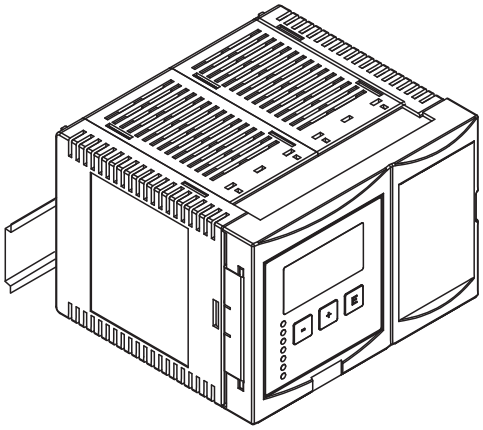
Level Pressure Flow Temperature Liquid Analysis Registration Systems Components Services Solutions

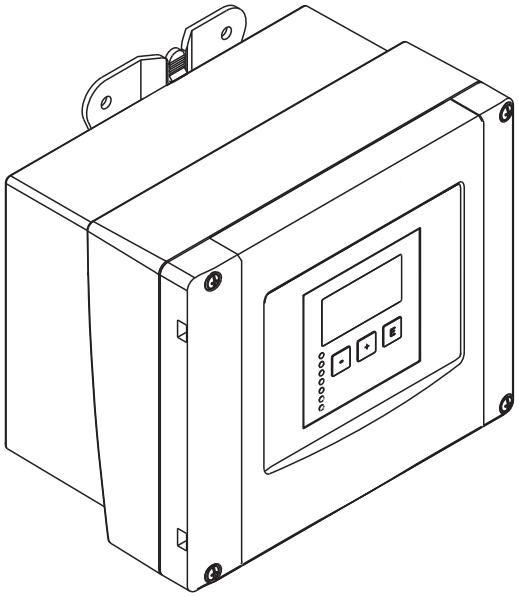
Operating Instructions

Prosonic S FMU90

Flow Measurement
Backwater and Dirt Detection
Totalizers and Counters

PROFIBUS®





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Endress+Hauser
People for Process Automation

Table of Contents

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 (→ 🖹 9, "Product structure": 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 (→ 🖹 9, "Product structure": 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 Operational safety and process safety

Alternative monitoring measures must be taken to ensure operational safety and process safety during configuration, testing and maintenance work on the device.

Hazardous areas

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 Additional documentation is mandatory.

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

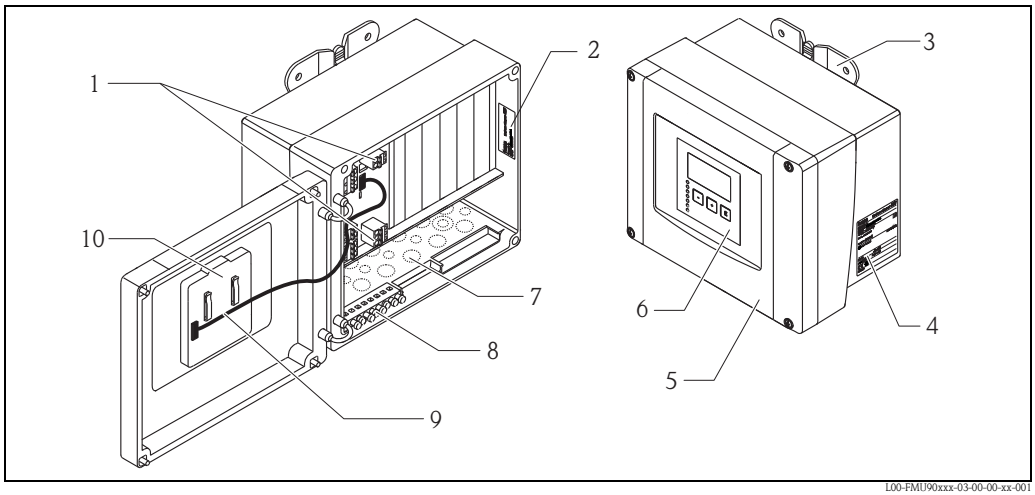
In order to highlight safety-relevant or alternative operating procedures in the manual, the following conventions have been used, each indicated by a corresponding symbol in the margin.

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 (185 °F).

2 Identification

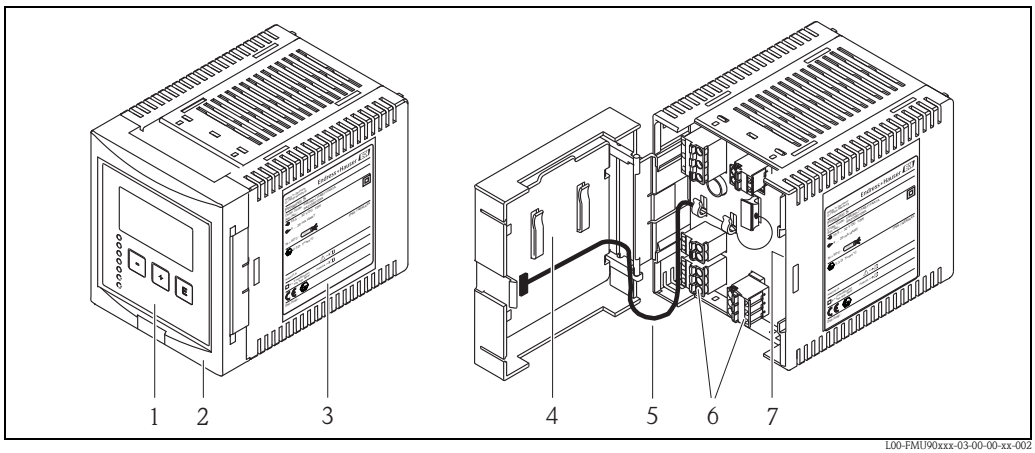
2.1 Parts of the Prosonic S FMU90

2.1.1 FMU90 in the field housing



1 Terminals
2 Instrument designation and identification
3 Mounting help
4 Nameplate
5 Cover of the terminal compartment
6 Display and operating module
7 Prestamped openings for cable entries
8 Grounding terminals
9 Display cable
10 Short instructions

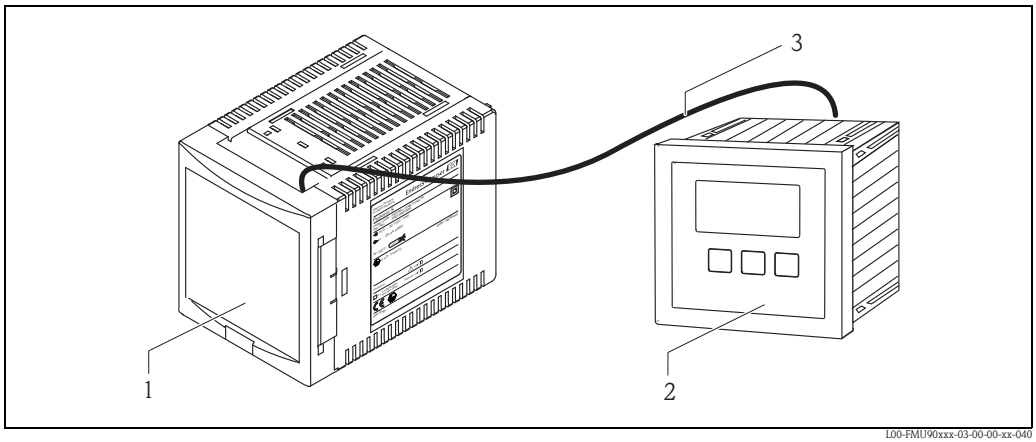
2.1.2 FMU90 in the DIN-rail housing



1 Display and operating module
2 Cover of the terminal compartment
3 Nameplate
4 Short instructions
5 Display cable
6 Terminals
7 Instrument designation and identification

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 (96 x 96 mm (3.78 x 3.78 in))



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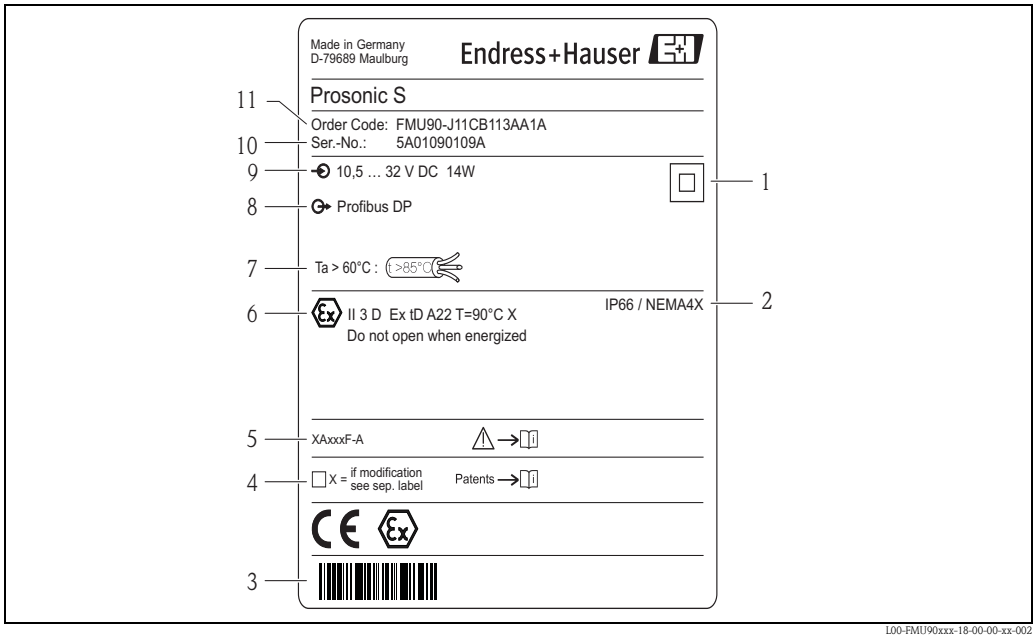
1 DIN-rail housing without display
2 Remote display and operating module for cabinet mounting
3 The cable (3 m (9.8 ft)) is supplied

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)



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

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	de, en, ru, pl, cs
	3	en, zh, ja, ko, th, id
120	**Additional option**	
	A	Basic version
	L	5-point linearity protocol only to order with FDU9x sensor + 5-point linearity protocol
995	**Marking**	
	1	Tagging (TAG)
	2	Bus address
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
- Endress+Hauser operating program on the enclosed CD-ROM
- For FMU90-***E********:
  remote display and operating module; retainers; connection cable (3 m (9.8 ft))
- For FMU90-*21********* FMU and for FMU90-*41*********:
  2 slotted capstan screws (can be used to seal the housing)
- Accessories → 🖹 117
- Approval documentation: if this is not included in the operating manual (Refer to the nameplate for the names of the safety instructions that apply to your device version.)
- CD-ROM with further documentation, e.g.
  – Technical Information
  – Operating Instructions
  – Description of Instrument Functions
  – Slot/Index tables
- Brief operating instructions for quick commissioning, see the following table:

Brief operating instructions	Output	Application	Instrument version
KA01065F	HART	▪ level measurement ▪ alternating pump control ▪ screen and rake control	FMU90 - *******1**** FMU90 - *******2****
KA01066F		▪ flow measurement ▪ backwater and dirt detection ▪ totalizers and counters	FMU90 - *2*****1**** FMU90 - *4*****1**** FMU90 - *2*****2**** FMU90 - *4*****2****
KA01067F	PROFIBUS DP	▪ level measurement ▪ alternating pump control ▪ screen and rake control	FMU90 - *******3****
KA01068F		▪ flow measurement ▪ backwater and dirt detection ▪ totalizers and counters	FMU90 - *2*****3**** FMU90 - *4*****3****

2.5 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.

2.6 Registered trademarks

PROFIBUS®
Registered trademark of the PROFIBUS Trade Organisation, Karlsruhe, Germany

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

FieldCare®
Trademark of Endress+Hauser Process Solutions AG

3 Installation

3.1 Incoming acceptance, transport, storage

3.1.1 Incoming acceptance

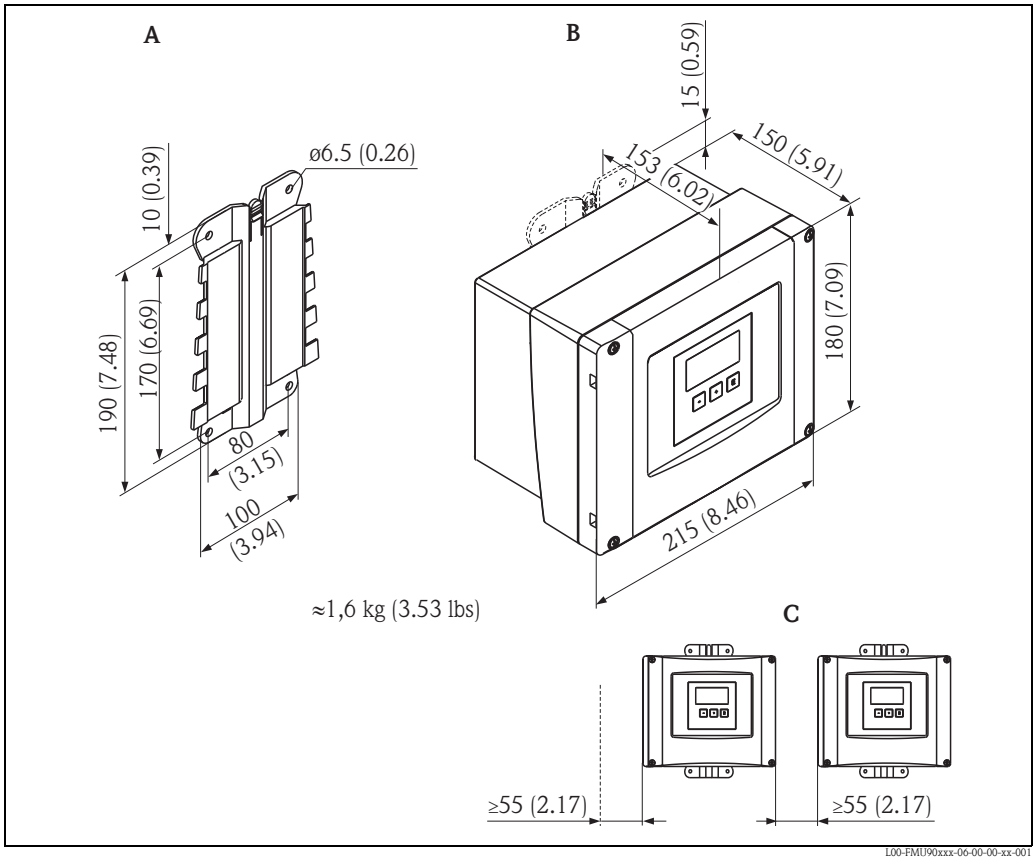
Check the packing and contents for any signs of damage.
Check the shipment, make sure nothing is missing and that the scope of supply matches your order.

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 to +60 °C (-40 to +140 °F)

3.2 Mounting the field housing

3.2.1 Dimensions of the field housing



Dimensions in mm (in)
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 (2.17 in) 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 (→ 117, "Accessories").

Overvoltage protection

In order to protect the Prosonic against overvoltages (especially if mounted outdoors), connection of an overvoltage protection is recommended (→ 117, "Accessories").

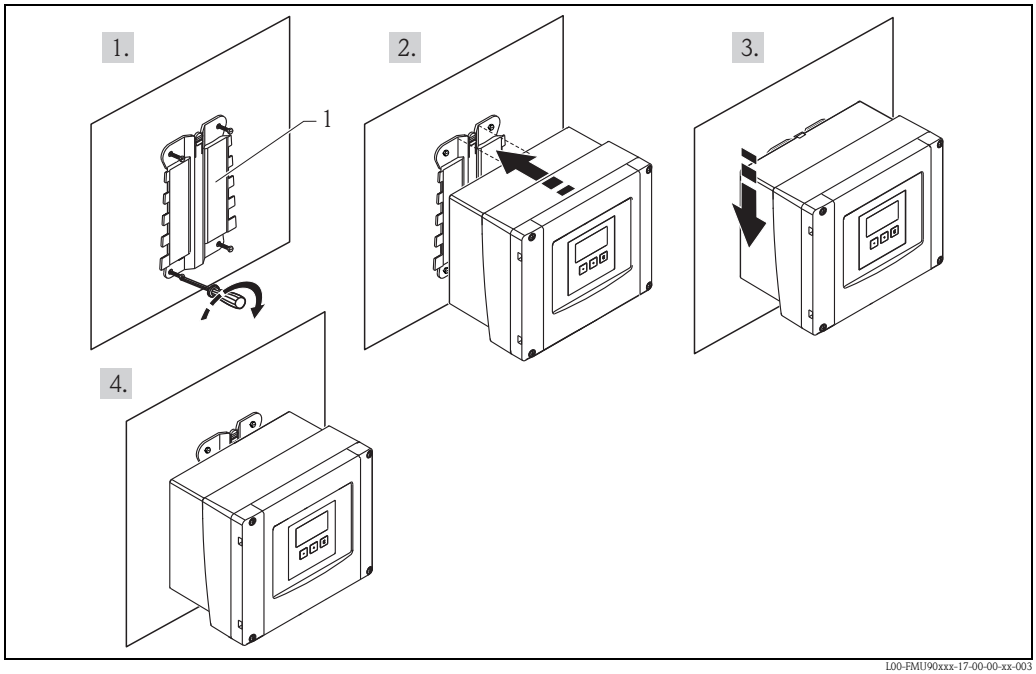
Wall mounting

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" to 2" pipes (→ 117, "Accessories").

3.2.3 Installation



1 Wall mounting with mounting help

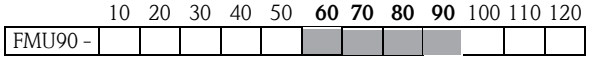
3.3 Mounting the DIN-rail housing

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 (→ 🖹 9):
- 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 → 🖹 14):

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

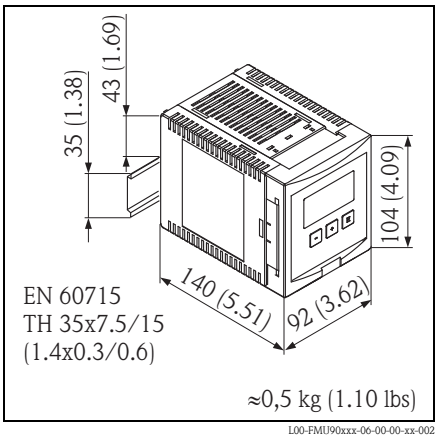


2. Using the following table, determine how many optional terminal areas this instrument version contains.

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 =	

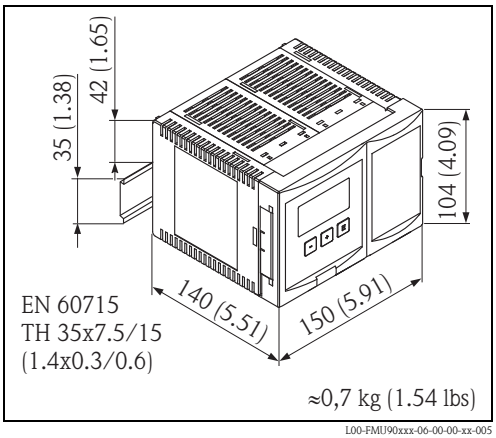
3. The appropriate dimensions are given in the following diagram:

Sum = 0
(only basic terminal area)



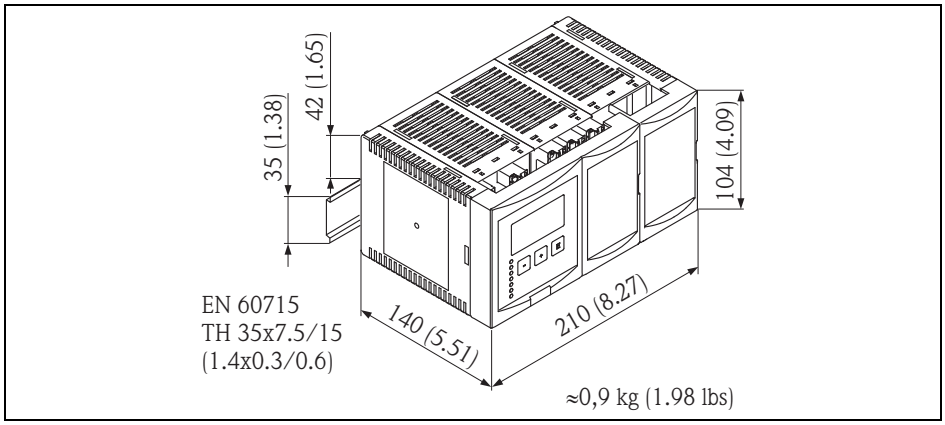
Dimensions in mm (in)

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



Dimensions in mm (in)

Sum = 4
(4 optional terminal areas)



Dimensions in mm (in)

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

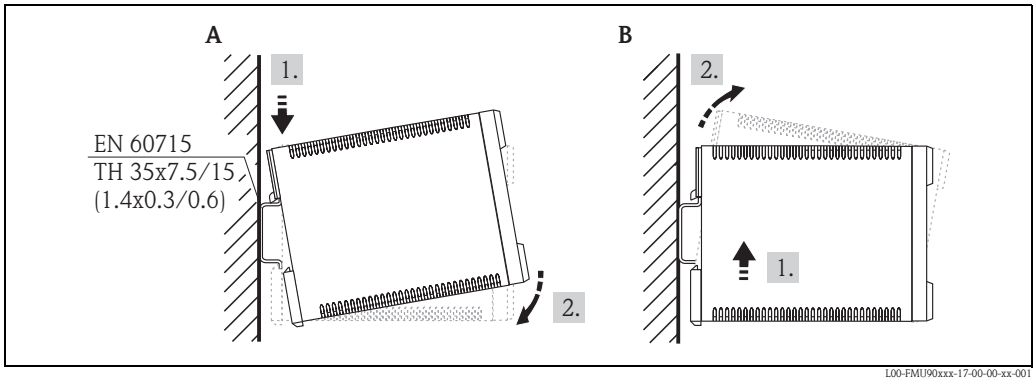
feature and option of the product structure	**corresponds to the following terminal area**	**present?**
feature 60; option 2 and/or feature 80, option 2	2 sensor inputs and/or 2 analogue outputs	1 (yes)
feature 70, option 3 or 6	3 or 6 relays	1 (yes)
feature 80, option 3	PROFIBUS DP interface	0 (no)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

Sum = 2
=> 104 x 150 x 140 mm (4.09 x 5.91 x 5.51 in)

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. 10 mm (0.39 in) 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 frequnecy converters.

