properties/password-reset/reset".



Note!

- To **delete a linearisation table**, use the parameter "basic setup/linearisation", see chapter 6.4.3
- To **delete an interference echo mapping**, use the parameter "extended calibration/distance mapping/state", see chapter 6.4.9

6 Commissioning



Warning!

For the version with field housing: The instrument may only be operated if the field housing is closed.

6.1 Structure and Functions of the Prosonic S

6.1.1 Function blocks

The Prosonic S contains various function blocks. During the commissioning procedure the blocks are linked to each other in order to perform the desired measuring task. Depending on the instrument version and installation environment, the following function blocks may occur:

Signal inputs

- Sensor 1
- Sensor 2 (if selected in the product structure)

Signal evaluation (calculation of the measured value)

- Level 1
- Level 2 (for instruments with 2 current outputs)
- Flow 1 (for flow instruments)
- Flow 2 (for flow instruments)

Controls

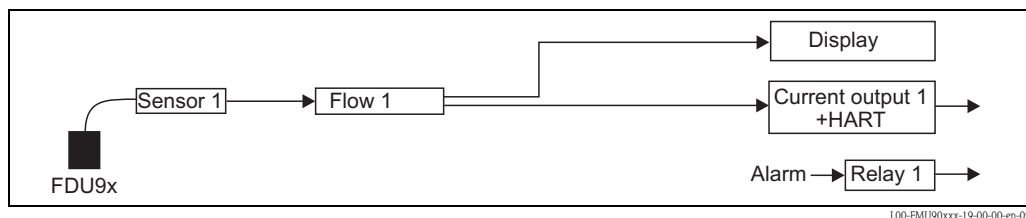
- Pump control
- Rake control
- Backwater detection

Signal output

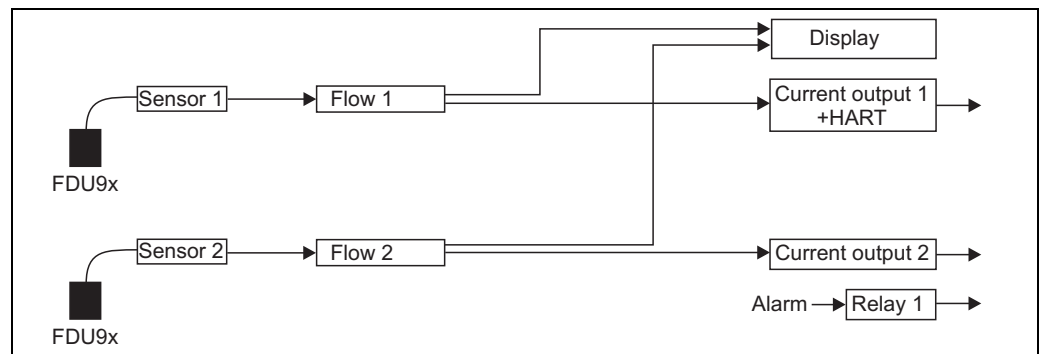
- Display
- Current output 1 with HART
- Current output 2 (if selected in the product structure)
- Relay 1
- Relay 2 (for instruments with 3 or 6 relays)
- Relay 3 (for instruments with 3 or 6 relays)
- Relay 4 (for instruments with 6 relays)
- Relay 5 (for instruments with 6 relays)
- Relay 6 (for instruments with 6 relays)

6.1.2 Typical block configurations

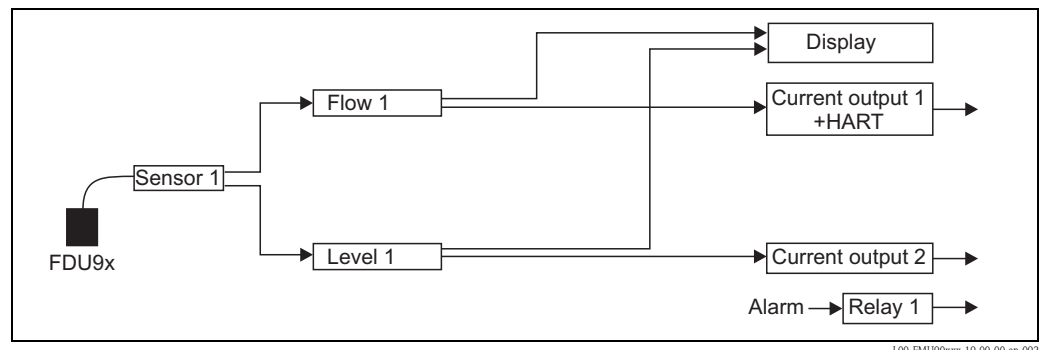
1-channel flow measurement



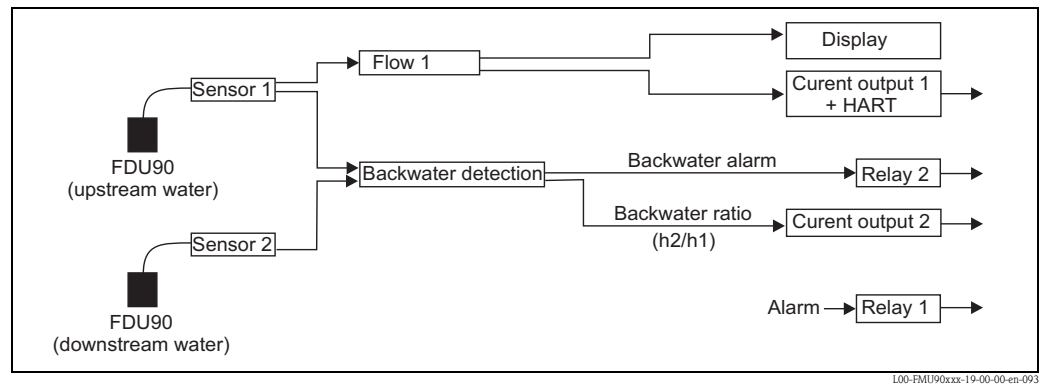
2-channel flow measurement



Level and flow measurement with 1 sensor



Backwater detection



Note: The backwater alarm relay must be configured by the user. It is not part of the default configuration.



Note!

By default, relay 1 is always configured to be the alarm relay.

6.2 First setup



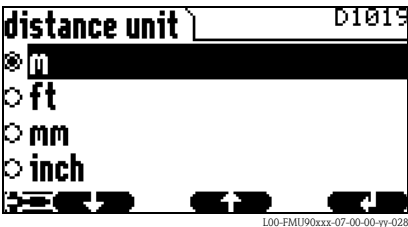
Note!
This chapter describes the commissioning of the Prosonic S via the display and operating module. Commissioning via ToF Tool, FieldCare or the HART handheld terminal DXR375 is similar. For further instructions refer to the ToF Tool Operating Instructions, the FieldCare Online Help or the Operating Instructions supplied with the DXR375.

After switching on the power supply for the first time, you are requested to define the basic operating parameters:

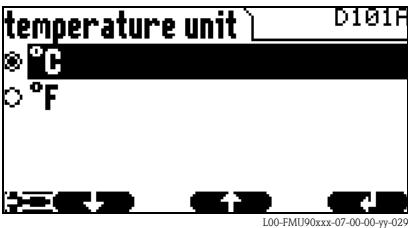
- 1. Select the display language.
 - a. Press ↓ or ↑ to move the marking bar above the desired language.
 - b. Press ↵ to confirm your selection.



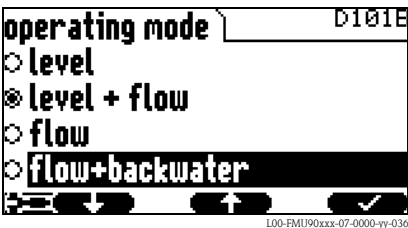
- 2. Select the unit for distance measurements.



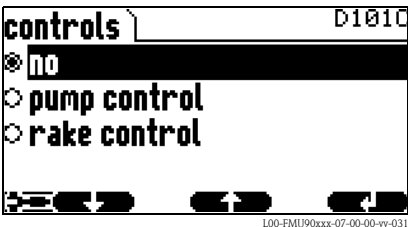
- 3. Select the temperature unit.



- 4. Select the operating mode.
 - Note!**
The available options depend on the instrument version and the installation environment. If you want to configure a backwater detection, you must select the option "flow+backwater".



- 5. Select the control functions, which you are going to use.
 - Note!**
This selection is not required for the "flow" and "flow+backwater" operating modes.



Note! **By pressing** you can return to the previous parameter (e.g. in order to correct the value). All these parameters can also be changed at a later point of time in the "device properties/operating parameters" and "device properties/language" parameter sets.

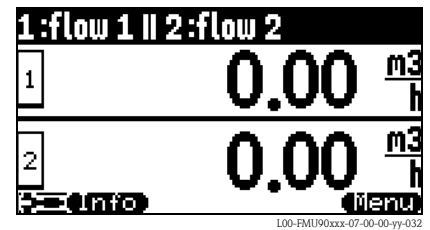
6.3 Preparing the basic setup

- After the first setup the main screen appears. However, the displayed values do not yet correspond to the real flows before you have performed the basic setup. To do so, enter the main menu by pressing "Menu" (right key).



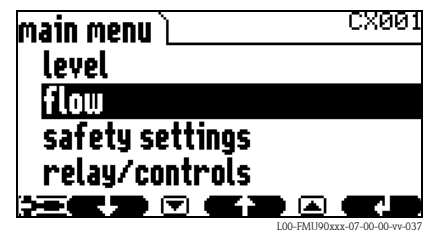
Note!

In the "calibr. display" menu you can adjust the display to your requirements (displayed values, display format). The figure shows an example for a 2-channel instrument.



- Select the "flow" submenu.

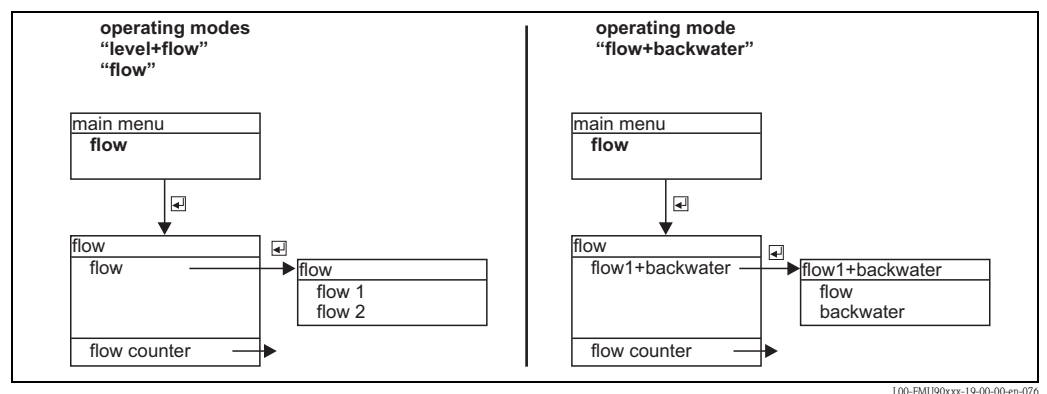
- Select by ↓ and ↑
- Confirm by ↵



The "flow" submenu is used for the calibration of

- flow measurements (1 or 2 channels)
- back water alarm
- flow counters

The structure of the submenu depends on the selected operating mode³⁾:



Always start by calibrating the first flow channel ("flow 1" submenu).

Thereafter, you can calibrate the following as required:

- the second flow channel ("flow 2" submenu)
- the backwater detection ("backwater" submenu)
- the flow counters ("flow counter" submenu)

3) The operating mode is selected during the first setup. Nevertheless, it can be changed at any time if required ("device properties" menu, "operating params" submenu, "operating mode" parameter set).

6.4 Calibration of a flow measurement

6.4.1 Overview

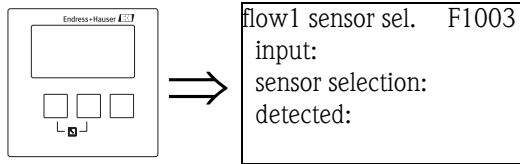
The following table gives an overview of the calibration of a flow measurement. Detailed information on the parameters can be found in sections 6.4.2 – 6.4.9.

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	see section
1			Open the "flow 1" or "flow 2" submenu.	
2			Open the "basic setup" submenu.	
3	flow N sensor selection (N = 1 or 2)	input	Allocate a sensor to the channel.	6.4.2
		sensor selection	Specify the type of sensor ("automatic" for FDU9x)	
		detected	only available for "sensor selection" = "automatic"; indicates the detected type of sensor.	
4	flow N linearisation (N = 1 or 2)	type	Select type of linearisation ¹⁾ : ■ "flume/weir" (for the pre-programmed flumes and weirs) ■ "table" (to enter a linearisation table manually) ■ "formula" (for the flow formula $Q = C (h^\alpha + \gamma h^\beta)$)	6.4.3
		flow unit	Select the flow unit.	
		curve	Select the type of flume or weir; (only present for "type" = "flume/weir"); A second page appears in which the size of the respective flume and weir must be selected (for details refer to chapter 15.1 "Pre-programmed flow curves".)	
		edit	Used to enter, change or delete a linearisation table; (only available for "type" = "table")	
		status table	Enables or disables the linearisation table; (only available for "type" = "table")	
		alpha	Specify the value of the parameter α ; (only available for "type" = "formula")	
		beta	Specify the value of the parameter β ; (only available for "type" = "formula")	
		gamma	Specify the value of the parameter γ ; (only available for "type" = "formula")	
		C	Specify the value of the parameter C; (only available for "type" = "formula")	
		max. flow	Specify the maximum flow of the flume or weir; (not available for "type" = "table")	
5	flow N empty calibration (N = 1 or 2)	empty E	Specify the distance E between the sensor membrane and the zero of the measurement. The zero is ■ the bottom of the weir or ■ the lowest point of the weir crest	6.4.4
		blocking distance	indicates the blocking distance of the respective sensor; the maximum level may not project into the blocking distance.	
6	flow N (N = 1 or 2)	flow N (N = 1 or 2)	displays the currently measured flow (for checking purposes)	6.4.5
		level	displays the currently measured level (for checking purposes)	
		distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface (for checking purposes)	

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	see section
7	flow N check value (N = 1 or 2)	distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface.	6.4.6 6.4.7
		check distance	Compare the displayed distance with the real value: ■ "distance = ok" → "flow N mapping" (see below) ■ "distance too small" → "flow N mapping" (see below) ■ "distance too big" → basic setup completed ■ "distance unknown" → basic setup completed ■ "manual" → "flow N mapping" (see below)	
8	flow N mapping (N = 1 or 2)	distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface	6.4.8
		range of mapping	Determines the range over which the mapping is recorded; confirm the predefined value or enter your own value.	
		start mapping	Select: ■ no: the mapping is not recorded ■ yes: the mapping is recorded; after completion, the "flow N state" function appears (see below)	
9	flow N state (N = 1 or 2)	level	displays the currently measured level	6.4.9
		distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface. Check the value: ■ Value correct: → Basic calibration completed. Press  several times to return to the measured value display. ■ Value incorrect: → go back to step 7 ("flow N check value")	
		flow N (N = 1 or 2)	displays the currently measured flow	
		status	Used to enable, disable or delete a mapping	
10			Parametrization of the counters (in the operating menu: "flow/flowcounter")	6.7

1) The type of linearisation determines the relationship between the measured level and the flow.

6.4.2 "flow N sensor selection" (N = 1 or 2)



"input"

Use this parameter to allocate a sensor to the channel.

Selection

- no sensor
- sensor 1
- sensor 2 (for instruments with 2 sensor inputs)
- average level⁴⁾

"sensor selection"

Use this parameter to specify the type of the connected ultrasonic sensor.



Note!

- For the sensors **FDU9x**, the option "automatic" is recommended (default setting). With this setting the Prosonic S recognizes the type of sensor automatically.
- For the sensors **FDU8x**, the type has to be assigned explicitly. The automatic sensor recognition does not work for these sensors.



Caution!

After exchanging a sensor, observe the following:

The automatic sensor recognition is also active if a sensor has been exchanged⁵⁾. The Prosonic S recognizes the type of the new sensor automatically and changes the "detected" parameter to fit the new sensor. The measurement continues without break.

Nevertheless, in order to ensure perfect measurement, the following checks are required:

- Check the **"empty calibration"** parameter. Adjust this value if required. Take into account the blocking distance of the new sensor.
- Go to the **"flow N check value"** parameter set and check the displayed distance. If required, perform a new interference echo suppression.

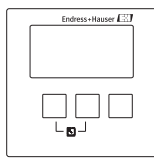
"detected" (only available for "sensor selection" = "automatic")

Indicates the type of the automatically detected sensor.

4) This option is only available if two level measurements have been calibrated. This is only possible for the "leve+flow" operating mode and a two channel instrument.

5) if the sensor is of the type FDU9x.

6.4.3 "flow N linearization" (N = 1 or 2)



flow 1 linearizat F1004
type:
flow unit:



Note!

The selected linearization type determines which parameters are present.

Only the parameters "type" and "flow unit" are always present.

The "linearization" parameter set is used to calculate the flow from the measured level. The Prosonic S provides the following linearization types:

- pre-programmed flow curves for commonly used flumes and weirs
- a freely editable linearization table (up to 32 points)
- a flow formula $Q = C(h^\alpha + \gamma h^\beta)$ with freely selectable parameters



Caution!

Flow measurement **always** requires a linearization.

"type"

Use this parameter to select the type of linearization.

Selection:

■ none

No flow linearization is performed.



Note!

If this option has been selected, no further parameters are available. A flow measurement is only possible with one of the other options.

■ flume/weir

In this type, the linearization is performed according to a preprogrammed linearization curve. The type of curve is selected in the "**curve**" parameter. Additionally, the "**flow unit**" has to be specified. The "**max. flow**" parameter displays the max. flow of the respective flume or weir. If required, this value can be adjusted (as well as the "**width**" of the weir).

■ table

In this type, a linearization table consisting of up to 32 pairs of values "level - flow" is used. Additionally, the "**flow unit**" has to be specified. To enter and activate the table use the "**edit**" and "**status table**" parameters.

■ formula

In this type, the linearization is performed according to the formula

$$Q = C(h^\alpha + \gamma h^\beta).$$

The "**alpha**", "**beta**", "**gamma**" and "**C**" parameters appear, which are used to specify the details of the curve. Additionally, the "**flow unit**" and the "**max. flow**" of the weir or flume have to be specified.

"flow unit"

Use this parameter to select the desired flow unit.



Note!

After a change of the flow unit, the switching points of the limit relays have to be checked and adjusted if required.

"curve"

This parameter is available for the "**flume/weir**" linearization type.

It is used to select the type of flume or weir. After the selection, a second list appears with different sizes of the flume or weir⁶⁾. When you have confirmed your selection, the Prosonic S returns to the "**linearization**" function.

6) Tables of the flume and weir parameters can be found in the Appendix.

"width"

This parameter appears for the curves **"rectangular weir"**, **"NFX"** and **"trapezoidal weir"**. It is used to specify the width of the respective weir.

"edit"

This parameter is used to enter or to view the linearization table. You have got the following options:

■ **read:**

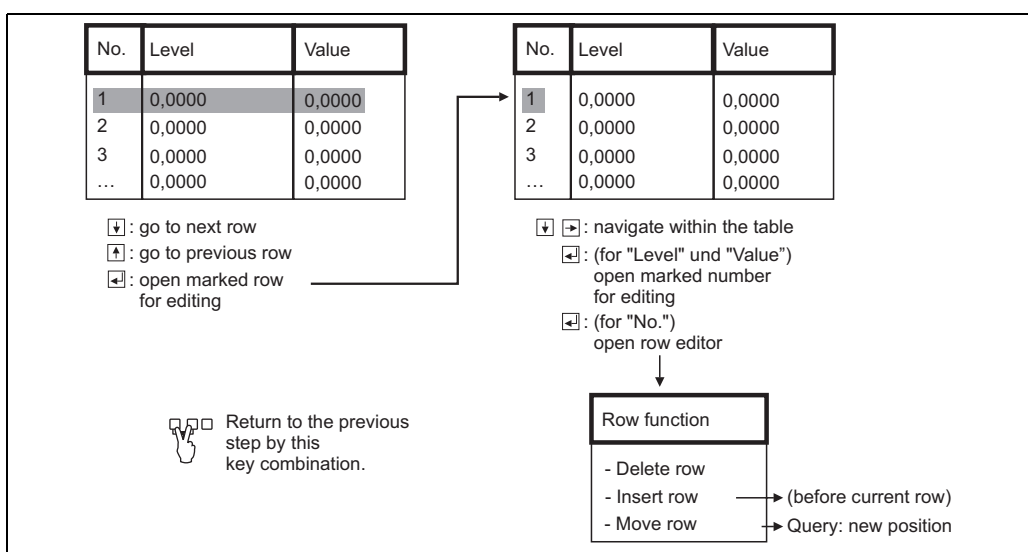
The table editor appears. An existing table can be viewed but not changed.

■ **manual:**

The table editor appears. Table values can be entered and changed.

■ **delete:**

The linearization table is deleted.

The table editor

L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-de-006

"status"

Use this parameter to specify if the linearization table is to be used or not.

Selection:■ **enabled**

The table is used.

■ **disabled**

The table is not used. A flow value is not calculated.

"alpha", "beta", "gamma" and "C"

These parameters are available for the **"formula"** linearization type.

They are used to specify the parameters of the flow formula:

$$Q = C(h^\alpha + \gamma h^\beta)$$

"max flow"

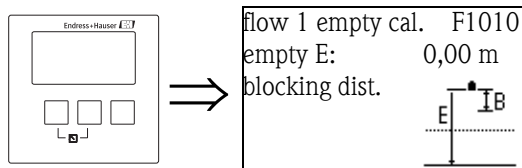
This parameter is available for the linearization types **"flume/weir"** and **"formula"**.

It is used to specify the maximum flow of the respective weir or flume.

For each of the preprogrammed curves, a default value is preset. However, this value can be adjusted, e.g. if the weir/flume is applied for lower flows.

The maximum flow corresponds to an output current of 20 mA.

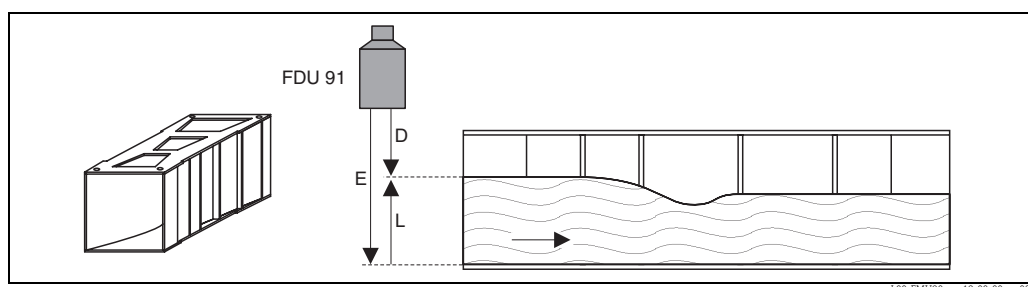
6.4.4 "flow N empty calibration" (N = 1 or 2)



"empty E"

Use this parameter to enter the empty distance E, i.e. the distance between the sensor membrane and the zero point of the flume or weir.

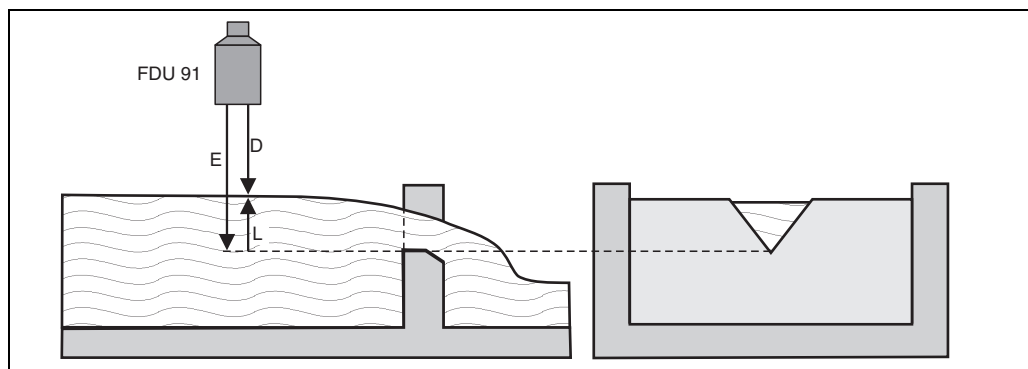
For flumes, the zero point is the bottom of the flume at the narrowest position:



Example: Khafagi-Venturi flume

E: empty distance; **D:** measured distance; **L:** level

For weirs, the zero point is the lowest point of the weir crest:



Example: Triangular weir

E: empty distance; **D:** measured distance; **L:** level

"blocking distance"

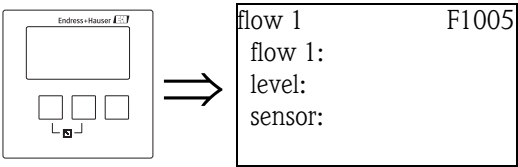
Indicates the blocking distance of the respective sensor. The blocking distance is measured from the sensor membrane. The maximum level may not project into the blocking distance.

Type of sensor	blocking distance (BD)	maximum measuring distance ¹⁾
FDU90	0.07 m	3 m (for liquids)
FDU91/FDU91F	0.3 m	10 m (for liquids)
FDU92	0.4 m	20 m (for liquids)
FDU93	0.6 m	25 m (for liquids)

Type of sensor	blocking distance (BD)	maximum measuring distance ¹⁾
FDU95 – *1*** (low temperature version)	0.7 m	45 m (for solids)
FDU95 – *2*** (high temperature version)	0.9 m	45 m (for solids)
FDU96	1.6 m	70 m (for solids)
FDU80/FDU80F	0. m	5 m (for liquids)
FDU81/81F	0.5 m	10 m (for liquids)
FDU82	0.8 m	20 m (for liquids)
FDU83	1 m	25 m (for liquids)
FDU84	0.8 m	25 m (for solids)
FDU85	0.8 m	45 m (for solids)
FDU86	1.6 m	70 m (for solids)

1) valid for optimum process conditions

6.4.5 "flow N" (N = 1 or 2)



"flow N" (N = 1 or 2)

Displays the currently measured flow Q.
If the displayed value does not match the real flow, it is recommended to check the linearisation.

"level"

Displays the currently measured level L.
If the displayed value does not match the real level, it is recommended to check the empty calibration.

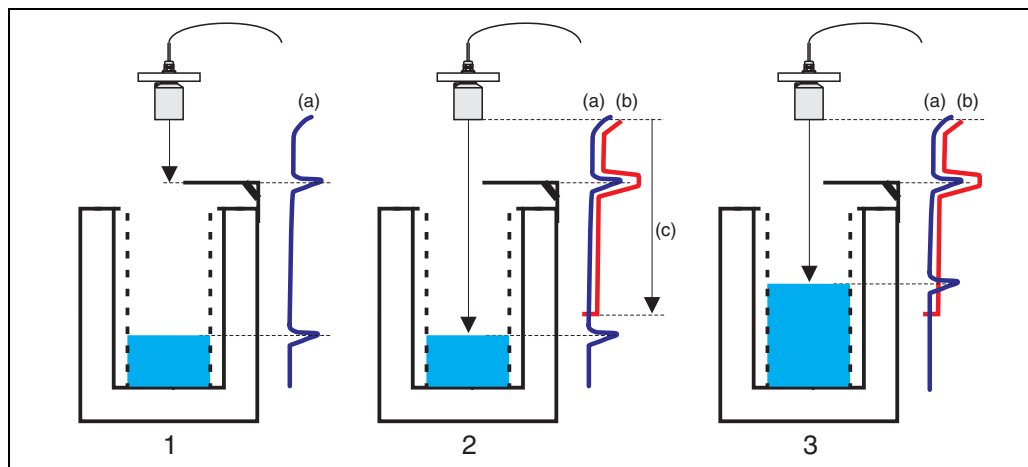
"sensor"

Displays the currently measured distance D between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface.
If the displayed value does not match the real distance, it is recommended to perform an interference echo suppression.

6.4.6 Interference echo suppression: Basic principles

The "flow N check value" and "flow N mapping" parameter sets are used to configure the interference echo suppression of the Prosonic S.

The following picture shows the operating principle of the interference echo suppression:



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1: The envelope curve (a) contains the level echo and an interference echo. Without interference echo suppression, the interference echo is evaluated.

2: The interference echo suppression generates the mapping curve (b). This curve contains all echoes which are located within the range of mapping (c).

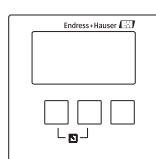
3: From now on, only those echoes are evaluated, which are higher than the mapping curve. The interference echo is ignored because it is lower than the mapping curve.



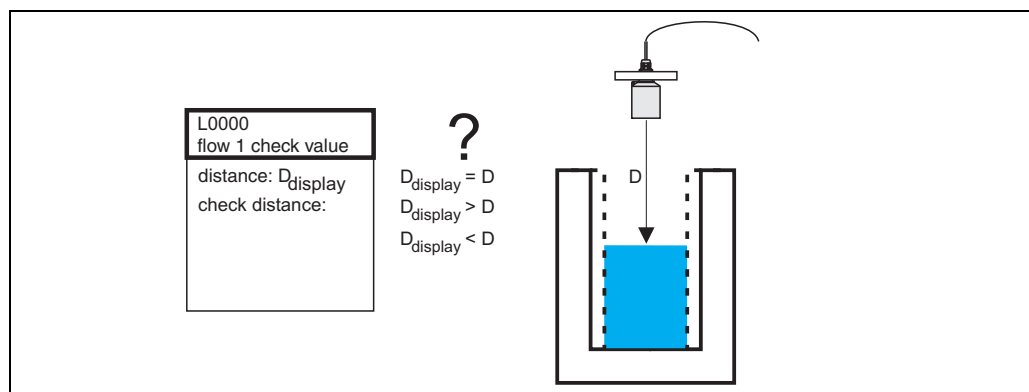
Note!

In order to include all interference echos, the interference echo suppression should be performed with the level as low as possible. If during the commissioning the channel can not be sufficiently emptied, it is advisable to repeat the interference echo suppression at a later point of time (as soon as the level reaches nearly 0%).

6.4.7 "flow N check value" (N = 1 or 2)



flow 1 check value F1006
distance:
check distance:



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"distance"

Displays the currently measured distance D_{display} .

"check distance"

Use this parameter to state if the displayed distance D_{display} matches the real distance D . Based on your selection, the Prosonic S automatically proposes a suitable range of mapping.

You have got the following options:

- **distance = ok**

Choose this option if the displayed value matches the real distance.

After selecting this option, the **"flow N mapping"** parameter set appears. The preset range of mapping is equal to D . That means: all interference echos which are above the current product surface will be mapped out in the interference echo suppression.

- **distance too small**

Choose this option if the displayed value is smaller than the real distance D .

In this case, the currently evaluated echo is an interference echo.

After selecting this option, the **"flow N mapping"** parameter set appears. The preset range of mapping is slightly larger than D_{display} . Therefore, the currently evaluated interference echo will be mapped out by the interference echo suppression.

- **distance too big**

Choose this option if the displayed value D_{display} is larger than the real distance D .

This error is not caused by interference echos. Therefore, no interference echo suppression is performed and the Prosonic S returns to the "flow N" parameter set. Check the calibration parameters, especially the **"empty calibration"**.

- **distance unknown**

Choose this option if you do not know the real distance D .

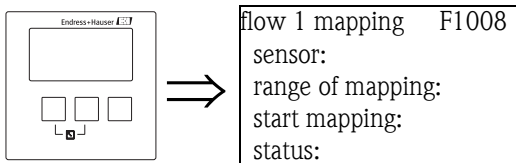
In this case, an interference echo suppression can not be performed and the Prosonic S returns to the "flow N" parameter set.

- **manual**

Choose this option if you want to define the range of mapping manually.