3.3.3 Mounting



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

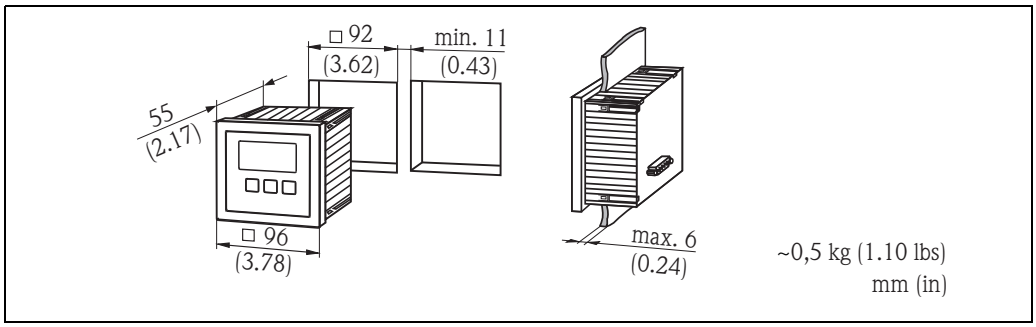
3.4 Mounting the remote display and operating module

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, 96 x 96 mm (3.78 x 3.78 in)
- 4 retainers (with nuts and screws)
- Connection cable (3 m (9.8 ft)) for connection to the transmitter (preassembled with suitable plugs).

3.4.2 Dimensions of the separate display and operating module



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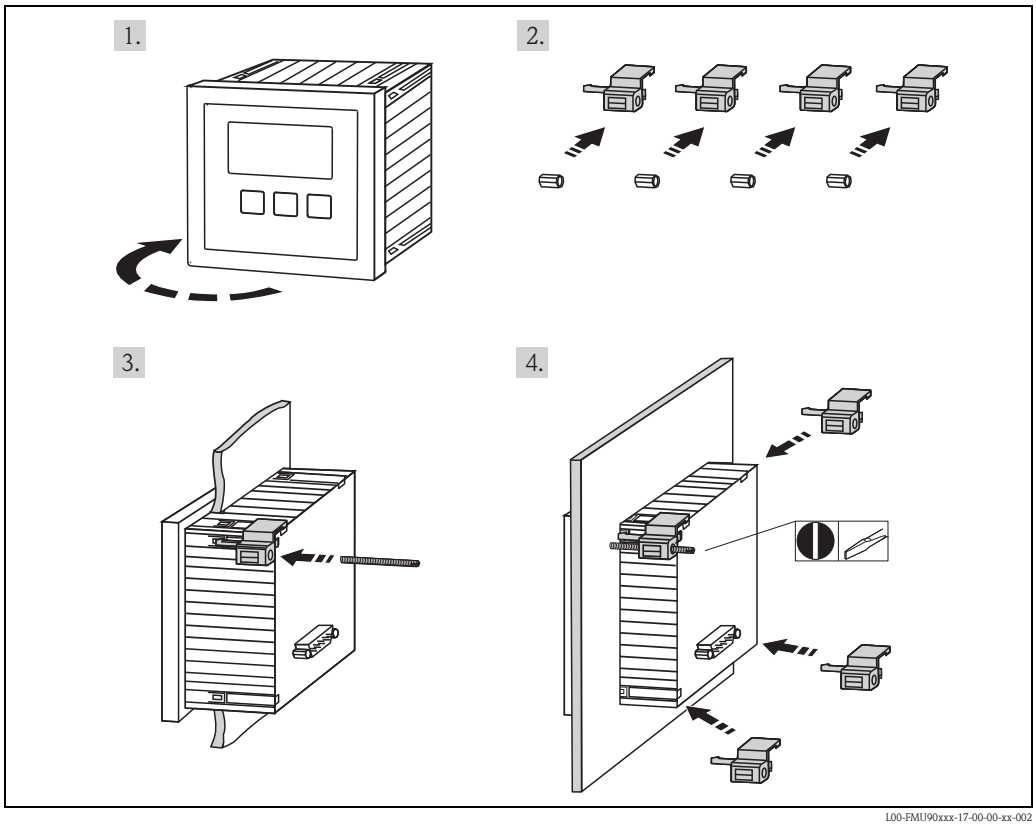
3.4.3 Mounting

1. Cut an opening of 92 x 92 mm (3.62 x 3.62 in) 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:



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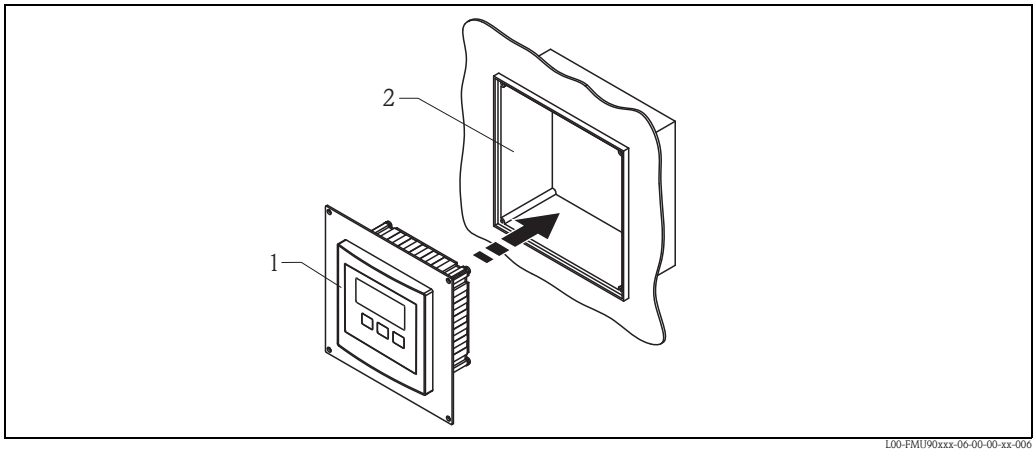
3.4.4 Adaption plate

If an opening of 138 x 138 mm (5.43 x 5.43 in) and the remote display of the Prosonic FMU860/861/862 are already present, you can use the adaption plate (Order Code: 52027441 → 🖹 117 "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 96 x 96 mm (3.78 x 3.78 in).



1 Remote display of the FMU90 with adaption plate
2 Opening of the remote display of the FMU860/861/862

3.5 Mounting of the sensors

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

- Technical Information TI00189F/00 (for FDU8x)
- Technical Information TI00396F/00 (for FDU9x)

These documents are supplied with the sensors.

Caution!
Observe the mounting distances of the sensors as specified → 🖹 139, "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 meausring 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)?

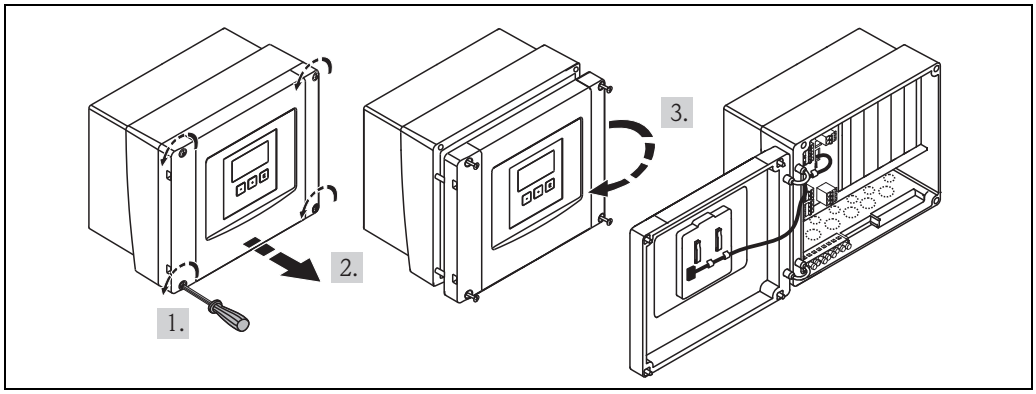
4 Wiring

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.



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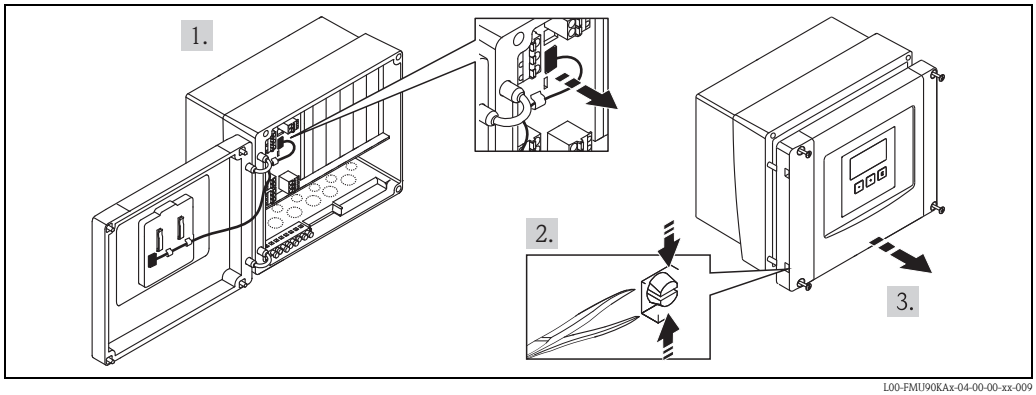
For easier wiring, the lid can be completely removed by unplugging the display plug and loosening the hinges:



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4.1.2 Cable entries of the field housing

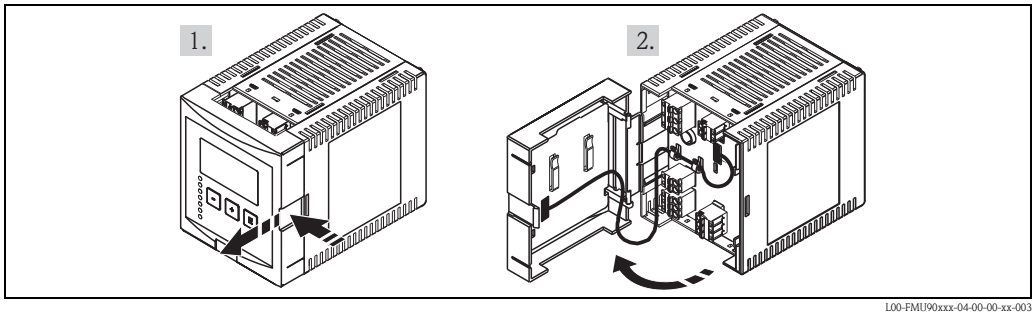
The following openings for cable entries are prestamped on the bottom of the housing :

- 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



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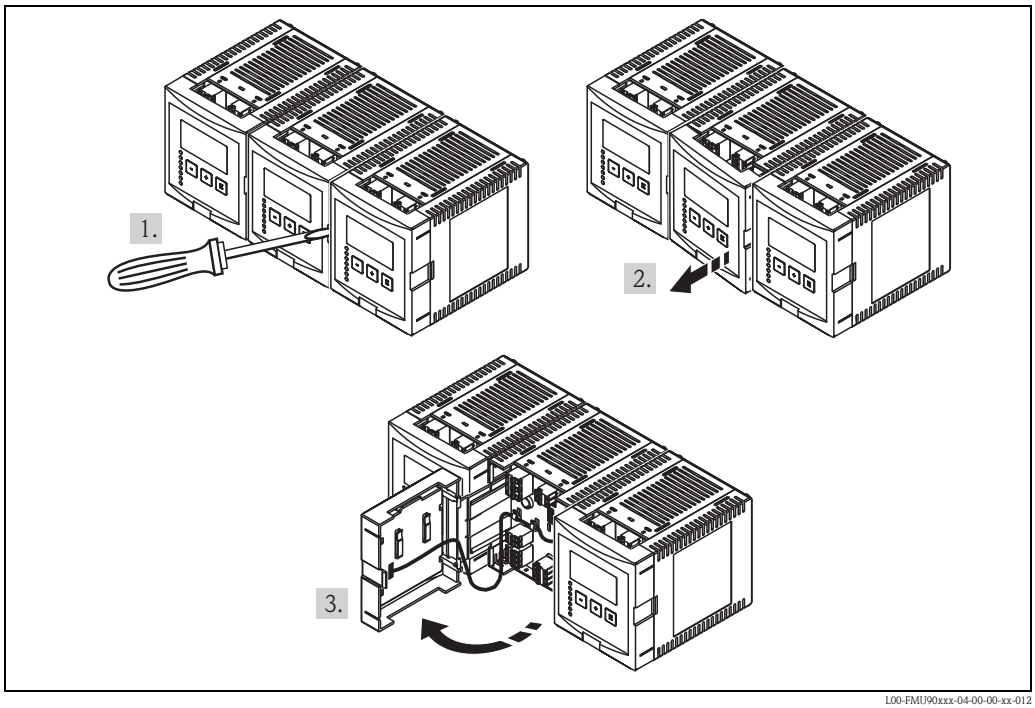
The catch can be unlocked by slightly pressing onto the clip. Then, the cover of the terminal compartment can be opened.

Several instrument mounted side by side



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1. Open the catch of the cover (e.g. by a screwdriver).
2. Pull the cover out by approx. 20 mm (0.79 in) .
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 (→ 20 "Terminal assignment" and → 31 "Synchronization line").

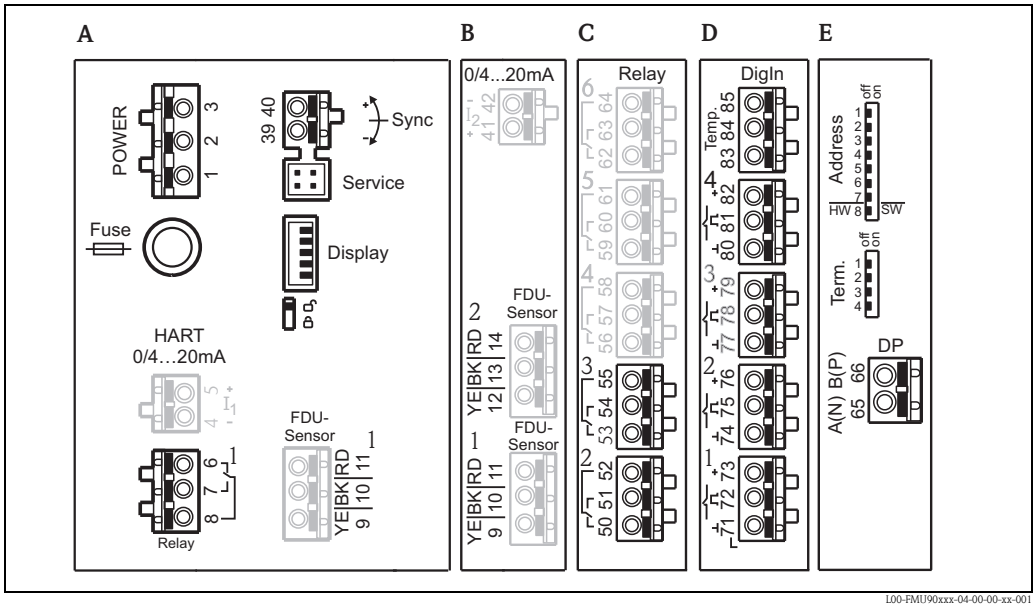
4.2 Terminal assignment

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 mm² to 2.5 mm² (26 to 14 AWG)
Cable and sleeve cross section	0.25 mm² to 2.5 mm² (24 to 14 AWG)
min. stripping length	10 mm (0.39 in)

The terminal configuration depends on the instrument version ordered. There is a basic terminal area, which is present in every instrument version. Additonal 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
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 to 253 V_{AC} ■ 10,5 to 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 to 20 mA with HART/ 0 to 20 mA w/o HART	A	**not** present for the PROFIBUS DP version
41, 42	Analog output 2 (optional); 4 to 20 mA/ 0 to 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	→ 31 "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 inputs[1)]	
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	→ 28 "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 accesible power switch must be installed in the proximity of the device. The power switch must be marked as a disconnector 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 frequnecy 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 Connection to a PROFIBUS DP network

Note!
Information on the structure of a PROFIBUS DP network can be found in the Operating Instructions BA00034S/04/ENGuidelines for planning and commissioning PROFIBUS DP/PA", PNO Guideline 2.092 "PROFIBUS PA User and Installation Guideline" and IEC61158-2 (MBP).

4.3.1 Cable specifications

For transmission rates up to 12 MBit/s cable type A according to EN 50170 can be used. The specifications are summarized in the following table:

Terminator	135 Ω to 165 Ω at a measuring frequency from 3 MHz to 20 MHz
Cable capacitance	< 30pF per meter
Core cross-section	> 0.34 mm^2, corresponds to AWG 22
Cable type	twisted pairs, 1x2, 2x2 or 1x4 core
Loop resistance	110 Ω per km
Siganl attenuation	max. 9 dB over the entire length of the segment
Screening	woven copper sheath or woven sheath and foil sheath

Pre-assembled cables are available from Endress+Hauser → 117 "Accessories".

4.3.2 T-box

It is recommended to connect the Prosonic S to the bus by a T-box.
Suitable T-boxes are available from Endress+Hauser → 117 "Accessories".

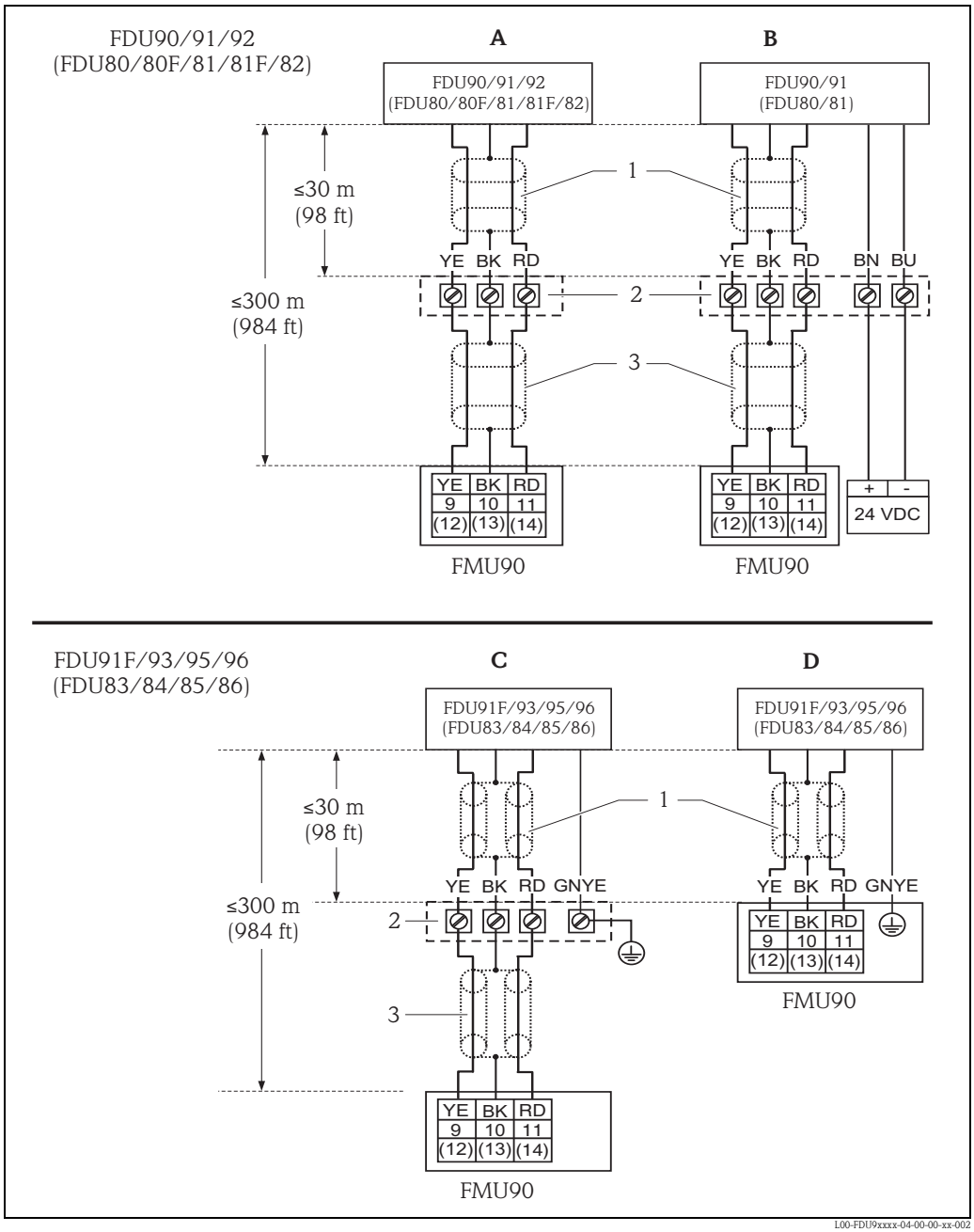
4.3.3 Spurs

Spurs are the connection cables from the bus to the instrument.

Caution!
Obeserve the following:
- Total length of all spurs < 6,6 m (22 ft), (for a maximum baudrate of 1.5 MBit/s)
- For baud rates > 1.5 MBit/s no spurs should be used. A spur is the cable between the connector and the bus driver in the field instrument. Plant experience has shown that much care should be taken when planning the spurs. It can not be guaranteed that the sum of all spurs at 1.5 MBit/s may be 6.6 m (22 ft). The actual arrangement of the field intruments has a great influence on this. Therefore it is strictly recommended to use no spurs for transmission rates > 1.5 MBit/s.
- If usage of spurs can not be avoided, these may not have a bus bus termination.

4.4 Sensor connection

4.4.1 Connection diagram



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

4.4.2 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.
- 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.
- 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 (98 ft)**. 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 (98 ft)).

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 (98 ft) as well. For longer distances an extension cable with a terminal box should be used.

4.4.3 Extenxion cables for the sensors

For distances up to 30 m (98 ft) 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 (984 ft).

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 (→ 🖹 117 "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 (984 ft), (sensor cable + extension cable)
- Cross section: 0.75 mm^2 to 2.5 mm^2 (18 to 14 AWG)
- up to 8 Ω per core
- max. 60 nF (between core and screen)
- for FDU91F/93/95/96 and FDU 83/84/85/86:
  The earth lead must not be within the screening.

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

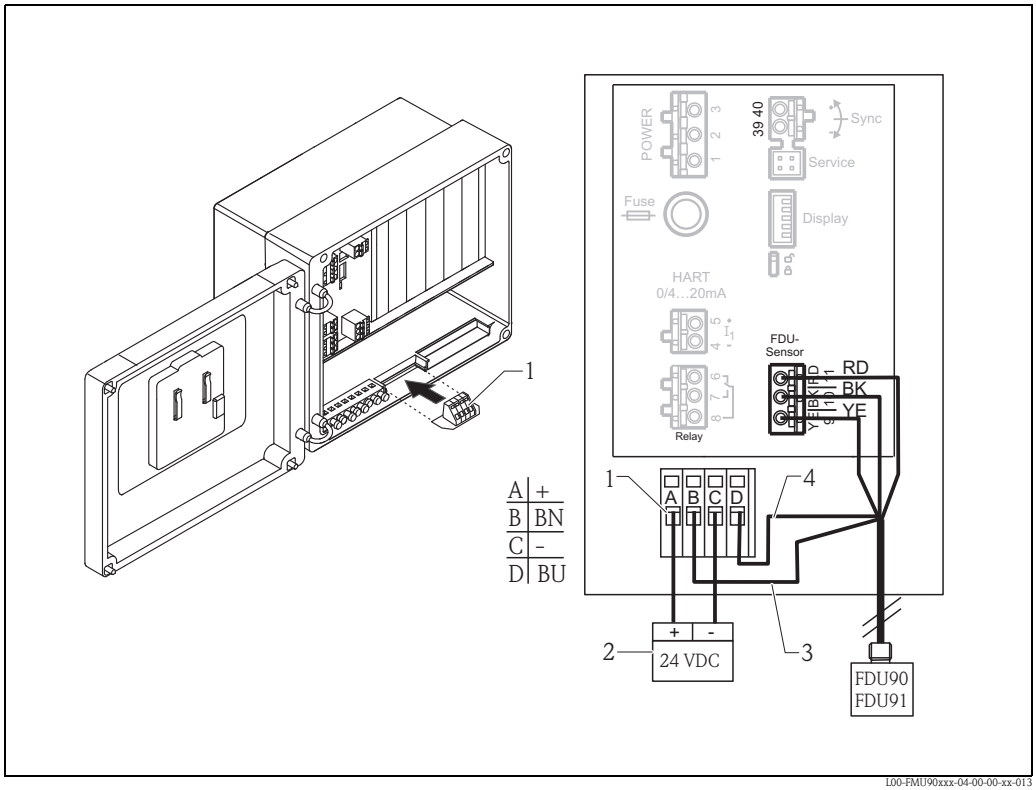
The FDU90 and FDU91 sensors are available in a version with heater. The power for this heater must be provided by an external power supply unit. The supply voltage is connected to the brown (BN) and blue (BU) strands of the sensor cable.

Technical Data

- 24 VDC ± 10%; residual ripple < 100 mV
- 250 mA per sensor

4.5.1 Connection in the field housing

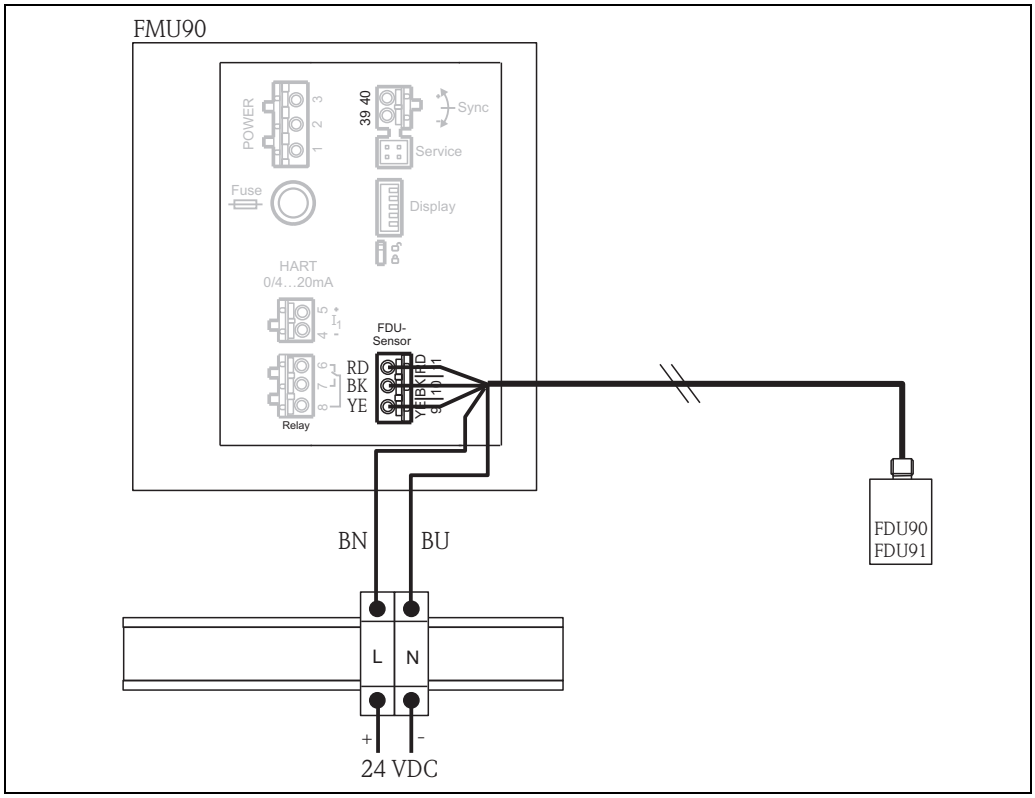
For the sensor with heater, a special terminal module is supplied for the connection of the supply voltage. This terminal module can be inserted into the field housing:



1 Terminal module for the sensor heater
2 External power supply unit
3 Brown strand (BN)
4 Blue strand (BU)

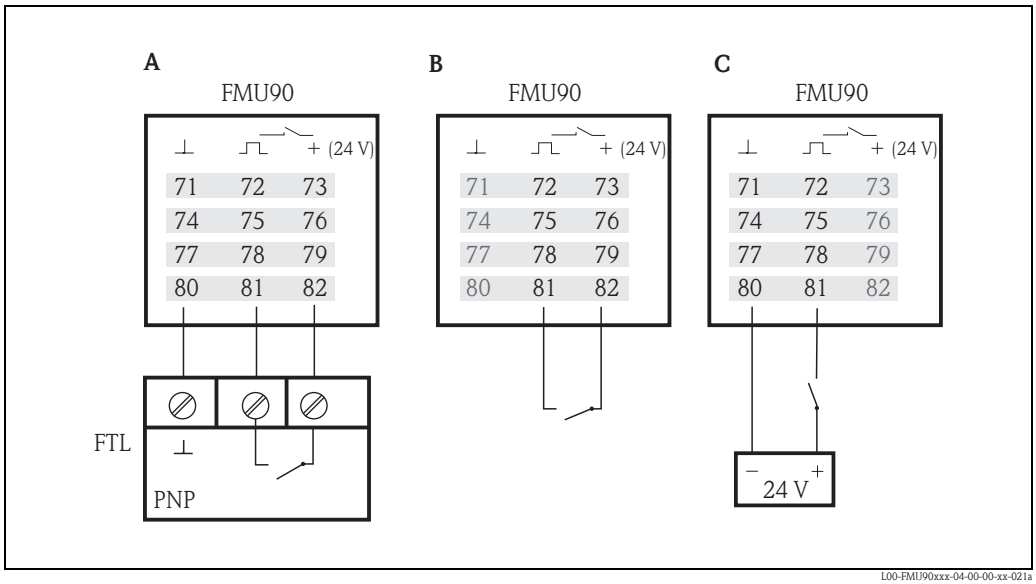
4.5.2 Connection in the DIN-rail housing

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



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 → 26.

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



A Liquiphant
B External switch
C External switch with external supply voltage

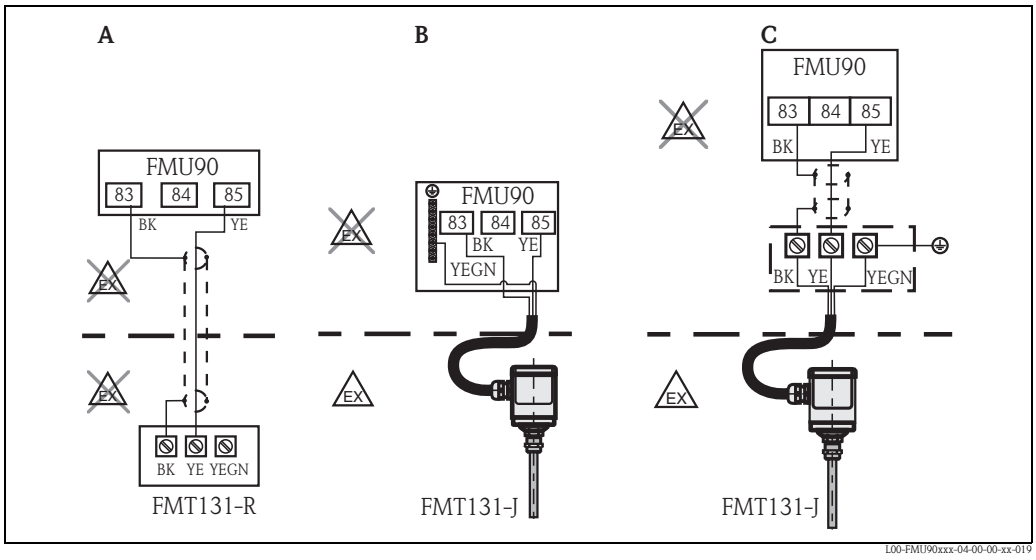
The maximum short-circuit current at 24 V is 20 mA.

4.7 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.
- 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.

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

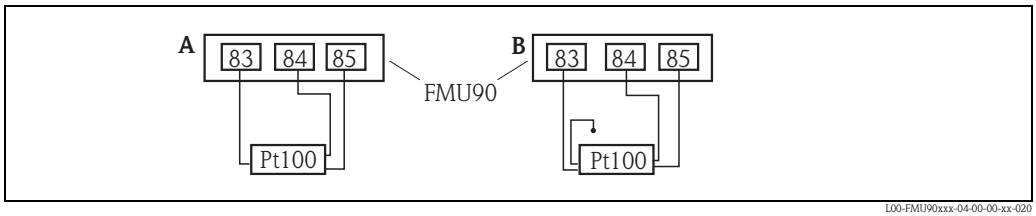


A *Non-Ex area (FMT131-R)*
B *Ex area (FMT131-J) with grounding in the FMU90*
C *Ex area (FMT131-J) with grounding at a terminal box*

BK *black*
YE *yellow*
YEGN *yellow-green*

Note!
For details refer to the Operating Instructions KA00019F.

4.7.2 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.

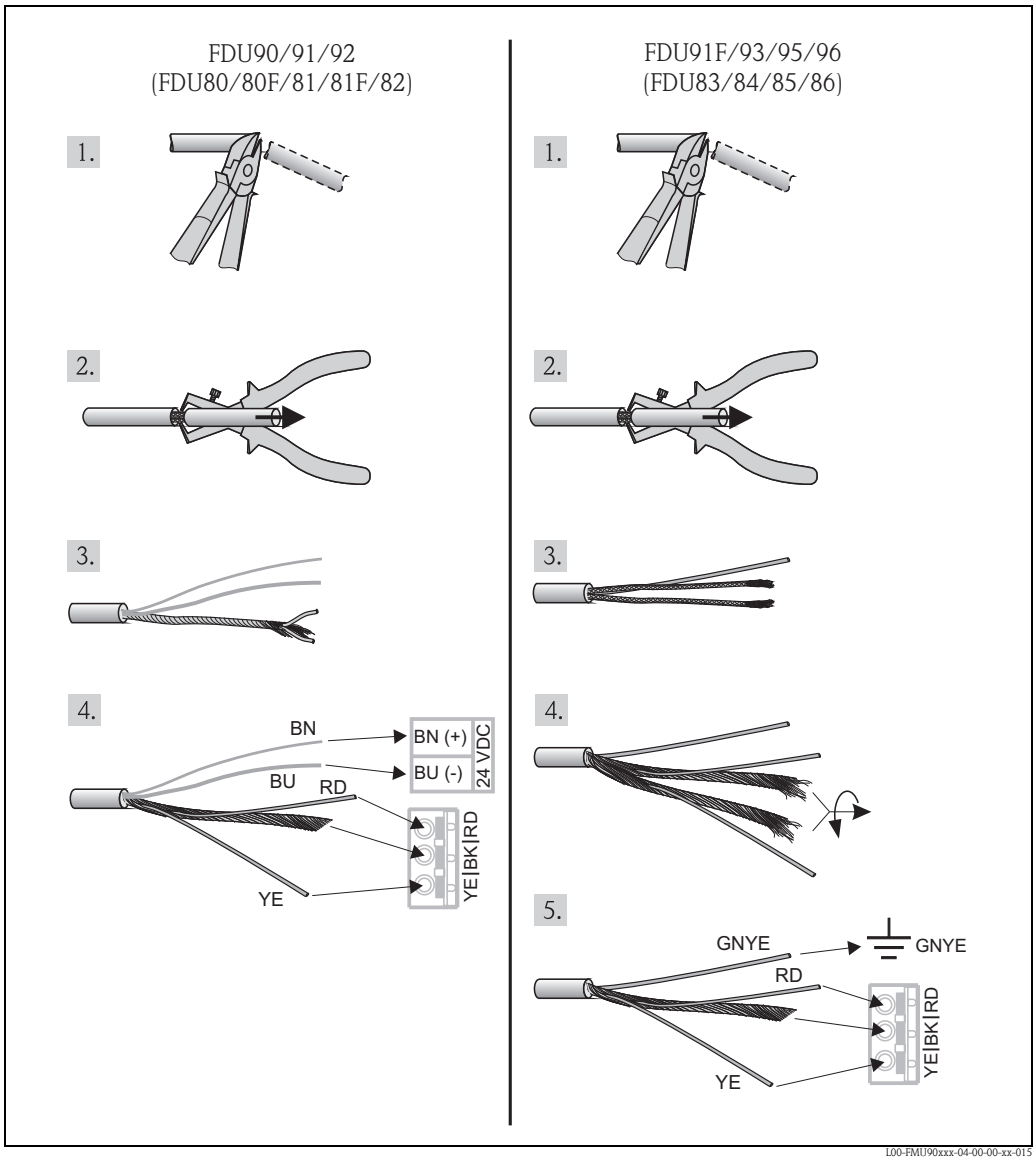
Warning!
A Pt100 may not be connected in explosion hazardous areas. A FMT131 must be used instead.

4.8 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.

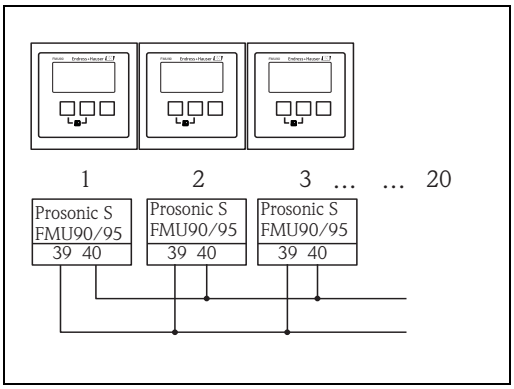


Colours of the strands: YE = yellow; BK = black; RD = red; BU = blue; BN = brown; GNYE = green-yellow

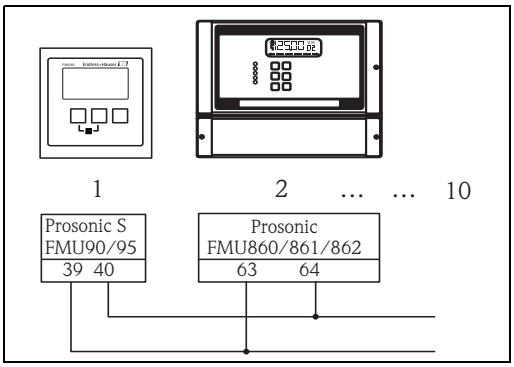
Note!
The blue (BU) and brown (BN) strands are only present for sensors with heater.