The **"flow N mapping"** parameter set appears, where you can define the required range of mapping.

6.4.8 "flow N mapping" (N = 1 or 2)

**"sensor"**

Displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the water surface. Compare this value to the real distance in order to find out if currently an interference echo is evaluated.

"range of mapping"

Use this parameter to specify the range of the mapping curve. Normally, a suitable value has already been entered automatically. Nevertheless, you can change this value if required.

"start mapping"

Select **"yes"** in this parameter in order to start the mapping. When the mapping is finished, the state is automatically changed to **"enable map"**.

The **"flow N state"** parameter set appears, in which the currently measured level, distance and flow are displayed. Compare the displayed distance to the real distance in order to decide if a further mapping is necessary.

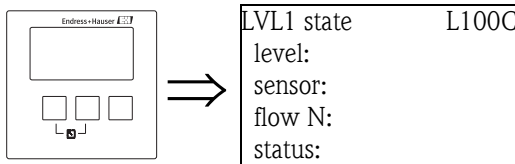
If yes: Press the left-arrow key (←) in order to return to the "flow N mapping" parameter set.

If no: Press the right key (→) in order to return to the "flow N" submenu.

"status"

see below ("flow N status")

6.4.9 "flow N state" (N = 1 or 2)"



"level"

Displays the currently measured level.

"sensor"

Displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface.

"flow N" (N = 1 or 2)

Displays the currently measured flow.

"status"

Use this parameter to define the status of the interference echo suppression.

■ **enable map**

Choose this option in order to activate the interference echo suppression. The mapping is then used for signal evaluation.

■ **disable map**

Choose this option in order to deactivate the interference echo suppression. The mapping is then no longer used for signal evaluation but it can be reactivated if required.

■ **delete map**

Choose this option in order to delete the mapping. It can not be reactivated again and the instrument uses the preprogrammed default mapping.

6.5 Calibration of backwater and dirt detection

6.5.1 Basics

The flow measurement can be impaired by backwater on the downstream side or by dirt within the flume. The backwater and dirt detection function can detect these errors and ensure that the Prosonic S reacts appropriately.

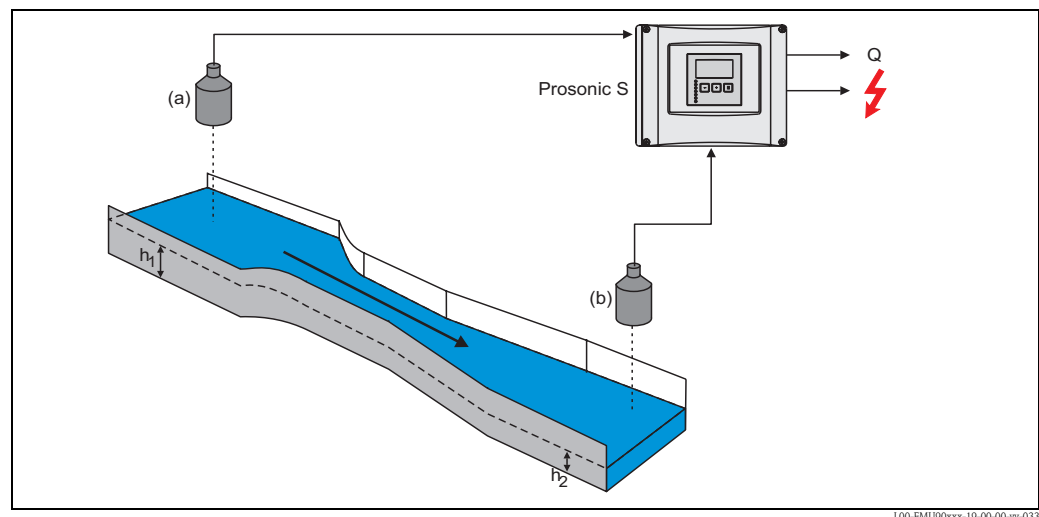
Two sensors are required for backwater and dirt detection. The first sensor is mounted above the upstream water, the second above the downstream water. The Prosonic S evaluates the ratio of the downstream level h_2 and the upstream level h_1 .

Backwater detection

Backwater is detected if the ratio h_2/h_1 exceeds a critical value (typically 0,8 for Venturi flumes). In this case, the flow is continuously reduced to 0. An alarm relay can be configured which indicates the backwater alarm.

Dirt detection

Dirt within the flume is detected if the ratio h_2/h_1 falls below a critical value (typically 0,1). An alarm relay can be configured which indicates the dirt alarm.



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(a): Upstream sensor; (b): Downstream sensor



Note!

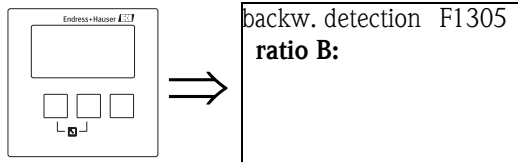
The ultrasonic sensor for the measurement of the downstream water level should be installed at a sufficient distance from the discharge of the flume. The measuring point must be selected in such a way that the surface of the water is calmed down and the level is not influenced by the flume anymore.

6.5.2 Overview

The following table gives an overview of the calibration for backwater and dirt detection. Detailed information on the parameters can be found in the sections 6.5.3 – 6.5.5.

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	see section
Calibration of the upstream sensor				
1			Open the submenu "flow/flow1+backwater/flow". Calibrate the flow measurement for the upstream sensor.	6.4
Calibration of the downstream sensor				
2			Open the submenu "flow/flow1+backwater/backwater/basic setup".	
3	backw. sensor selection	input	Select the downstream sensor.	similar to 6.4.2
		sensor selection	Select the type of sensor ("automatic" for FDU9x)	
		detected	only available for "sensor selection" = "automatic"; Displays the detected type of sensor.	
4	backw. empty calibration	empty E	Specify the distance E between the sensor membrane and the bottom of the flume.	similar to 6.4.4
		blocking distance	displays the blocking distance of the respective sensor; the maximum level may not project into the blocking distance.	
Calibration of the backwater and dirt detection				
5	backwater detection	ratio B	Specify upper limit B for the ratio h_2/h_1 . Backwater alarm is active if $h_2/h_1 > B$.	6.5.3
6	dirt detection	ratio D	Specify lower limit D for the ratio h_2/h_1 . Dirt alarm is active if $h_2/h_1 < D$.	6.5.4
7	backwater	act. backwater level	Displays the currently measured downstream level h_2 for checking purposes.	6.5.5
		act flow level	Displays the currently measured upstream level h_1 for checking purposes.	
		act. ratio	Displays the currently measured ratio h_2/h_1 for checking purposes.	
		flow 1	Displays the current flow Q for checking purposes.	
Interference echo suppression for the downstream sensor				
7	backwater check value	distance	displays the currently measured distance between the membrane of the downstream sensor and the liquid surface.	similar to 6.4.7
		check distance	Compare the displayed distance with the real value: ■ "distance = ok" → "backwater mapping" (see below) ■ "distance too small" → "backwater mapping" (see below) ■ "distance too big" → basic setup completed ■ "distance unknown" → basic setup completed ■ "manual" → "backwater mapping" (see below)	
8	backwater mapping	distance	displays the currently measured distance between the membrane of the downstream sensor and the liquid surface	similar to 6.4.8
		range of mapping	Determines the range over which the mapping is recorded; confirm the predefined value or enter your own value.	
		start mapping	Select: ■ no: the mapping is not recorded ■ yes: the mapping is recorded; after completion, the "backwater detection" parameter set appears	
9	backwater status	act backwater level	displays the currently measured downstream level.	similar to 6.4.9
		distance	displays the currently measured distance between the membrane of the downstream sensor and the liquid surface. Check the value: ■ Value correct: → basic setup completed. Return to the measured value display by pressing  several times ■ Value not correct: go back to step 7 ("backwater check value")	
		flow 1	displays the currently measured flow	
		status	Used to enable, disable or delete a mapping	
10	Configuration of the backwater and dirt alarm relay, see chapter. 8.2			

6.5.3 "backwater detection"

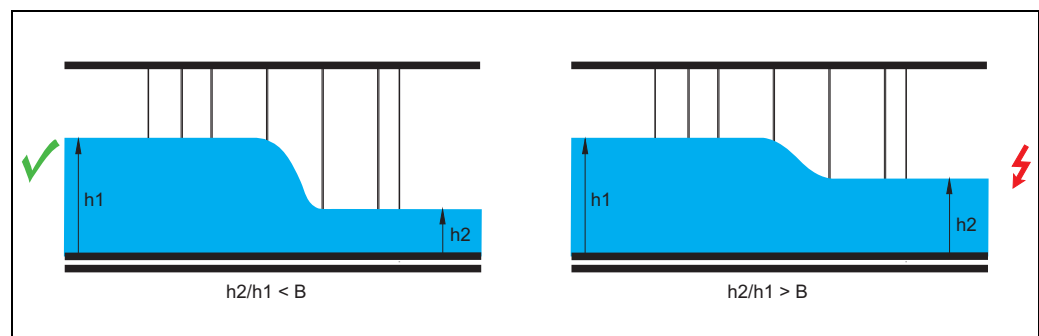


"ratio B"

Use this parameter to specify the upper limit for the ratio h_2/h_1 .

If during the measurement the ratio exceeds this limit, the backwater alarm becomes active, i.e.:

- the warning W 00 692 appears
- the backwater alarm relay is de-energized⁷⁾
- if the backwater level continues to rise, the flow (indicated on the display and registered by the counters) is continuously reduced to 0.



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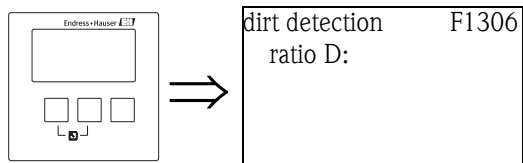
Note!

The default setting is $B = 0,8$.

This is the optimum value for Venturi flumes. To ensure reliable measurement it should not be exceeded.

7) In the "relay/controls" menu, one of the relays can be defined to be the backwater alarm relay.

6.5.4 "dirt detection"

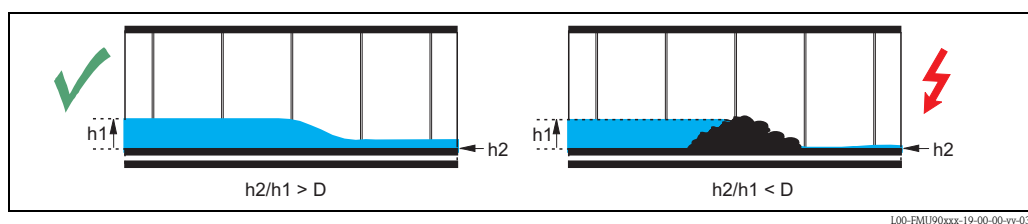


"ratio D"

Use this parameter to specify the lower limit for the ratio h_2/h_1 .

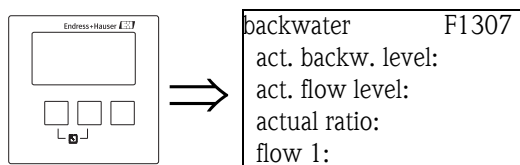
If during the measurement the ratio falls below this level, the dirt alarm becomes active, i.e.

- the warning W 00 693 appears
- the dirt alarm relay is de-energized⁸⁾.



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6.5.5 "backwater"



The following is displayed in this parameter set:

- the current backwater level h_2 (downstream level)
- the current flow level h_1 (upstream level)
- the current ratio h_2/h_1
- the current flow Q

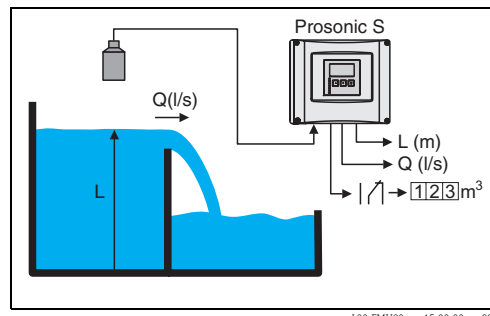
Use these values to check the flow calibration as well as the calibration of the backwater and dirt detection.

8) In the "relay/controls" menu, one of the relays can be defined to be the dirt alarm relay

6.6 Calibration for simultaneous level and flow measurement with one sensor

It is possible to measure level and flow simultaneously with one sensor. This is especially useful for stormwater overflow basins. For this type of measurement the sensor must be mounted above the basin and the appropriate distance to the weir crest must be observed (for details refer to the description of weirs in the appendix).

The measured values can be communicated by the current outputs or the HART signal.



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Calibration

1. Go to the "device properties/operating param./operating mode" parameter and select the option "level+flow".
2. Go to the "level" menu and calibrate the level measurement as described in the Operating Instructions BA 288F, Chapter 6.4.
3. Go to the "flow" menu and calibrate the flow measurement as described in chapter 6.4 of this manual. Select the same sensor as for the level measurement.



Note!

It is recommended to perform the interference echo suppression when calibrating the level measurement. This suppression is automatically valid for the flow measurement as well. Therefore, the interference echo suppression can be skipped when calibrating the flow measurement.

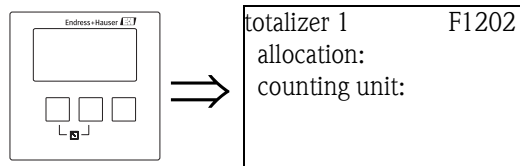
6.7 Parametrization of the counters

6.7.1 Overview

The following table gives an overview of the parametrization of the counters. Detailed information on the parameters can be found in sections 6.7.2. – 6.7.4.

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	see section
1			Open the "flow/flow counter" submenu.	
2			Select the type of counter: ■ totalizer (not resettable) ■ daily counter (resettable)	
3			Select the number of the totalizer or daily counter you are going to calibrate.	
4	totalizer N daily counter N (N = 1 - 3)	allocation	Select the flow to which the counter refers.	6.7.2
		counting unit	Select the counting unit.	
5	totalizer N daily counter N (N = 1 - 3)	value	Indicates the current value of the counter.	6.7.3
		overflow	Indicates the number of times the counter has passed the overflow. The total flow volume is : overflow x 10 ⁷ + value	
		reset	Select "yes" to reset the counter (not available for totalizers).	
6	totalizer N daily counter N (N = 1 - 3)	error handling	Define the reaction of the counter in the case of an error: ■ actual value: the current flow value is used (although its reliability is not ensured) ■ hold: the counter uses the flow value which was present when the error occurred. ■ stop: Counting is interrupted.	6.7.4
7	daily counter N (only for instruments with external switch inputs: FMU90-*****B***)	external reset	allocate external input (digin) for reset	6.7.5
		external start	allocate external input (digin) for start and stop of the counter	

6.7.2 "totalizer N/daily counter N" (N = 1 -3)



"allocation"

Use this parameter to allocate a flow to the counter.

Selection:

- none (default)
- flow 1, Q1
- flow 2, Q2 (for 2-channel instruments only)
- average flow, $(Q1 + Q2)/2$, (for 2-channel instruments only)
- flow 1-2, $Q1 - Q2$, (for 2-channel instruments only)
- flow 2-1, $Q2 - Q1$, (for 2-channel instruments only)
- flow 1+2, $Q1 + Q2$, (for 2-channel instruments only)

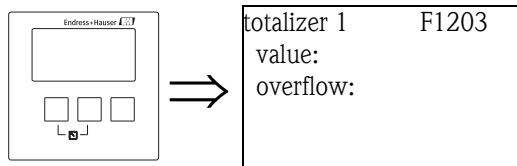
"counting unit"

Use this parameter to select the unit for the flow volume.

Selection:

- m³
- l
- hl
- igal
- usgal
- barrels
- inch³
- ft³
- USmgal
- Ml

6.7.3 "totalizer N/daily counter N" (N = 1 - 3)



"value"

Displays the current flow volume.

"overflow"

Whenever the counter passes the overflow, this parameter is incremented by 1. The total flow volume thus is:

$$V_{\text{total}} = \text{overflow} \times 10^7 + \text{value}$$

"reset" (only for the daily counters)

Use this parameter to reset the counter to "0".

Selection:

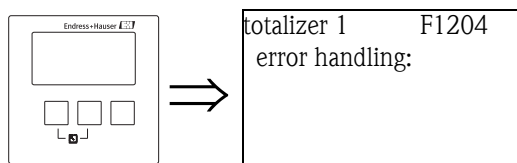
■ no (default)

"value" and "overflow" retain their values.

■ yes

"value" und "overflow" are reset to "0".

6.7.4 "totalizer N/daily counter N" (N = 1 - 3)



"error handling"

Use this parameter to define the reaction of the Prosonic S in the case of an error.

Selection:

■ stop

The Prosonic S stops counting.

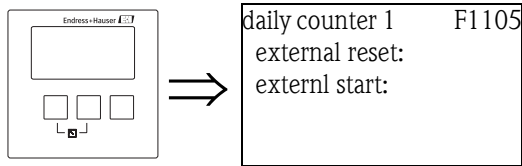
■ hold

The Prosonic S continues counting. It uses the flow value which was present at the moment the error occurred.

■ actual value

The Prosonic S continues counting. It uses the current flow value (although its reliability is no longer ensured).

6.7.5 "daily counter N" (N = 1 - 3)



Note!

This parameter set is only available in instruments with external limit switches (FMU90-*****B***).

"external reset"

This parameter allocates one of the external switch inputs to the counter by which it can be reset.

Selection:

- disabled
- ext. digin 1
- ...
- ext. digin 4

"external start"

This parameter allocates one of the external switch inputs to the counter by which it can be started.

Selection:

- disabled
- ext. digin 1
- ...
- ext. digin 4

6.8 Envelope curve display

After the basic setup it is recommended to assess the measurement by the envelope curve (see chapter 10.3).

6.9 After the calibration

After the calibration the Prosonic S transmits the measured value via

- the display module
- the current output
(by default the complete measuring range (0 ... $Q_{\max}$) is mapped to the current range (4 ... 20 mA))
- the HART signal



Note!

Sensor management

For instruments with multiple sensor inputs it is possible to deactivate inputs (or sensors) which are not used. To do so, go to the function "sensor management/FDU sensor N/sensor operation" and select the desired option:

- **on**
The sensor is switched on.
- **hold**
The sensor is switched off. The last measured value is held.
- **off**
The sensor is switched off. No measured value is transmitted.

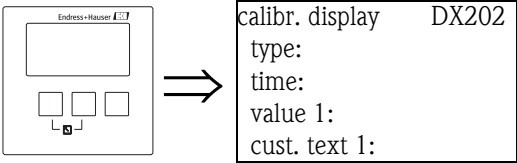
Additional parameters are available for optimization of the measuring point. They can be parametrized as required. A detailed description of all instrument parameters is given in the operating manual BA 290F, "Prosonic S FMU90 – Description of Instrument Functions". A PDF file of this document is available from

- the supplied CD-ROM of the "ToF Tool – FieldTool Package"
- the internet at "www.endress.com"

The following chapters describe the "calibration display", "relays/controls" and "output/calculations" submenus.

7 The "display" menu

7.1 "display"

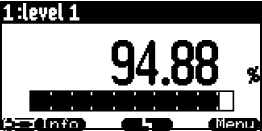


"type"

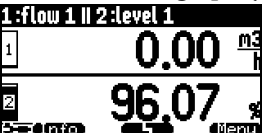
Use this parameter to select the format of the measured value display.

Selection:

- 1x value+bargraph (default for instruments with 1 current output)

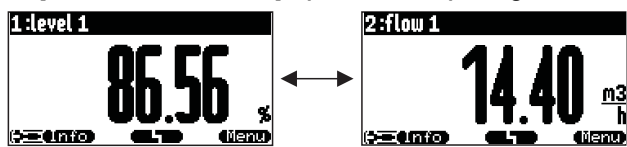


- 2x value+bargraph (default for instruments with 2 current outputs)



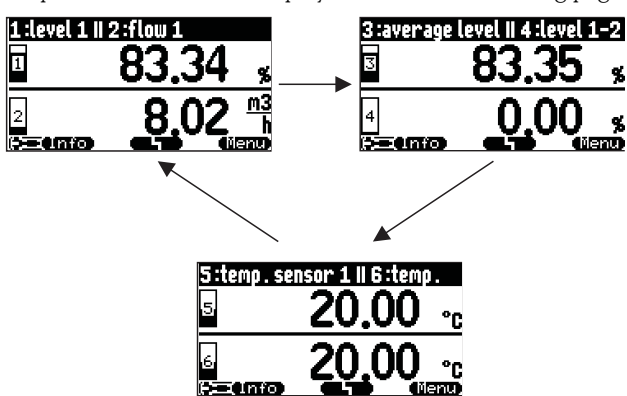
- value max. size

Up to two values are displayed alternately using the entire display:



- alter 3x2 values

Up to 6 values can be displayed on three alternating pages. Each pages contains two values.



"time"

This parameter is used for the options "value max. size" and "alter 3x2 values". It specifies the time after which the next page appears.



Note!

To change to the next page immediately, press .

"value 1" ... "value 6"

Use these parameters to allocate a measured or calculated value to each of the display values. The selection depends on the instrument version and installation environment.



Note!

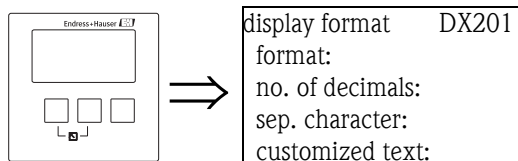
If "temp. sensor 1/2" is selected, depending on the setting in "sensor management/FDU sensor N" one of the following is displayed:

- the sensor temperature
- the average of the sensor temperature and the temperature of the external temperature probe
- the temperature of the external temperature probe

"cust. text 1" ... "cust. text 6"

These parameters can be used to allocate a text string to each of the display values. This text is displayed together with the value if **"customized text"** (in the "display format" parameter set) has been set to **"yes"**.

7.2 "display format"

**"format"**

Use this parameter to select the display format for numbers.

Selection:

- decimal (Default)
- ft-in-1/16"

"no. of decimals"

Use this parameter to select the number of decimals for the representation of numbers.

Selection:

- x
- x.x
- x.xx (Default)
- x.xxx

"sep. character"

Use this parameter to select the separation character for the representation of decimal numbers.

Selection:

- point (.) (Default)
- comma (,)

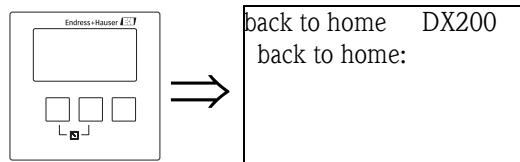
"customized text"

Determines if "text 1" to "text 6" from the "calibration display" parameter set are displayed.

Selection:

- no (Default)
- yes

7.3 "back to home"



"back to home"

Use this parameter to specify the return time. If no entry is made during the specified time, the display returns to the measured value display.

- Range of values: 3 ... 9999 s
- Default: 100 s

8 The "Relay/Controls" menu

The "relay/controls" menu is used to configure the relays and control functions of the Prosonic S. The following relay functions are available for flow measurements:

- Limit relay
- Alarm and diagnostics relay
- Counting pulses and time pulses

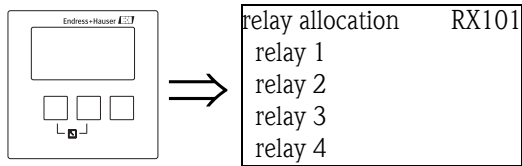
The configuration of these functions is described in the following sections.

8.1 Configuration of a limit relay

8.1.1 Overview

Step	Parameter set or submenu	Parameter	Remarks	see section
1	"relay/controls" menu		Select "relay configuration".	
2	relay allocation		Select a relay.	8.1.2
3	relay N (N= 1 - 6)	function	1. Select "limit" 2. Select the measured or calculated value to which the limit refers.	8.1.3
4	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	limit type	Select a limit type.	8.1.4
		switch on point	Define the switch on point. (only available for "limit type" = "standard" or "tendency/speed")	
		switch off point	Define the switch off point. (only available for "limit type" = "standard" or "tendency/speed")	
		upper switch point	Define the upper switch point. (only available for "limit type" = "inband" or "out of band")	
		lower switch point	Define the lower switch point. (only available for "limit type" = "inband" or "out of band")	
		hysteresis	Define the hysteresis. (only available for "limit type" = "inband" or "out of band")	
5	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	switch delay	Define the switch delay (Default: 0s).	8.1.5
		invert	Select if the relay signal is to be inverted (default: no)	
		error handling	Define the reaction of the relay in the case of an error.	

8.1.2 "relay allocation"



Use this parameter to select the relay you are going to configure.

Selection:

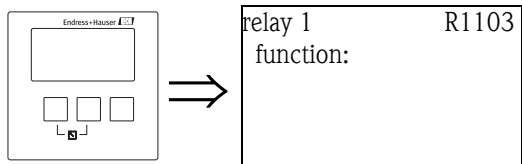
- All relays of the instrument version at hand



Note!

If a function has already been allocated to one of the relays, the name of this function is displayed next to the relay number.

8.1.3 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 1: relay function)



After selecting a relay, the parameter set "**relay N**" (N = 1 - 6) appears, which is used to configure the relay. Initially, it contains the "function" parameter only. To configure a limit relay, proceed according to the following steps:

1. Select the "**function**" parameter. The "**select function**" screen appears.
2. Select "**limit**". The "**function**" selection list appears.
3. Select the measured or calculated value to which the limit relay refers. The selection depends on the instrument version and the parametrization.

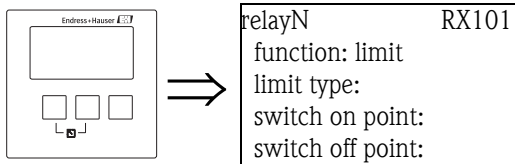


Note!

If temperature measurement of sensor N is selected as the function, it always refers to the temperature which has been assigned to the respective sensor in "sensor management/FDU sensor N". Possible temperatures are:

- sensor temperature
- average of sensor temperature and temperature of an external temperature sensor
- temperature of an external temperature sensor

8.1.4 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 2: Limit type and switching points)



"Limit type"

Use this parameter to define the type of limit.

Selection:

■ standard

For this limit type, a switch on point and a switch off point have to be defined. The switching behaviour depends on the relative position of these switching points.

a. switch on point > switch off point

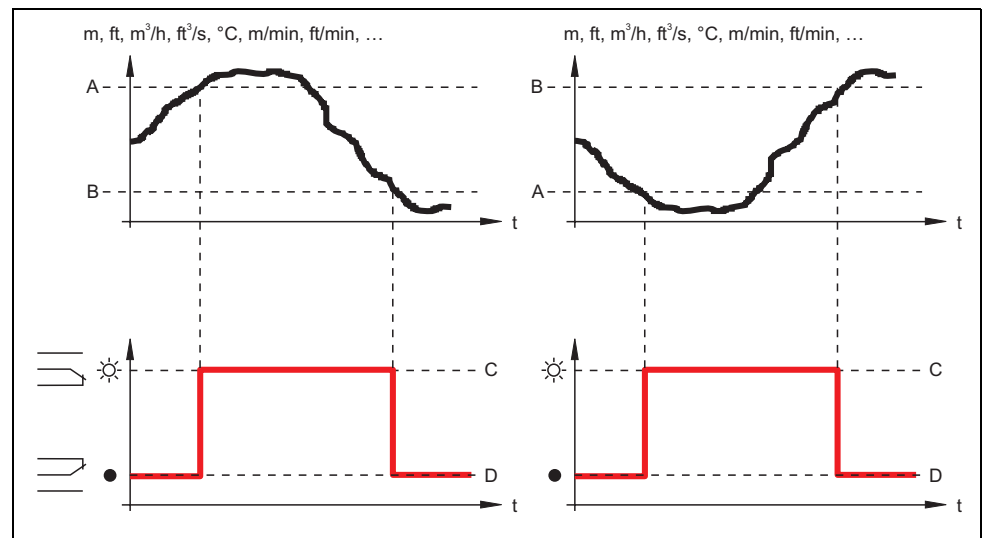
The relay is energized if the measured value rises above the switch on point.

The relay is de-energized if the measured value falls below the switch off point.

b. switch on point < switch off point

The relay is energized if the measured value falls below the switch on point.

The relay is de-energized if the measured value rises above the switch off point.



A: switch on point; B: switch off point; C: relay energized; D: relay de-energized

■ tendency/speed

This limit type is similar to the "standard" type. The only difference is that variations with time of the measured value are examined instead of the measured value itself. Therefore, the unit for the switching points is "measuring value unit per minute".

■ inband

For this limit type, an upper and a lower switching point have to be defined.

The relay is energized if the measured value is between the two switching points.

The relay is de-energized if the measured value is above the upper or below the lower switching point.

Additionally, a hysteresis can be defined, which affects both switching points.

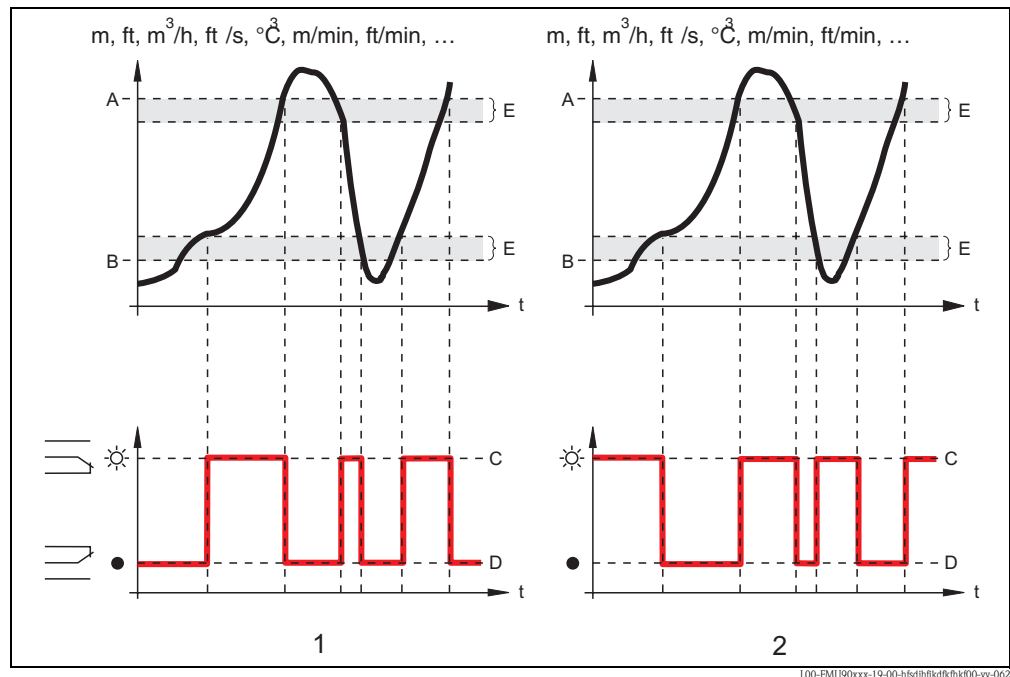
■ out of band

For this limit type, an upper and a lower switching point have to be defined.

The relay is energized if the measured value is above the upper or below the lower switching point.

The relay is de-energized if the measured value is between the two switching points.

Additionally, a hysteresis can be defined, which affects both switching points.



1: "inband" limit relay; 2: "out of band" limit relay

A: upper switching point; B: lower switching point; C: relay energized; D: relay de-energized; E: hysteresis

"switch on point" and "switch off point" (for the "standard" limit type)

Define the switching points in these parameters.
They have the same unit as the measured value.



Caution!

After a change of the "unit level" or "flow unit" the switching points have to be checked and adjusted if required.

"switch on /min" and "switch off /min" (for the "tendency/speed" limit type)

Define the switching points in these parameters.
Their unit is the measured value unit per minute.



Caution!

After a change of the "unit level" or "flow unit" the switching points have to be checked and adjusted if required.

"upper switching point" and "lower switching point" (for the "inband" and "out of band" limit types)

Define the switching points in these parameters.
They have the same unit as the measured value.