4.9 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.
- The synchronization causes the evaluation units FMU9x to send the pulses simultaneously. Only after all sensors have received their signal, new simultaneous pulses are sent. This prevents pulses in the sensor cable of one sensor from influencing the received signal on the cable of a different sensor.
- 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 seperated from each other.
- Usual commercial screened cable can be used for synchronization
  – max. length: 10 m (33 ft) between the individual instruments
  – cross section: 2 x (0.75 to 2.5 mm^2 (18 to 14 AWG))
  – for lengths up to 1 m (3.3 ft), an unscreened cable can be used; for lenghts exceeding 1 m (3.3 ft), 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.

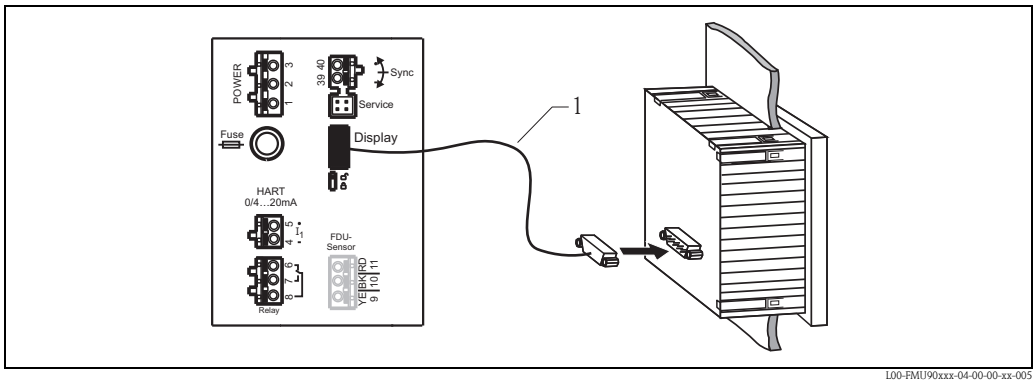


L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-004



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

4.10 Connection of the separate display and operating module



1 Connection of the display plug with the cable (3 m (9.8 ft))

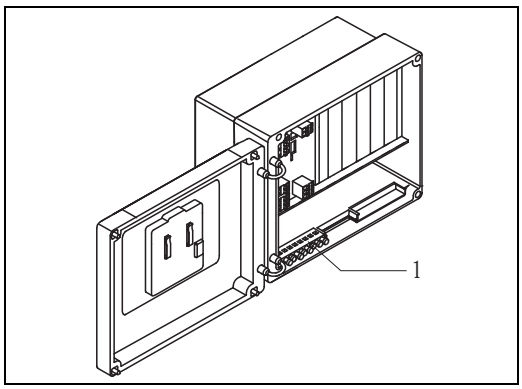
For the version of the Prosonic S with a separate display for panel mounting, a pre-assembled connecting cable (3 m (9.8 ft)) is supplied. The cable must be connected to the display plug of the Prosonic S.

Note!
Minimum diameter for cable bushing: 20 mm (0.79 in)

4.11 Potential equalization

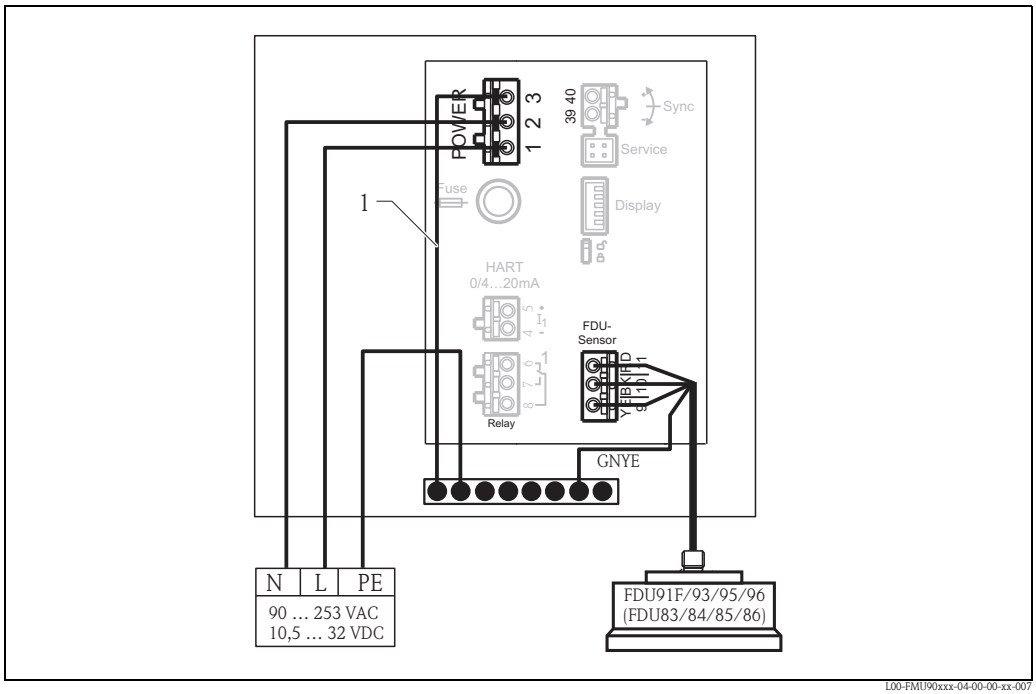
4.11.1 Potential equalization in the field housing

⚠ 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 (98 ft)** → 📄 24. The metallic terminal block (1) in the field housing can be used for this.



L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-006

Example



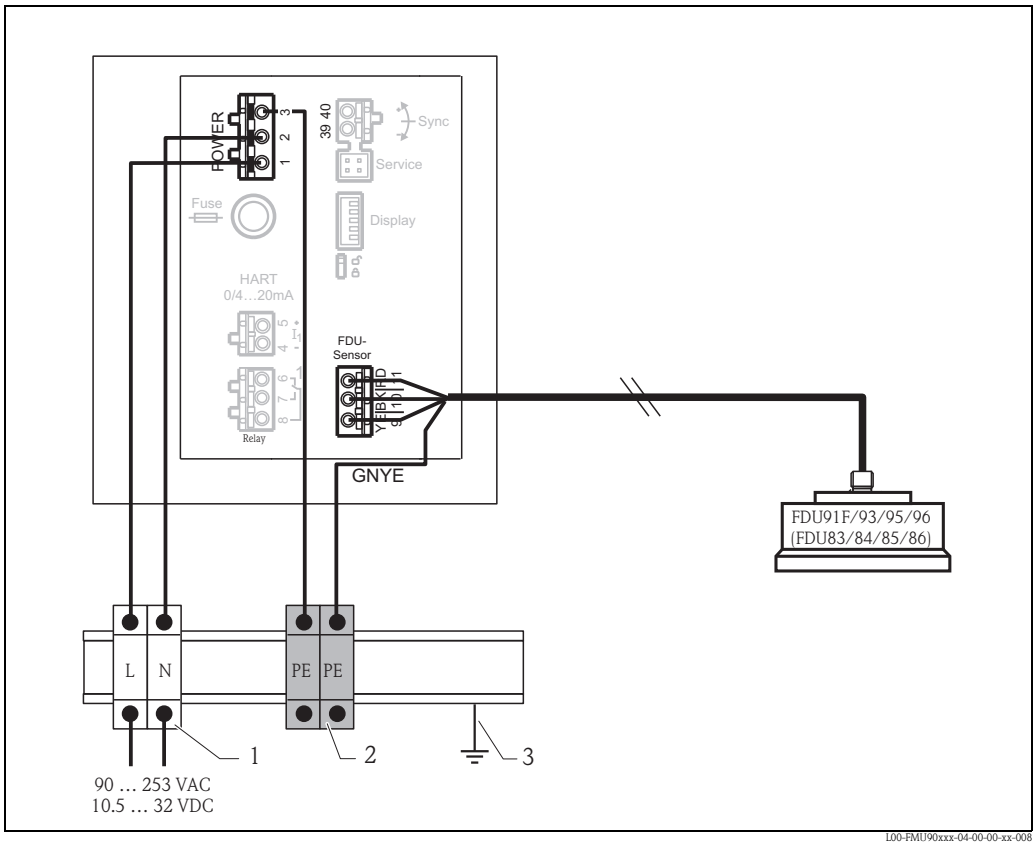
L00-FMU90xxx-04-00-00-xx-007

1 The wire is already connected on delivery

4.11.2 Potential equalization for the DIN-rail hosuing

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 (98 ft)** (→ 📄 23).



1 Terminal (isolated from the DIN rail)
2 Protective earth terminal (with contact to the DIN rail)
3 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 identiacal 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 → 📄 30, "Shortening the sensor cable".

4.12 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

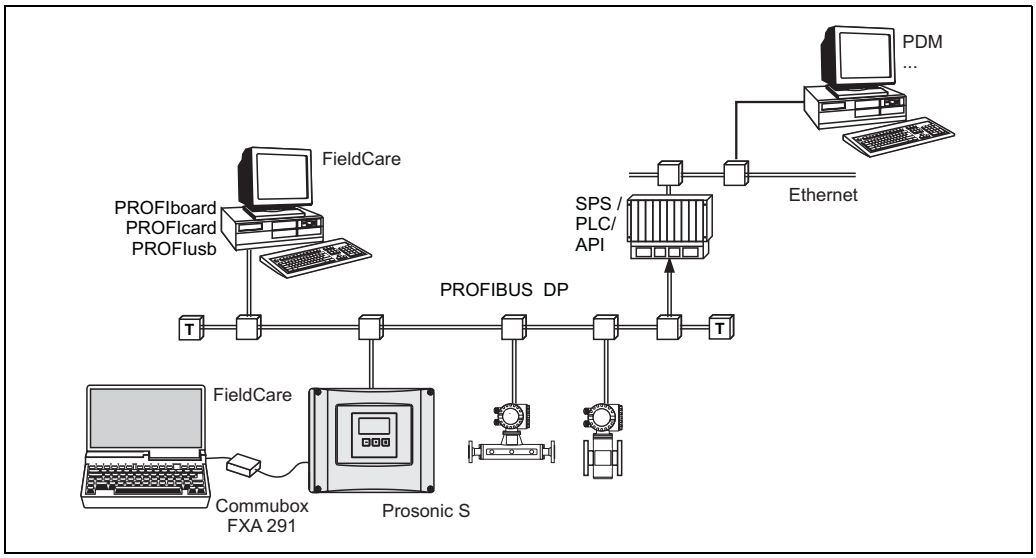
This chapter gives an overview of the operating options for the intrument. It describes the different methods of parameter access and states the pre-conditions for each case.
The measning of the individual parameters is not part of this chapter but can be found in:

- → Chap. 6: "Commissioning"
- Operating Intructions BA00290F: "Prosonic S FMU90 – Description of Instrument Functions"

This chapter contains the following sections:

- → Chap. 5.1: "Operating options"
- → Chap. 5.2: "Operation via the display and operating module"
- → Chap. 5.3: "Operation via Endress+Hauser operating tool "FieldCare""

5.1 Operating options



5.1.1 On-site operation

- Display and operating module at the Prosonic S
- Endress+Hauser operating tool "FieldCare" with Commubox FXA291

Note!
Commubox FXA291 is an interface adapter from Endress+Hauser.

5.1.2 Remote oepration

- Endress+Hauser operating tool "FieldCare" with PROFIcard, PROFIboard or PROFIusb

Note!
PROFIboard, PROFIcard and PROFIusb are interface adapters from Endress+Hauser.

Acyclic data exchange

Remote operation makes use of the acyclic data exchange, which allows device parameters to be changed independently of the communication between the device and a PLC.
Acyclic data exchange is used
- to transmit device parameters during commissioning and maintenance;
- to display measured values that are not acquired in cyclic traffic.

The Prosonic S supports class 2 masters:

Acyclic communication with a Class 2 master (MS2AC)

In the case of MS2AC, a Class 2 master opens a communication channel via a so-called service access point (SAP) in order to access the device. Class 2 masters is for example: FieldCare

Before data can be exchanged via PROFIBUS, however, the Class 2 master must be made aware of the parameters contained within the field device. This can be done by:
- a device description (DD)
- a device type manager (DTM)
- a software component within the master, which accesses the parameters via slot and index addresses.

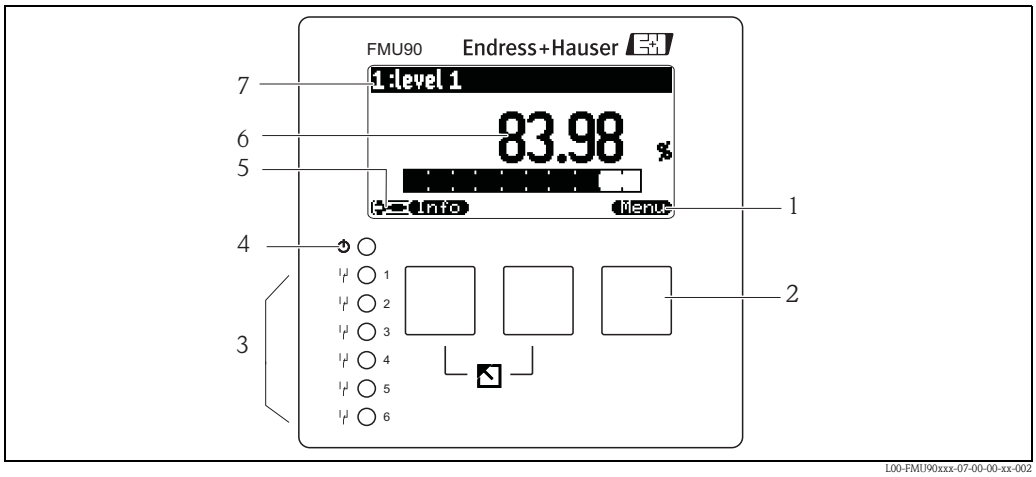
Note!
- The DD or DTM is supplied by the device manufacturer.
- The Prosonic S has one Service Access Point. Therefore, it can be accessed by one Class 2 master.
- The use of a Class 2 master increases the cycle time of the bus system. This must be taken into consideration when the control system or PLC is programmed.

Slot-Index tables

The Slot-Index tables for the general acyclic data exchange are summarized in the document BA00333F (can be downloaded from www.endress.com).

5.2 Operation via the display and operating module

5.2.1 Display and operating elements



1 Softkey symbol
2 Key
3 LEDs indicating the switching states of the relays
4 LED indicating the operating state
5 Display symbols
6 Value of the parameter, including unit
7 Name of the parameter

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. 4 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. 3 in the figure)	
yellow	The relay is activated.
off	The relay is de-activated (idle state).

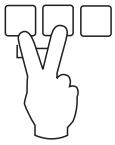
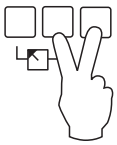
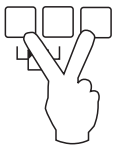
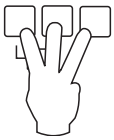
Keys (softkey operation)

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

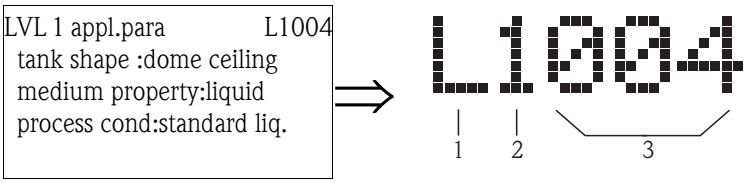
The following key combinations do not depend on the menu position:

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.
	**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:
1 Submenu
2 Number of the associated input or output
3 Number of the parameter set within the submenus

- The **first digit (1)** specifies the submenu[1]:
  - **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)

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

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

- The **second digit (2)** is used if the parameter set occurs several times within the Prosonic S (e.g. for different inputs or outputs).

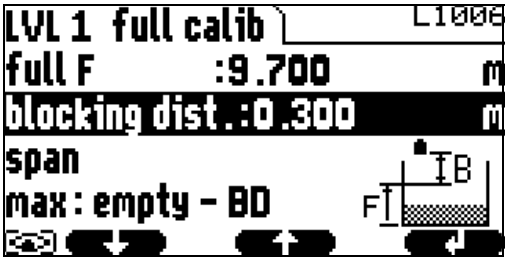
  Example:
  – O1201: "allocation current" for output 1
  – O2201: "allocation current" for output 2

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

- The **last three digits (3)** specify the individual parameter sets within the submenu.

Parameter types

Display parameters



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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

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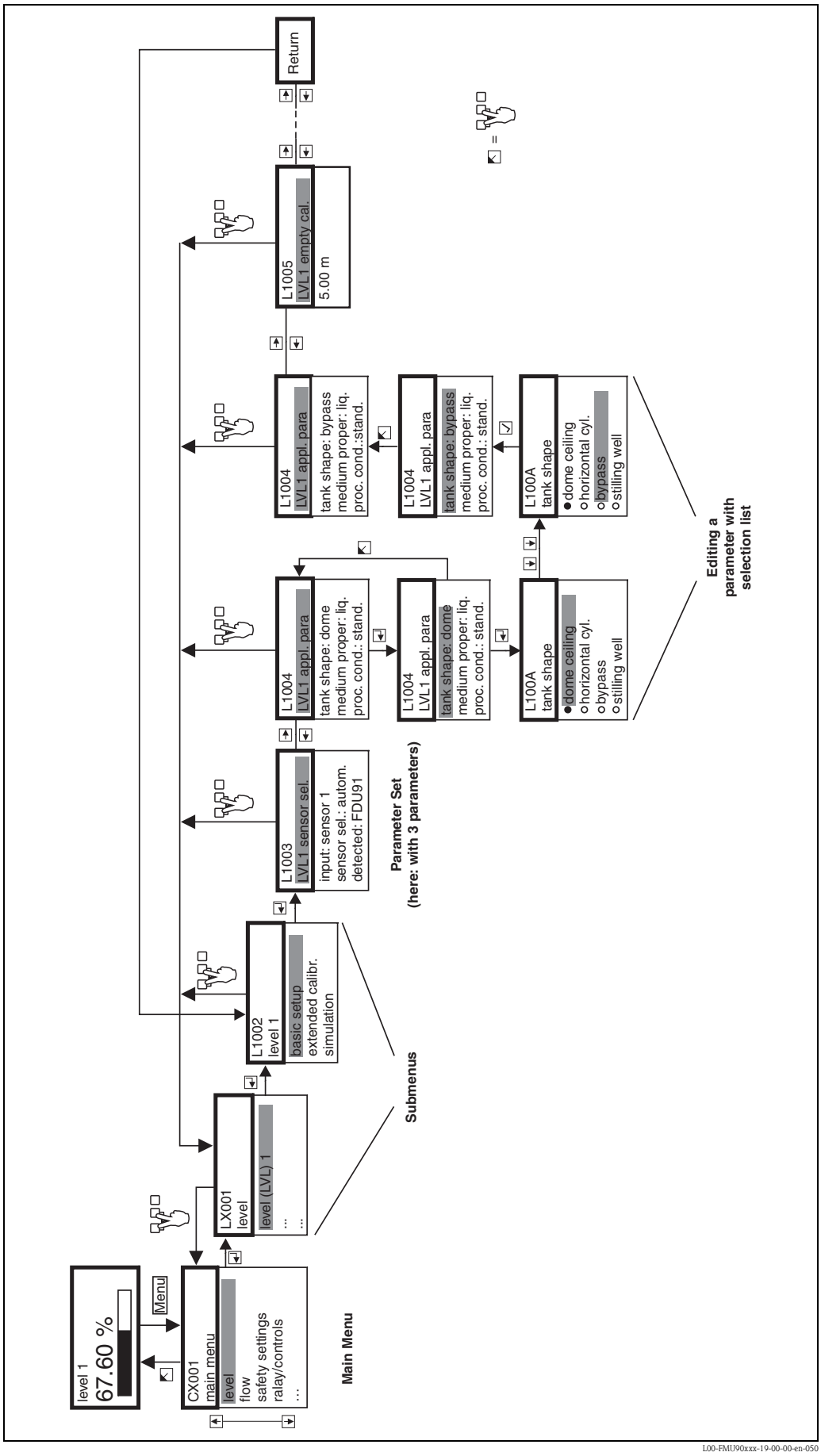
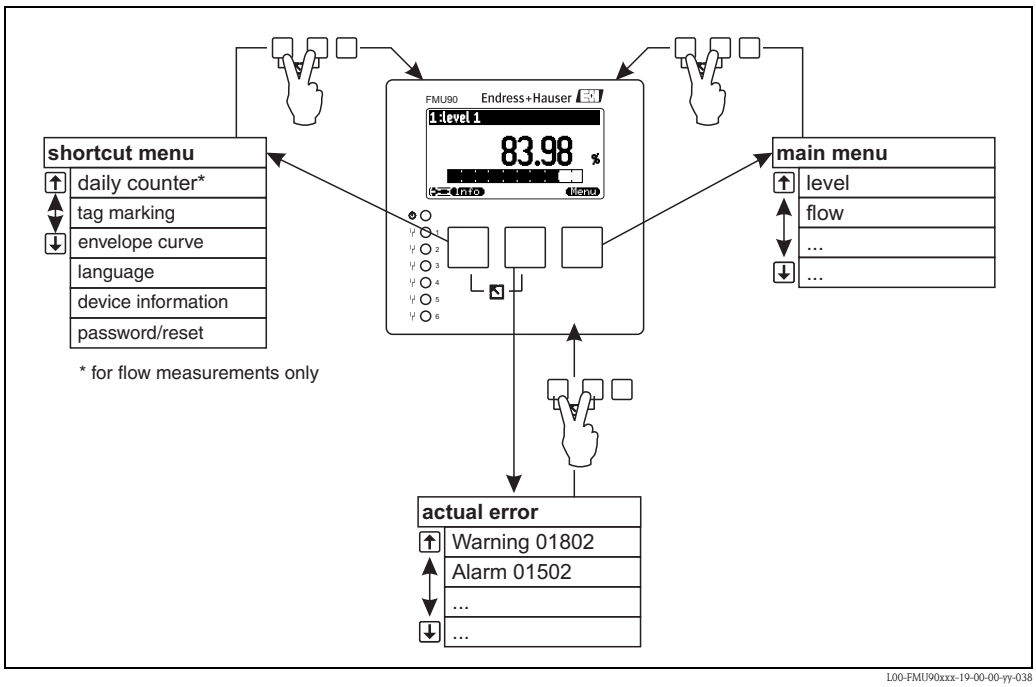
Parameters, for which the symbol is displayed in the left bottom corner of the display module, can be entered for editing by pressing .
The editing procedure depends on the type of parameter:
- when entering a **selection parameter**, the associated selection list appears (see below: "Editing a parameter with selection list").
- when entering a **numerical or alphanumerical parameter**, the text and number editor appears (see below: "Entering numbers and characters").

Navigation within the menu (Example)



Entering the menu

The navigation always starts from the main screen (measured value display[2)]). From there, the following menus can be opened by the keys:



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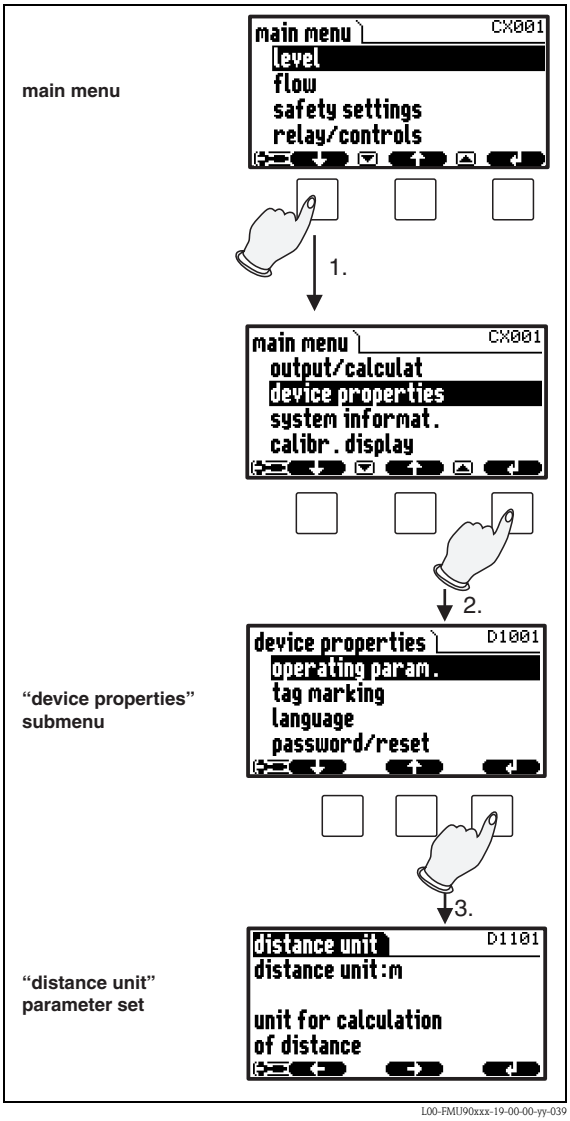
- **shortcut menu**
  The shortcut menu is accessed via the **"Info"** key. It allows quick access to device information:
  – daily counter (for flow measurements)
  – tag marking
  – envelope curve: used to check the signal quality
  – language: sets the display language
  – device information: serial 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 [redacted] 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 differemt from the example in the figure.

Selecting a submenu



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.

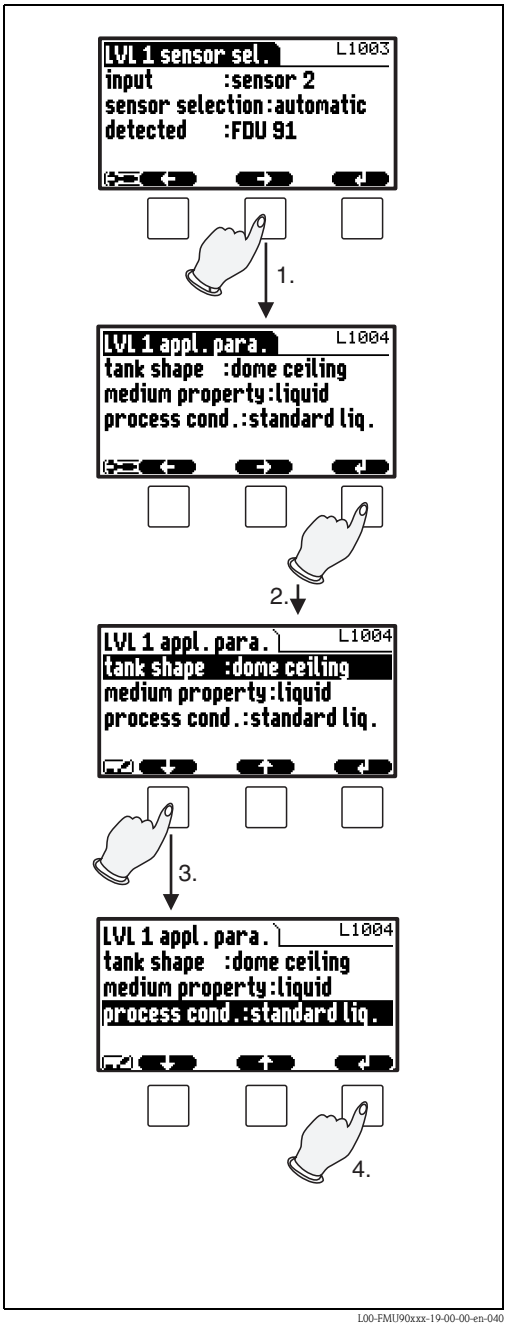
2. Press ↵, in order to enter the marked submenu.

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:



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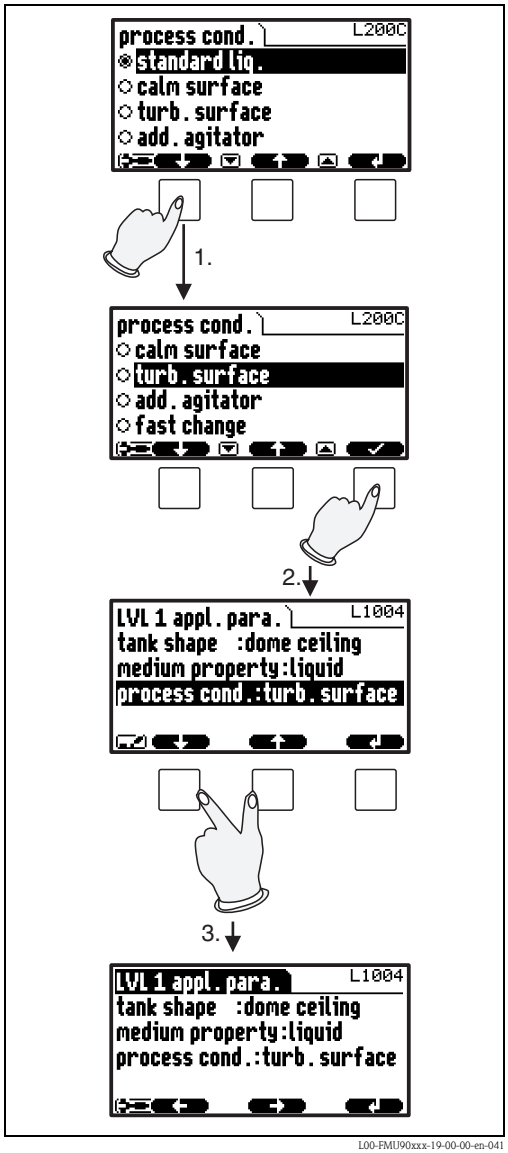
1. Press → or ←, until you have reached the required parameter set.
2. Press ↵, in order to enter the parameter set.
3. Select the required parameter by pressing ↓ or ↑.
   (This step is not required if the set contains only one parameter.)
4. Press ↵, in order to enter the editing mode of the parameter.
   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



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

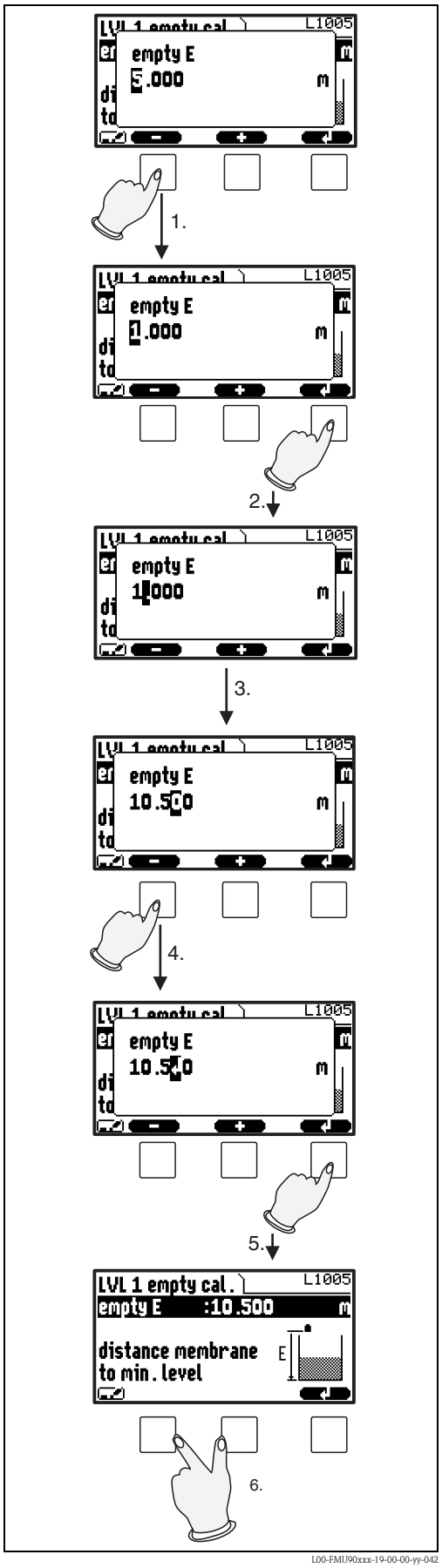
   Note!
   The symbols ▼ ▲ indicate that the selection list contains more items than can be displayed on the module. Press ↓ or ↑ several times, to mark one of the hidden items.

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



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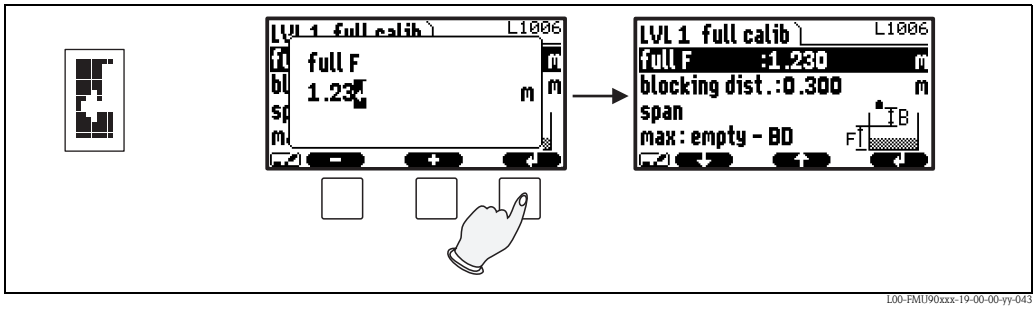
When you select a numeric parameter ("empty calibration", "full calibration" etc.) or an alpha-numeric parameter ("device marking" etc.), the editor for numbers and text strings appears. Enter the desired value in the following way:

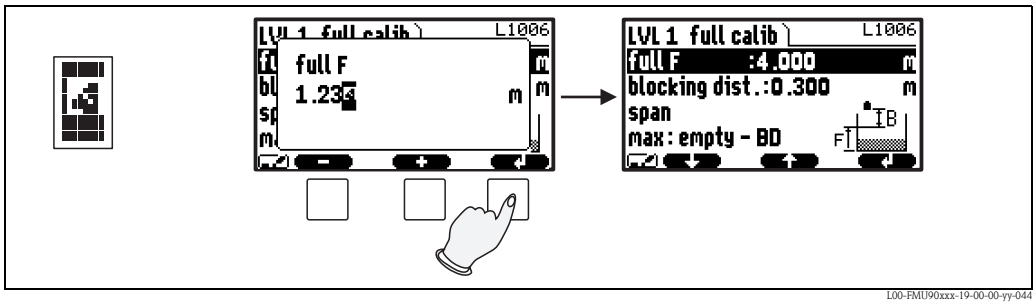
1. The cursor is at the first digit. Press − or + until this digit has the required value.
2. Press ↵ in order to confirm the value and to jump to the next digit.
3. Repeat the procedure for all relevant digits.
4. If all relevant digits have been entered: Press − or +, until ↵ appears at the cursor.
5. Press ↵ 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

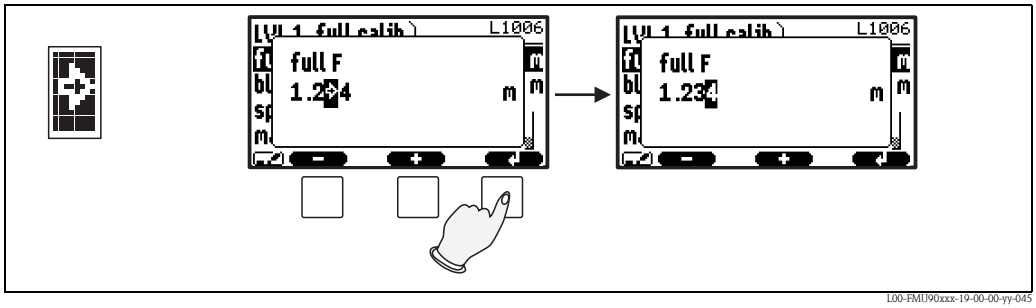
Within the editor for alphanumeric characters, pressing [−] or [+] does not only lead to numbers and characters but also to the following symbols for special editing functions. They simplify the editing procedure.



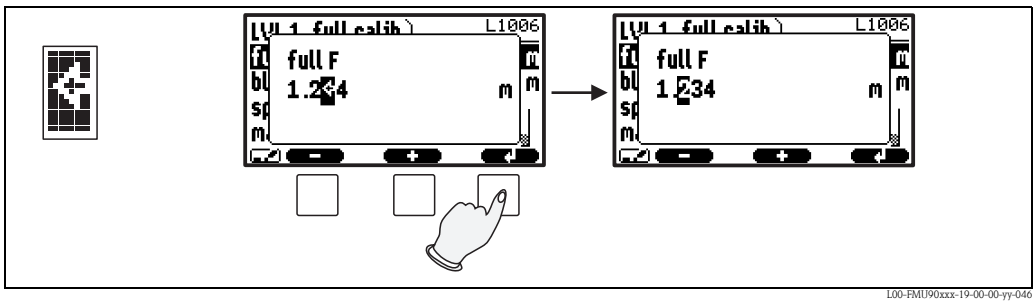
Enter: *The number left of the cursor is transferred to the instrument.*



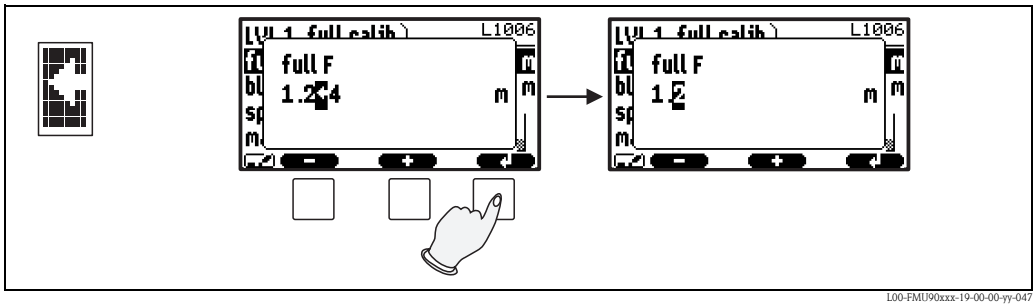
Escape: *The editor is closed. The parameter maintains its former value. The same behavior can be achieved by pressing the left and the middle key simultaneously ([⌧]).*



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



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



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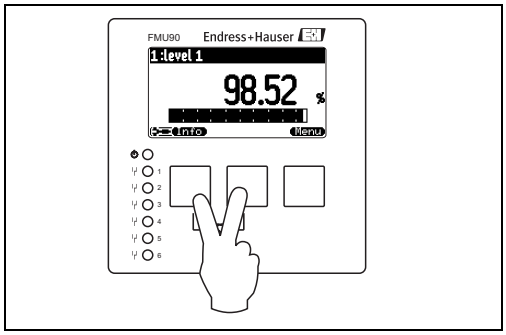
Delete: *The current digit and all digits to its right are deleted.*

Return to the measured value display



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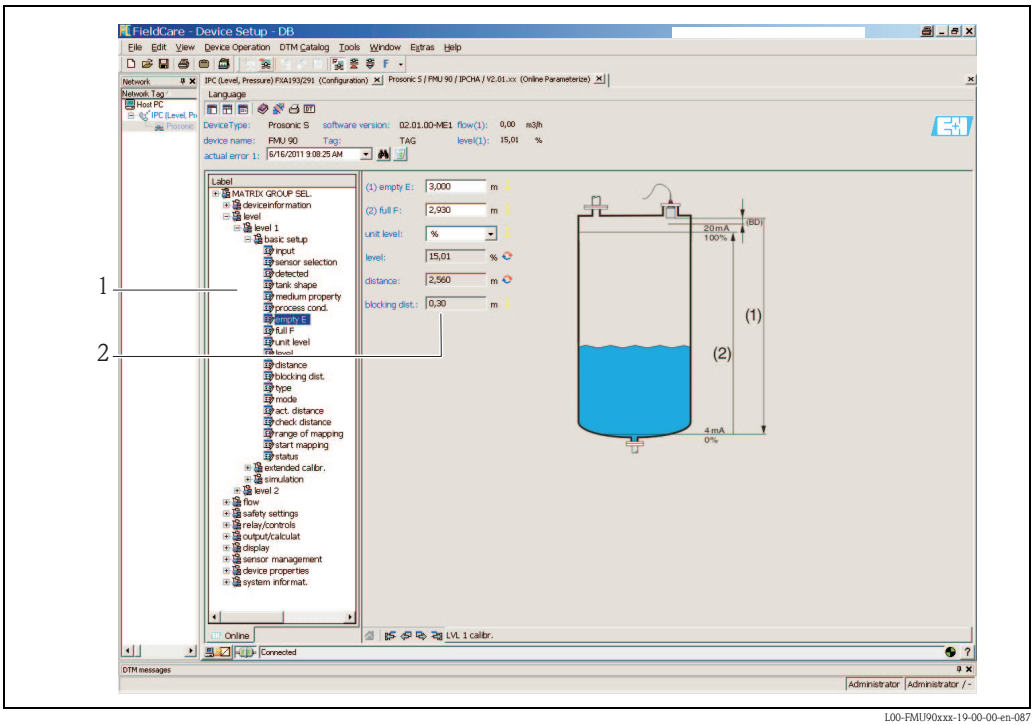
By pressing the left and middle keys simultaneously you can return

- 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 "FieldCare"



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Operation via the FieldCare is similar to the operation via the display module.