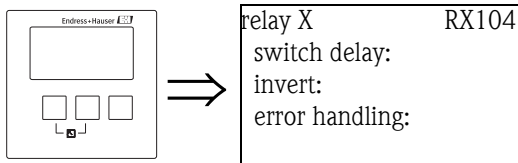
Caution!

After a change of the "unit level" or "flow unit" the switching points have to be checked and adjusted if required.

"hysteresis"**(for the "inband" and "out of band" limit types)**

Define the hysteresis in this parameter. It has the same unit as the measured value.
The hysteresis affects the upper and the lower switching point.

8.1.5 "relay N (N = 1 - 6)" (Part 3: Relay behavior)

**"switch delay"**

Use this parameter to specify the switch delay (in seconds).

The relay does not switch immediately after the switch on point has been exceeded but only after the specified delay.

The measured value must exceed the switch-on point during the entire delay time.

"invert"

Use this parameter to specify if the switching direction of the relay is to be inverted.

Selection:■ **no (default)**

The switching direction of the relay is **not** inverted. The relay switches as described in the above sections.

■ **yes**

The switching direction of the relay **is** inverted. The states "energized" and "de-energized" are interchanged as compared to the above description.

"error handling"

Use this parameter to specify the reaction of the relay in the case of an error.

Selection:■ **actual value**

The relay switches according to the currently measured value (although its reliability is not ensured).

■ **hold (default)**

The current switching state of the relay is maintained.

■ **switch on**

The relay is energized.

■ **switch off**

The relay is de-energized.

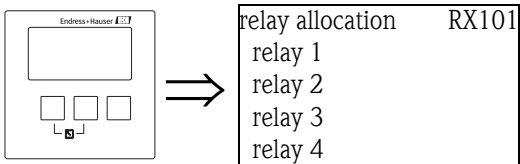
8.2 Configuration of an alarm or diagnostic relay

8.2.1 Overview

Step	Parameter set or submenu	Parameter	Remark	see section
1	"relay controls" menu		Select "relay configuration"	
2	relay allocation		Select a relay	8.2.2
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	1. Select "alarm/diagnostics" 2. Select – "alarm relay", if the relay is to indicate an alarm state of the Prosonic S.¹⁾ – "diagnostics", if the relay is to indicate one or two user selectable states of the instrument. – "backwater alarm" if the relay is to indicate detected backwater²⁾ – "dirt alarm" if the relay is to indicate detected dirt within the flume³⁾	8.2.3
4	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	allocation 1	Select the first instrument state which is to be indicated by the relay. (only available if "diagnostics" has been selected in the previous function)	8.2.4
		allocation 2	Select the second instrument state which is to be indicated by the relay. (only available if "diagnsotics" has been selected in the previous function)	
5	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	invert	Select if the relay signal is to be inverted (default: no)	8.2.5

- 1) This is the default setting for relay 1.
- 2) Condition: a backwater detection must have been configured (see chapter 6.5)
- 3) Condition: a dirt detection must have been configured (see chapter 6.5)

8.2.2 "relay allocation"



Use this parameter to select the relay you are going to configure.

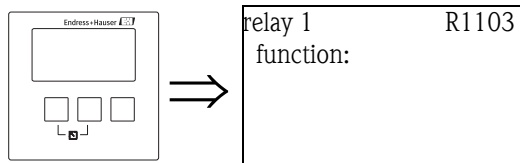
Selection:

- All relays of the instrument version at hand



Note!
If a function has already been allocated to one of the relays, the name of this function is displayed next to the relay number.

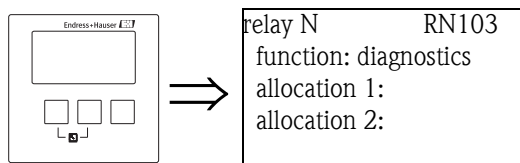
8.2.3 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 1: relay function)



After selecting a relay, the parameter set **"relay N"** (N = 1 - 6) appears, which is used to configure the relay. Initially, it contains only the "function" parameter. To configure an alarm relay or diagnostic relay, proceed according to the following steps:

1. Select the **"function"** parameter. The **"select function"** screen appears.
2. Select **"alarm/diagnostics"**. The **"function"** selection list appears.
3. Select
 - "alarm relay", if the relay is to indicate an alarm state of the Prosonic S⁹⁾.
 - "diagnostics" if the relay is to indicate one or two user selectable states of the instrument.
 - "backwater detection" if the relay is to indicate detected backwater. This option is only available if a backwater detection has been configured (see "flow" menu)
 - "dirt detection" if the relay is to indicate detected dirt within the flume. This option is only available if a dirt detection has been configured (see "flow" menu).

8.2.4 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 2: Allocation of the switching condition)



"allocation 1/2"

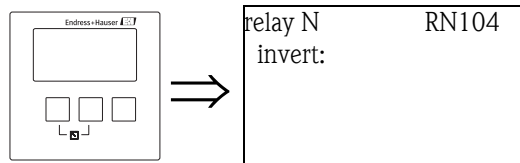
A specific instrument state or event can be allocated to each of these parameters. The relay is de-energized as soon as one of these states or events occurs.

Selection:

- echoloss sensor 1/2/1+2
- defective temperature sensor1/2
- defective external temperature sensor
- Accumulated alarm: defective temperature sensor
- overtemp. sensor 1/2
- Accumulated Alarm: overtemp.
- safety distance channel 1/2
- Accumulated Alarm: safety distance
- pump alarm
- pump operation

9) This is the default setting for relay 1.

8.2.5 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 3: Relay behavior)



"invert" subfunction

Use this parameter to specify if the switching direction of the relay is to be inverted.

Selection:

■ no (default)

The switching direction of the relay is **not** inverted. The relay switches as described in the above sections.

■ yes

The switching direction of the relay **is** inverted. The states "energized" and "de-energized" are interchanged as compared to the above description.

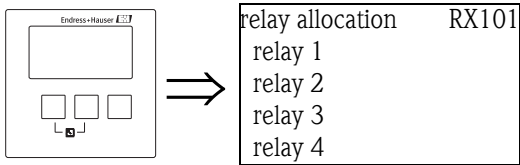
8.3 Configuration of a time pulse relay

8.3.1 Overview

A time pulse relay generates a short pulse in regular time intervals. To configure the time pulse relay, perform the following steps:

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	see section
1	"relay/controls" submenu		Select "relay configuration"	
2	relay allocation		Select a relay	8.3.2
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	Select "time pulse".	8.3.3
4	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	pulse width	Define pulse width (default: 200 ms)	8.3.4
		pulse time	Define the time interval between the individual pulses.	
5	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	invert	Determine if the relay signal is to be inverted (default: no)	8.3.5
		error handling	Determine the relay behaviour in the case of an error (default: actual value)	

8.3.2 "relay allocation"



Use this parameter to select the relay you are going to configure.

Selection:

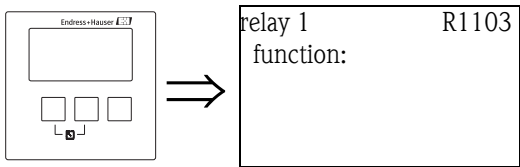
- All relays of the instrument version at hand



Note!

If a function has already been allocated to one of the relays, the name of this function is displayed next to the relay number.

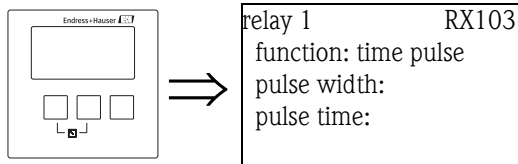
8.3.3 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 1: relay function)



After selecting a relay, the parameter set **"relay N"** (N = 1 - 6) appears, which is used to configure the relay. Initially, it contains the "function" parameter only. To configure a time pulse relay, proceed according to the following steps:

1. Select the **"function"** parameter. The **"select function"** screen appears.
2. Select **"time pulse"**. The **"function"** selection list appears.
3. Confirm your choice by selecting **"time pulse"** again.

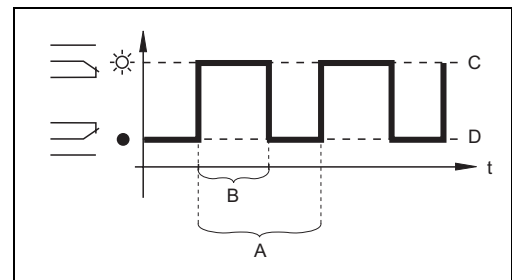
8.3.4 relay N (N = 1 - 6) (Part 2: Definition of the pulses)



"pulse width" and "pulse time"

Use these parameters to specify the time interval between two pulses (pulse time) and the duration of each pulse (pulse width).

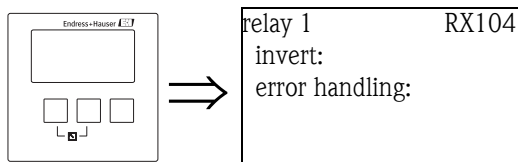
- unit of pulse time: min
- default pulse time: 1 min
- unit of pulse width: ms
- default pulse width: 200 ms



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*A: pulse time; B: pulse width;
C: relay energized; D: relay de-energized*

8.3.5 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 3: Relay behavior)



"invert"

Use this parameter to specify if the switching direction of the relay is to be inverted.

Selection:

■ no (default)

The switching direction of the relay is **not** inverted. The relay switches as described in the above sections.

■ yes

The switching direction of the relay **is** inverted. The states "energized" and "de-energized" are interchanged as compared to the above description.

"error handling"

Use this parameter to specify the reaction of the relay in the case of an error.

Selection:

■ actual value

The Prosonic S continues generating pulses.

■ stop

No pulses are generated in the case of an error.

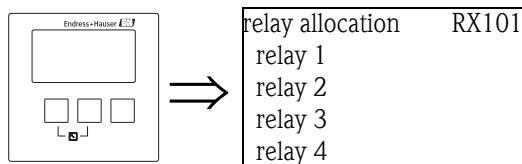
8.4 Configuration of a counting pulse relay

8.4.1 Overview

A counting pulse relay generates a short pulse each time a certain amount of the fluid has passed the flume or weir. To configure a counting pulse relay proceed according to the following steps:

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	see section
1	"relay/controls" menu		Select "relay configuration"	
2	relay allocation		Select a relay	8.4.2
3	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	function	1. Select "counting pulse" 2. Select the flow to which the pulses refer.	8.4.3
4	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	counter unit	Select the unit for the flow volume.	8.4.4
		pulse value	Select the flow volume after which a pulse is to be generated.	
		pulse width	Specify the width of each pulse.	
5	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	pulse counter	Indicates, how many pulses have already been generated.	8.4.5
		overflow	Indicates, how often the counter has passed the overflow (10^7). The total number of pulses is: overflow x 10^7 + pulse counter	
		reset counter	Is used to reset the pulse counter and overflow. ■ yes: the counter is reset ■ no: the counter is not reset.	
		start counter	Define the minimum flow for pulse counting.	
		stop counter	Define the maximum flow for pulse counting.	
6	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	invert	Determine if the relay signal is to be inverted (default: no)	8.4.6
		error handling	Determine the relay behaviour in the case of an error (default: actual value).	

8.4.2 "relay allocation"



Use this parameter to select the relay you are going to configure.

Selection:

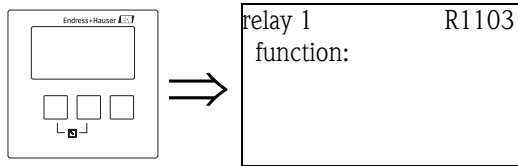
- All relays of the instrument version at hand



Note!

If a function has already been allocated to one of the relays, the name of this function is displayed next to the relay number.

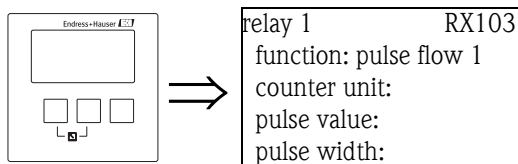
8.4.3 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 1: relay function)



After selecting a relay, the parameter set **"relay N"** (N = 1 - 6) appears, which is used to configure the relay. Initially, it contains the "function" parameter only. To configure a counting pulse relay, proceed according to the following steps:

1. Select the **"function"** parameter. The **"select function"** screen appears.
2. Select **"counting pulse"**. The **"function"** selection list appears.
3. Select the flow to which the counting pulses are to refer.

8.4.4 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 2: definition of the pulses)



"counter unit"

Use this parameter to select the unit for the flow volume.

Selection:

- 1 (default)
- hl
- Ml
- m³
- dm³
- cm³
- ft³
- inch³
- us gal
- us mgal
- i gal
- barrels

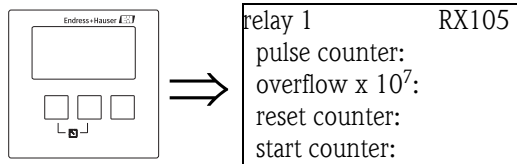
"pulse value"

Use this parameter to specify the flow volume after which a pulse is generated.
Default: 100 m³

"pulse width"

Use this parameter to specify the width of each pulse.
Default: 200 ms

8.4.5 "relay N " (N = 1 - 6) (Part 3: counting value)



"pulse counter"

Displays the number of pulses which have been generated since the last overflow.

"overflow"

Displays, how many times the pulse counter has already passed the overflow.



Note!

The total flow volume is:

$$V_{\text{total}} = (\text{overflow} \times 10^7 + \text{pulse counter}) \times \text{pulse value}$$

"reset counter"

Use this parameter to reset the counter.

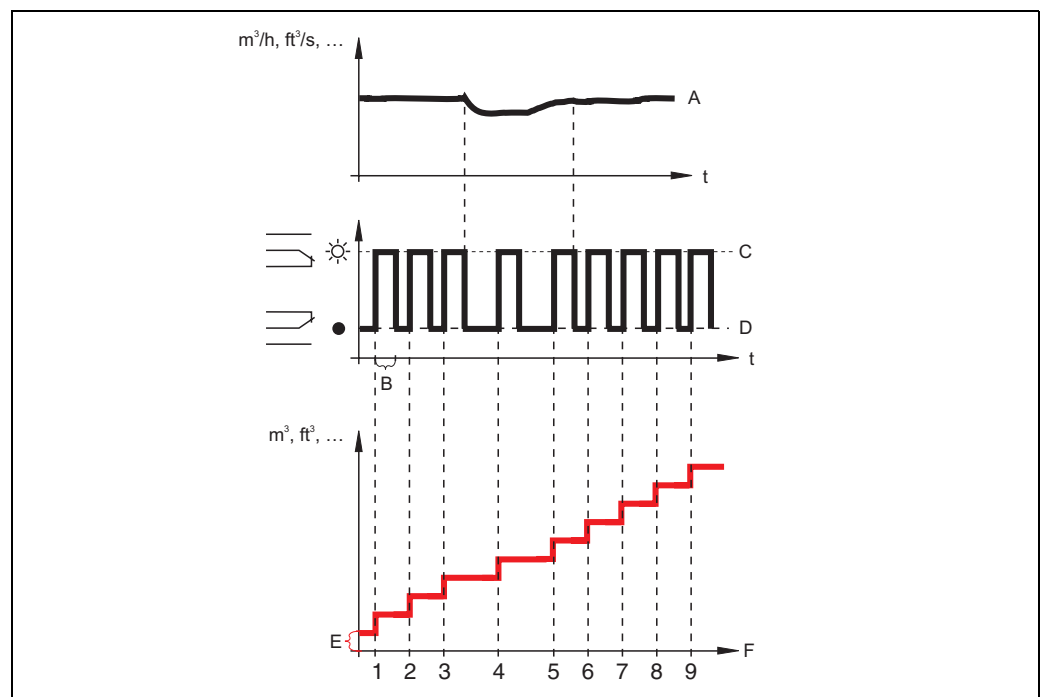
Selection:

■ no (default)

"pulse counter" and "overflow" retain their values.

■ yes

"pulse counter" and "overflow" are reset to "0".



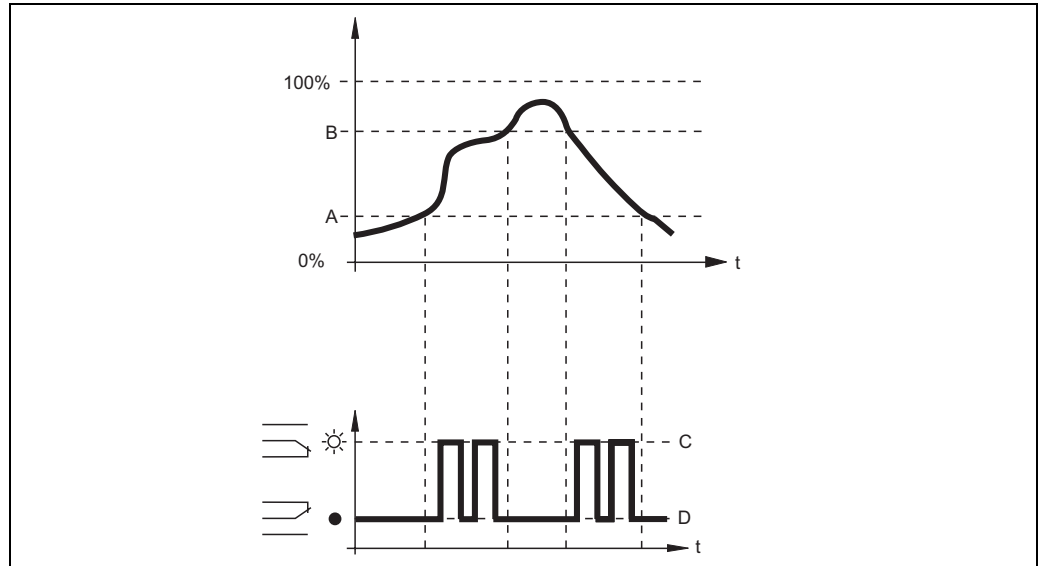
A: flow; B: pulse width; C: relay energized; D: relay de-energized; E: pulse value; F: pulse counter

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"start counter" and "stop counter"

You can use these parameters to exclude very small and very large flows from being counted. If the flow is below "start counter" or above "stop counter" no pulses are generated. Both values are to be specified as a percentage of the maximum flow ($Q_{\max}$).

- Default of "start counter": 0%
- Default of "stop counter": 100%



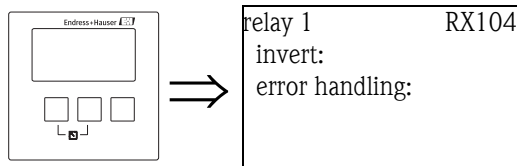
L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-005

A: start counter; **B:** stop counter; **C:** relay energized; **D:** relay de-energized

**Note!**

These parameters can be used for dual range (nested) flumes in order to limit the pulses to the lower or upper part of the flume. For details refer to the manual "Prosonic S – Description of the instrument functions", BA290F.

8.4.6 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 4: relay behavior)



"invert"

Use this parameter to specify if the switching direction of the relay is to be inverted.

Selection:

■ no (default)

The switching direction of the relay is **not** inverted. The relay switches as described in the above sections.

■ yes

The switching direction of the relay **is** inverted. The states "energized" and "de-energized" are interchanged as compared to the above description.

"error handling"

Use this parameter to specify the reaction of the relay in the case of an error.

Selection:

■ actual value

The currently measured flow value is used (although its reliability is not ensured).

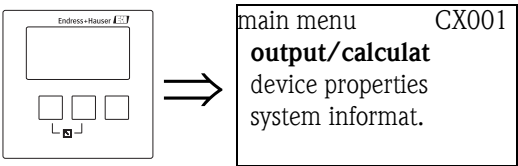
■ hold

The counter uses the flow value which was present when the error occurred.

■ stop

No pulses are generated in the case of an error.

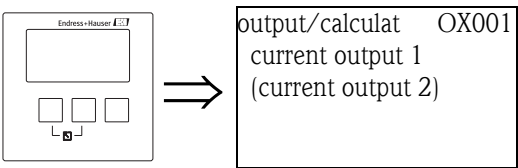
9 The "output/calculations" menu



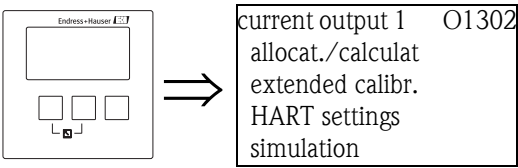
The "output/calculations" menu can be used to

- configure calculations such as averaging and subtraction
- configure the current outputs and the HART interface.

After entering the "output/calculations" menu, a selection screen appears in which you must choose the output you are going to configure.

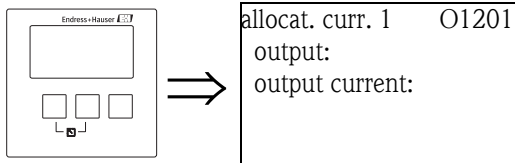


After this selection, additional submenus appear, which can be used to configure the output:



9.1 The "allocation/calculations" submenu

9.1.1 "allocation current N " (N = 1 or 2)



"output"

Allocates a measured or calculated value to the current output.

Selection:

The available options depend on the instrument version, the connected sensors and the instrument configuration. The following measured and calculated values may occur:

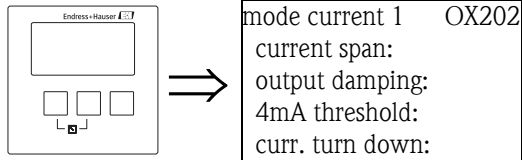
- level 1
- level 2
- flow 1
- flow 2
- average level: (level1 + level2)/2
- level 1-2
- level 2-1
- level 1+2
- average flow
- flow 1-2
- flow 2-1
- flow 1+2
- backwater ratio
downstream/upstream
- rake control ratio
downstream/upstream

"output current"

Displays the output current (mA).

9.2 The "extended calibration" submenu

9.2.1 "mode current N" (N = 1 or 2)



"current span"

Used to select the current span to which the measuring range is mapped.

Selection:

■ 4-20 mA (default)

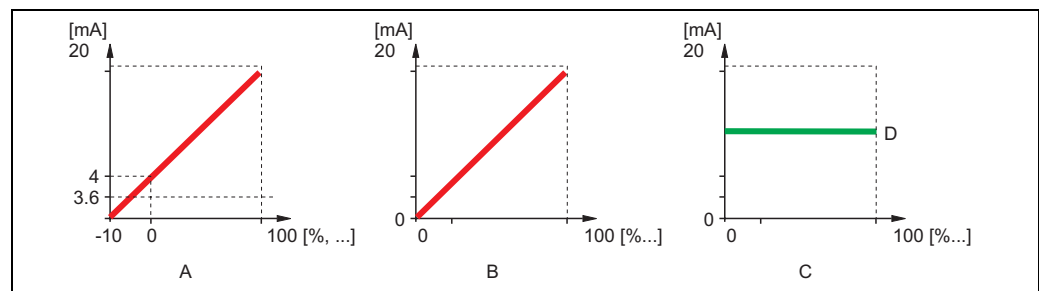
The measuring range (0%-100%) is mapped to the current range 4-20 mA.

■ 0-20 mA

The measuring range (0%-100%) is mapped to the current range 0-20 mA.

■ fixed current HART

A fixed current is output. The value can be defined in the "mA value" parameter. The measured value is transmitted by the HART signal.



A: current span = 4-20 mA; **B:** current span = 0-20 mA; **C:** current span = fixed current HART;
D: mA value

"mA value" (only available for "current span" = "fixed current HART")

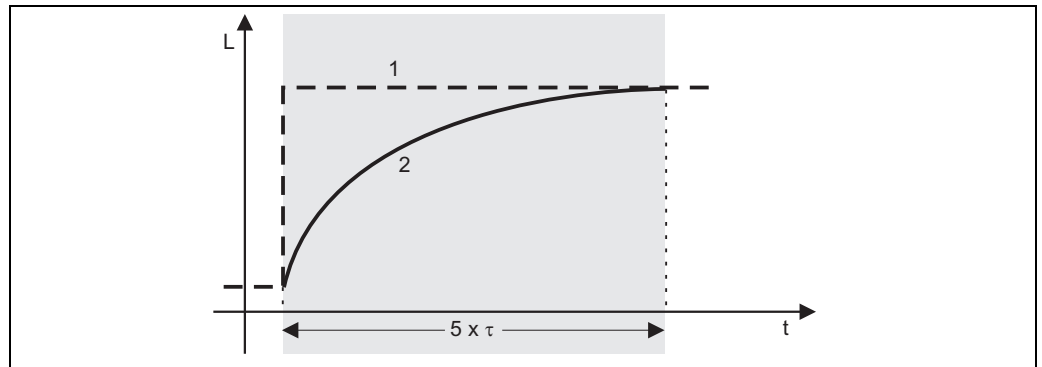
Specifies the value of the fixed current.

- range of values: 3,6 – 22 mA
- default: 4 mA

"output damping"

Specifies the output damping τ by which changes of the measured value are attenuated. After a surge in the level it takes $5 \times \tau$ until the new measured value is reached.

- range of values: in preparation
- default: 0 s



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1: measured value; **2:** output current

"4 mA threshold" (only available for "current span" = "4-20mA")

Used to switch on the 4mA threshold. The 4-mA threshold makes sure that the current never falls below 4 mA, even if the measured value is negative.

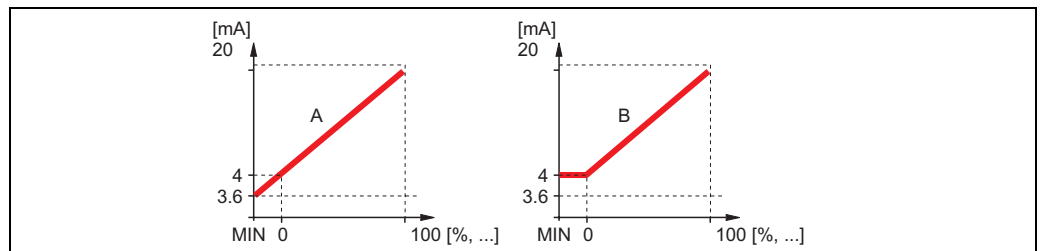
Selection:

- **off (default)**

The threshold is switched off. Currents less than 4 mA may occur.

- **on**

The threshold is switched on. The current never falls below 4 mA.



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-067

A: 4mA threshold off; **B:** 4mA threshold on

"current turn down" (not present for "current span" = "fixed current HART")

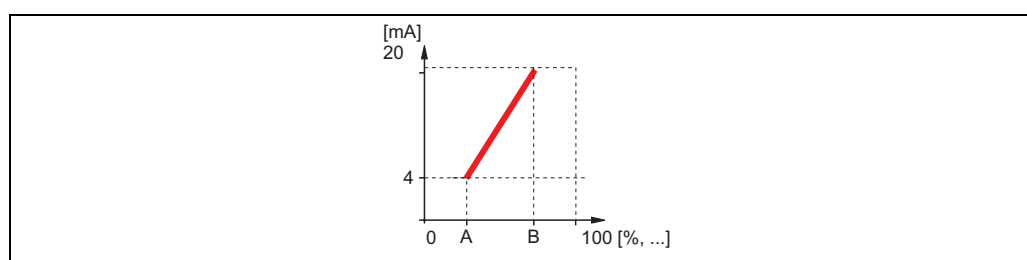
Used to map only a part of the measuring range to the current output. The selected part is enlarged by this mapping.

"turn down 0/4 mA" (only for "current turn down" = "on")

Specifies the measured value for which the current is 0 or 4 mA (depending on the selected current span).

"turn down 20 mA" (only for "current turn down" = "on")

Specifies the measured value for which the current is 20 mA.

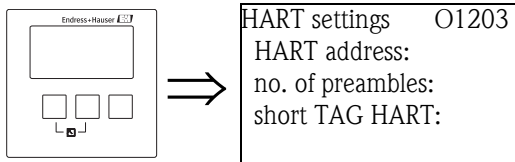


L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-068

A: turn down 4mA ; **B:** turn down 20 mA

9.3 "HART settings" submenu (only for current output 1)

9.3.1 "HART settings"



"HART address"

Defines the communication address for the instrument.

Range of values:

- for standard operation: **0 (default)**
- for multidrop operation: **1 - 15**



Note!

In multidrop operation, the output current is 4 mA by default. However, it can be adjusted in the "mA value" parameter of the "mode current" parameter set (see above).

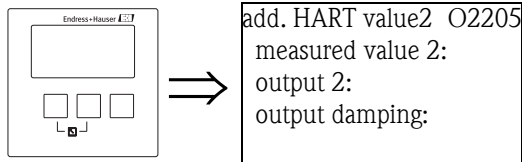
"no. of preambles"

Specifies the number of preambles for the HART protocol. For lines with communication problems a slight increase of this value is recommended.

"short TAG HART"

in preparation

9.3.2 "additional HART value 2/3/4"



Use these parameter sets to configure the additional values transmitted by the HART protocol:

- measured value 2
- measured value 3
- measured value 4

The parameters are the same for all three measured values.



Note!

"measured value 1" is identical to the main value, which is linked to current output 1.

"measured value 2/3/4"

Specifies which measured value is transmitted.

Selection:

The selection depends on the instrument version, the connected sensors and the configuration. The following options may occur:

- none (default)
- level 1/2
- flow 1/2
- average level
- level 1-2 / 2-1 / 1+2
- rake control ratio
- backwater ratio
- temperature external sensor
- temperature sensor 1/2
- counter 1/2/3
- totalizer 1/2/3
- average flow
- flow 1-2 / 2-1 / 1+2
- distance sensor 1/2



Note!

If "temperature sensor 1/2" is selected, it always refers to the temperature which has been assigned to the respective sensor in "sensor management/FDU sensor N". Possible temperatures are:

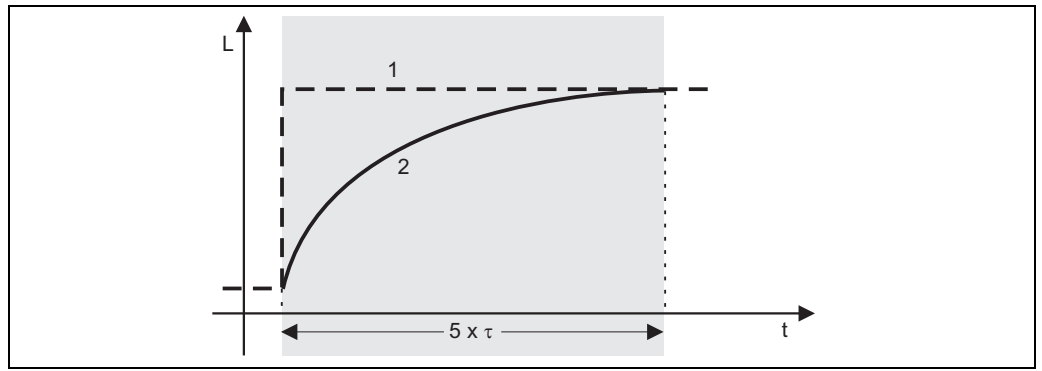
- sensor temperature
- average of sensor temperature and temperature of an external temperature sensor
- temperature of an external temperature sensor

"output damping 2/3/4"

Specifies the output damping τ by which a change of the measured value is attenuated.

After a surge of the measured value it takes $5 \times \tau$ till the HART value has adopted the new value.

- range of values: in preparation
- default: 0 s

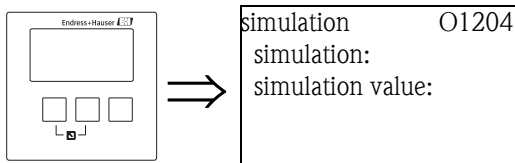


L00-FMG60xxx-05-00-00-xx-012

1: measured value; 2: HART output value

9.4 "Simulation" submenu

9.4.1 "simulation"



"simulation"

Used to switch on the simulation of the current.

Selection:

■ off (default)

No simulation is performed. The instrument is in the measuring mode.

■ on

The instrument is in the simulation mode. No measured value is transmitted to the output. Instead, the current output assumes the value specified in the "simulation value" subfunction.