- The operating menu can be found in the **navigation bar (1)**.
- Input fields for the parameters can be found in the **parameter editor (2)**.
- When you click on a parameter name, the **help pages** appear. They contain a detailed description of the respective parameter.

6 Commissioning

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

This chapter describes the steps of the commissioning procedure:

- 6.1 Preparatory steps
  - 6.1.1 Setting the device address
  - 6.1.2 Bus termination
  - 6.1.3 Loading the devic database files (GSD files)
  - 6.1.4 Unlock configuration
  - 6.1.5 Reset to the default configuration
- 6.2 Configuration of the measurement
  - 6.2.1 First setup
  - 6.2.2 Preparing the basic setup
  - 6.2.3 Basic setup
  - 6.2.4 Checking the measuring signal (envelope curve display)
- 6.3 Calibration of backwater and dirt detection
- 6.4 Configuration of simultaneous level and flow measurement with one sensor
- 6.5 Parametrization of the counters
- 6.6 Configuration of a limit relay
- 6.7 Configuration of an alarm or diagnostic relay
- 6.8 Configuration of a time pulse relay
- 6.9 Configuration of a counting pulse relay
- 6.10 Configuration of a Fieldbus relay
- 6.11 Parametrization of the Analog Input (AI) and Digital Input (DI) blocks
- 6.12 Parametrization of the cyclic data telegram
- 6.13 Parametrization of the on-site display

6.1 Preparatory steps

6.1.1 Setting the device address

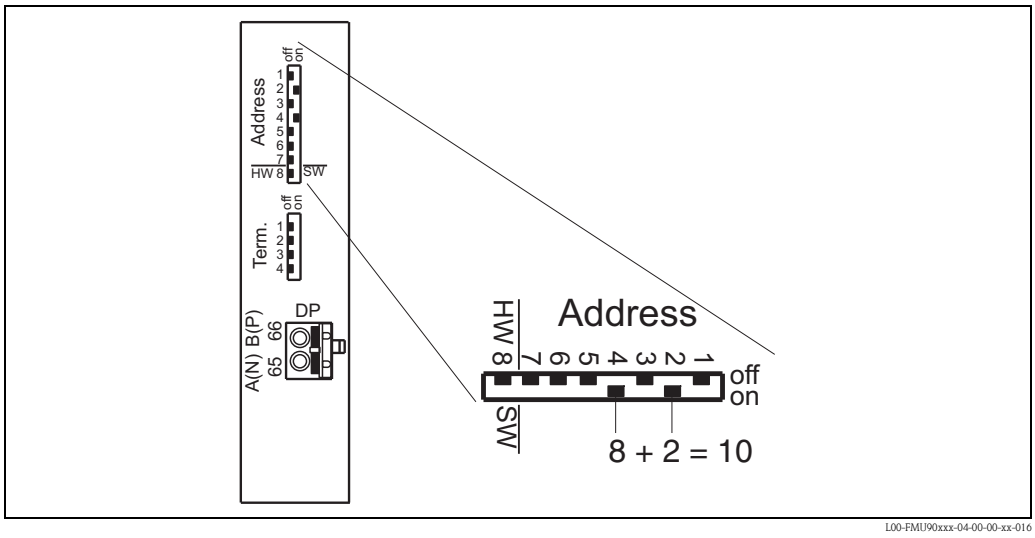
Selecting the device address

- Every PROFIBUS device must be given an address. If the address is not set correctly, the device will not be recognised by the process control system.
- A device address may appear only once within a particular PROFIBUS network.
- Valid device addresses are in the range between 1 and 126. All devices are delivered from the factory with the address 126, which is set by software.
- The default address can be used to check the function of the device and connect it to an operating PROFIBUS system. Afterwards the address must be changed to allow other devices to be connected to the network.

Software addressing

Software addressing comes into operation, when DIP-switch 8 on the Profibus DP terminal area is in the position "ON".
In this case, the address can be set by an operating tool ("FieldCare").
The address is displayed in the function "Output-calculations/Profibus DP/instrument address".

Hardware addressing



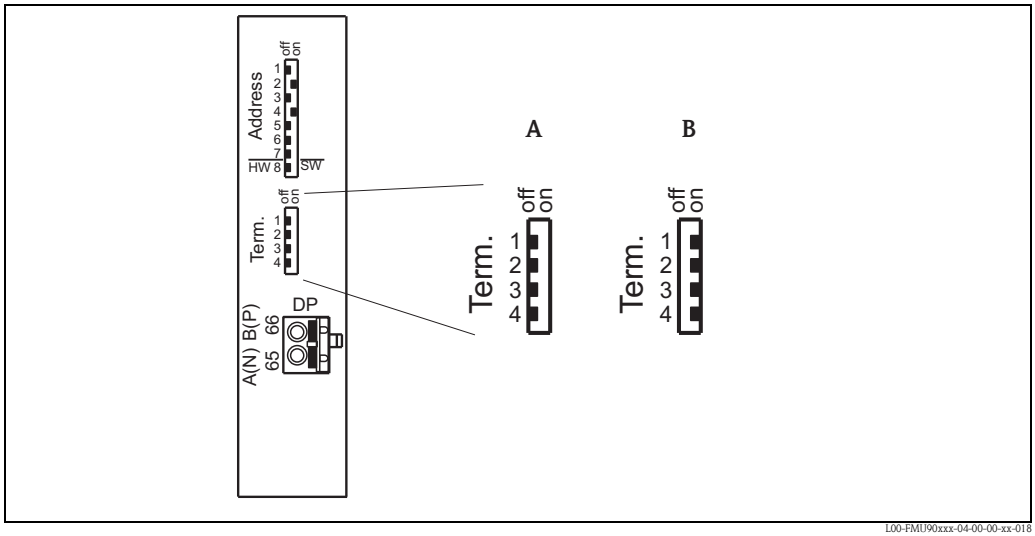
Hardware addressing comes into operation when DIP switch 8 is in the position "HW (OFF)". In this case the address is determinded by the position of DIP-switches 1 to 7 according to the following table:

Switch No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Value in position "OFF"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value in Position "ON"	1	2	4	8	16	32	64

The new address becomes valid 10 seconds after switching.

6.1.2 Bus termination

The termination resistor must be activated for the last instrument on the bus. This is done by setting all four termination switches into the "on" position.



A: *termination off (factory setting);* ***B:*** *termination on*

6.1.3 Loading the device database and type files (GSD)

Meaning of the GSD files

A device database file (GSD) contains a description of the properties of the PROFIBUS device, e.g. the supported transmission rates and the type and format of the digital information output to the PLC. Additional bitmap files are required in order to represent the device by an icon in the network design software. The device database and bitmap files are needed for the commissioning of a PROFIBUS DP network.

Name of the GSD file

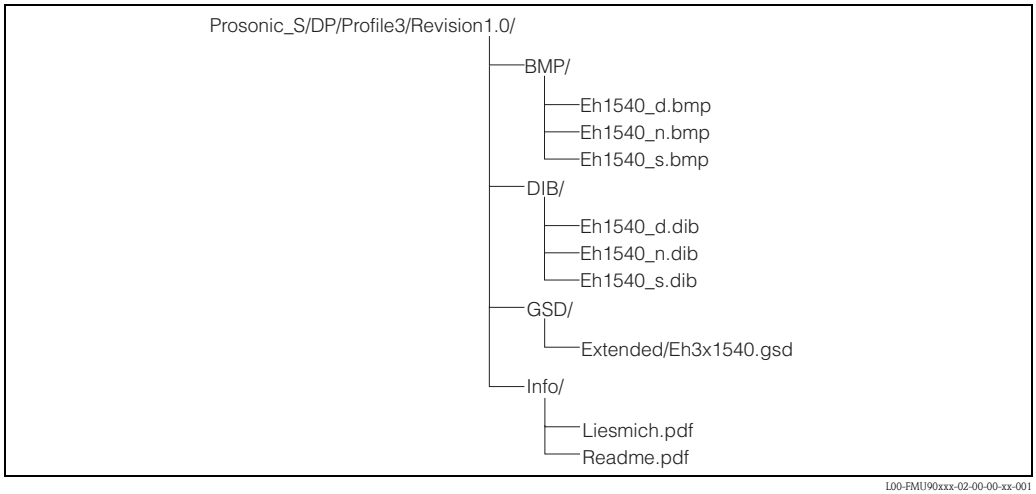
Every device is allocated an identity code by the PROFIBUS User Organisation (PNO). This appears in the device data base file name (.gsd).
The FMU90 has the ID number 1540(hex) = 5440 (dec).
Therefore, the name of the GSD file is: EH3x1540.gsd

Sources of supply

- www.endress.com
  click on "Download" and enter "GSD" into the "Text search" field. The "Software" link opens a list containing the links to all available GSD files.
- CD-ROM with GSD files for all Endress+Hauser devices. Order-Code: 50097200
- GSD library of the PROFIBUS User Organisation (PNO):http: //www.PROFIBUS.com

Directory structure

The files are organized in the following structure:



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Universal Database File

As an alternative to the device specific GSD file, the PNO provides an universal database file without instrument specific features.
When the universal database file is used, the option **"profile"** must be selected in the "**Output-calculation/Profibus DP/ident number**" parameter.

Usage of the GSD files

The GSD files must be loaded to a specific subdirectory of the PROFIBUS DP configuration software. Depending on the software, the GSD files must be copied into the directory or an import functionality of the software may be used.
Detailed information about the appropriate file location can be obtained from the manual of the respective configuration software.

6.1.4 Unlock configuration

If appears on the display, the instrument is locked against parameter changes. Before commissioning the instrument must be unlocked.
For the Prosonic S there are three types of locking:

- Software locking
- Locking by key combination
- Hardware locking

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.

Software locking

Locking

Go to the parameter "device properties/passoword-reset/code" and enter a value ≠2457. 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 "2457". Parameters can be changed again.

Locking by key combination

Locking

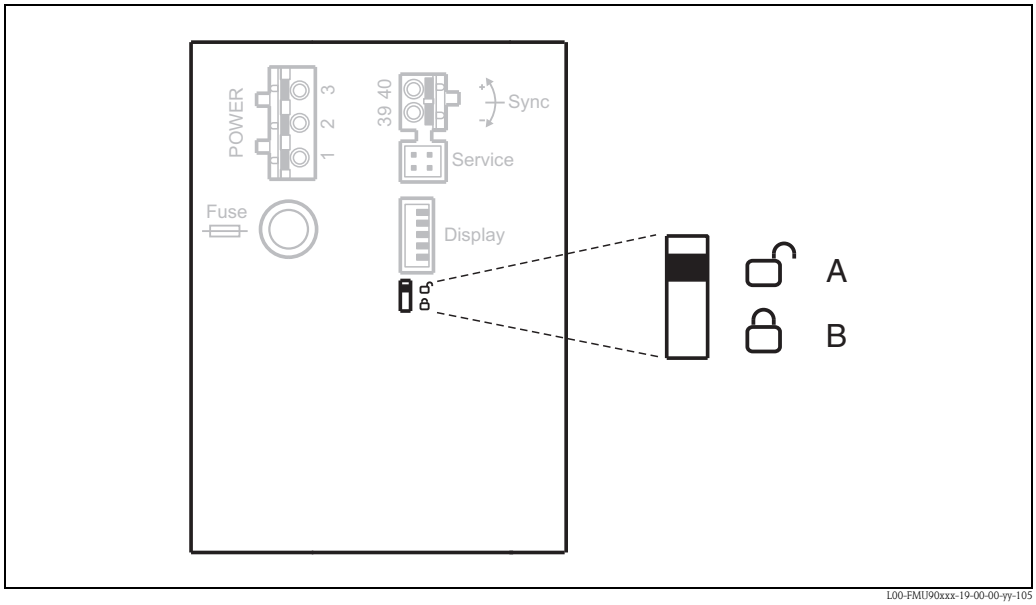
Press all three keys simultaneously. The instrument is locked against parameter changes.
The symbol appears on the display.

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.

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, [OFL] appears on the display and parameters can not be changed. The instrument can only be unlocked by the switch.

6.1.5 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 (→ 128, "Operating menu") the default values of the parameters are printed in bold.

Performing a Reset
In order to perform a reset, enter "33333" into the parameter "device properties/password-reset/ reset".

5-point linearity protocol

Note!
The specified measuring accuracy is a typical value → 126, "Performance characteristics". With the production of the 5-point linearity protocol the measuring system (FDU9x sensor and FMU9x transmitter electronic) is adjusted exactly to one another and the measuring accuracy is optimized for the specified range.

To realize this, the parameter "zero distance" is fine adjusted. After a reset the value for the zero

distance has to be re-parameterized in the service menu according to the data on the associated 5-point linearity protocol for the FDU9x sensor. Please contact the Endress+Hauser service.

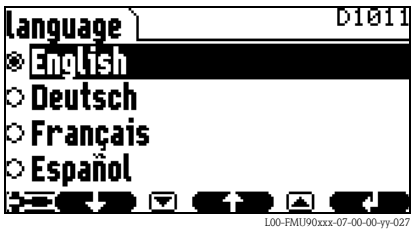
6.2 Configuration of the measurement

6.2.1 First setup

Note!
This chapter describes the commissioning of the Prosonic S via the display and operating module. Commissioning via FieldCare or the Field Xpert SFX100 is similar. For further instructions refer to the FieldCare Online Help or the Operating Instructions supplied with the Field Xpert SFX100.

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.



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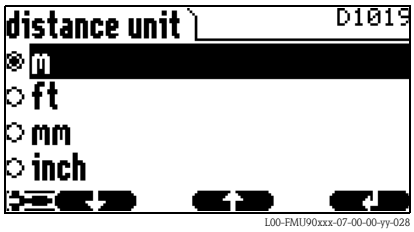
2. Select the unit for distance measurements.



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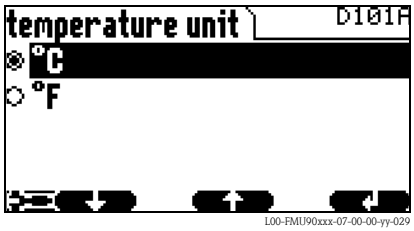
3. Select the temperature unit.



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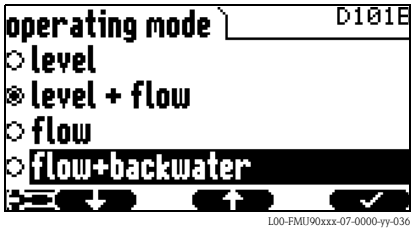
4. Select the operating mode.

   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".



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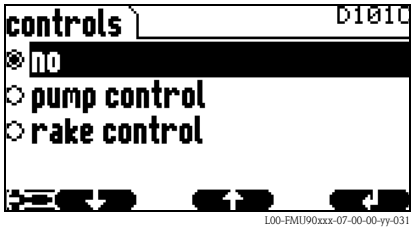
5. Select the control functions, which you are going to use.

   Note!
   This selection is not required for the "flow" and "flow+backwater" operating modes.



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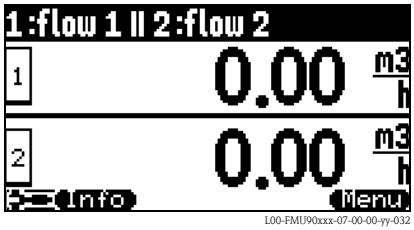
Note!
By pressing **you can return to the previous parameter** (e.g. in order to correct the value). All these parameters can also be changed at a later point of time in the "device properties/operating parameters" and "device properties/language" parameter sets.

6.2.2 Preparing the basic setup

1. 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.



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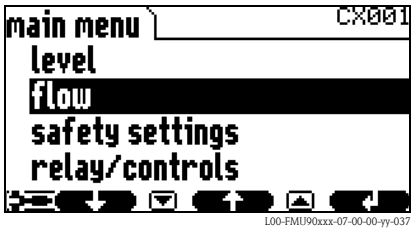
2. Select the "flow" submenu.

   – Select by ↓ and ↑
   – Confirm by ↵



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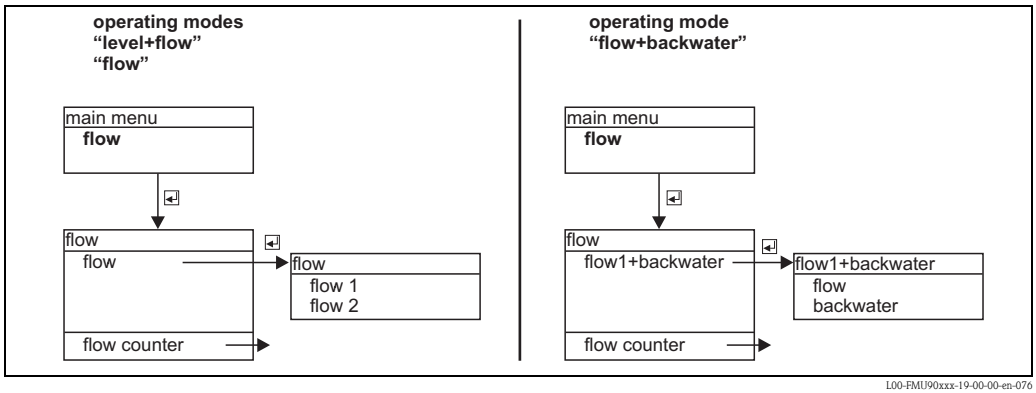
The "flow" submenu is used for the calibration of
- flow measurements (1 or 2 channels)
- back water alarm
- flow counters

The structure of the submenu depends on the selected operating mode[3]:



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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).

6.2.3 Basic setup

Overview

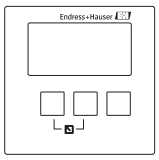
The following table gives an overview of the calibration of a flow measurement. Detailed information on the parameters can be found in the following sections.

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	page
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.	59
		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 linearistion table manually) ■ "formula" (for the flow formula $Q = C (h^{\alpha} + \gamma h^{\beta})$)	60
		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 → 📄 139: "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	62
		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)	63
		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)	
7	flow N check value (N = 1 or 2)	distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface.	64
		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)	

Step	Parameter set	Parameter	Remarks	page
8	flow N mapping (N = 1 or 2)	distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface	65
		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	66
		distance	displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane and the liquid surface. Check the value: ■ Value correct: → Basic calibration completed. Press E 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/flow counters"	section 6.5

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

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



flow1 sensor sel. F1003
input:
sensor selection:
detected:

"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 level[4)]

"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.

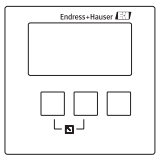
Caution!
After exchanging a sensor, observe the following:
The automatic sensor recognition is also active if a sensor has been exchanged[5)]. The Prosonic S recognizes the type of the new sensor automatically and changes the "detected" parameter to fit the new sensor. The measurement continues without 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.

"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, nor 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 differnt sizes of the flume or weir[6]. 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"

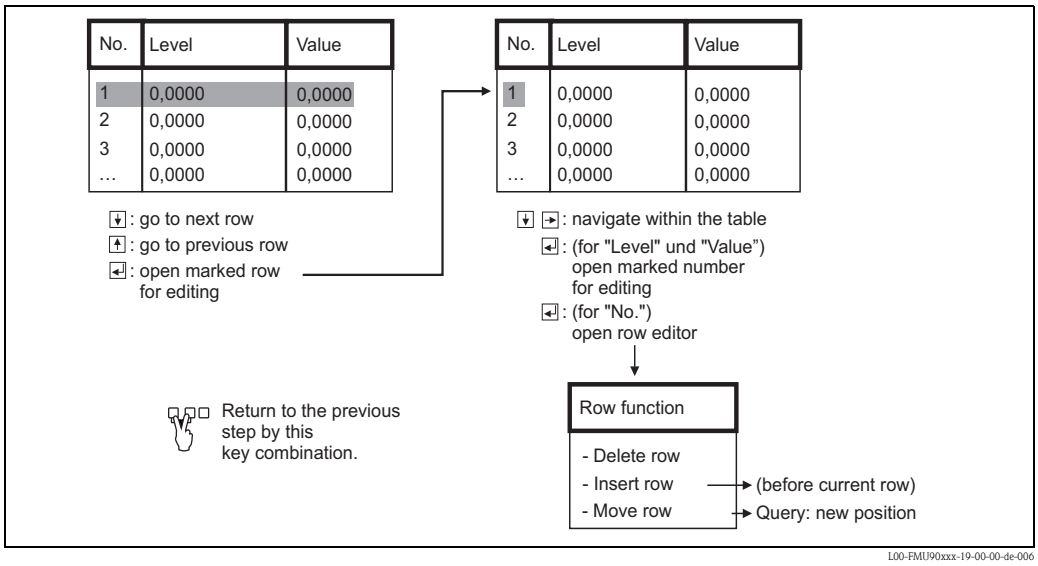
This parameter appears for the curves **"rectangular weir"**, **"NFX"** and **"trapezoidal weir"**. It is used to specify the width of the respective weir.

"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



"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.

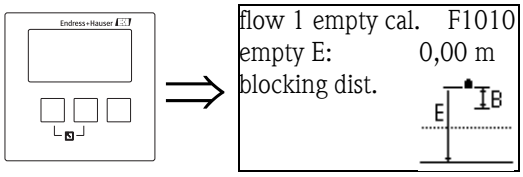
"alpha", "beta", "gamma" and "C"

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.

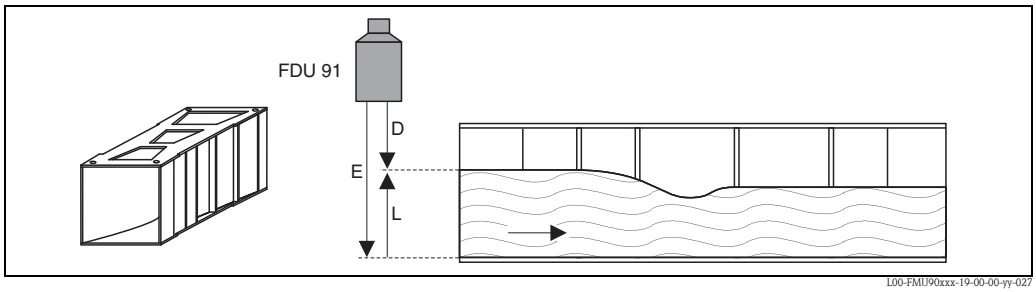
"flow N empty calibration" (N = 1 or 2)



"empty E"

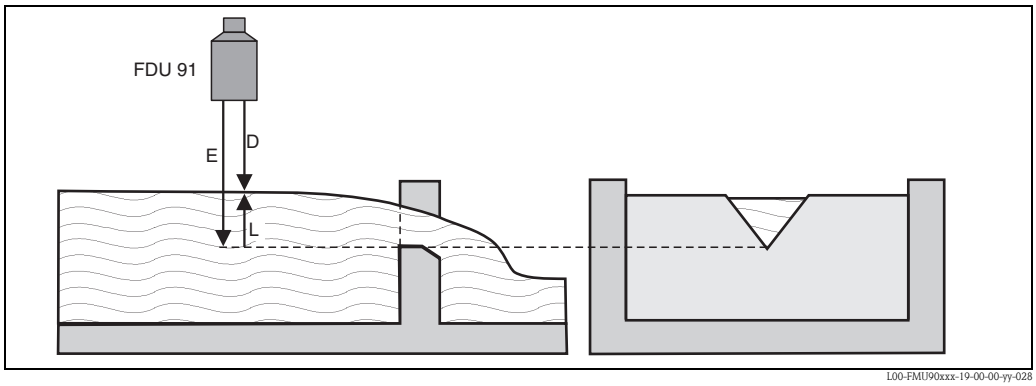
Use this parameter to enter the empty distance E, i.e. the distance between the sensor membrane (reference point of the measurement) and the zero point of the flume or weir.

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"

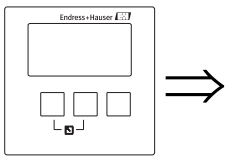
Indicates the blocking distance of the respective sensor. The blocking distance is measured from the sensor membrane (reference point of the measurement). The maximum level may not project into the blocking distance.

Type of sensor	Blocking distance (BD)	Maximum measuring distance[1)]
FDU90	0.07 (0.2)	3.0 (9.8) (for liquids)
FDU91/FDU91F	0.3 (1.0)	10 (33) (for liquids)
FDU92	0.4 (1.3)	20 (66) (for liquids)
FDU93	0.6 (2.0)	25 (82) (for liquids)
FDU95 - *1*** (low temperature version)	0.7 (2.3)	45 (148) (for solids)
FDU95 - *2*** (high temperature version)	0.9 (3.0)	45 (148) (for solids)
FDU96	1.6 (5.2)	70 (230) (for solids)
FDU80/FDU80F	0.3 (1.0)	5 (16) (for liquids)
FDU81/81F	0.5 (1.6)	10 (33) (for liquids)
FDU82	0.8 (2.6)	20 (66) (for liquids)
FDU83	1.0 (3.3)	25 (82) (for liquids)
FDU84	0.8 (2.6)	25 (82) (for solids)
FDU85	0.8 (2.6)	45 (148) (for solids)
FDU86	1.6 (5.2)	70 (230) (for solids)

m (ft)

1) valid for optimum process conditions

"flow N" (N = 1 or 2)



flow 1 F1005
flow 1:
level:
sensor:

"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"

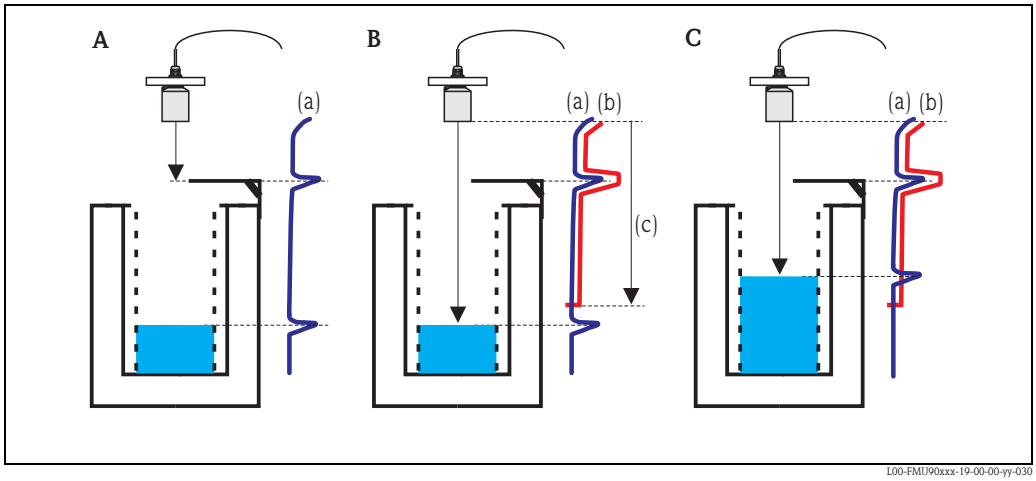
Displays the currently measured level L.
If the displayed value does not match the real level, it is recommended to check the empty calibration.

"sensor"

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

Interference echo suppressio: 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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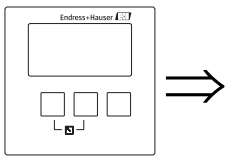
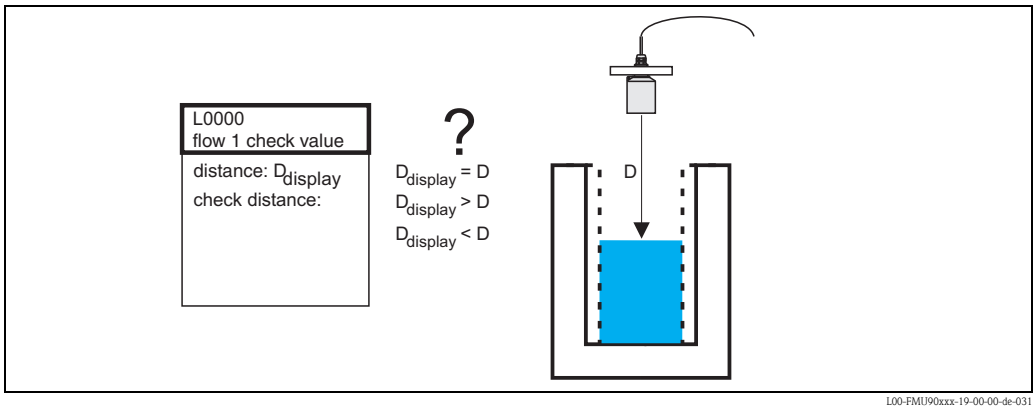
*A: The envelope curve **(a)** contains the level echo and an interference echo. Without interference echo suppression, the interference echo is evaluated.*
*B: The interference echo suppression generates the mapping curve **(b)**. This curve contains all echos which are located within the range of mapping **(c)**.*
C: From now on, only those echos 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%).

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



flow 1 check value F1006
distance:
check distance:



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"distance"

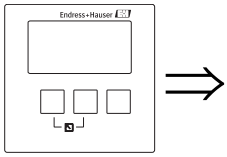
Displays the currently measured distance $D_{display}$.

"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 supression 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.

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



flow 1 mapping F1008
sensor:
range of mapping:
start mapping:
status:

"sensor"

Displays the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane (reference point of the measurement) 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"

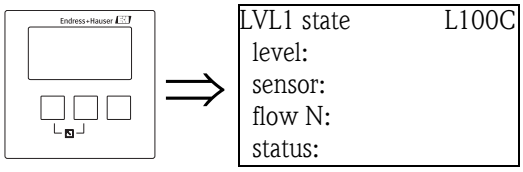
Select **"yes"** in this parameter in order to start the mapping. When the mapping is finished, the state is automatically changed to **"enable map"**.

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")

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



"level"

Displays the currently measured level.

"sensor"

Dispalys the currently measured distance between the sensor membrane (reference point of the measurement) 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 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.

6.2.4 Envelope curve display

After the basic setup an evaluation of the measurement with the aid of the envelope curve is recommended, → 📄 102 "Troubleshooting".

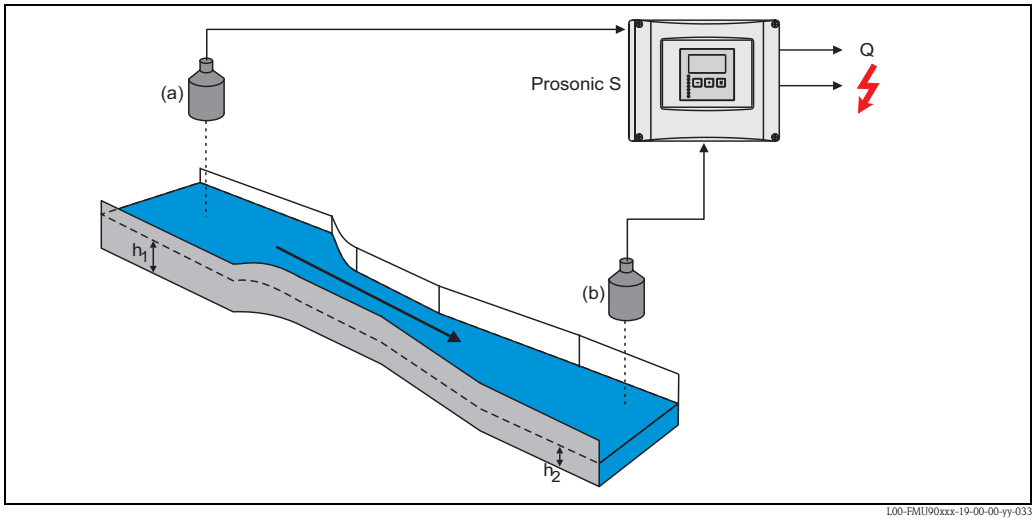
6.3 Calibration of backwater and dirt detection

6.3.1 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.



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

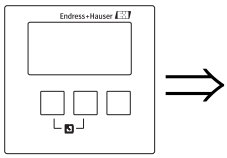
Note!
The ultrasonic sensor for the measurement of the downstream water level should be installed at a sufficient distance from the discharge of the flume. The measuring point must be selected in such a way that the surface of the water is calmed down and the level is not influenced by the flume anymore.

6.3.2 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 following sections.

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.	→ Chap. 6.2
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 → Chap. 6.2
		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 → Chap. 6.2
		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 $h_2/h_1 > B$.	→ Chap. 6.3.3
6	dirt detection	ratio D	Specify lower limit D for the ratio h_2/h_1. Dirt alarm is active if $h_2/h_1 < D$.	→ Chap. 6.3.4
7	backwater	act. backwater level	Displays the currently measured downstream level h_2 for checking purposes.	→ Chap. 6.3.5
		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 → Chap. 6.2
		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 → Chap. 6.2
		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 → Chap. 6.2
		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, → Chap. 6.7			

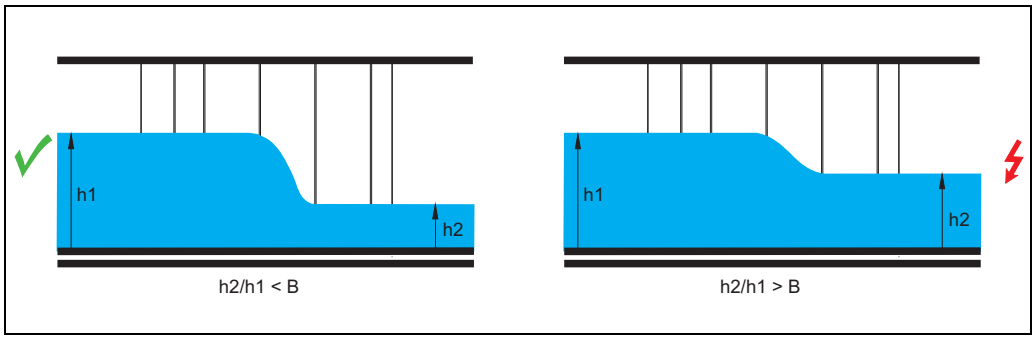
6.3.3 "backwater detection"



backw. detection F1305
ratio B:

"ratio B"

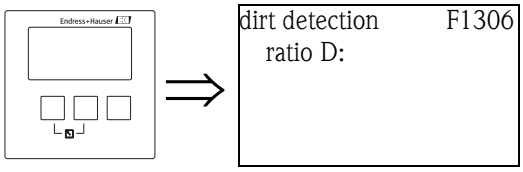
Use this parameter to specify the upper limit for the ratio h_2/h_1.
If during the measurement the ratio exceeds this limit, the backwater alarm becomes active, i.e.:
- the warning W 00 692 appears
- the backwater alarm relay is de-energized[7)]
- if the backwater level continues to rise, the flow (indicated on the display and registered by the counters) is continuously reduced to 0.



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.

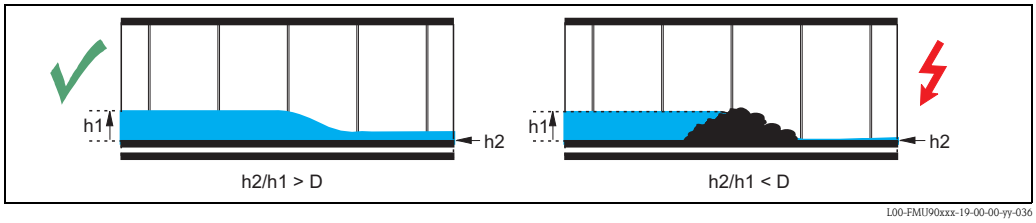
7) In the "relay/controls" menu, one of the relays can be defined to be the backwater alarm relay.

6.3.4 "dirt detection"

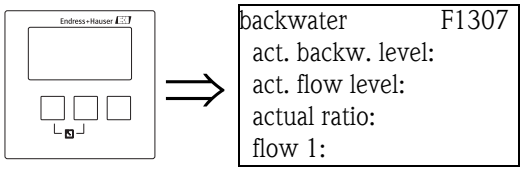


"ratio D"

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-energized[8].



6.3.5 "backwater"



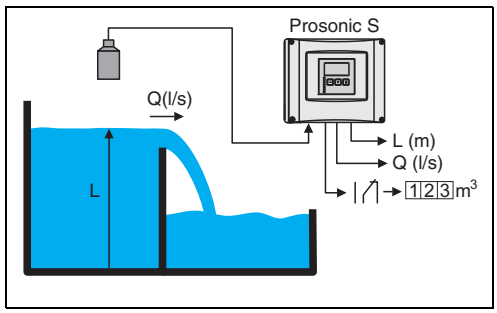
The following is displayed in this parameter set:
- the current backwater level h_2 (downstream level)
- the current flow level h_1 (upstream level)
- the current ratio h_2/h_1
- the current flow Q

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

6.4 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 BA00288F, 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.

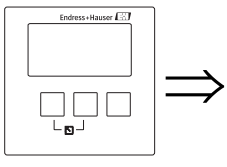
6.5 Parametrization of the counters

6.5.1 Overview

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

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.	→ Chap. 6.5.2
		counting unit	Select the counting unit.	
5	totalizer N daily counter N (N = 1 – 3)	value	Indicates the current value of the counter.	→ Chap. 6.5.3
		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 ocurred. ■ stop: Counting is interrupted.	→ Chap. 6.5.4

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



totalizer 1 F1202
allocation:
counting unit:

"allocation"

Use this parameter to allocate a flow to the counter.

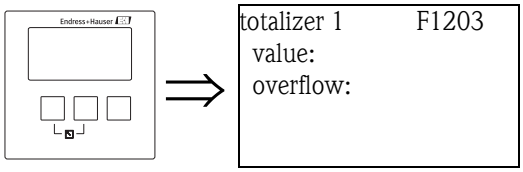
Selection:
- none (default)
- flow 1, Q1
- flow 2, Q2 (for 2-channel instruments only)
- average flow, (Q1 + Q2)/2, (for 2-channel instruments only)
- flow 1-2, Q1 - Q2, (for 2-channel instruments only)
- flow 2-1, Q2 - Q1, (for 2-channel instruments only)
- flow 1+2, Q1 + Q2, (for 2-channel instruments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

"counting unit"

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

Selection:
- m^3
- l
- hl
- igal
- usgal
- barrels
- $inch^3$
- ft^3
- USmgal
- Ml

6.5.3 "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_{total} = overflow x 10^7 + value

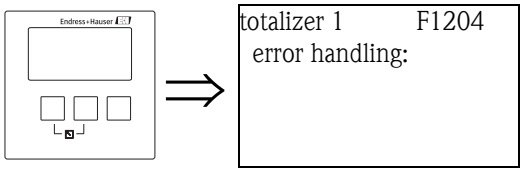
Note!
The totalizer value can also be displayed on the measured value screen (menu: "display", parameters: "value 1" ... "value 6", → 100)
In order to display the total value of the totalizer (value and overflow), select the "1 value + bargraph" or "value max. size" option in the "type" parameter (→ 99).

"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".

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

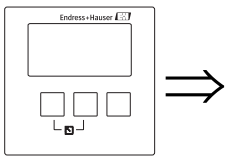


"error handling"

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

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



daily counter 1 F1105
external reset:
externl start:

"external reset"

This parameter allocates one of the digital outputs (DO) or for instruments with additional digital inputs (FMU90-********B**) one of the external switch inputs (digin) to the counter.

Selection:
- disabled
- ext. digin 1
- ...
- ext. digin 4
- fieldbus DO1
- ...
- fieldbus DO10

"external start"

This parameter allocates one of the digital outputs (DO) or for instruments with additional digital inputs (FMU90-********B**) one of the external switch inputs (digin) to the counter by which it can be started.