"simulation value" (only for "simulation" = "on")

Specifies the value of the simulated output current (in mA).

10 Troubleshooting

10.1 System error messages

10.1.1 Error signal

Errors occurring during commissioning or operation are signalled in the following way:

- Error symbol, error code and error description on the display and operating module
- Current output, configurable ("output on alarm" function).
 - MAX, 110%, 22mA
 - MIN, -10%, 3,6mA
 - HOLD (the last value is held)
 - user-specific value
- In the menu: "system information/error list/actual error"

10.1.2 Last error

To access a list of the last errors which have been cleared, go to "system information/error list/last error".

10.1.3 Types of errors

Type of error	Display symbol	Meaning
Alarm (A)	 continuous	The output signal assumes a value which can be defined by the "output on alarm" function: ■ MAX: 100%, 22mA ■ MIN: -10%, 3,8mA ■ Hold: last value is held ■ user-specific value Additionally, an error message appears on the display.
Warning (W)	 flashing	The instrument continues to measure. An error message is displayed.

10.1.4 Error codes

The error code consists of 6 digits with the following meaning:

- Digit 1: Type of error
 - A: alarm
 - W: warning
 - E: error (the user can define if the error behaves like an alarm or a warning.)
- Digits 2 and 3:
indicate the input channel, output channel or the relay to which the error refers. "00" means that the error does not refer to a specific channel or relay.
- Digits 4-6:
indicate the error according to the following table.

Example:

W 01 641	■ W: Warning ■ 01: sensor input 1 ■ 641: loss of echo
----------	---

Code	Description of error	Remedy
A 00 100	software version does not fit to hardware version	
A 00 101	checksum error	full reset and recalibration required
A 00 102	checksum error	full reset and recalibration required
W 00 103	initializing – please wait	if the message does not disappear after a couple of seconds: replace electronics
A 00 106	downloading – please wait	wait for completion of the download
A 00 110	checksum error	full reset and recalibration required
A 00 111 A 00 112 A 00 114 A 00 115	electronics defective	switch instrument off/on; if the error persists: call Endress+Hauser service
A 00 116	download error	repeat download
A 00 117	hardware not recognised after exchange	
A 01 121 A 02 121	current output 01 or 02 not calibrated	call Endress+Hauser service
A 00 125	electronics defective	replace electronics
A 00 152	checksum error	full reset and recalibration required
W 00 153	initializing	if the message does not disappear after a couple of seconds: replace electronics
A 00 155	electronics defective	replace electronics
A 00 164	electronics defective	replace electronics
A 00 171	electronics defective	replace electronics
A 00 180	synchronization faulty	check synchronization wiring (s. chapter "Wiring")
A 00 183	hardware not supported	check if the installed board complies with the order code of the instrument; call Endress+Hauser service
A 01 231 A 02 231	sensor 01 or 02 defective – check connection	check for correct connection of the sensor (s. chapter "Wiring")
A 00 250	failure in external temperature sensor	check external temperature sensor and connection
A 01 281 A 02 281	temperature measurement 01 or 02 defective – check connection	check for correct connection of the sensor (s. chapter "Wiring")

Code	Description of error	Remedy
W 01 501 W 02 501	no sensor selected for channel 01 or 02	allocate sensor (s. "level" or "flow" menu)
A 01 502 A 02 502	Sensor 01 or 02 not recognized	Enter type of sensor manually ("level" or "flow" menu, submenu "basic calibration".
A 00 511	no factory calibration present	
A 01 512 A 02 512	mapping in process	wait for completion of mapping
W01 521 W02 521	new sensor 01 or 02 detected	
W01 601 W02 601	non-monotonic linearisation curve for level 01 or 02	re-enter linearisation (s. "level" menu)
W 01 602 W 02 602 W 01 603 W 02 603	non-monotonic linearisation for flow 01 or 02	re-enter linearisation (s. "flow" menu)
A 01 604 A 02 604	faulty calibration for level 01 or 02	adjust calibration (s. "level" menu)
A 01 605 A 02 605 A 01 606 A 02 606	faulty calibration flow 01 or 02	adjust calibration (s. "flow" menu)
W01 611 W02 611	linearisation points level 01 or 02: number < 2	enter further linearisation points (s. "level" menu)
W01 612 W02 612 W01 613 W02 613	linearisation points flow 01 or 02: number < 2	enter further linearisation points (s. "flow" menu)
W 01 620 ... W 06 620	pulse value too low for relay 01 - 06	check counting unit (see "flow" menu, "flow counter" submenu)
E 01 641 E 02 641	no usable echo sensor 01 or 02	check basic calibration for the respective sensor (s. "level" or "flow" menu)
A 01 651 A 02 651	Safety distance reached for sensor 01 or 02 - danger of overfilling	Error disappears if the level is out of the safety distance again. Possibly, the function "acknowledge alarm" must be used (s. "safety settings" menu)
E 01 661 E 02 661	temperature sensor 01 or 02 too high	
W 01 682 W 02 682	Current 01 or 02 out of measuring range	Perform basic calibration; check linearisation
W01 691 W02 691	filling noise detected sensor 01 or 02	
W00 692	backwater detected (if backwater detection is active)	
W00 693	dirt detected (if dirt detection is active)	
W 01 701	Operating hours alarm pump 1 ctrl 1	Reset operating hours
W 02 701	Operating hours alarm pump 1 ctrl 2	Reset operating hours
W 01 702	Operating hours alarm pump 2 ctrl 1	Reset operating hours
W 02 702	Operating hours alarm pump 2 ctrl 2	Reset operating hours
W 01 703	Operating hours alarm pump 3 ctrl 1	Reset operating hours
W 02 703	Operating hours alarm pump 3 ctrl 2	Reset operating hours
W 01 704	Operating hours alarm pump 4 ctrl 1	Reset operating hours
W 02 704	Operating hours alarm pump 4 ctrl 2	Reset operating hours

Code	Description of error	Remedy
W 01 705	Operating hours alarm pump 5 ctrl 1	Reset operating hours
W 02 705	Operating hours alarm pump 5 ctrl 2	Reset operating hours
W 01 706	Operating hours alarm pump 6 ctrl 1	Reset operating hours
W 02 706	Operating hours alarm pump 6 ctrl 2	Reset operating hours
W 01 711	Failure of pump 1 ctrl 1	check pump ¹⁾
W 02 711	Failure of pump 1 ctrl 2	check pump ¹⁾
W 01 712	Failure of pump 2 ctrl 1	check pump ¹⁾
W 02 712	Failure of pump 2 ctrl 2	check pump ¹⁾
W 01 713	Failure of pump 3 ctrl 1	check pump ¹⁾
W 02 713	Failure of pump 3 ctrl 2	check pump ¹⁾
W 01 714	Failure of pump 4 ctrl 1	check pump ¹⁾
W 02 714	Failure of pump 4 ctrl 2	check pump ¹⁾
W 01 715	Failure of pump 5 ctrl 1	check pump ¹⁾
W 02 715	Failure of pump 5 ctrl 2	check pump ¹⁾
W 01 716	Failure of pump 6 ctrl 1	check pump ¹⁾
W 02 716	Failure of pump 6 ctrl 2	check pump ¹⁾
W00 801	simulation level swichted on	switch off level simulation (s. "level" menu)
W01 802 W02 802	simulation sensor 01 or 02 switched on	switch off simulation
W01 803 W02 803 W01 804 W02 804	simulation flow switched on	switch off simulation (see "flow" menu)
W01 805	simulation current 01 switched on	switch off simulation (s. "output/calculations" menu)
W02 806	simulation current 02 switched on	switch off simulation (see "output/calculations" menu)
W01 807 ... W06 807	simulation relay 01 – 06 switched on	switch off simulation
W01 808 W02 808	sensor 01 or 02 switched off	switch on sensor (see "device properties/sensor management" menu)
W01 809 W02 809	current calibration D/A active	
A 00 820 ... A 00 832	Different units for calculation of average value, sum, difference or rake control	Check the units of the respective basic calibrations (s. "level" or "flow" menu)

- 1) After a repair of the pump the pump control must be reset (chapter 5.3.2) or the FMU90 must be switched off and on.

10.2 Possible calibration errors

Error	Remedy
Incorrect measured value	Check "actual distance" "Actual distance" is incorrect - For measurements in bypasses or ultrasound guide pipes: Select the appropriate option in the "application parameters" parameter set. - Perform tank map ("distance mapping") "Actual distance" is correct - Check "empty calibration" and "full calibration" - Check the linearization
Measured value does not change when filling or emptying a vessel	- Perform tank map (interference echo suppression) - clean sensor if necessary - choose better mounting position of the sensor (to avoid interference echos)
With an uneven surface the measured value jumps sporadically to higher levels	- Perform tank map (interference echo suppression) - Select "turbulent surface" or "additional agitator" in the "process conditions" parameter - Increase "output damping" - if possible: choose better mounting position and/or larger sensor
When filling the vessel, the measured value sporadically drops to lower levels	- Change the "tank geometry" to "dome ceiling" or "horizontal cylinder" ("application parameters" parameter set) - If possible: avoid central mounting position of the sensor. - if possible: install sensor in bypass or ultrasound guide pipe.
Echo loss (Error E@@641)	- Check all settings in the "application parameters" parameter set. - if possible: choose better mounting position and/or larger sensor. - Align the sensor membrane parallelly to the product surface (especially for solid applications).

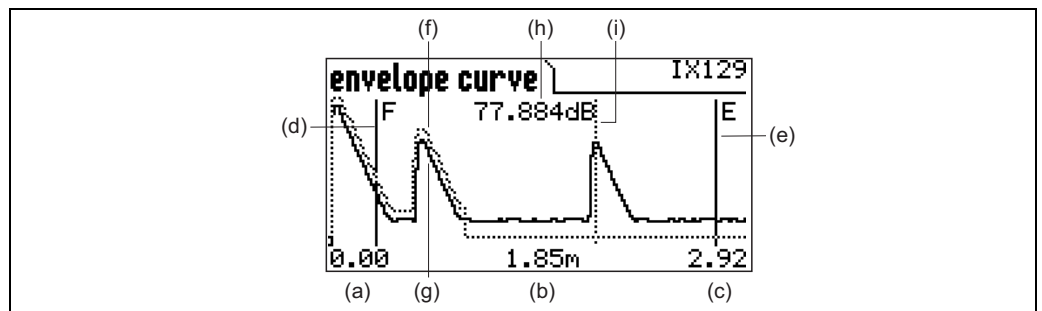
10.3 Envelope curve display

The measuring signal can be checked by the envelope curve display. From the envelope curve it is possible to see if there are interference echos and if they are completely suppressed by the interference echo suppression.

The envelope curve can be displayed on the display and operating module of the Prosonic S or in the ToF Tool – Fieldtool Package.

10.3.1 Envelope curve on the display module

1. Go to the "system information" submenu.
2. Select the "envelope curve" submenu.
3. (only relevant for instruments with two sensor inputs): Select the sensor whose envelope curve you want to check.
4. Select the curves to be displayed:
 - **Envelope curve:** Only the envelope curve is displayed.
 - **Env. curve + FAC:** The envelope curve and the Floating Average Curve (FAC) are displayed.
 - **Env. curve + cust. map:** The envelope curve and the customer mapping curve (for interference echo suppression) are displayed.
5. Select the plot setting:
 - **single curve**
 - **cyclic**
6. Now, the envelope curve display appears:



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(a): lower limit of the display range; (b): distance of the evaluated echo (measured from the sensor membrane); (c): upper limit of the display range; (d): marking of the full calibration F; (e): marking of the empty calibration E; (f): customer mapping curve (dotted line¹⁰⁾; (g): envelope curve (solid line); (h): echo quality of the evaluated echo¹¹⁾; (i): Marking of the evaluated echo.

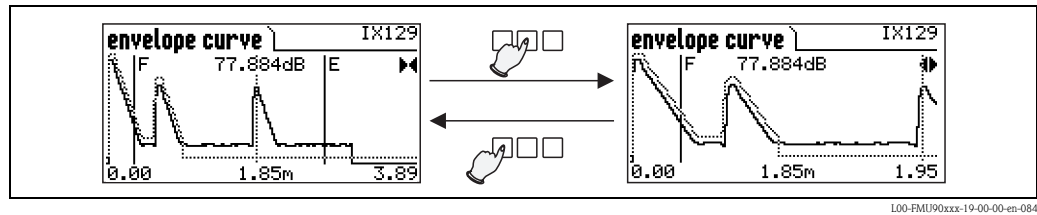
7. Scaling of the envelope curve display

To display a part of the envelope curve in more detail, the curve can be scaled horizontally. To do so, press the left or middle key. The  or  symbol appears in the upper right corner of the display. You have got the following options:

- Press the **middle key** to **zoom in** the envelope curve.
- Press the **left key** to **zoom out** the envelope curve.

¹⁰⁾ The Floating Average Curve (FAC) is represented by a dotted line as well.

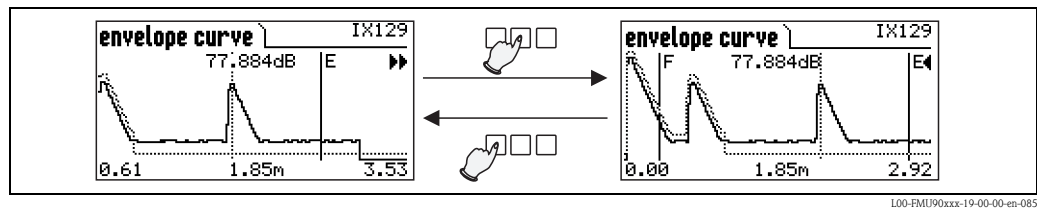
¹¹⁾ The echo quality is the distance (in dB) between the peak of the echo and the Floating Average Curve (FAC).



8. Moving the envelope curve display

To move the envelope curve display, press the right key a second time. The or symbol appears in the upper right corner of the display. You have got the following options:

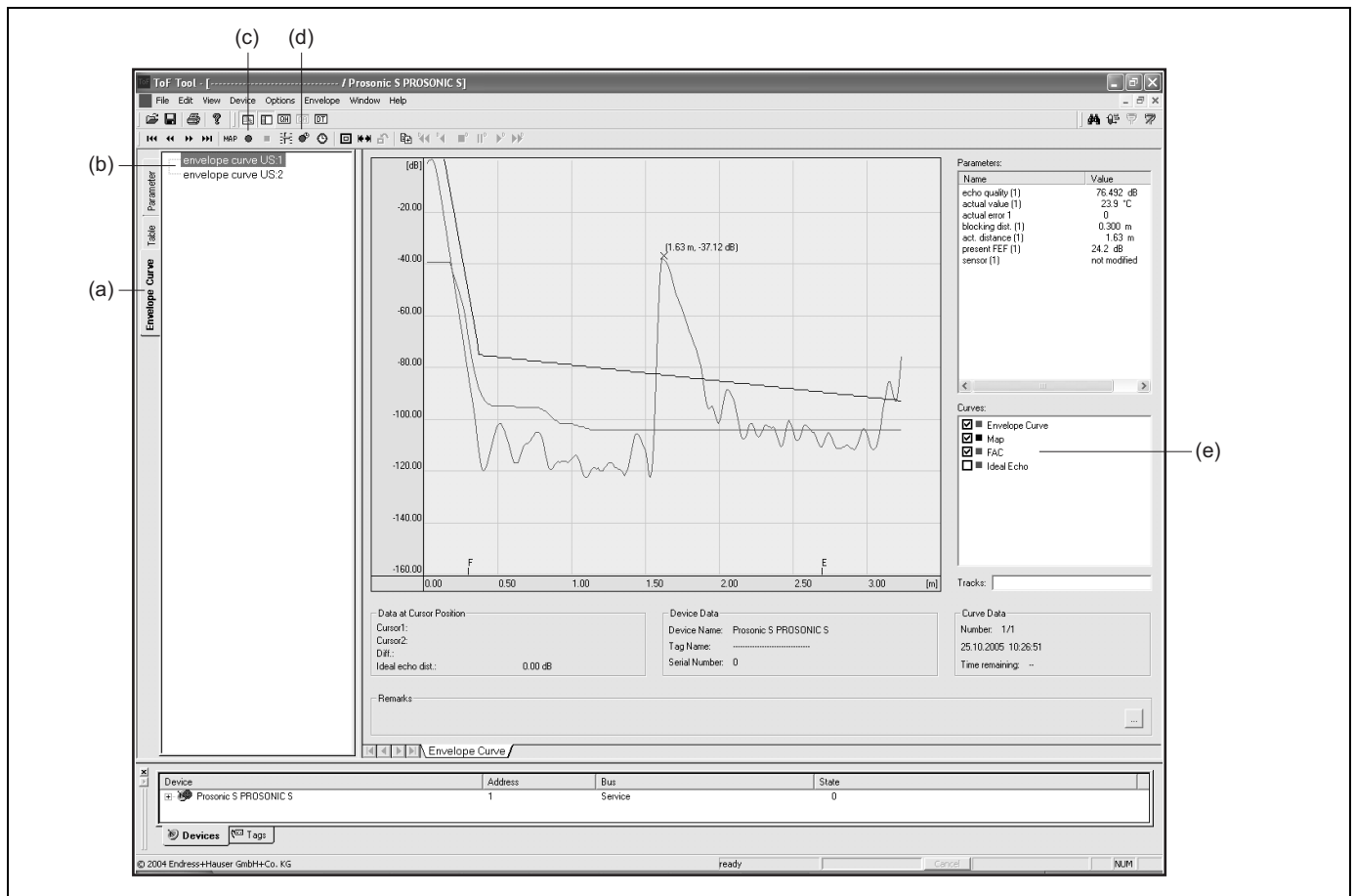
- Press the **middle key** to move the envelope curve **to the right**.
- Press the **left key** to move the envelope curve **to the left**.



9. Quitting the envelope curve display

Press to quit the envelope curve display.

10.3.2 Envelope curve display in the ToF Tool - Fieldtool Package



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1. Click on **"envelope curve" (a)**.
2. Select the **sensor (b)** whose envelope curve you want to check.
3. Click on
 - **"read curve" (c)** to display a **single curve**
 - **"cyclic read" (d)** to display the curves **cyclically**.
4. Select the curves you want to check in the "Curves" window (e):
 - Envelope Curve
 - Map (= mapping of the interference echo suppression)
 - FAC (= Floating Average Curve)

For details refer to the operating manual of the ToF Tool - Fieldtool Package (BA224F).

10.4 Software history

Date	Software version	Changes to software	Documentation
12.2005	V 01.00.00	original software	■ for level measurements: BA288F/00/en/12.05 52024316 ■ for flow measurements: BA289F/00/en/12.05 52024318
06.2006	V 01.00.02	Relay functions for limit detection revised. No updates of "ToF Tool – Fieldtool Package" or "Fieldcare" required	
04.2007	V 02.00.00	Introduction of new options: binary inputs, e.g. for acquisition of limits or pump/motor switch positions	■ for level measurements: BA288F/00/en/10.07 52024316 ■ for flow measurements: BA289F/00/en/10.07 52024318
07.2009	V 02.01.00	Integration of the FDU90 sensor	■ for level measurements: BA288F/00/en/07.09 71098292 ■ for flow measurements: BA289F/00/en/07.09 71098296

11 Maintenance and repairs

11.1 Exterior cleaning

When cleaning the exterior, always use cleaning agents that do not attack the surface of the housing and the seals.

11.2 Repairs

The Endress+Hauser repair concept assumes that the Prosonic S has a modular design and that repairs can be done by the Endress+Hauser service or specially trained customers. Spare parts are contained in suitable kits. They contain the related replacement instructions. All the spare parts kits which you can order from Endress+Hauser for repairs are listed with their order numbers in the section "Spare parts". For more information on service and spare parts, contact the Service Department at Endress+Hauser.

11.3 Repairs to Ex-approved devices

When carrying out repairs to Ex-approved devices, please note the following:

- Repairs to Ex-approved devices may only be carried out by trained personnel or by the Endress+Hauser Service.
- Comply with the prevailing standards, national Ex-area regulations, safety instructions (XA) and certificates.
- Only use original spare parts from Endress+Hauser.
- When ordering a spare part, please note the device designation on the nameplate. Only replace parts with identical parts.
- Carry out repairs according to the instructions. On completion of repairs, carry out the specified routine test on the device.
- Only Endress+Hauser Service may convert a certified device into a different certified variant.
- Document all repair work and conversions.

11.4 Replacement

After a complete instrument or electronic module has been replaced, the parameters can be downloaded into the instrument again via the communication interface. Prerequisite to this is that the data were uploaded to the PC beforehand using ToF Tool /FieldCare. Measurement can continue without having to carry out a new setup. Only a linearisation and a tank map (interference echo suppression) have to be recorded again.

11.5 Replacing a sensor

Sensors can be replaced if required.

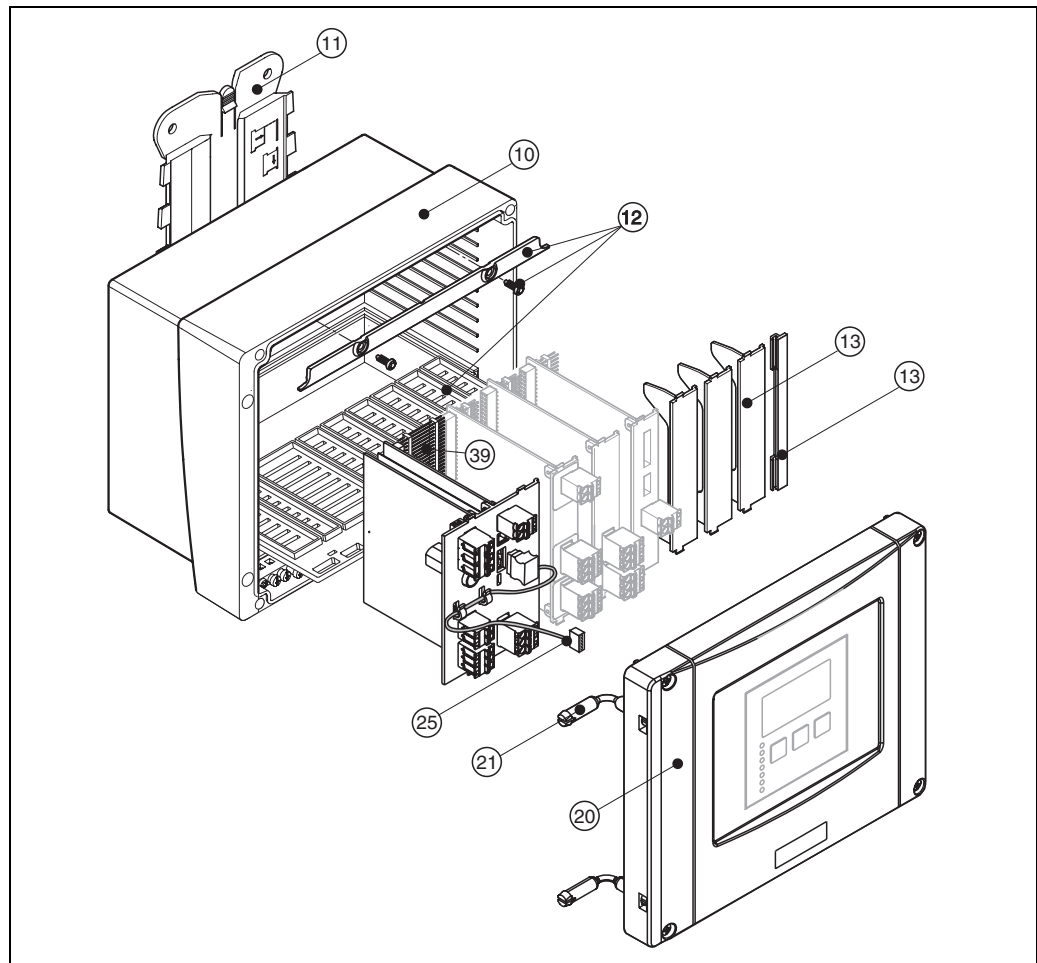
After replacing a sensor, the following parameters of the "basic setup" submenu must be checked:

- for sensors FDU8x: sensor type
(sensors of the type FDU9x are automatically detected by the Prosonic S)
- the empty calibration
- for level measurements: the full calibration
- the interference echo suppression

After that, the measurement can be continued without further restrictions.

11.6 Spare parts

11.6.1 Field housing



100-FMU90xxz-09-00-00-xx-001

10 Housing

52025696 Field housing P3 PC, hinge

11 Mounting plate

52025695 Mounting plate FMU9x field housing, PC

12 Fastening

52025702 Separating web + fixing PC board

13 Blind plate for PC board

52025712 Blind cover PC board, 6 pieces

20 Cover

52025699 Cover P3 + display field housing, PC, display cover with hinge

52025700 Cover P3 field housing, PC, blind cover with hinge

21 Fixing housing / cover

71024576 hinge + screws, field housing FMU9x

25 Cable

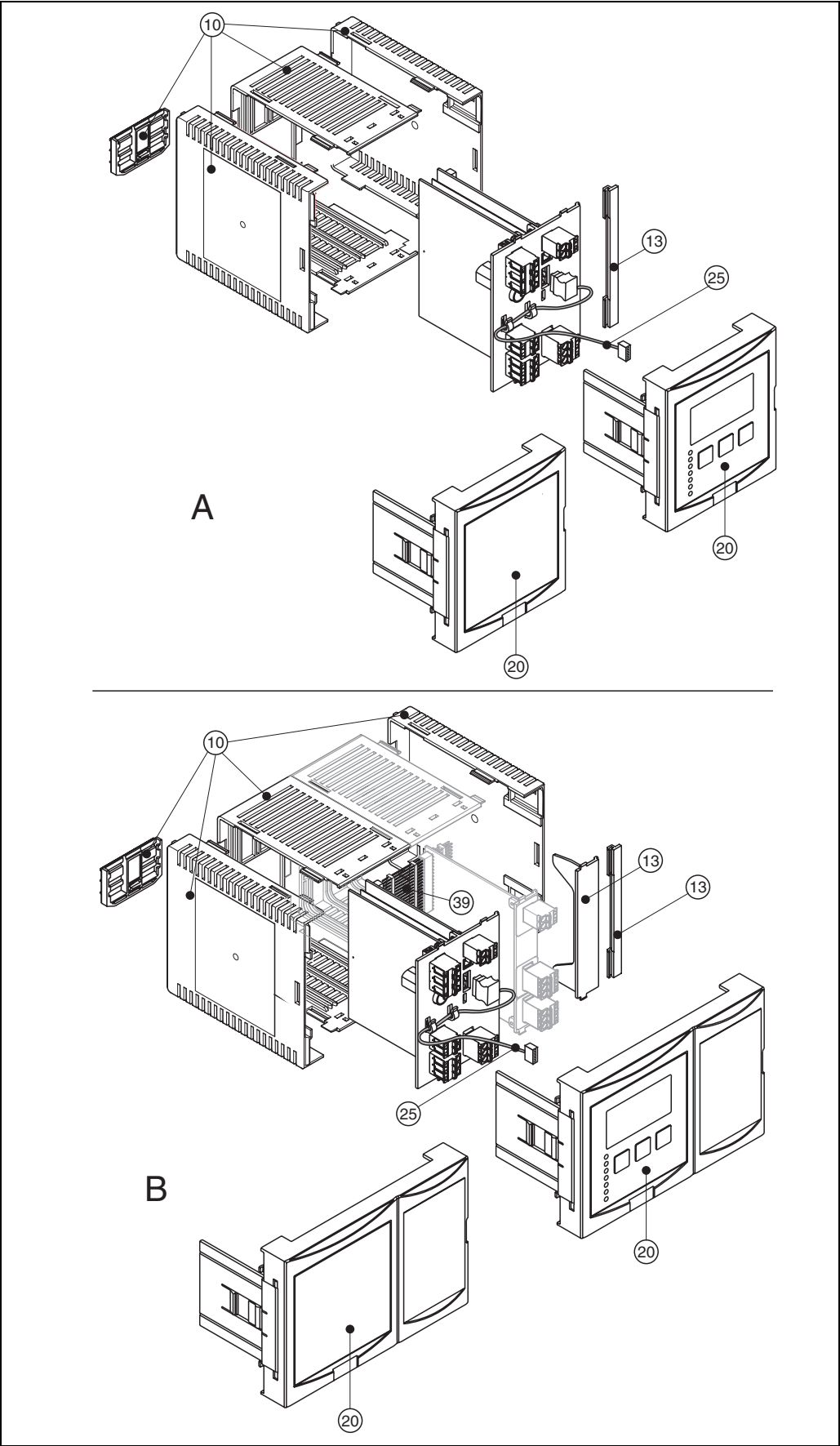
52025721 Cable display FMU90, L=260 mm

Miscellaneous

71024578 screw set FMU90, leaded, 2 pieces

71024579 fuse set FMU90, AC + DC

11.6.2 Housing for DIN rail



L00-FMU90xxx-09-00-00-xx-002

10 Housing

52025713 Housing DIN rail FMU9x (frame, 2 side frames and locking DIN rail)

13 Blind plate for PC board

52025712 Blind cover PC board, 6 pieces

20 Front panel

52025705 Front plate small FMU90

52025708 Front plate wide FMU90

52025703 Front plate small FMU90 + display

52025710 Front plate wide FMU90 + display

21 Blind plate for front panel

52025711 Front plate small FMU90, blind cover

25 Cable

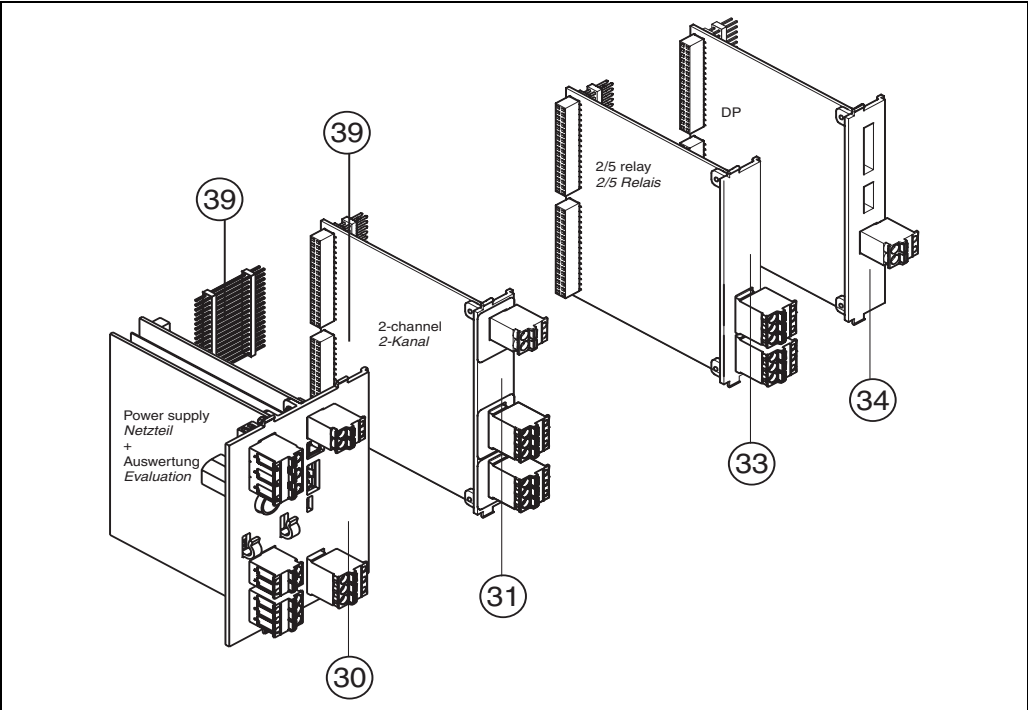
52025722 Cable display FMU90, L=200 mm

Remote display

71020896 remote display FMU90, lightened
with 3 m cable
DIN rail mounting

71020897 cable 3 m, remote display
connection cable between display and main electronics

11.6.3 PC boards



L00-FMU90xxx-09-00-00-xx-004

30 Electronics

Electronics basic version FMU90X

010	Approval				
	R				Non-hazardous area
	J				ATEX II 3 D (in preparation)
	N				CSA General Purpose (in preparation)
	Y				Special version, to be specified
020	Application				
	1				Level + pump control, alternating
	2				Flow + totalizer + level + sample control + preprogrammed OCM flow curves
	9				Special version, to be specified
050	Power supply				
	A				90-253VAC
	B				10,5-32VDC
	Y				Special version, to be specified
060	Level input				
	1				1x sensor FDU9x/8x
	2				2x sensor FDU9x/8x (prepared for)
	9				Special version, to be specified
070	Switch output				
	1				1x relay, SPDT
	9				Special version, to be specified
080	Output				
	1				1x 0/4-20mA HART
	2				2x 0/4-20mA HART (prepared for)
	3				PROFIBUS DP (prepared for)
	9				Special version, to be specified
110	Language				
	1				de, en, nl, fr, es, it
	9				Special version, to be specified
FMU90X -					complete product designation

31 PC board 2-channel

52025714 PC board 2-channel, 1 current output

52025715 PC board 2-channel, w/o current output

52025716 PC board current output, no sensor input

33 PC board relay

52025718 PC board 2x relays SPDT, additional (1 relay included in electronics FMU90X)

52025719 PC board 5x relay SPDT, additional (1 relay included in electronics FMU90X)

34 PC board communication

52025720 PC board PROFIBUS DP FMU90

39 PCB connector

71024577 PCB connector set FMU90, 6 pieces

11.7 Return

The following procedures must be carried out before a transmitter is sent to Endress+Hauser e.g. for repair or calibration:

- Remove all residue which may be present. Pay special attention to the gasket grooves and crevices where fluid may be present. This is especially important if the fluid is dangerous to health, e.g. corrosive, poisonous, carcinogenic, radioactive, etc.
- Always enclose a duly completed "Declaration of contamination" form (a copy of the "Declaration of contamination" is included at the end of this operating manual). Only then can Endress +Hauser transport, examine and repair a returned device.
- Enclose special handling instructions if necessary, for example a safety data sheet as per EN 91/155/EEC.

Additionally specify:

- An exact description of the application.
- The chemical and physical characteristics of the product.
- A short description of the error that occurred (specify error code if possible)
- Operating time of the device.

11.8 Disposal

In case of disposal please separate the different components according to their material consistence.

11.9 Contact addresses of Endress+Hauser

Contact addresses can be found on our homepage: www.endress.com/worldwide. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your Endress+Hauser representative.

12 Accessories

12.1 Commubox FXA191 HART

For intrinsically safe communication with ToF Tool/FieldCare via the RS232C interface. For details refer to TI237F/00/en.

12.2 Commubox FXA195 HART

For intrinsically safe communication with ToF Tool/FieldCare via the USB interface. For details refer to TI404F/00/en.

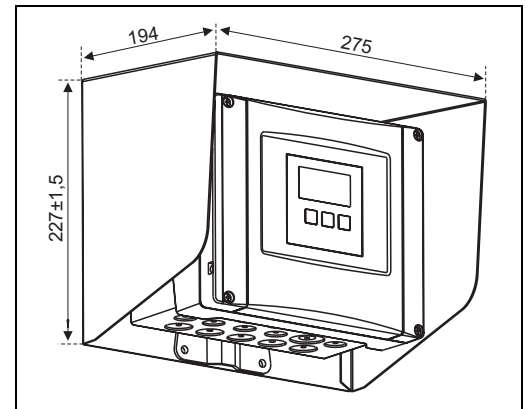
12.3 Commubox FXA291

For intrinsically safe communication with ToF Tool/FieldCare via the service interface (IPC) of the instrument and the USB interface of a PC/Notebook.

Ordering Code: 51516983

12.4 Protection cover for the field housing

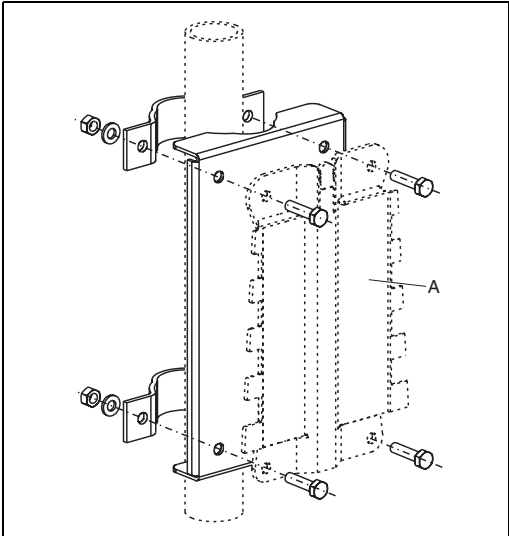
- Material: 316Ti/1.4571
- is mounted by the mounting help of the Prosonic S
- Order-Code: 52024477



L00-FMU90xxx-00-00-00-xx-003

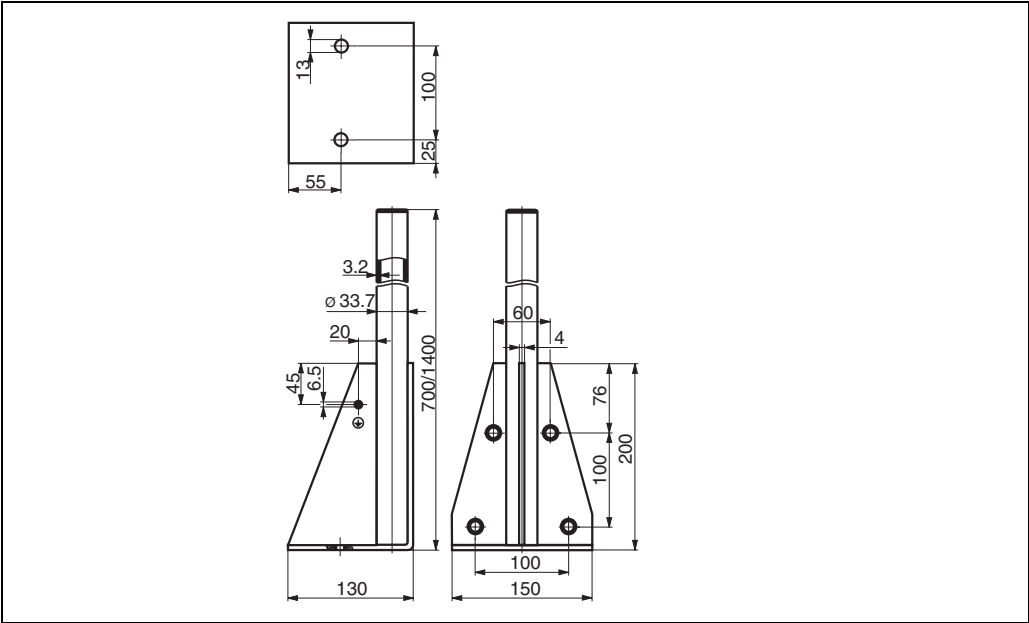
12.5 Mounting plate for the field housing

- suited for the mounting help of the Prosonic S
- for 1" - 2" tubes
- Dimensions: 210 mm x 110 mm
- Material: 316Ti/1.4571
- fixing clips, screws and nuts are supplied
- Order code: 52024478



A: mounting help of the field housing

12.6 Mounting bracket



Height	Material	Order Code
700 mm	galv. steel	919791-0000
700 mm	316 Ti	919791-0001
1400 mm	galv. steel	919791-0002
1400 mm	316 Ti	919791-0003

12.7 Adaption plate for remote display

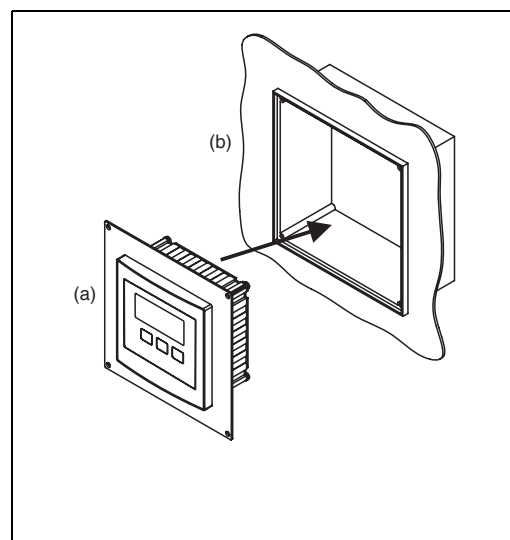
Used to mount the remote display into the opening (138 mm x 138 mm) of the remote display module of the Prosonic FMU860/861/862 (Display size: 144 x 144 mm).

Order-Code: 52027441



Note!

The adapter plate will be mounted directly in the old remote display of the FMU86x series. The housing of the remote display of FMU860/861/862 is the holder for the adapter plate and the new remote display of the FMU90/95 in the format 96x96 mm.



L00-FMU90xxx-00-00-00-xx-001

*(a): remote display of the Prosonic S with adaption plate;
(b): opening of the remote display FMU860/861/862*

Option:

Adaption plate 160x160 mm, thickness 3mm, aluminum, opening 92x92 mm for remote display of the FMU90 (size of the display: 96 x 96 mm).

Can be used to replace the FMU86x remote display or DMU2160/2260.

Order Code: TSPFU 0390

Please contact your Endress+Hauser representative.

12.8 Overvoltage protection (in IP66 housing)

- Overvoltage protection for the mains voltage and up to 3 signal outputs
- Dimensions of housing: 292mm x 253 mm x 106 mm
- Order Code: 215095-0001

12.9 Overvoltage protection HAW56x

12.9.1 Application examples

Measurement signal	Measurement point requirements	Connection diagram
■ Current output 1 0/4 to 20 mA ■ Current output 2 0/4 bis 20 mA Transducer Prosonic S FMU90 with 2 Prosonic FDU9x sensors	■ 2 x HAW560 + 562 for 0/4 to 20 mA output signal ■ 2 x HAW561 for power supply to the transducer ■ 2 x HAW560 + 566 for the sensor signal Use gas discharge tube for indirect shield earthing.	
■ Current output 0/4 to 20 mA Prosonic S FMU90 transducer with Prosonic FDU9x level measurement sensors	■ 1 x HAW560 + 562 for 0/4 to 20 mA output signals ■ 2 x HAW561 for power supply to the transducers ■ 1 x HAW560 + 566 for the sensor signal Use gas discharge tube for indirect shield earthing.	

Measurement signal	Measurement point requirements	Connection diagram
no current output (only relay outputs) Prosonic S FMU90 transducer with Prosonic FDU9x level measurement sensor	1 x HAW560 + 1 x HAW566 for sensor signal. Use gas discharge tube for indirect shield earthing. 2 x HAW561 for power supply	

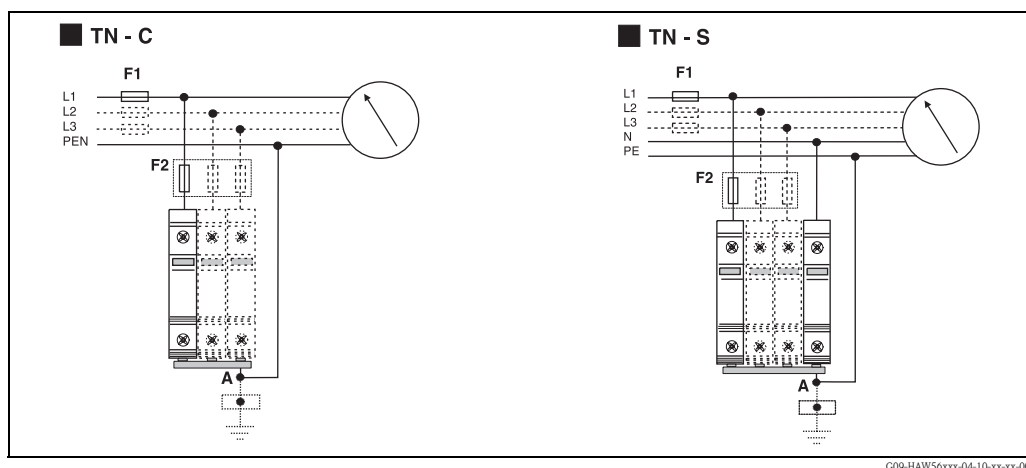


Note!

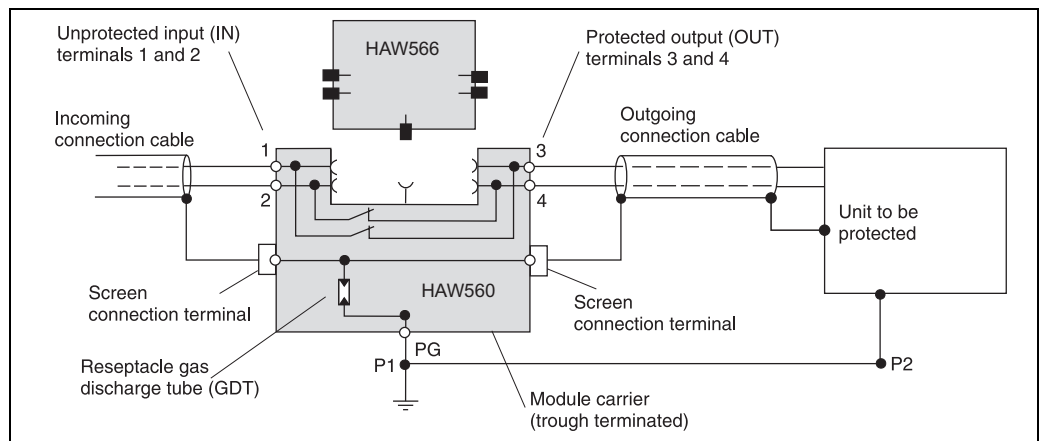
HAW560 with the HAW562 module can also be used to protect the signal line of the external temperature probe FMT131 (Ex or Non-Ex version).

12.9.2 Electrical connection

Power supply: HAW561 and 561K

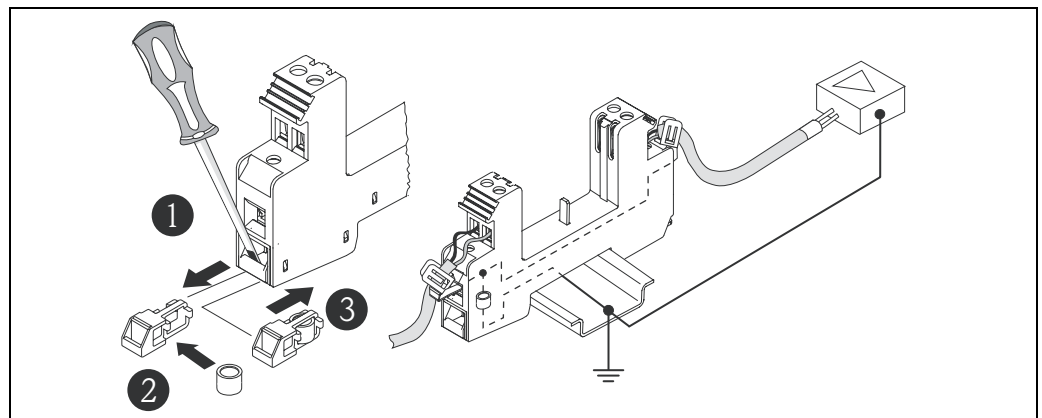


A fixed allocation of the phase and ground terminal is not allocated (pole security). The unit is fitted on both ends with a multi function connection terminal. This gives the opportunity to simultaneously connect a cable as well as a fork ferrule from standard busbars. Connection of the unit is as in the diagram above. Dependent on the cabling, up to four units will be required.

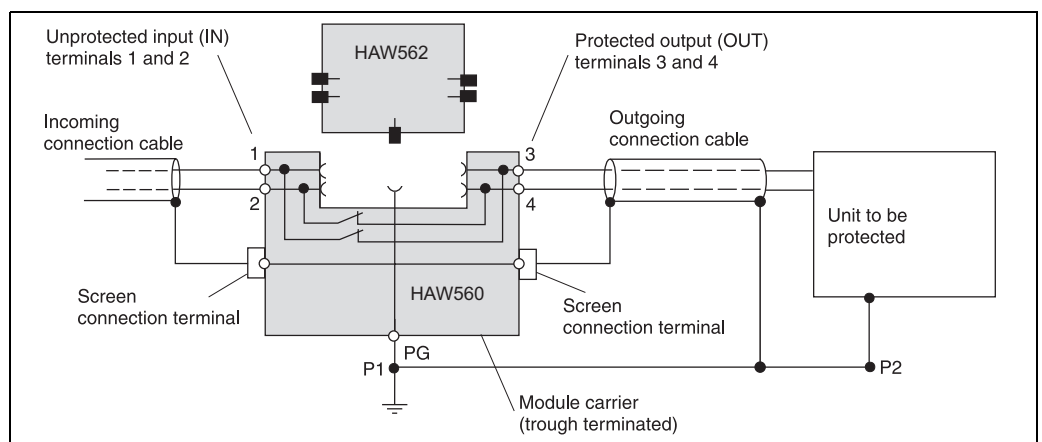
Sensor signal: HAW560 with HAW566

C09-HAW56xxx-04-10-01-en-001

Connection of the unit as in the diagram. The ground connection is made using the DIN rail. For indirect screening (as required if connecting the Prosonic S signal line to an HAW566) a gas-discharge arrester is supplied. It must be inserted into the provided plug-in bay on the HAW560:



C09-HAW56xxx-11-10-xx-xx-000

Output signal

C09-HAW56xxx-04-10-01-en-002

Connection of the unit as in the diagram. The ground connection is made using the DIN rail.

12.9.3 Product overview

Order code	Unit
51003569	Surge arrester HAW561K For low voltage users 24/48V, single pole, requirement class C, basic component with plugged in protection unit, defect display, 18 mm housing width
51003570	Surge arrester HAW561 For standard voltage users 115/230 V, single pole, requirement class C, basic component with plugged in protection unit, defect display, 18 mm housing width
51003571	Surge arrester module carrier HAW560 Two pole through terminated for fitting surge arrester modules for units in information technology, 12 mm housing width, colour grey
51003572	Surge arrester module HAW562 For protection of 2 single lines, e.g. 2 asymmetrical single lines, e.g.: 0/4 to 20 mA, Profibus PA, 12 mm housing width, colour grey
51003573	Surge arrester module HAW565 For protection of 2 single lines, e.g. 2 asymmetrical single lines with high frequency signal transmission, e.g.: Profibus DP, RS 485, 12 mm housing width, colour grey
51003574	Surge arrester module carrier HAW560Z Two pole through terminated for fitting surge arrester modules for units in information technology in Ex areas, 12 mm housing width, colour blue
51003575	Surge arrester module HAW562 For protection of 2 single lines, e.g. 2 asymmetrical single lines in Ex areas, e.g.: 0/4 to 20 mA, Profibus PA, 12 mm housing width, colour blue
71028875	Surge arrester module HAW566 Protection for 2 signal inputs, e.g. 2 asymmetrical inputs, e.g. Prosonic S signal 12 mm housing with, colour grey

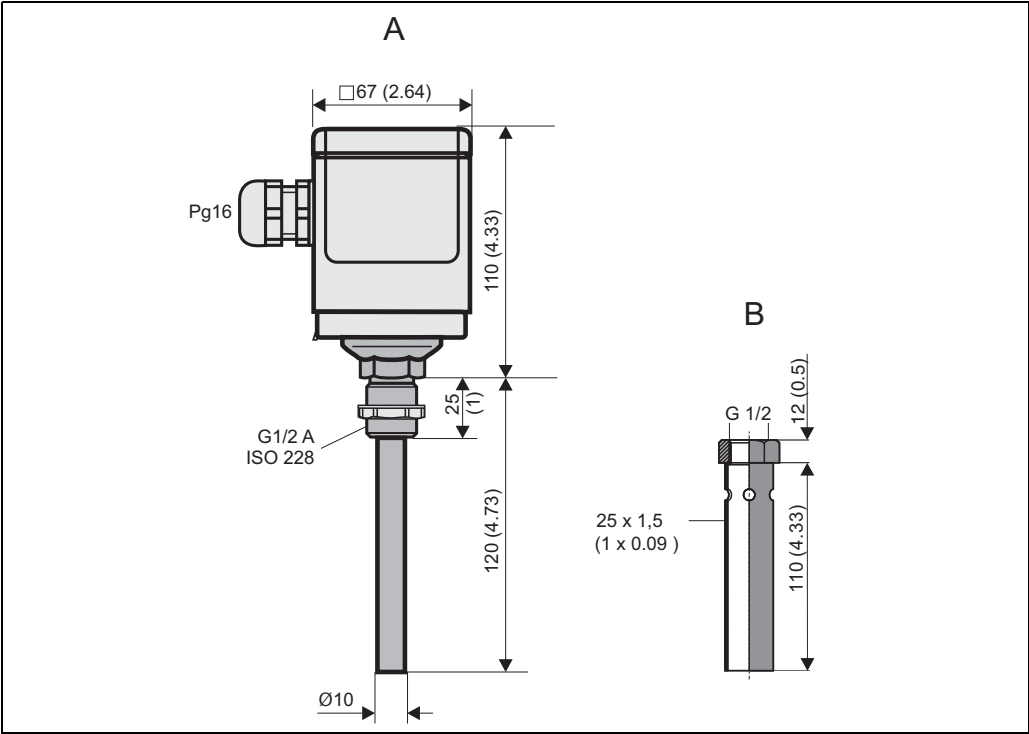
For details see Technical Information TI093R.

12.10 Extension cable for sensors

for Sensor	Material	Cable type	Order code
■ FDU90 ■ FDU91 ■ FDU92	PVC	LiYCY/CUL 2x(0,75)	71027742
■ FDU91F ■ FDU93 ■ FDU95	PVC (-40 ... +105 °C)	LIYY/CUL 2x(0,75)D+1x0,75#	71027743
■ FDU95 ■ FDU96	Silicone (-40 ... +150 °C)	Li2G2G 2x(0,75)D+1x0,75#	71027745
■ FDU90/FDU91 with heater	PVC	LIYY/CUL 2x(0,75)D+2x0,75#	71027746

Total length (sensor cable + extension cable): up to 300 m

12.11 Temperature sensor FMT131



A: Temperature sensor FMT131; B: weather protector

Product structure

010		Approval	
	R	Non-hazardous area	
	J	ATEX II 2G EEx m II T6/T5	
	Q	FM Cl.I Div. 1 Gr. A-D	
	U	CSA General Purpose	
	S	CSA Class I Div. 1	
020		Cable length	
	1	5 m/ 16 ft	
	2	10 m/ 32 ft	
	3	15 m/49 ft	
	4	20 m/65 ft	
	5	25 m/82 ft	
	6	30 m/98 ft	
	7	w/o cable, gland Pg16, IP66	
	8	... m	
	A	... ft	
FMT131 -		complete product designation	

Weather protection cover for FMT131
Order code: 942046-0000

13 Technical Data

13.1 Technical data at a glance

13.1.1 Input

Sensor inputs

Depending on the instrument version, 1 or 2 of the sensors FDU90, FDU91, FDU91F, FDU92, FDU93, FDU95 and FDU96 can be connected. The Prosonic S identifies these sensors automatically.

Sensor	FDU90	FDU91 FDU91F	FDU92	FDU93	FDU95	FDU96
max. range ¹⁾ in liquids	3 m	10 m	20 m	25 m	–	–
max. range ¹ in solids	1.2 m	5 m	10 m	15 m	45 m	70 m

1) This table gives the maximum range. The range depends on the measuring conditions. For an estimation see Technical Information TI 396F, chapter "Input".

In order to support existing installations, the sensors of the former series FDU8x can be connected as well. The type of sensor must be entered manually.

Sensor	FDU80 FDU80F	FDU81 FDU81F	FDU82	FDU83	FDU84	FDU85	FDU86
max. range ¹⁾ in liquids	5 m	9 m	20 m	25 m	–	–	–
max. range ¹ in solids	2 m	5 m	10 m	15 m	25 m	45 m	70 m

1) This table gives the maximum range. The range depends on the measuring conditions. For an estimation see Technical Information TI 189F, chapter "Planning Recommendations".



Warning!

The sensors FDU83, FDU84, FDU85 and FDU86 with an ATEX, FM or CSA certificate are not certified for connection to the transmitter FMU90.

External limit switches (option)

Optionally, the Prosonic S FMU90 has four inputs for external limit switches (FMU90-*****B***).

Switching options

- external passive limit switch (NC/NO switch)
- 0: < 8 V; 1: > 16 V

Usage (examples)

- pump feedback (for FMU90-3*****B***) and FMU90-4*****B***)
- pump tariff control (for FMU90-3*****B***) and FMU90-4*****B***)
- start/stop/reset of daily counters (for flow measurements)
(for FMU90-2*****B*** and FMU90-4*****B***)
- min/max level detection, e.g. by Liquiphant

External temperature sensor

Optionally, the Prosonic S FMU90 has an input for an external temperature sensor (FMU90-*****B***).

Connectable sensors

- Pt100 (3-wire or 4-wire connection)
A Pt100 with 2-wire connection may not be used due to its insufficient accuracy.
- FMT131 (from Endress+Hauser, see chapter "Accessories")

Usage (example)

- Time-of-flight correction for a heated sensor (FDU90-***B*, FDU91-***B*).

13.1.2 Output

Analogue outputs

Number	1 or 2, depending on instrument version
Output signal	configurable at the instrument: ■ 4 ... 20 mA with HART¹⁾ ■ 0 ... 20 mA without HART
Signal on alarm	■ for setting 4 ... 20 mA, selectable: – -10% (3,6 mA) – 110% (22 mA) – HOLD (last current value is held) – user specific ■ for setting 0 ... 20 mA: – 110% (21,6 mA) – HOLD (last current value is held) – user specific
Output damping	freely selectable, 0 ... 1000 s
Load	max. 600 Ω , influence negligible
max. ripple	$U_{SS} = 200$ mV at 47 ... 125 Hz (measured at 500 Ω)
max. noise	$U_{eff} = 2,2$ mV at 500 Hz... 10 kHz (measured at 500 Ω)

1) The HART signal is assigned to the first analogue output. The second analogue output does not carry a HART signal.

Relay outputs

Number	1, 3 or 6; depending on the instrument version
Type	potential-free relay, SPDT, can be inverted
Assignable functions	■ limit (inband, out-of-band, trend, level limit) ■ counting pulse¹ for flow counting (max. frequency 2 Hz; pulse width adjustable) ■ time pulse¹ (max. frequency 2 Hz; pulse width adjustable) ■ alarm/diagnosis (e.g. indication of backwater¹⁾, sludge¹, echo loss etc.) ■ pump control (alternating/fixed limit/pump rate) ■ for FMU90-*3***** and FMU90-*4*****): additional pump control (standby pump, storm function to avoid unnecessary run times of the pumps, pump function test, flush control to clean pump shafts, operating hours alarm, pump alarm) ■ rake control (difference or relative measurement) ■ fieldbus relay (to be switched directly from the Profibus DP-bus)
Switching power	■ DC voltage: 35 V_{DC}, 100 W ■ AC voltage: 4 A, 250 V, 100 VA at $\cos\phi = 0,7$
State on error	selectable: ■ HOLD (last value is held) ■ energized ■ de-energized ■ present value is used
Behaviour after power failure	switch-on delay selectable
LEDs ²⁾	A yellow LED on the front panel is allocated to each relay, which lights if the relay is energized. The LED of an alarm relay lights during normal operation. The LED for a pulse relay briefly flashes at every pulse.

1) for instrument versions with flow software (FMU90 – *2*****)

2) for instrument versions with display and operating module

13.1.3 Auxiliary energy

Supply voltage/
Power consumption/
Current consumption

Instrument version	Supply voltage	Power consumption	Current consumption
AC voltage (FMU90 – ****A****)	90 ... 253 V _{AC} (50/60 Hz)	max. 23 VA	max. 100 mA at 230 V _{AC}
DC voltage (FMU90 – ****B****)	10,5 ... 32 V _{DC}	max. 14 W (typically 8 W)	max. 580 mA at 24 V _{DC}

Galvanic isolation

The following terminals are galvanically isolated from each other:

- auxiliary energy
- sensor inputs
- analogue output 1
- analogue output 2
- relay outputs
- bus connection (PROFIBUS DP)

Fuse

- 2 A T /DC
- 400 mA T /AC

accessible in the terminal compartment

13.1.4 Performance characteristics

Reference operating
conditions

- Temperature = 24±5 °C
- Pressure = 960±100 mbar
- Relative humidity = 60±15 %
- Ideally reflecting surface, sensor vertically aligned
(e.g. calm, plane liquid surface of 1 m²)
- No interference echoes within the signal beam
- Settings of the application parameters:
 - tank shape = flat ceiling
 - medium property = liquid
 - process condition = calm surface

Measuring uncertainty¹²⁾

±0,2 % of the maximum span of the sensor

Typical accuracy¹³⁾

±2 mm + 0,17 % of the measured distance

Measured value resolution

1 mm with FDU91

Measuring frequency

max. 3 Hz

The exact value depends on the settings of the application parameters and the instrument version.



Note!

The maximum measuring frequency is obtained for "empty E" ≤ 2 m and "process condition" = "test: no filter".

Influence of the vapor pressure

The vapor pressure at 20 °C (68 °F) gives a hint on the accuracy of the ultrasonic level measurement. If the vapor pressure at 20 °C (68 °F) is below 50 mbar, ultrasonic level measurement is possible with a very high accuracy. This is valid for water, aqueous solutions, water-

¹²⁾ according to NAMUR EN 61298-2

¹³⁾ after calibration

solid-solutions, dilute acids (hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, ...), dilute bases (caustic soda, ...), oils, greases, slurries, pastes, ...
High vapor pressures or outgassing media (ethanol, acetone, ammonia, ...) can influence the accuracy. If conditions like these are present, please contact the Endress+Hauser support.

13.1.5 Ambient conditions

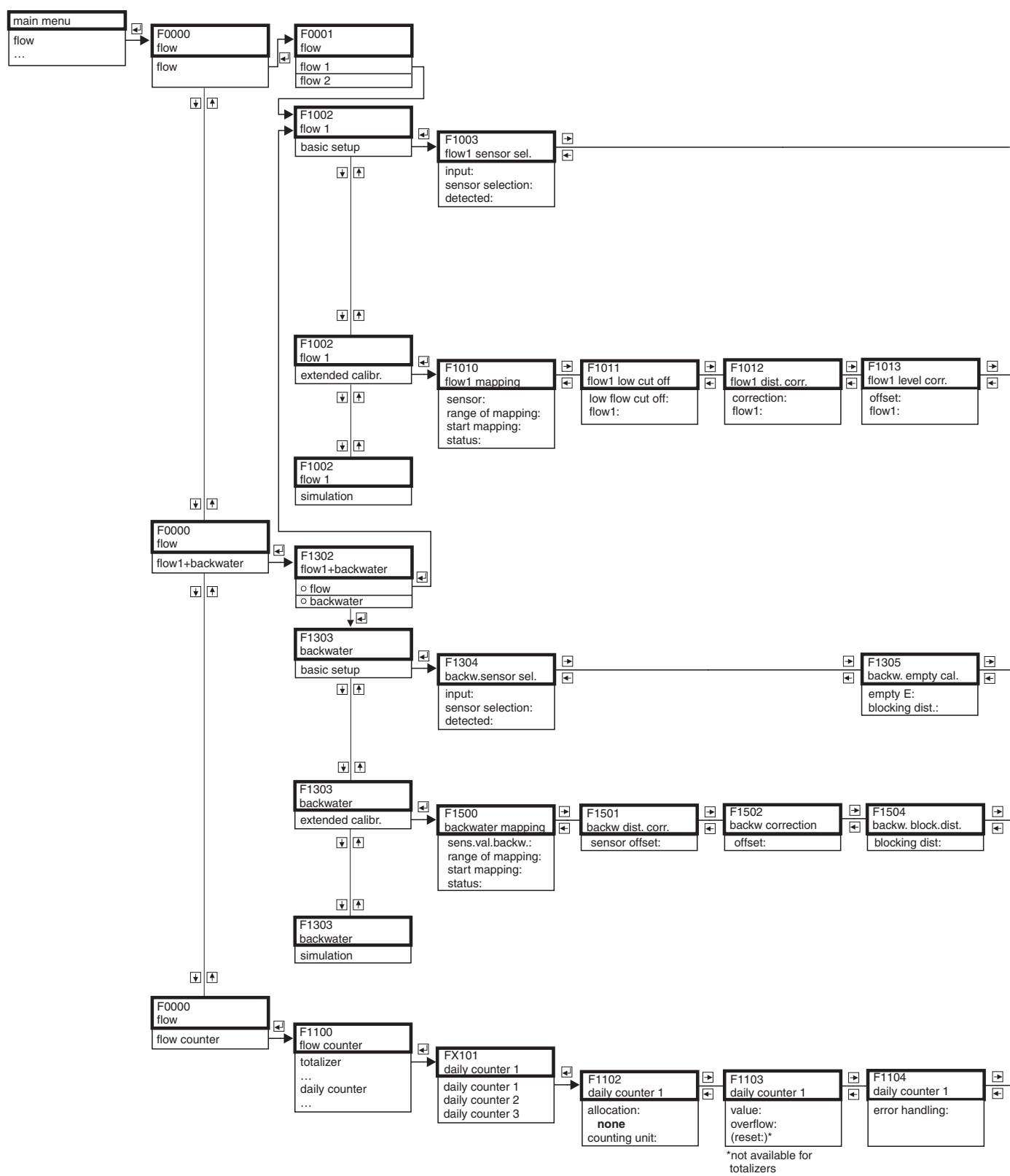
Ambient temperature	-40 ... 60 °C The functionality of the LC display becomes restricted at $T_U < -20\text{ °C}$. If the device is operated outdoors in strong sunlight, a protective cover should be used (s. chapter "Accessories").
Storage temperature	-40 ... 60 °C
Climate class	■ Field housing: according to DIN EN 60721-3 4K2/4K5/4K6/4Z2/4Z5/4C3/4S4/4M2 (DIN 60721-3 4K2 corresponds to DIN 60654-1 D1) ■ Housing for DIN rail mounting: according to DIN EN 60721-3 3K3/3Z2/3Z5/3B1/3C2/3S3/3M1 (DIN 60721-3 3K3 corresponds to DIN 60654-1 B2)
Vibration resistance	■ Housing for DIN rail: DIN EN 600068-2-64 / IEC 68-2-64; 20 ... 2000 Hz; 0,5 (m/s²)²/Hz ■ Field housing: DIN EN 600068-2-64 / IEC 68-2-64; 20 ... 2000 Hz; 1,0 (m/s²)²/Hz
Ingress protection	■ Field housing: IP66 / NEMA 4x ■ Housing for DIN rail: IP20 ■ separate display: – IP65 / NEMA 4 (front panel , if mounted in cabinet door) – IP20 (rear panel, if mounted in cabinet door)
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	■ Interference emission to EN 61326; Equipment class A ■ Interference immunity to EN 61326; Annex A (Industrial) and NAMUR recommendation EMC (NE21)

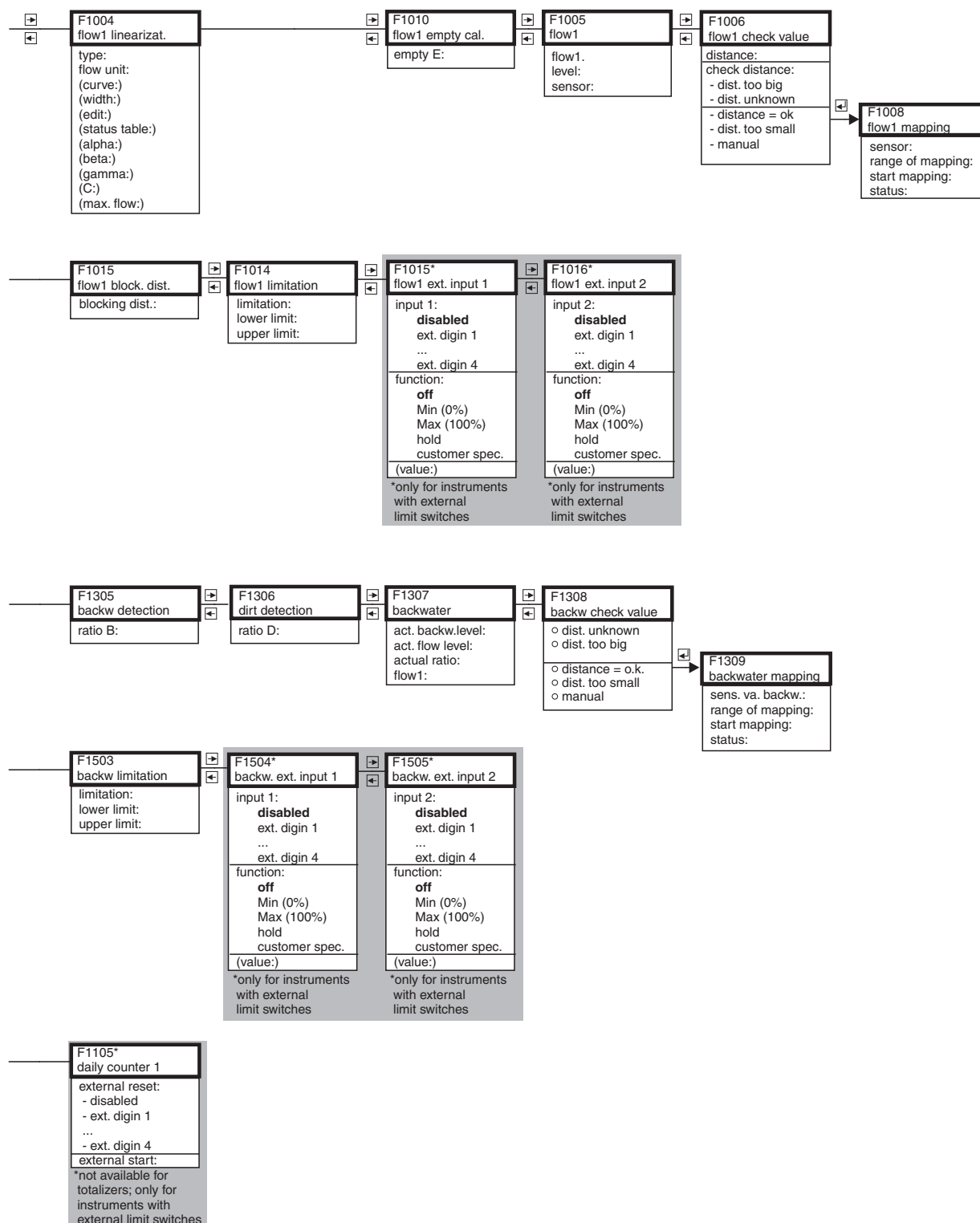
13.1.6 Mechanical construction

Dimensions	s. chapter "Installation"								
Weight	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Housing version</th><th>Weight</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Field housing</td><td>approx.. 1,6 ... 1,8 kg; depending on instrument version</td></tr> <tr> <td>Housing for DIN rail</td><td>approx. 0,5 ... 0,7 kg; depending on instrument version (s. section: "Dimensions of the DIN-rail housing")</td></tr> <tr> <td>separate display and operating module</td><td>approx. 0,5 kg</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Housing version	Weight	Field housing	approx.. 1,6 ... 1,8 kg; depending on instrument version	Housing for DIN rail	approx. 0,5 ... 0,7 kg; depending on instrument version (s. section: "Dimensions of the DIN-rail housing")	separate display and operating module	approx. 0,5 kg
Housing version	Weight								
Field housing	approx.. 1,6 ... 1,8 kg; depending on instrument version								
Housing for DIN rail	approx. 0,5 ... 0,7 kg; depending on instrument version (s. section: "Dimensions of the DIN-rail housing")								
separate display and operating module	approx. 0,5 kg								
Materials	■ Field housing: PC ■ Housing for DIN rail: PBT								

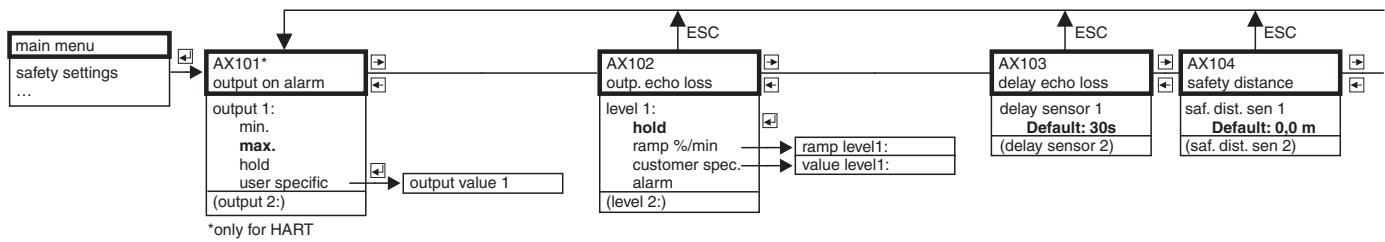
14 Operating menu

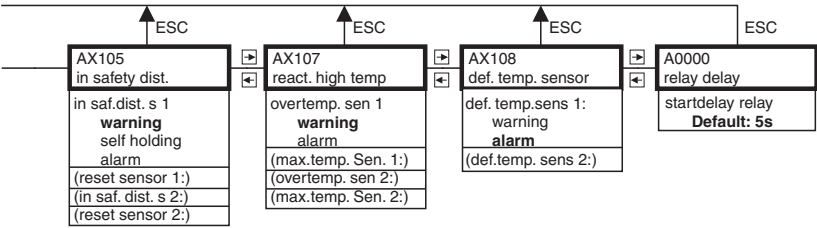
14.1 "flow"



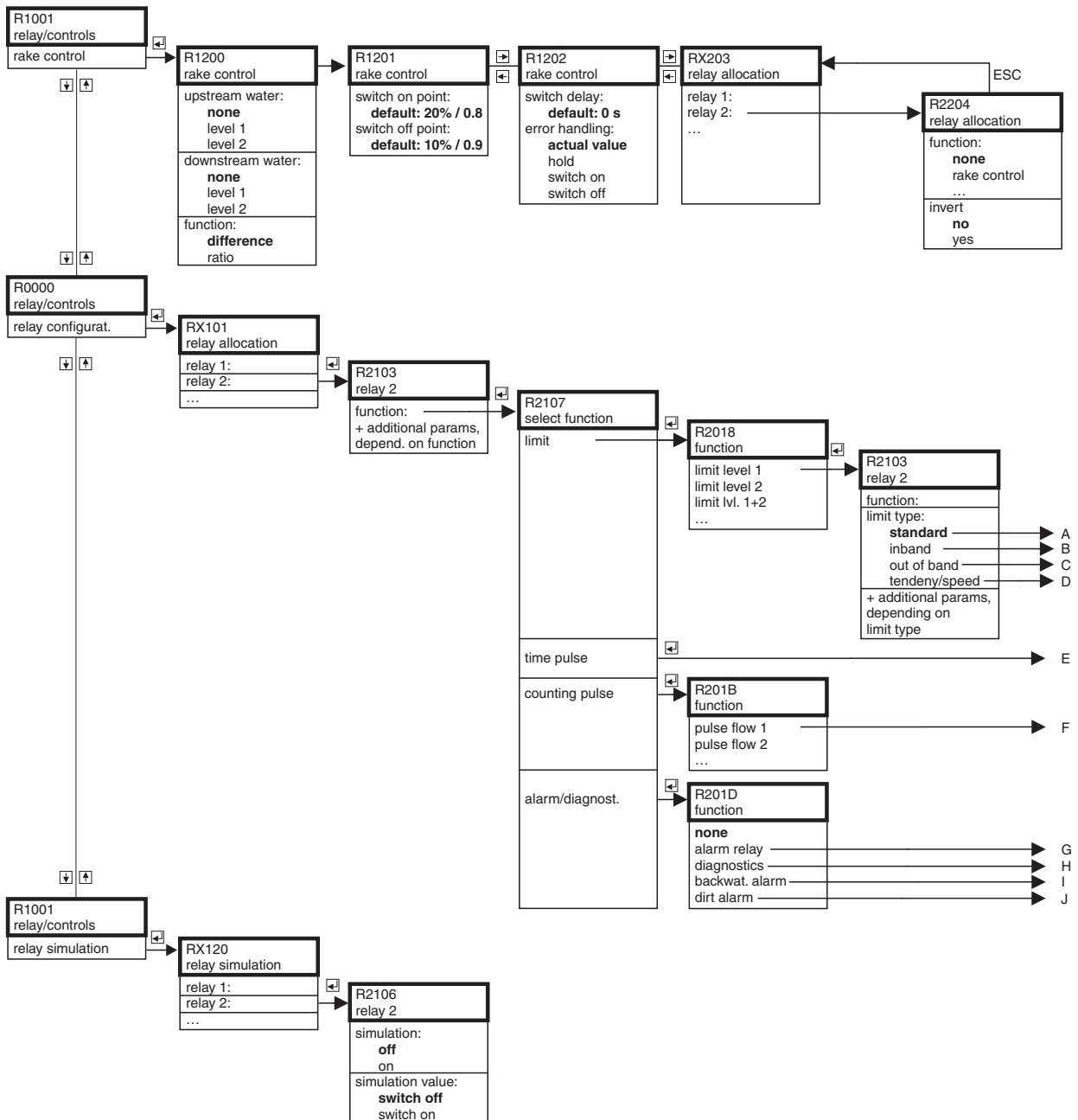


14.2 "safety settings"

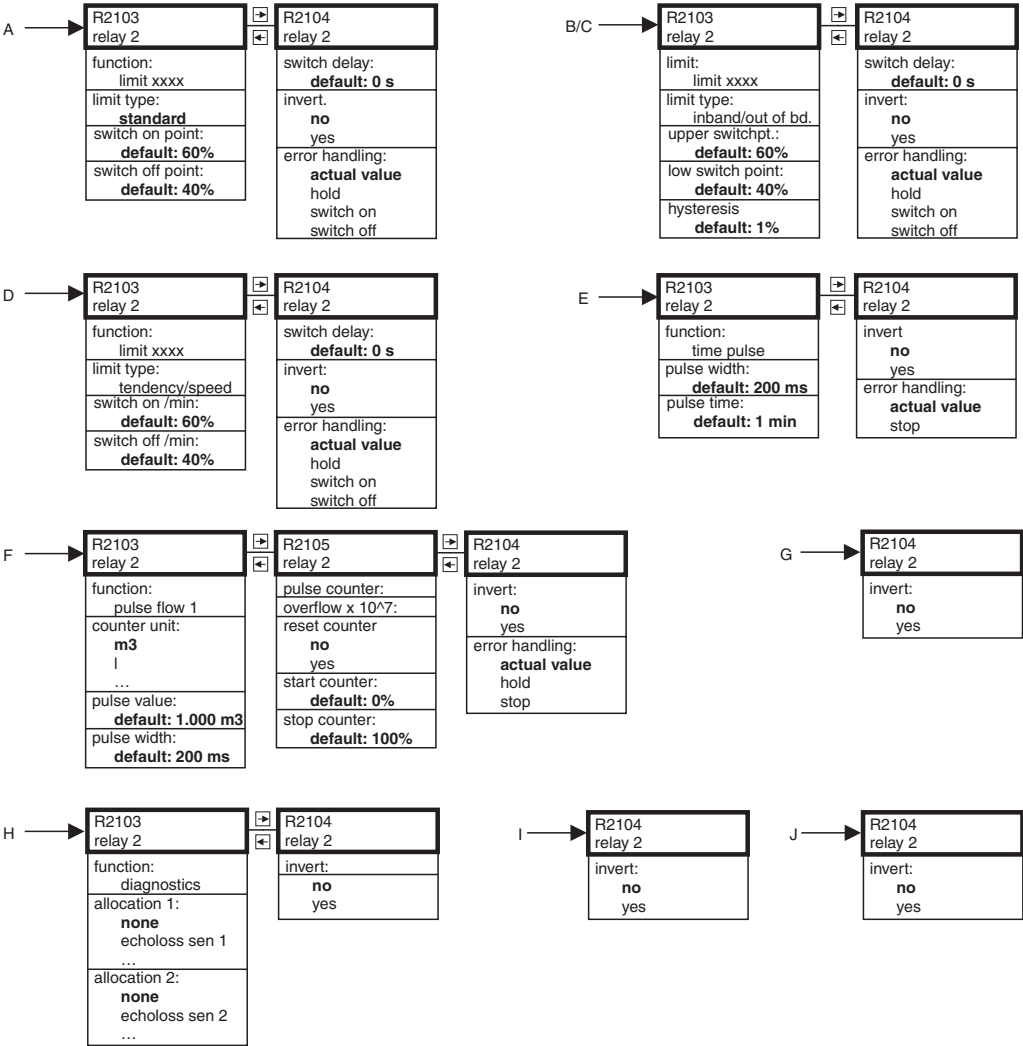




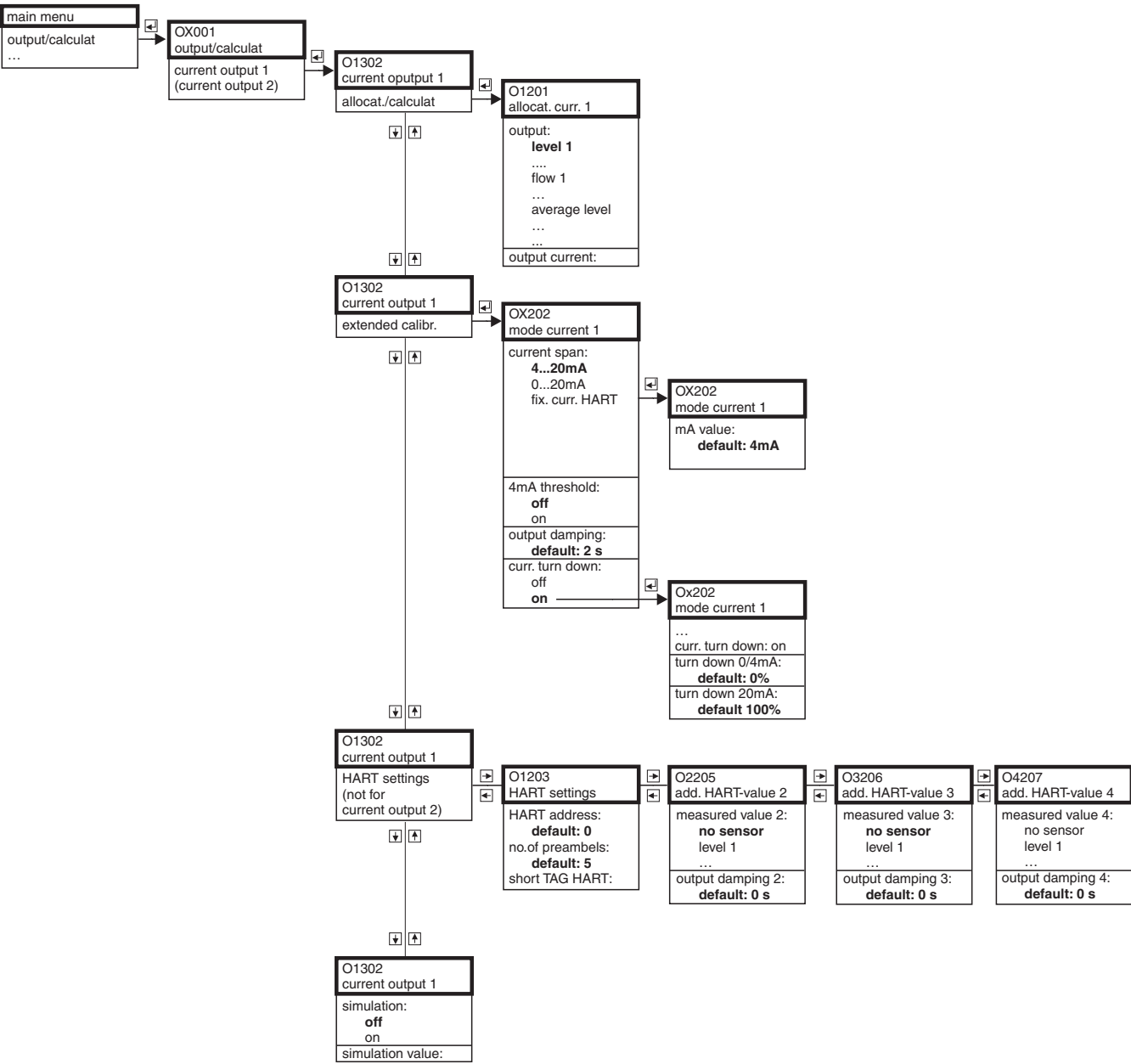
14.3 "relay/controls"



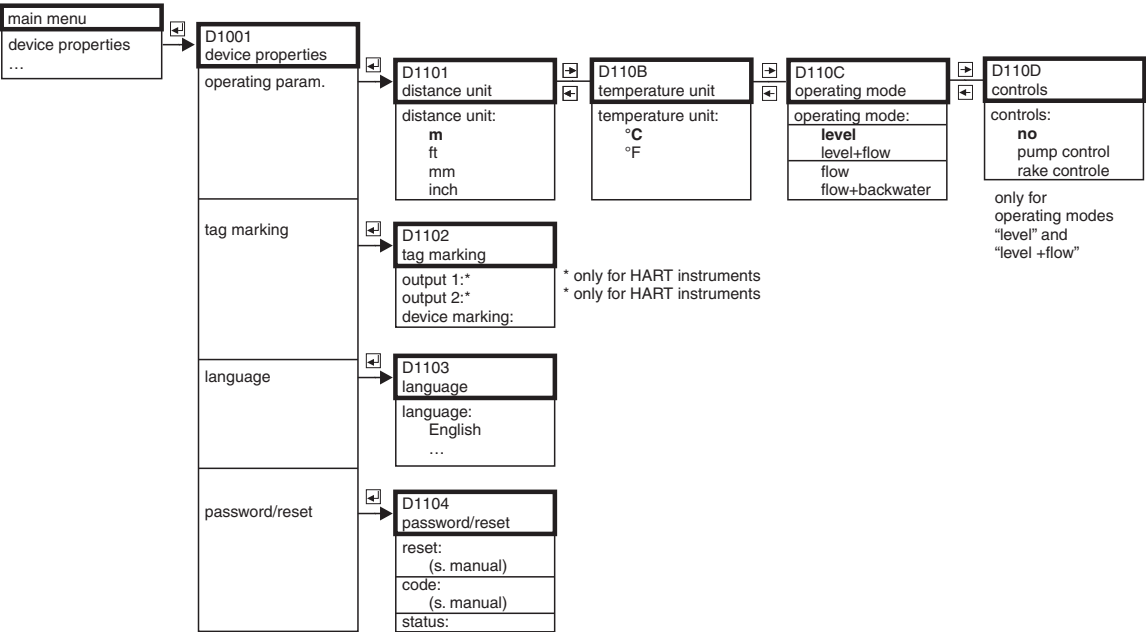
L00-FMU90xxx-19-08-01-en-106



14.4 "output/calculations"

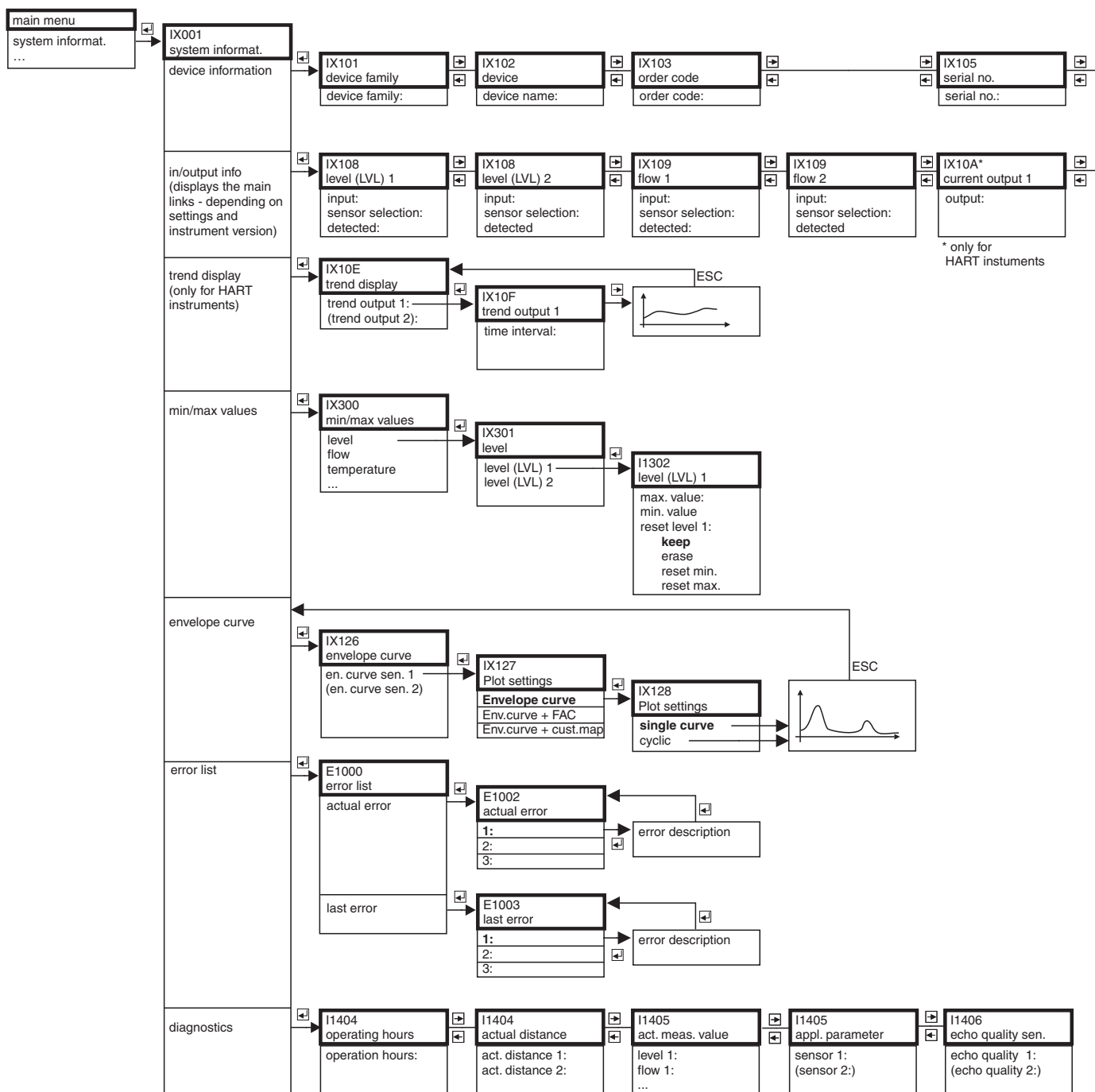


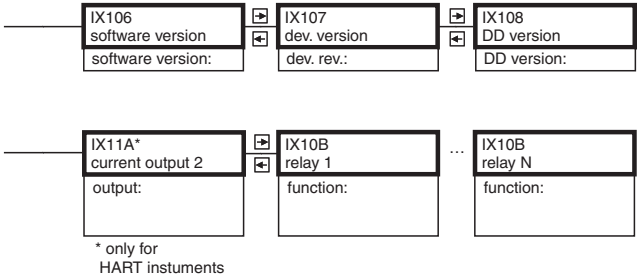
14.5 "device properties"



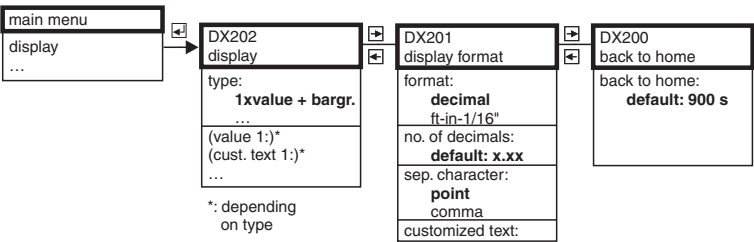
L00-FMU90xxx-19-06-01-en-106

14.6 "system information"



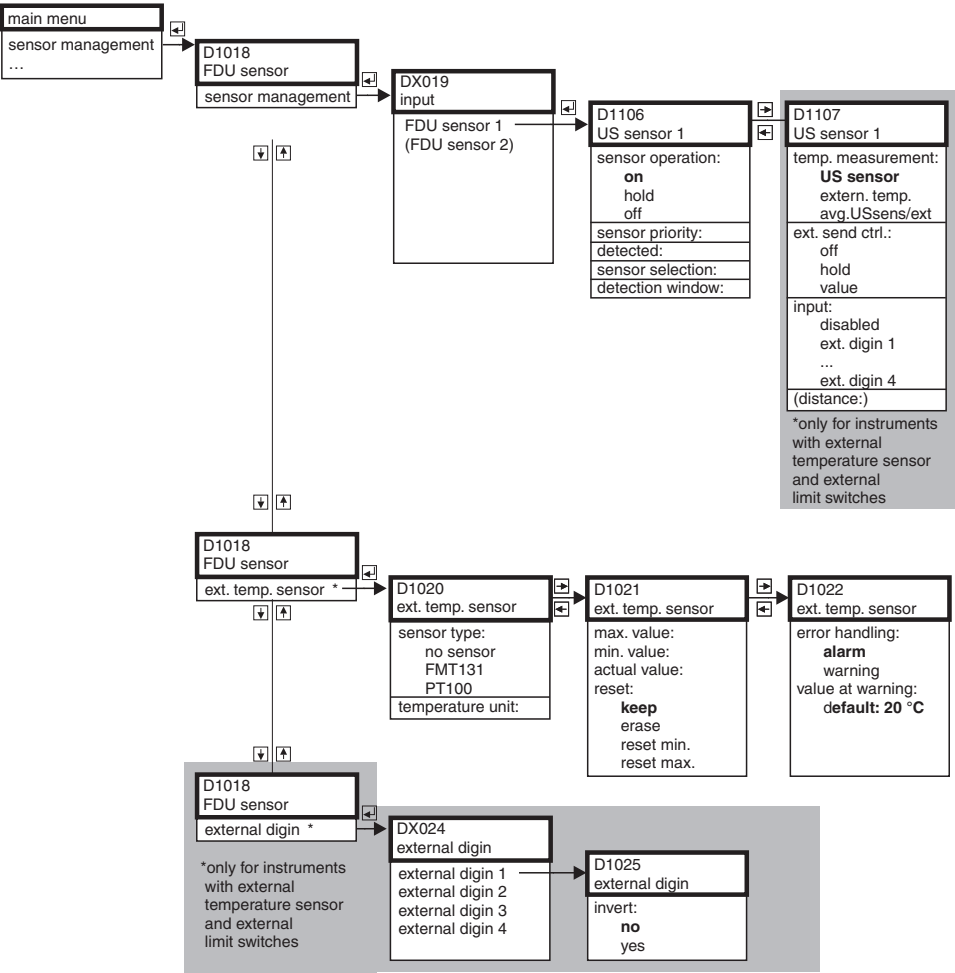


14.7 "display"



L00-FMU90xxxx-19-09-01-en-106

14.8 "sensor management"

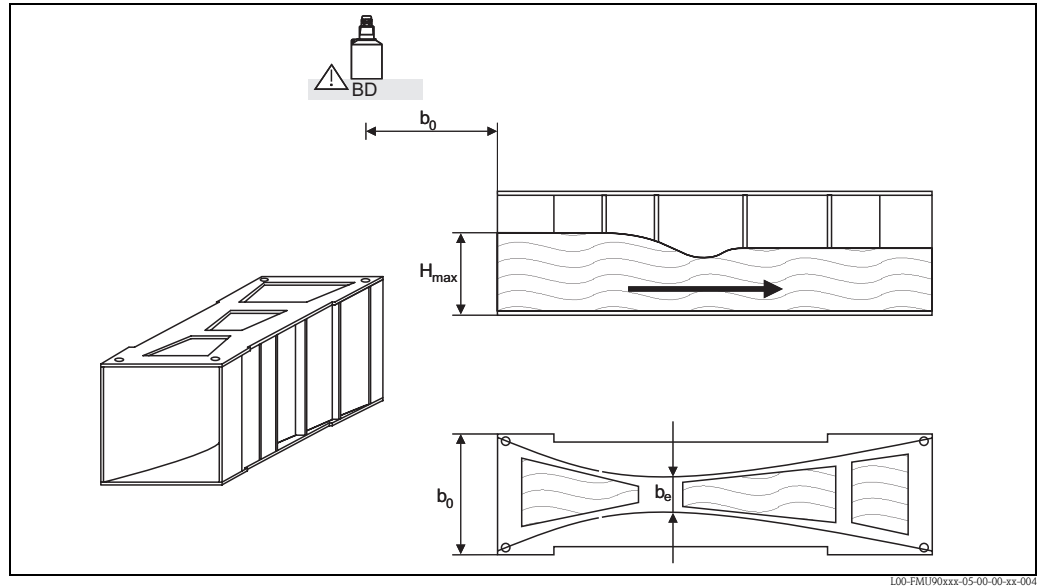


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15 Appendix

15.1 Pre-programmed flow curves

15.1.1 Khafagi-Venturi flumes



BD: blocking distance of the sensor

Type of flume	b_0 [mm]	b_e [mm]	$H_{\max}$ [mm]	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]
Khafagi-Venturi QV 302	120	48	220	40,09
Khafagi-Venturi QV 303	300	120	250	104,3
Khafagi-Venturi QV 304	400	160	350	231,5
Khafagi-Venturi QV 305	500	200	380	323,0
Khafagi-Venturi QV306	600	240	400	414,0
Khafagi-Venturi QV 308	800	320	600	1024
Khafagi-Venturi QV 310	1000	400	800	1982
Khafagi-Venturi QV 313	1300	520	950	3308
Khafagi-Venturi QV 316	1600	640	1250	6181

The pre-programmed curves can also be used for Khafagi-Venturi flumes with elevated walls. To do so, $Q_{\max}$ has to be adjusted ("**linearization**" function, "**max. flow**" subfunction):

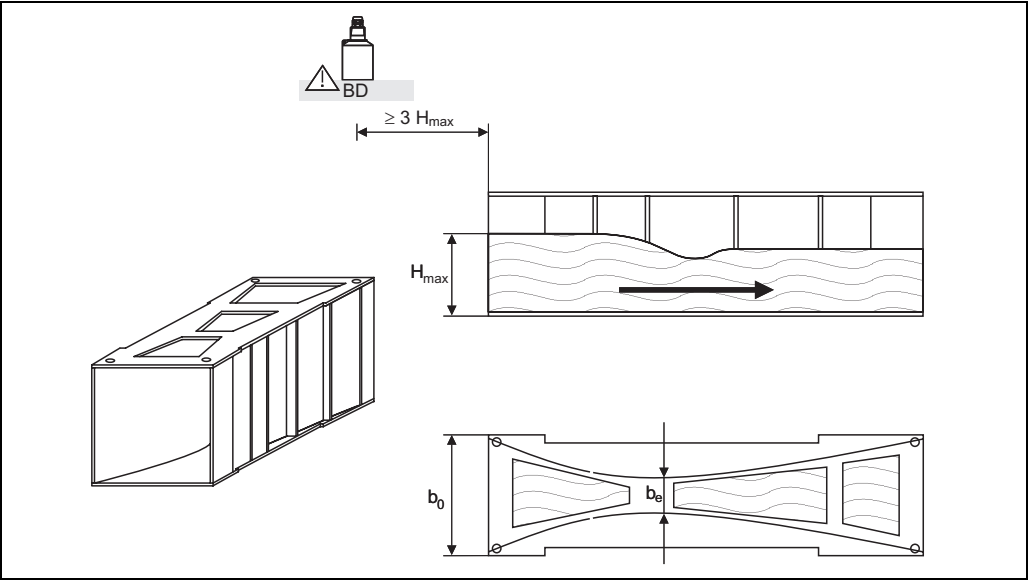
Type of flume	$H_{\max}$ [mm]	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]
Khafagi-Venturi QV 302	330	81,90
Khafagi-Venturi QV 303	360	187,9
Khafagi-Venturi QV 304	460	359,9
Khafagi-Venturi QV 305	580	637,7
Khafagi-Venturi QV 306	580	748,6
Khafagi-Venturi QV 308	850	1790
Khafagi-Venturi QV 310	1200	3812
Khafagi-Venturi QV313	1350	5807
Khafagi-Venturi QV 316	1800	11110



Note!

After selecting the type of flume, $Q_{\max}$ can be adjusted to the flow conditions. $Q_{\max}$ defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.2 ISO-Venturi flumes



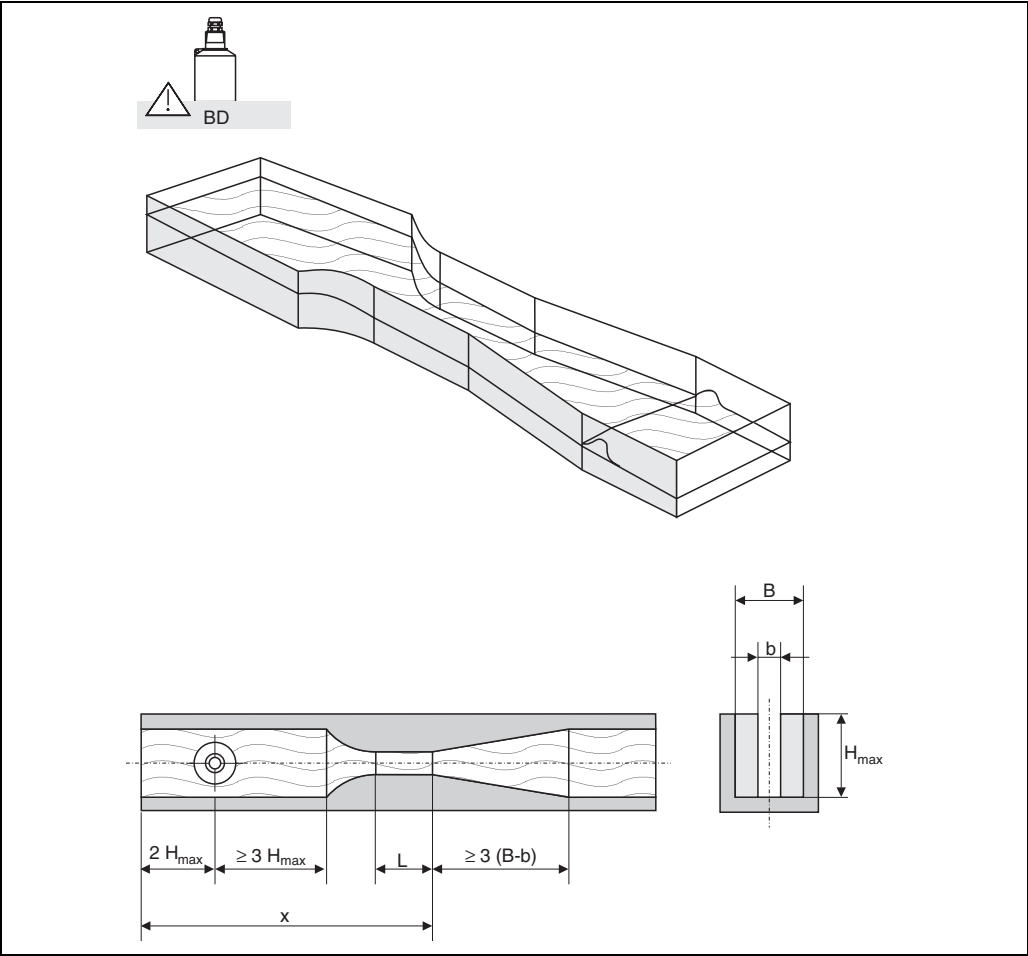
BD: blocking distance of the sensor

Type of flume	b_0 [mm]	b_e [mm]	H_{max} [mm]	Q_{max} [m ³ /h]
ISO-Venturi 415	150	75	200	42,5
ISO-Venturi 425	250	125	300	130,3
ISO-Venturi 430	400	200	400	322,2
ISO-Venturi 440	400	267	625	893,6
ISO-Venturi 450	500	333	700	1318,9
ISO-Venturi 480	800	480	800	2200



Note!
After selecting the type of flume, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.3 British standard Venturi flumes (BS 3680)



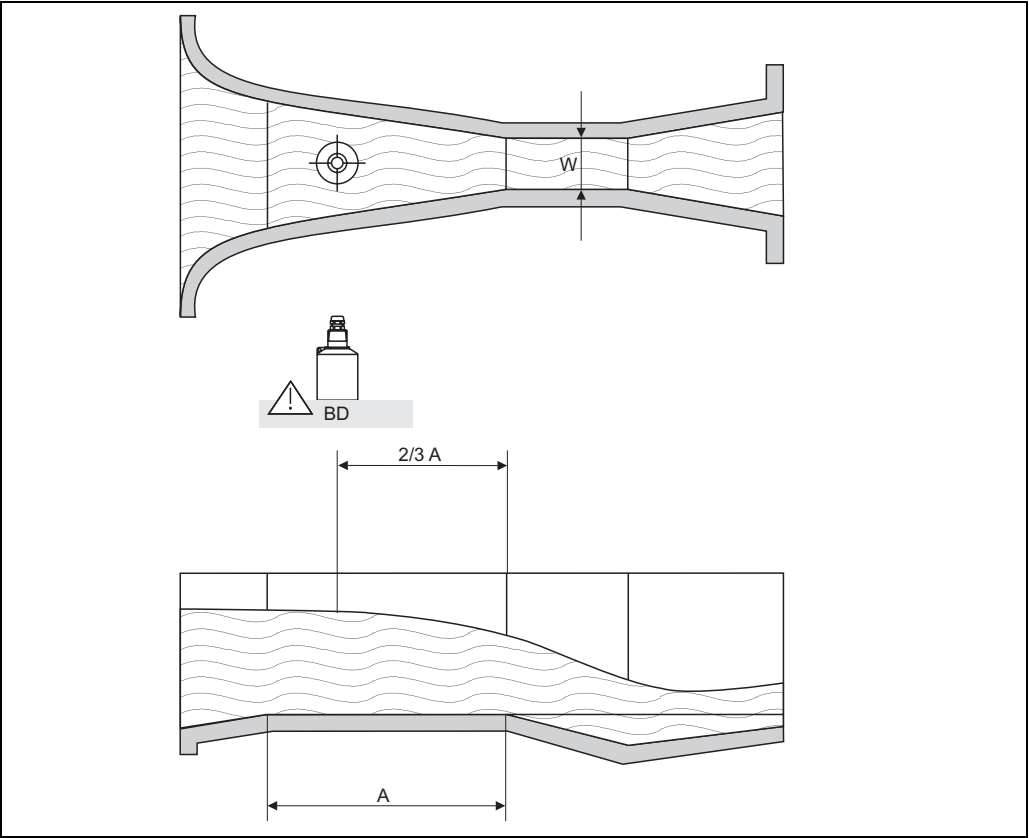
BD: blocking distance of the sensor
The bottom of the flume may not have any slope throughout the length x . (no measuring flume with data threshold)

Type of flume	b	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]
BST Venturi 4"	4"	150	36,25
BST Venturi 7"	7"	190	90,44
BST Venturi 12"	12"	340	371,1
BST Venturi 18"	18"	480	925,7
BST Venturi 30"	30"	840	3603



Note!
After selecting the type of flume, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.4 Parshall flumes



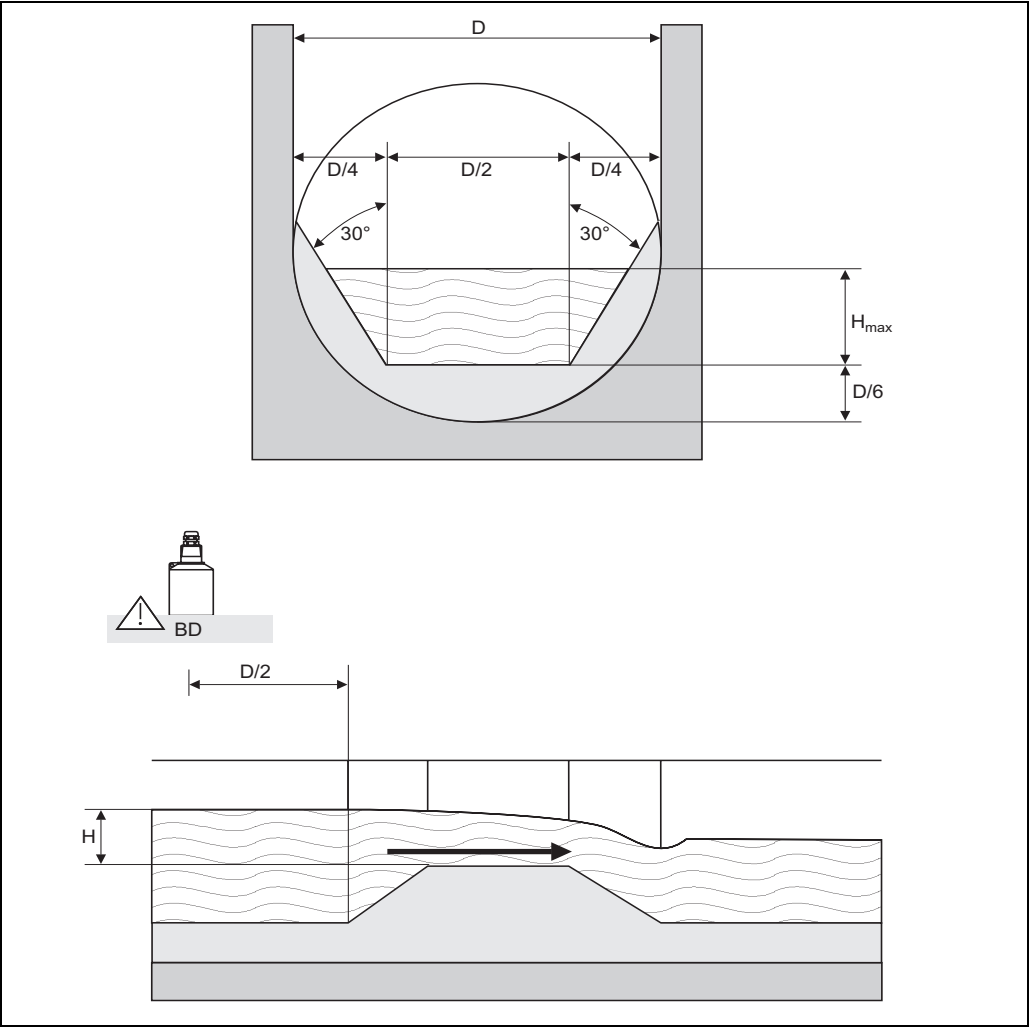
BD: blocking distance of the sensor
A: horizontal bottom of the channel

Type of flume	W	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]
Parshall 1"	1"	180	15,23
Parshall 2"	2"	180	30,46
Parshall 3"	3"	480	204,2
Parshall 6"	6"	480	430,5
Parshall 9"	9"	630	950,5
Parshall 1 ft	1,0 ft	780	1704
Parshall 1,5 ft	1,5 ft	780	2595
Parshall 2 ft	2,0 ft	780	3498
Parshall 3 ft	3,0 ft	780	5328
Parshall 4 t	4,0 ft	780	7185
Parshall 5 ft	5,0 ft	780	9058
Parshall 6 ft	6 ft	780	10951
Parshall 8 ft	8,0	780	14767



Note!
After selecting the type of flume, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.5 Palmer-Bowlus flumes

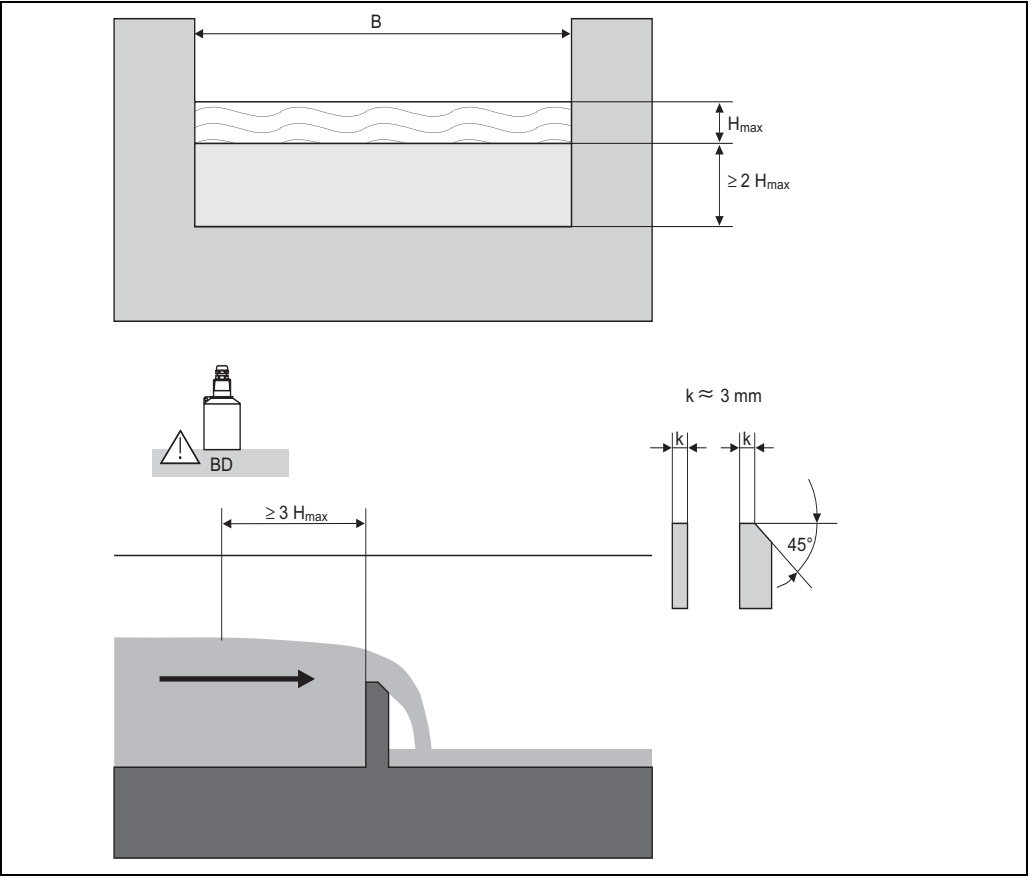


Type of flume	D	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m³/h]
Palmer-Bowlus 6"	6"	120	37,94
Palmer-Bowlus 8"	8"	150	68,62
Palmer-Bowlus 10"	10"	210	150,55
Palmer-Bowlus 12"	12"	240	215,83
Palmer-Bowlus 15"	15"	300	376,97
Palmer-Bowlus 18"	18"	330	499,86
Palmer-Bowlus 21"	21"	420	871,05
Palmer-Bowlus 24"	24"	450	1075,94
Palmer-Bowlus 27"	27"	540	1625,58
Palmer-Bowlus 30"	30"	600	2136,47



Note!
After selecting the type of flume, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.6 Rectangular weirs



L00-FMU90xxx-05-00-00-xx-008

Type of weir	B [mm]	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]
RectWT0/5H	1000	500	2418
RectWT0/T5	1000	1500	12567

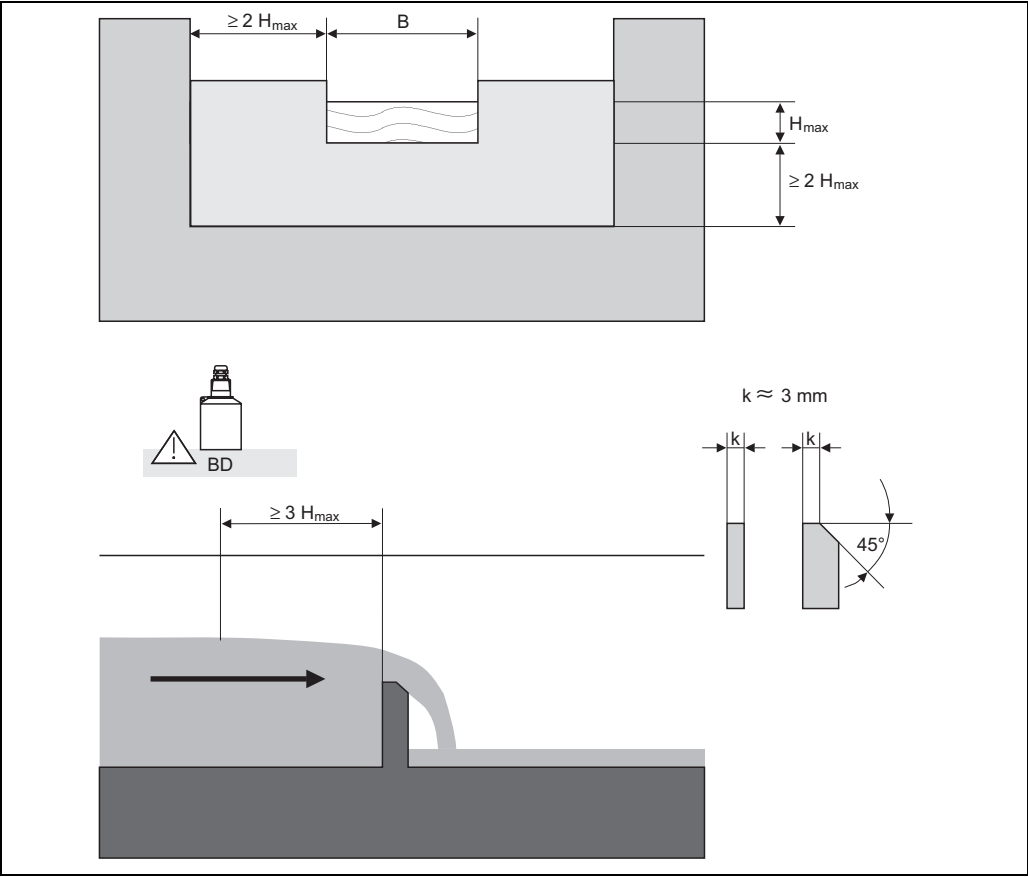


Note!
In the "width" parameter, the width of the weir can be adjusted. The corresponding change of the flow curve is automatically performed by the Prosonic S.



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.7 Constricted rectangular weirs



L00-FMU90xxx-05-00-00-xx-009

Type of weir	B [mm]	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m³/h]
RectWThr 2H	200	120	51,18
RectWThr 3H	300	150	108,4
RectWThr 4H	400	240	289,5
RectWThr 5H	500	270	434,6
RectWThr 6H	600	300	613,3
RectWThr 8H	800	450	1493
RectWThr T0	1000	600	2861
RectWThr T5	1500	725	6061
RectWThr 2T	2000	1013	13352

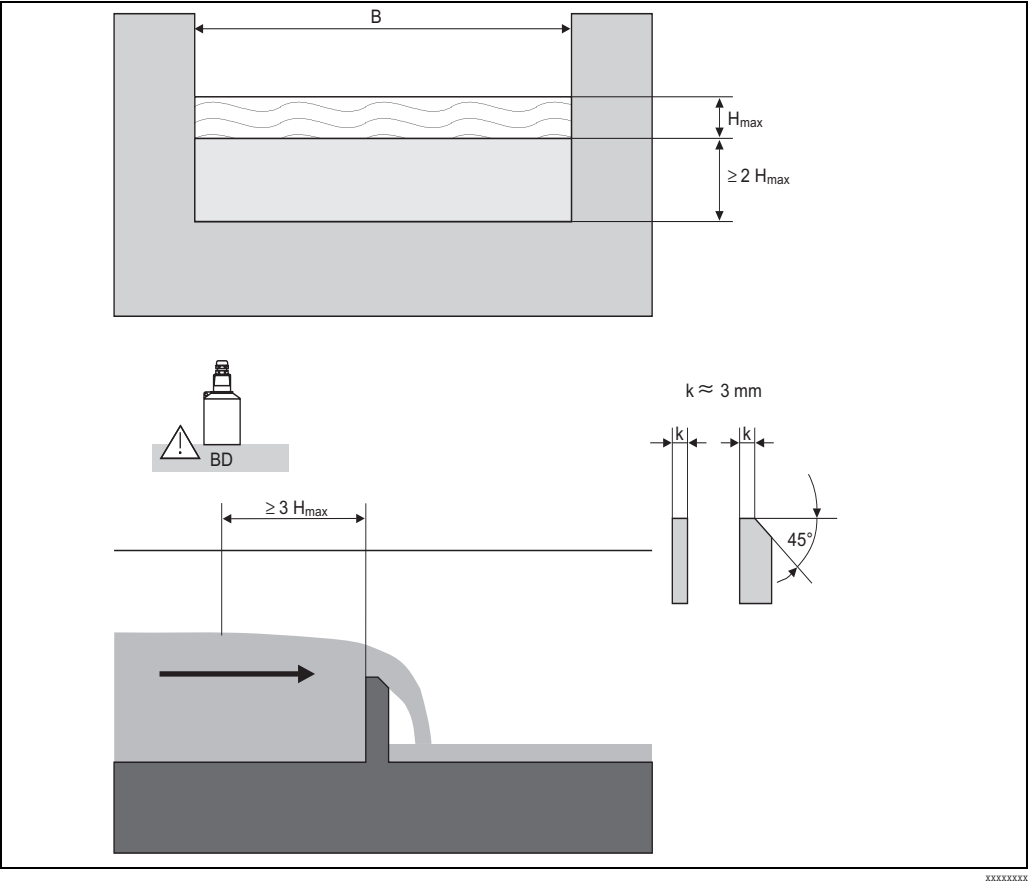


Note!
In the "width" parameter, the width of the weir can be adjusted. The corresponding change of the flow curve is automatically performed by the Prosonic S.



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.8 Rectangular weirs according to French standard NFX



Type of weir	B [mm]	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]
NFX Rect T0/5H	1000	500	2427,3
NFX Rect T0/T5	1000	1500	12582,5

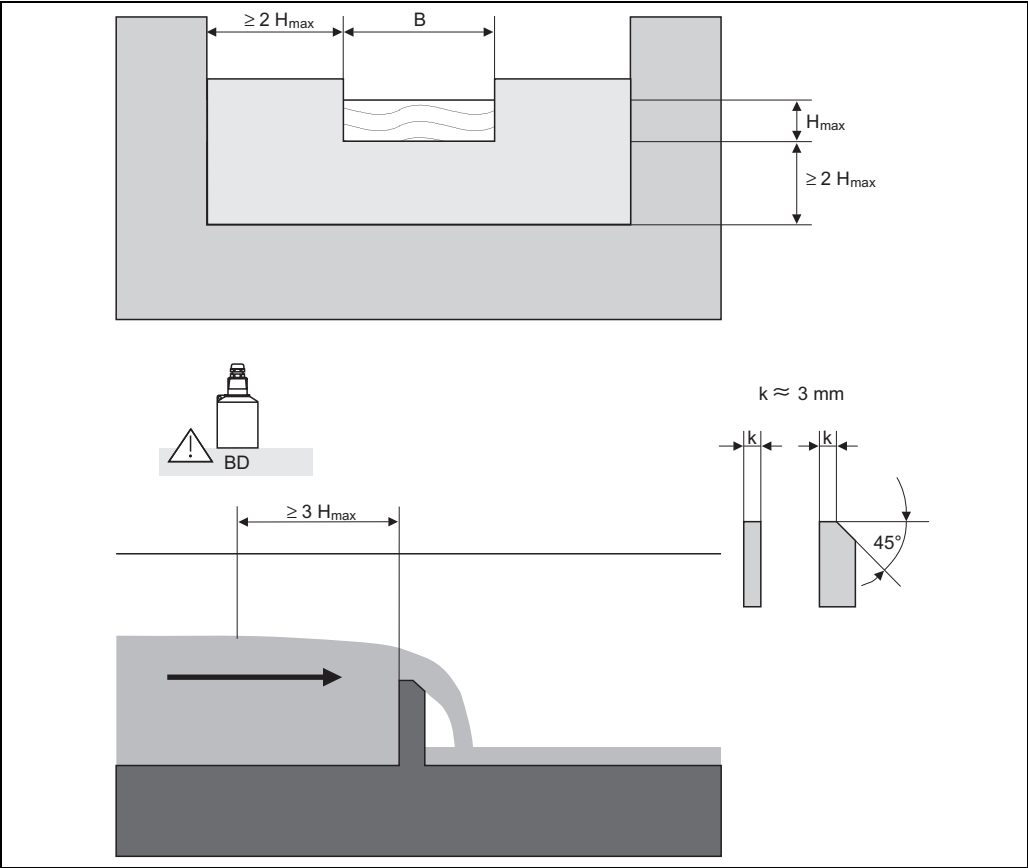


Note!
In the "width" parameter, the width of the weir can be adjusted. The corresponding change of the flow curve is automatically performed by the Prosonic S.



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.9 Constricted rectangular weirs according to French standard NFX

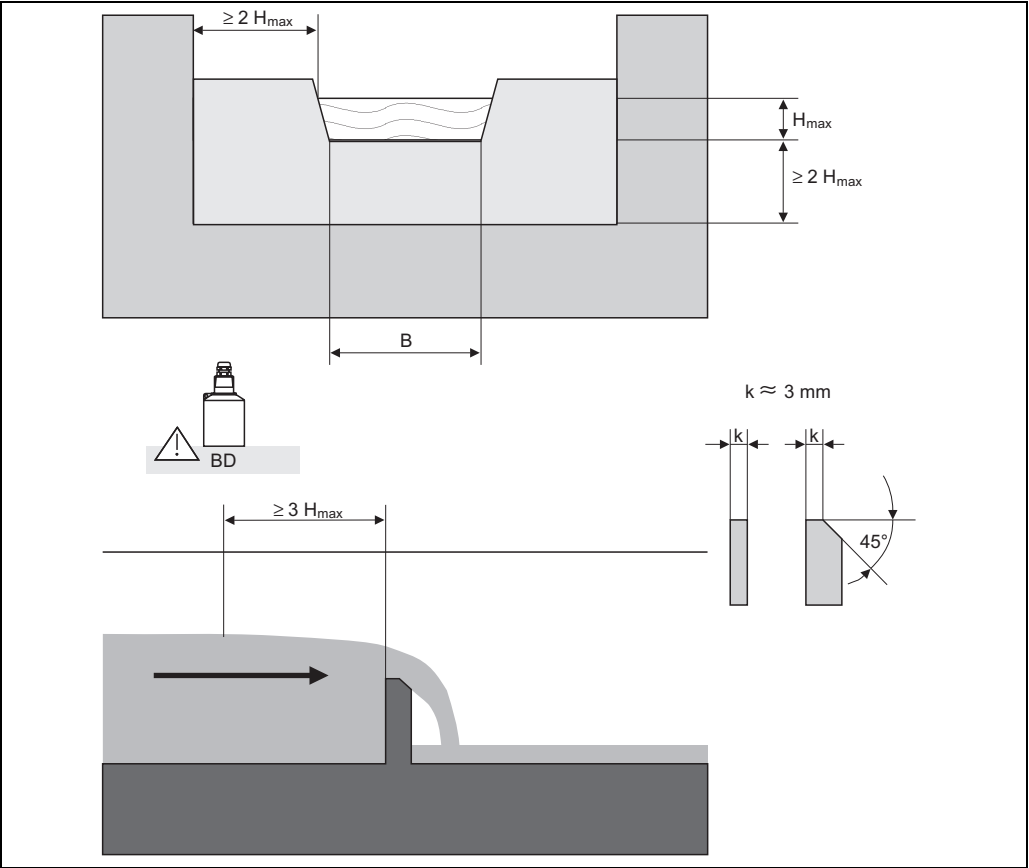


Type of weir	B [mm]	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m³/h]
NFX Rect WThr 2H	200	120	53,5
NFX Rect WThr 3H	300	150	111,7
NFX Rect WThr 4H	400	240	299,1
NFX Rect WThr 5H	500	270	445,8
NFX Rect WThr 6H	600	300	626,2
NFX Rect WThr 8H	800	450	1527,8
NFX Rect WThr T0	1000	600	2933,8



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.10 Trapezoidal weirs



L00-FMU90xxxx-05-00-00-xx-010

Type of weir	B [mm]	H _{max} [mm]	Q _{max} [m³/h]
Trap.W T0/3H	1000	300	1049
Trap.W T0/T5	1000	1500	11733

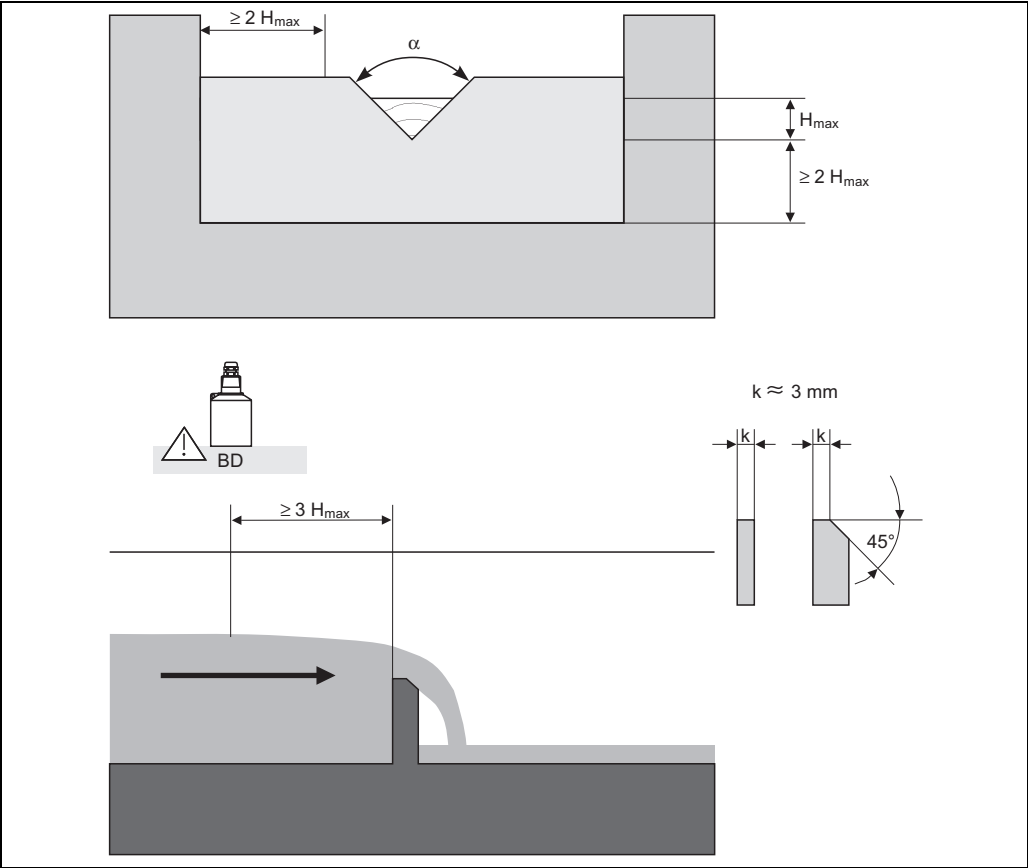


Note!
In the "width" parameter, the width of the weir can be adjusted. The corresponding change of the flow curve is automatically performed by the Prosonic S.



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.11 Triangular weirs



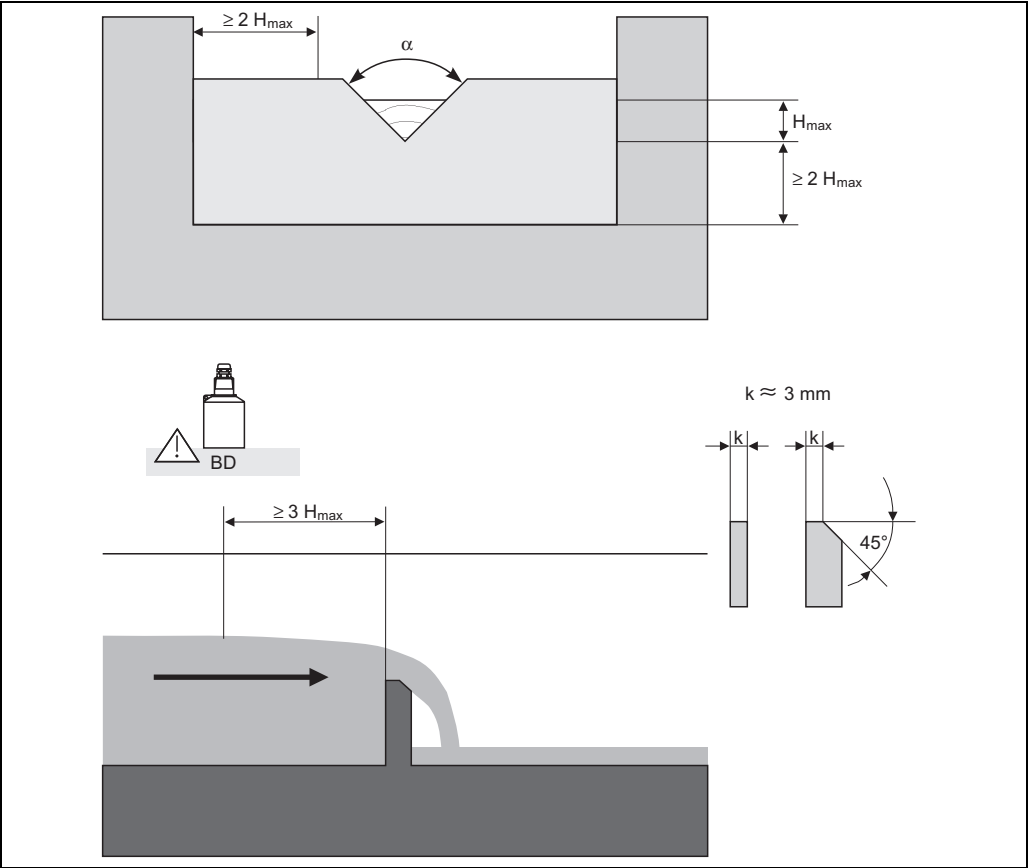
L00-FMU90xxxx-05-00-00-xx-011

Type of weir	α	H_{max} [mm]	Q_{max} [m³/h]
V-Weir 22,5	22,5°	600	276,0
V-Weir 30	30°	600	371,2
V-Weir 45	45°	600	574,1
V-Weir 60	60°	600	799,8
V-Weir 90	90°	600	1385



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, Q_{max} can be adjusted to the flow conditions. Q_{max} defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.12 British standard triangular weirs (BS 3680)



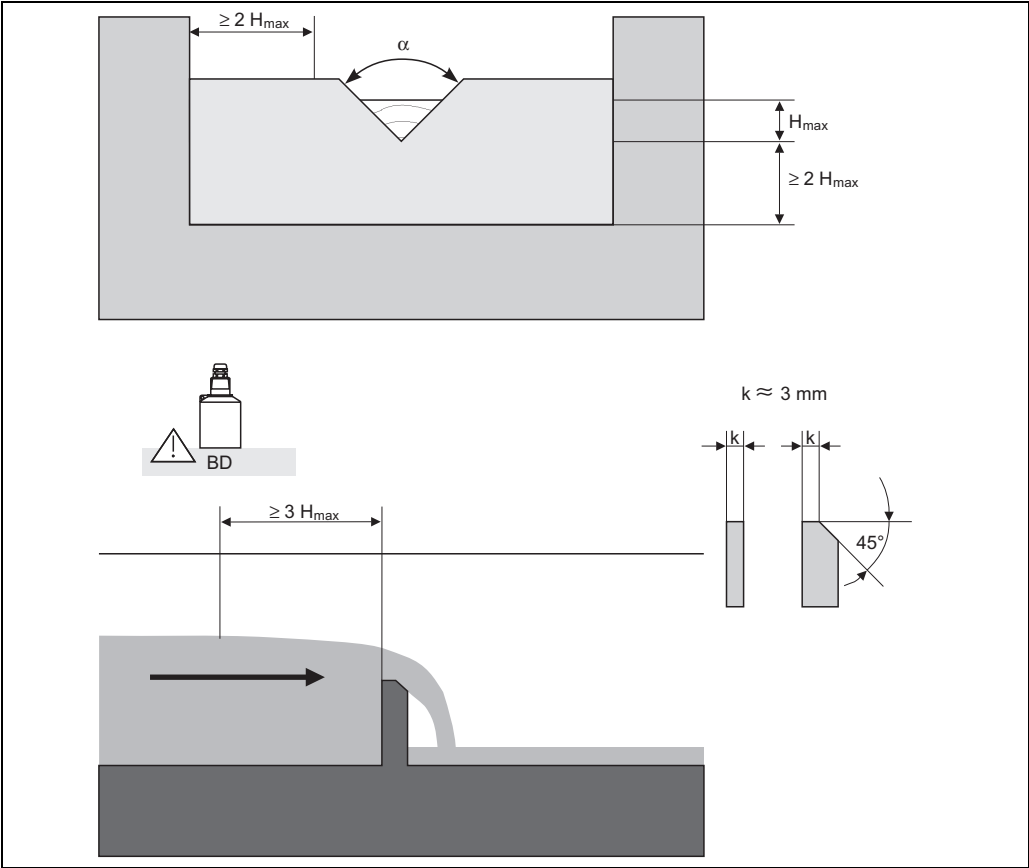
L00-FMU90xxx-05-00-00-xx-011

Type of weir	α	$H_{\max}$ [mm]	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]
BST V-Weir 22,5 (1/4 90°)	1/4 90 °	390	120,1
BST V-Weir 45 (1/2 90 °)	1/2 90 °	390	237,0
BST V-Weir 90	90°	390	473,2



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, $Q_{\max}$ can be adjusted to the flow conditions. $Q_{\max}$ defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.1.13 Triangular weirs according to the French standard NFX



L00-FMU90xxxx-05-00-00-xx-011

Type of weir	α	$H_{\max}$ [mm]	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]
NFX V-Weir 30	30°	600	375,9
NFX V-Weir 45	45°	600	573,1
NFX V-Weir 60	60°	600	793,1
NFX V-Weir 90	90°	600	1376,7



Note!
After selecting the type of weir, $Q_{\max}$ can be adjusted to the flow conditions. $Q_{\max}$ defines the flow at which the output current is 20 mA.

15.2 The formula for flow calculation

If you have selected the "formula" linearization type, the flow calculation is performed according to:

$$Q = C (h^\alpha + \gamma h^\beta)$$

where:

- Q: the flow in m³/h
- C: a scaling parameter
- h: the upstream level
- α, β : the flow exponents
- γ : a weighting constant

Appropriate values of α , β , γ and C for the different types of flumes and weirs can be taken from the following tables.

Khafagi-Venturi flumes					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
QV 302	40,09	1,500	2,500	0,0013140	0,0095299
QV 303	104,3	1,500	2,500	0,0004301	0,0238249
QV 304	231,5	1,500	2,500	0,0003225	0,0317665
QV 305	323,0	1,500	2,500	0,0002580	0,0397081
QV 306	414,0	1,500	2,500	0,0002150	0,0476497
QV 308	1024	1,500	2,500	0,0001613	0,0635329
QV 310	1982	1,500	2,500	0,0001290	0,0794162
QV 313	3308	1,500	2,500	0,0000992	0,1032410
QV 316	6181	1,500	2,500	0,0000806	0,1270659

ISO-Venturi flumes					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
ISO 415	42,5	1,500	2,100	0,0009336	0,0146865
ISO 425	130,3	1,500	1,600	0,0959719	0,0214406
ISO 430	322,2	1,500	2,000	0,0032155	0,0379104
ISO 440	893,6	1,600	1,700	-0,2582633	0,0590888
ISO 450	1318,9	1,600	1,800	-0,0895791	0,0553654
ISO 480	1862,5	1,600	1,800	-0,0928186	0,0795737

British standard Venturi flumes (BS 3680)					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
BST Venturi 4"	36,25	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,019732
BST Venturi 7"	90,44	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,034532
BST Venturi 12"	371,2	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,059201
BST Venturi 18"	925,7	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,088021
BST Venturi 30"	3603	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,148003

Parshall flumes					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
Parshall 1"	15,23	1,550	1,000	0,0000000	0,0048651
Parshall 2"	30,46	1,550	1,000	0,0000000	0,0097302
Parshall 3"	203,8	1,547	1,000	0,0000000	0,0144964
Parshall 6"	430,5	1,580	1,000	0,0000000	0,0249795
Parshall 9"	950,5	1,530	1,000	0,0000000	0,0495407
Parshall 1 ft	1704	1,522	1,000	0,0000000	0,0675749
Parshall 1,5 ft	2595	1,538	1,000	0,0000000	0,0924837
Parshall 2 ft	3498	1,550	1,000	0,0000000	0,1151107
Parshall 3 ft	5328	1,566	1,000	0,0000000	0,1575984
Parshall 4 ft	7185	1,578	1,000	0,0000000	0,1962034
Parshall 5 ft	9058	1,587	1,000	0,0000000	0,2329573
Parshall 6 ft	10951	1,595	1,000	0,0000000	0,2670383
Parshall 8 ft	14767	1,607	1,000	0,0000000	0,3324357

Palmer-Bowlus flumes					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
Palmer-Bowlus 6"	37,94	0,200	2,000	0,01176	0,22063
Palmer-Bowlus 8"	68,62	0,200	2,000	0,00661	0,45306
Palmer-Bowlus 10"	150,55	0,200	2,000	0,00512	0,65826
Palmer-Bowlus 12"	215,83	0,200	2,000	0,0033	1,11787
Palmer-Bowlus 15"	376,97	0,200	2,000	0,00213	1,93489
Palmer-Bowlus 18"	499,86	0,200	2,000	0,00152	2,96269
Palmer-Bowlus 21"	871,05	0,200	2,000	0,00113	4,29769
Palmer-Bowlus 24"	1075,94	0,200	2,000	0,00091	5,73322
Palmer-Bowlus 27"	1625,58	0,200	2,000	0,00073	7,51238
Palmer-Bowlus 30"	2136,47	0,200	2,000	0,00061	9,57225

Rectangular weirs					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
RectWT0/5H	1049	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,2067454
RectWT0/T5	11733	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,2067454

Constricted rectangular weirs					
Type	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
RectWThr 2H	51,18	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,038931336
RectWThr 3H	108,4	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,059018248
RectWThr 4H	289,5	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,077862671
RectWThr 5H	434,6	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,097949584
RectWThr 6H	613,3	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,118036497
RectWThr 8H	1493	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,156346588
RectWThr T0	2861	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,194656679
RectWThr T5	6061	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,3106200
RectWThr 2T	13352	1,500	1	0,0000000	0,4141600

Rectangular weirs according to French standard NFX					
Type	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
NFX Rect T0/5H	2427,3	1,400	2,000	0,0107097	0,2801013
NFX Rect T0/T5	12582,5	1,500	0,000	0,0000000	0,1951248

Constricted rectangular weirs according to French standard NFX					
Type	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
NFX RectWThr 2H	53,5	1,500	1,600	-0,1428487	0,0528094
NFX RectWThr 3H	111,7	1,500	1,600	-0,1115842	0,0744722
NFX RectWThr 4H	299,1	1,500	1,600	-0,0975777	0,0966477
NFX RectWThr 5H	445,8	1,500	1,600	-0,0884398	0,1187524
NFX RectWThr 6H	626,2	1,500	1,600	-0,0816976	0,1407481
NFX RectWThr 8H	1527,8	1,500	1,600	-0,0634245	0,1810272
NFX RectWThr T0	2933,8	1,500	1,600	-0,0671398	0,2285268

Trapezoidal weirs					
Type	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
Trap.W T0/3H	1049	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,2067454
Trap.W T0/T5	11733	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,2067454

Triangular weirs					
Type	Q _{max} [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
V-Weir 22,5	276,0	2,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,0000313
V-Weir 30	371,2	2,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,0000421
V-Weir 45	574,1	2,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,0000651
V-Weir 60	799,8	2,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,0000907
V-Weir 90	1385	2,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,0001571

British standard triangular weirs (BS 3680)					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
BST V-Weir 22,5	120,1	2,314	2,649,000	0,1430720	0,0000590
BST -Weir 45	237,3	2,340	2,610	0,2659230	0,0000880
BST V-Weir 90	473,2	2,314	2,650	0,1904230	0,0001980

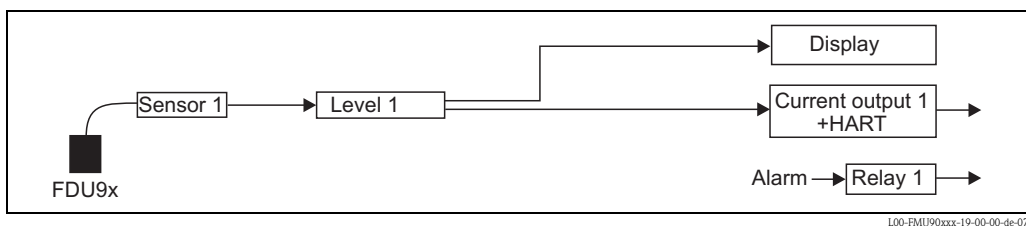
Triangular weirs according to French standard NFX					
Type	$Q_{\max}$ [m ³ /h]	α	β	γ	C
NFX V-Weir 30	375,9	2,400	2,800	0,0241095	0,0000616
NFX V-Weir 45	573,1	2,476	0,000	0,0000000	0,0000757
NFX V-Weir 60	793,1	2,486	0,000	0,0000000	0,0000983
NFX V-Weir 90	1376,7	2,491	0,000	0,0000000	0,0001653

15.3 Default block configuration

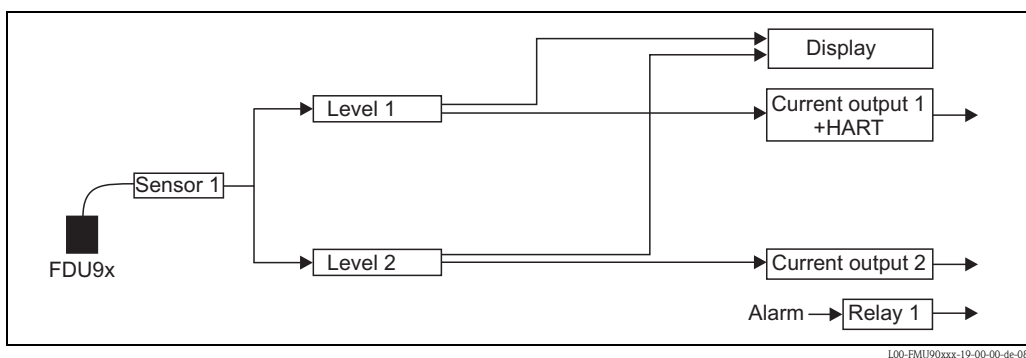
The default block configuration depends on the instrument version and the selected operating mode:

15.3.1 Operating mode = "level"

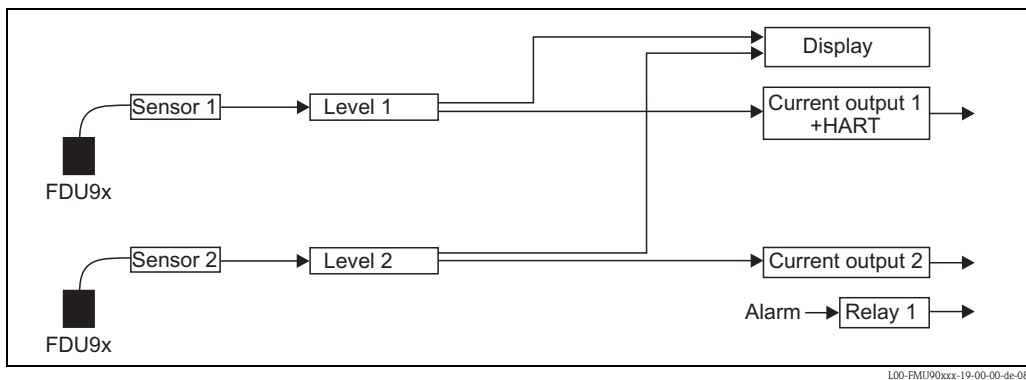
1 sensor input / 1 current output
(FMU90 - *****1*1****)



1 sensor input / 2 current outputs
(FMU90 - *****1*2****)

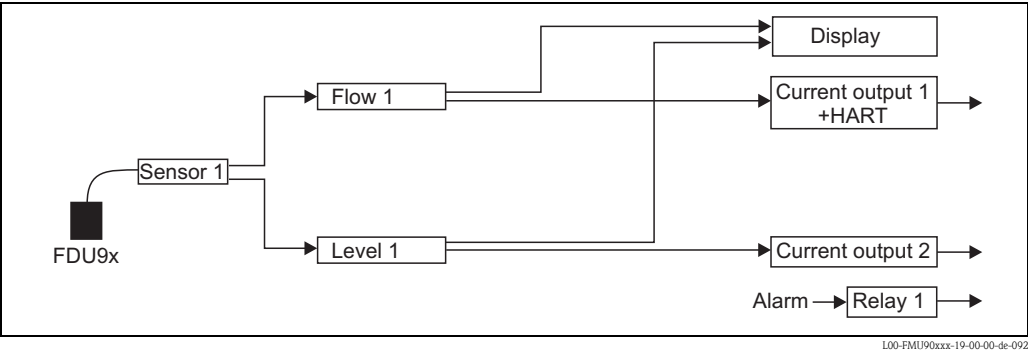


2 sensor inputs / 2 current outputs
(FMU90 - *****2*2****)

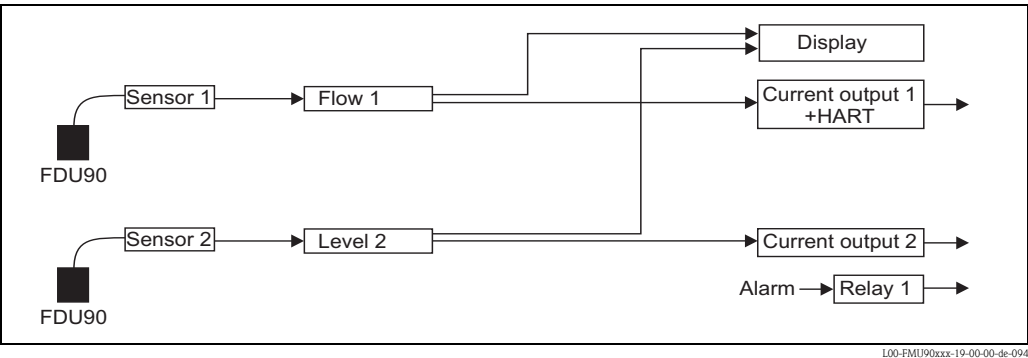


15.3.2 Operating mode = "level + flow"

1 sensor input / 2 current outputs
(FMU90 - *****1*2****)

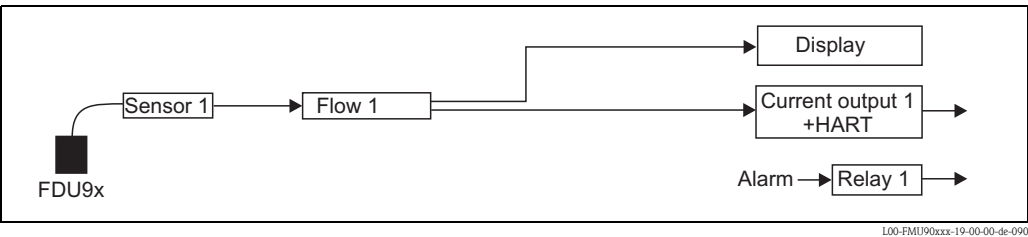


2 sensor inputs / 2 current outputs
(FMU90 - *****2*2****)

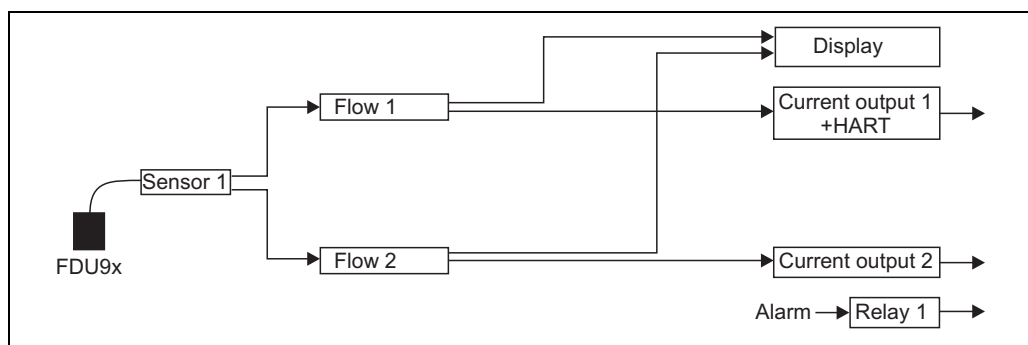


15.3.3 Operating mode = "flow"

1 sensor input / 1 current output
(FMU90 - *****1*1****)

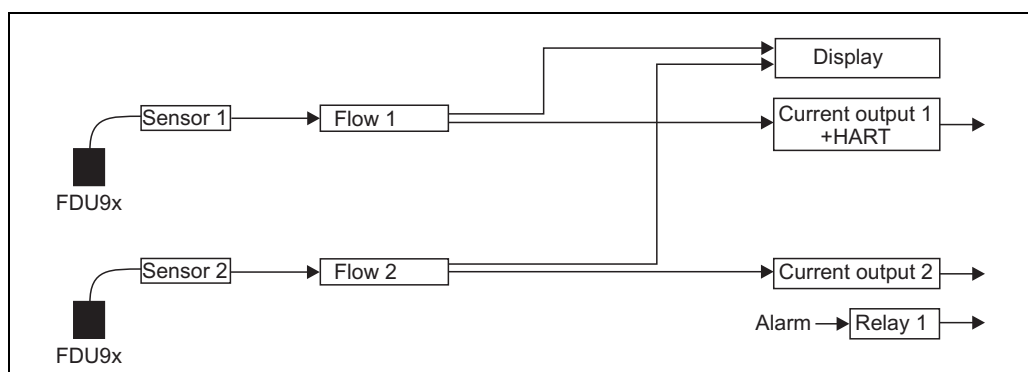


1 sensor input / 2 current outputs
(FMU90 - *****1*2*****)



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-de-095

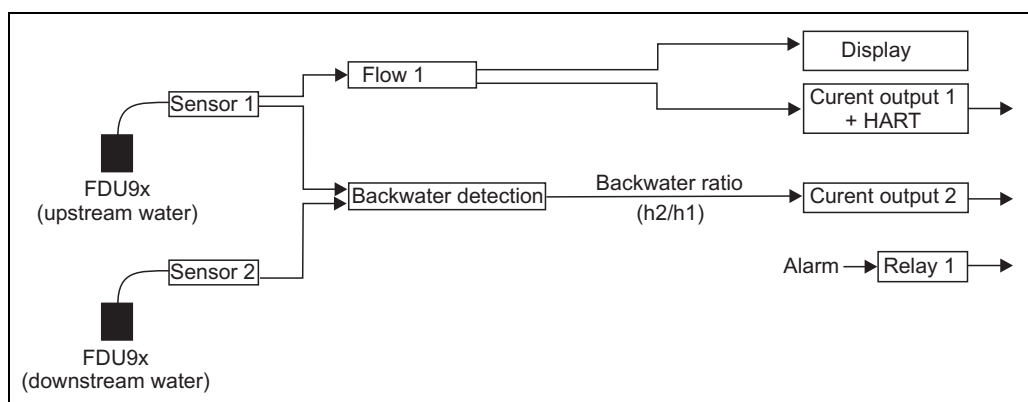
2 sensor inputs / 2 current outputs
(FMU90 - *****2*2*****)



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-de-091

15.3.4 Operating mode = "flow + backwater"

2 sensor inputs / 2 current outputs



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Declaration of Hazardous Material and De-Contamination *Erklärung zur Kontamination und Reinigung*

RA No.

Please reference the Return Authorization Number (RA#), obtained from Endress+Hauser, on all paperwork and mark the RA# clearly on the outside of the box. If this procedure is not followed, it may result in the refusal of the package at our facility.

Bitte geben Sie die von E+H mitgeteilte Rücklieferungsnummer (RA#) auf allen Lieferpapieren an und vermerken Sie diese auch außen auf der Verpackung. Nichtbeachtung dieser Anweisung führt zur Ablehnung ihrer Lieferung.

Because of legal regulations and for the safety of our employees and operating equipment, we need the "Declaration of Hazardous Material and De-Contamination", with your signature, before your order can be handled. Please make absolutely sure to attach it to the outside of the packaging.

Aufgrund der gesetzlichen Vorschriften und zum Schutz unserer Mitarbeiter und Betriebseinrichtungen, benötigen wir die unterschriebene "Erklärung zur Kontamination und Reinigung", bevor Ihr Auftrag bearbeitet werden kann. Bringen Sie diese unbedingt außen an der Verpackung an.

Type of instrument / sensor

Geräte-/Sensortyp _____

Serial number

Seriennummer _____

☐ **Used as SIL device in a Safety Instrumented System / Einsatz als SIL Gerät in Schutzeinrichtungen**

Process data / Prozessdaten

Temperature / Temperatur _____ [°F] _____ [°C]

Pressure / Druck _____ [psi] _____ [Pa]

Conductivity / Leitfähigkeit _____ [µS/cm]

Viscosity / Viskosität _____ [cp] _____ [mm²/s]

Medium and warnings

Warnhinweise zum Medium



	Medium / concentration Medium / Konzentration	Identification CAS No.	flammable entzündlich	toxic giftig	corrosive ätzend	harmful/ irritant gesundheitsschädlich/ reizend	other * sonstiges*	harmless unbedenklich
Process medium Medium im Prozess								
Medium for process cleaning Medium zur Prozessreinigung								
Returned part cleaned with Medium zur Endreinigung								

* explosive; oxidising; dangerous for the environment; biological risk; radioactive

* explosiv; brandfördernd; umweltgefährlich; biogefährlich; radioaktiv

Please tick should one of the above be applicable, include safety data sheet and, if necessary, special handling instructions.

Zutreffendes ankreuzen; trifft einer der Warnhinweise zu, Sicherheitsdatenblatt und ggf. spezielle Handhabungsvorschriften beilegen.

Description of failure / Fehlerbeschreibung _____

Company data / Angaben zum Absender

Company / Firma _____	Phone number of contact person / Telefon-Nr. Ansprechpartner: _____
Address / Adresse _____	Fax / E-Mail _____
_____	Your order No. / Ihre Auftragsnr. _____

"We hereby certify that this declaration is filled out truthfully and completely to the best of our knowledge. We further certify that the returned parts have been carefully cleaned. To the best of our knowledge they are free of any residues in dangerous quantities."

"Wir bestätigen, die vorliegende Erklärung nach unserem besten Wissen wahrheitsgetreu und vollständig ausgefüllt zu haben. Wir bestätigen weiter, dass die zurückgesandten Teile sorgfältig gereinigt wurden und nach unserem besten Wissen frei von Rückständen in gefährlicher Menge sind."

(place, date / Ort, Datum)

Name, dept./Abt. (please print / bitte Druckschrift)

Signature / Unterschrift

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