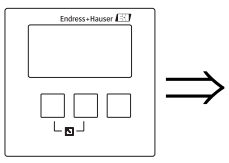
Selection:
- disabled
- ext. digin 1
- ...
- ext. digin 4
- fieldbus DO1
- ...
- fieldbus DO10

6.6 Configuration of a limit relay

6.6.1 Overview

Step	Parameter set or submenu	Parameter	Remarks	see section
1	"relay/controls" menu		Select "relay configuration".	
2	relay allocation		Select a relay.	→ Chap. 6.6.2
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	1. Select "limit" 2. Select the measured or calculated value to which the limit refers.	→ Chap. 6.6.3
4	relay N (N = 1 – 6)	limit type	Select a limit type.	→ Chap. 6.6.4
		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).	→ Chap. 6.6.5
		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.	

6.6.2 "relay allocation"



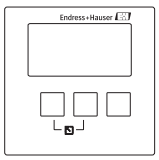
relay allocation RX101
relay 1
relay 2
relay 3
relay 4

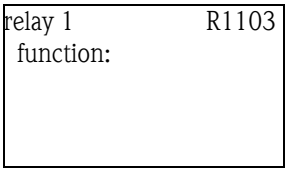
Use this parameter to select the relay you are going to configure.

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.

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



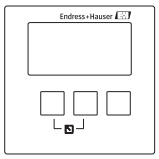


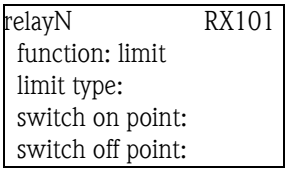
After selecting a relay, the parameter set **"relay N"** (N =1 - 6) appears, which is used to configure the relay. Initially, it contains the "function" parameter only. To configure a limit relay, proceed according to the following steps:

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

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





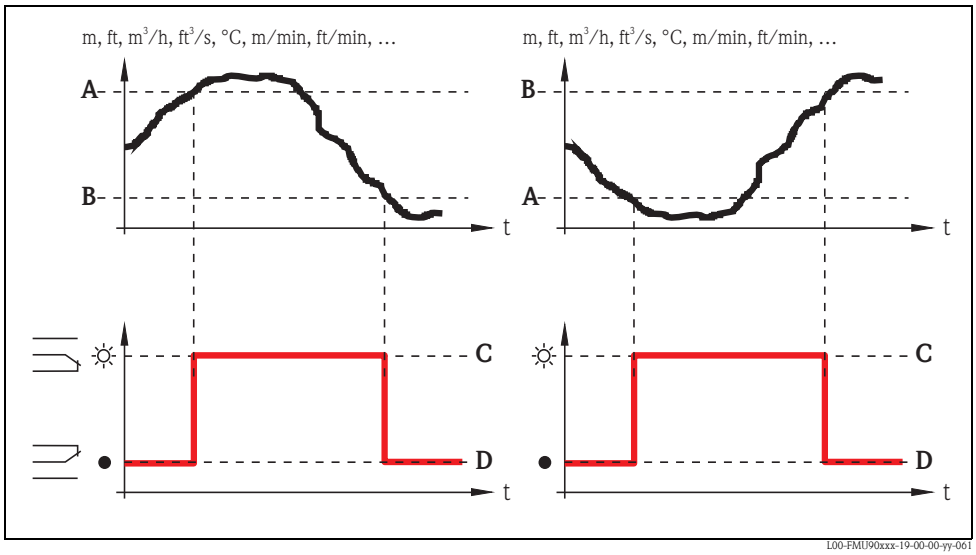
"Limit type"

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.

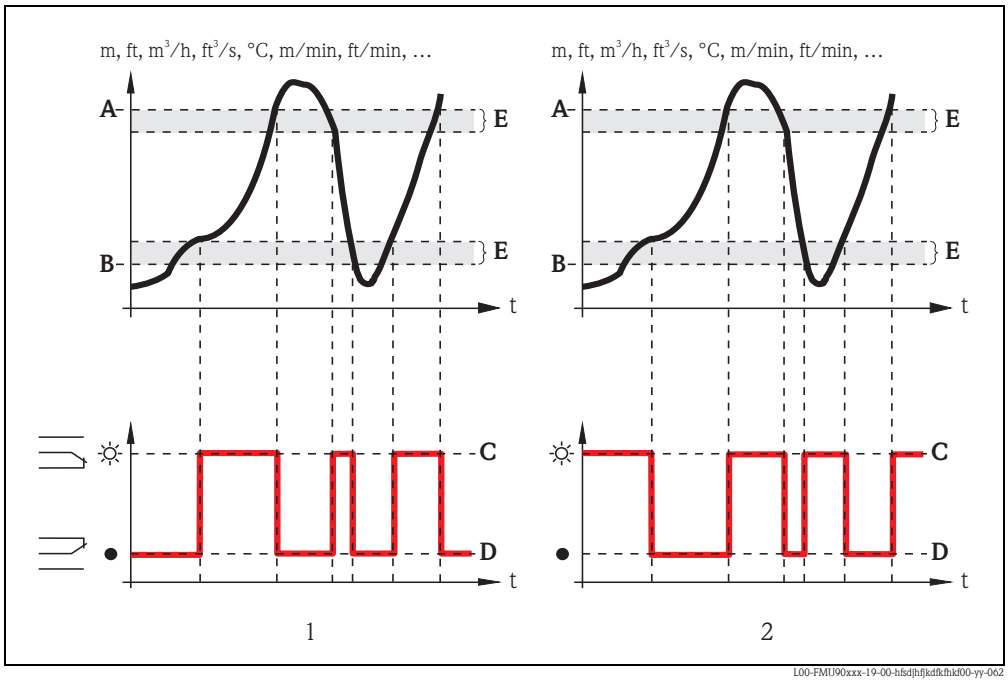
  a. **switch on point > switch off point**
  The relay is energized if the measured value rises above the switch on point.
  The relay is de-energized if the measured value falls below the switch off point.

  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 hystersis 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 hystersis 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)

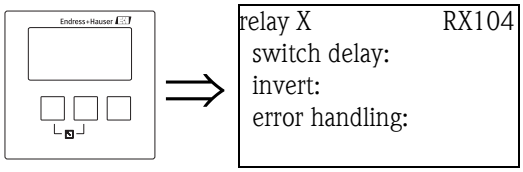
Define the switching points in these parameters.
They have the same unit as the measured value.

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 swtiching point.

6.6.5 "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 the 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.

6.7 Configuration of an alarm or diagnostic relay

6.7.1 Overview

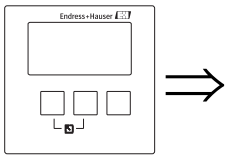
Step	Parameter set or submenu	Parameter	Remark	see section
1	"relay controls" menu		Select "relay configuration"	
2	relay allocation		Select a relay	→ Chap. 6.7.2
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	1. Select "alarm/diagnostics" 2. Select – "alarm relay", if the relay is to indicate an alarm state of the Prosonic 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 backwater[2)] – "dirt alarm" if the relay is to indicate detected dirt within the flume[3)]	→ Chap. 6.7.3
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)	→ Chap. 6.7.4
		allocation 2	Select the seccond 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)	→ Chap. 6.7.5

1) This is the default setting for relay 1.

2) Condition: a backwater detection must have been configured (→ Chap. 6.3)

3) Condition: a dirt detection must have been configured (→ Chap. 6.3)

6.7.2 "relay allocation"



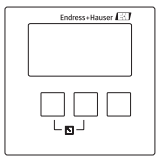
relay allocation RX101
relay 1
relay 2
relay 3
relay 4

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.

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

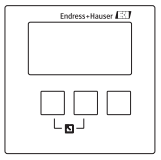


relay 1 R1103
function:

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 S[9].
   – "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).

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



relay N RN103
function: diagnostics
allocation 1:
allocation 2:

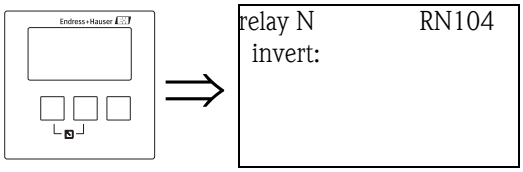
"allocation 1/2"

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.

6.7.5 "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.

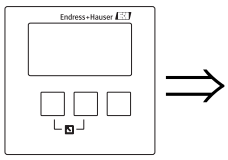
6.8 Configuration of a time pulse relay

6.8.1 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	→ Chap. 6.8.2
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	Select "time pulse".	→ Chap. 6.8.3
4	relay N (N = 1 - 6)	pulse width	Define pulse width (default: 200 ms)	→ Chap. 6.8.4
		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)	→ Chap. 6.8.5
		error handling	Determine the relay behaviour in the case of an error (default: actual value)	

6.8.2 "relay allocation"



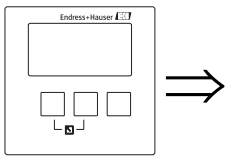
relay allocation RX101
relay 1
relay 2
relay 3
relay 4

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.

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

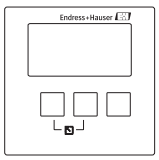


relay 1 R1103
function:

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 you choice by selecting **"time pulse"** again.

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

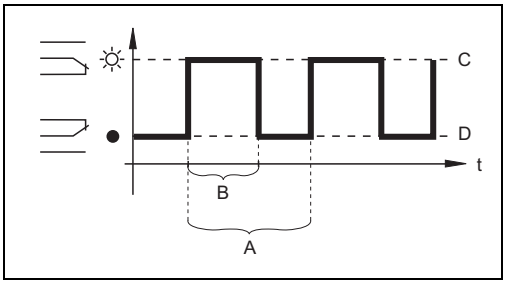


relay 1 RX103
function: time pulse
pulse width:
pulse time:

"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).

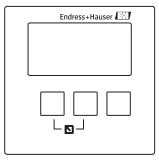
- unit of pulse time: min
- default pulse time: 1 min
- unit of pulse width: ms
- default pulse width: 200 ms



L00-FMU90xxx-19-00-00-yy-063

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

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



relay 1 RX104
invert:
error handling:

"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.

"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.

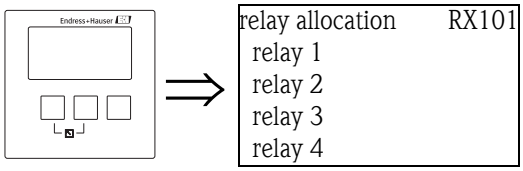
6.9 Configuration of a counting pulse relay

6.9.1 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	→ Chap. 6.9.2
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	1. Select "counting pulse" 2. Select the flow to which the pulses refer.	→ Chap. 6.9.3
4	relay N (N = 1 – 6)	counter unit	Select the unit for the flow volume.	→ Chap. 6.9.4
		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.	→ Chap. 6.9.5
		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)	→ Chap. 6.9.6
		error handling	Determine the relay behaviour in the case of an error (default: actual value).	

6.9.2 "relay allocation"

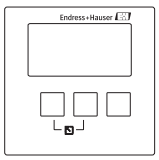


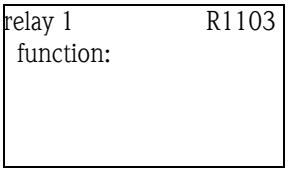
Use this parameter to select the relay you are going to configure.

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.

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

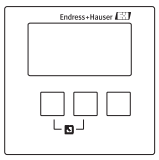


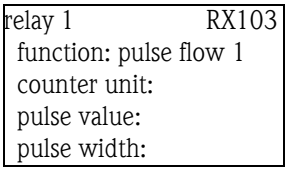


After selecting a relay, the parameter set **"relay N"** (N =1 - 6) appears, which is used to configure the relay. Initially, it contains the "function" parameter only. To configure a counting pulse relay, proceed according to the following steps:

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 puslses are to refer.

6.9.4 "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:
- l (default)
- hl
- Ml
- m^3
- dm^3
- cm^3
- ft^3
- $inch^3$
- us gal
- us mgal
- i gal
- barrels

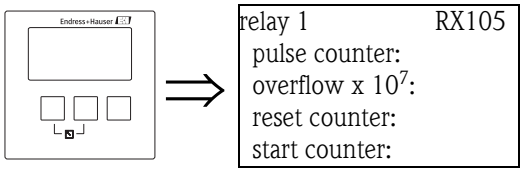
"pulse value"

Use this parameter to specify the flow volume after which a pulse is generated.
Default: 100 m^3

"pulse width"

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

6.9.5 "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"

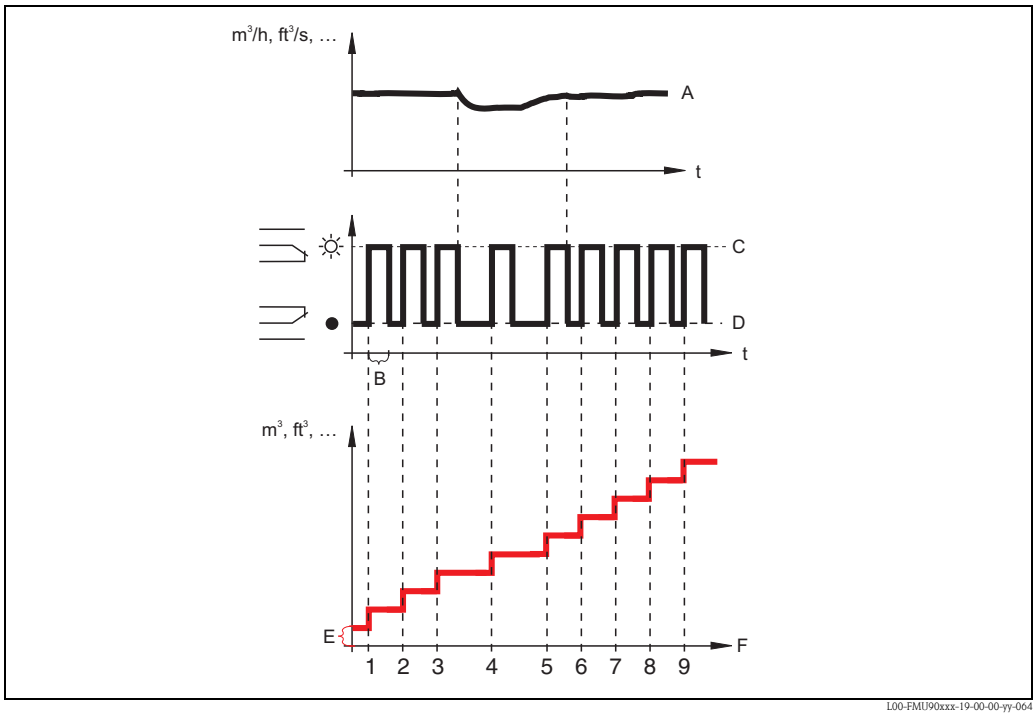
Displays, how many times the pulse counter has already passed the overflow.

Note!
The total flow volume is:
V_{total} = (overflow x 10^7+ pulse counter) x 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".

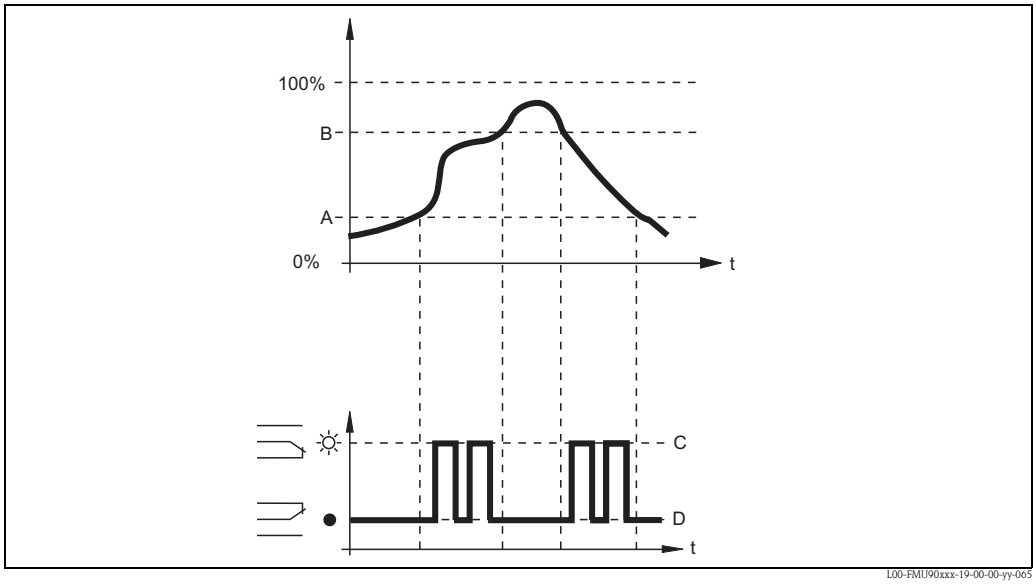


***A:** flow; **B:** pulse width; **C:** relay energized; **D:** relay de-energized; **E:** pulse value; **F:** pulse counter*

"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}).

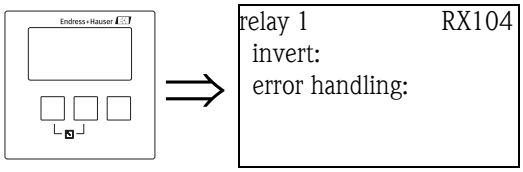
- Default of "start counter": 0%
- Default of "stop counter": 100%



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", BA00290F.

6.9.6 "relay N" (N = 1 - 6) (Part 4: relay bahavior)



"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.

"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.

6.10 Configuration of a Fieldbus Relay

A fieldbus relay switches according to a binary value (e.g. from a PLC), which is connected to the DO block of the instrument.
As with a remote IO unit, the fieldbus can be switched independently of the current measured value.

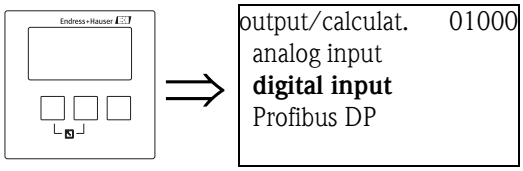
6.10.1 Overview

Step	Parameter set or submenu	Parameter	Remark
1	"relay controls" menu		Select "relay configuration"
2	relay allocation		Select a relay
3	relay N (N= 1 -6)	function	1. Select "fieldbus" 2. Select the DO block to which the relay is to be connected (DO1 - DO10)

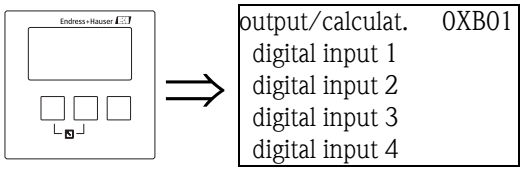
6.11 Parametrization of the Analog Input (AI) and Digital Input (DI) blocks

Analog measuring values are transmitted to a PLC by the Analog Input Blocks (AI).
Digital measuring values are transmitted to a PLC by the Digital Input Blocks (DI).
The Prosonic S FMU90 provides 10 AI Blocks and 10 DI Blocks.
These blocks are parametrized in the "Outut/calculations" menu.
The parameters of this menu are described in the following sections.

6.11.1 "digital input" (DI)

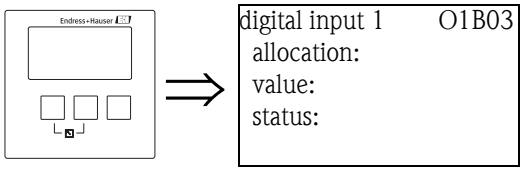


"output calculations"



Use this list to select the DI block you are going to configure.

"digital input N" (N = 1 - 10)



"allocation"

Use this parameter to select a switching state. Occurrence of this state will be indicated by the DI block.

Selection

- **relay**
  The DI block is connected to one of the relays of the instrument. After selection of this option, the "relay" function appears, where you can select one of the relays.
- **pump control N (N = 1 or 2)**
  is only available if a pump control has been configured. After selection of this option, an additional selection list appears which is used to allocate the DI block to one of the pump relays.
- **rake control**
  is only available if a rake control has been configured. After selection of this option, an additional selection list appears, which is used to allocate the DI block to the rake control relay.
- **none**
  No value is transferred via the DI block.

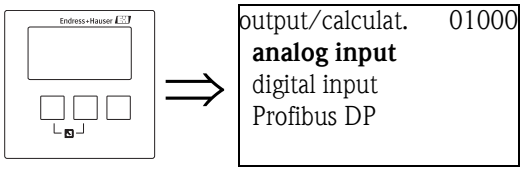
"value"

Displays the current switching state of the selected relay.

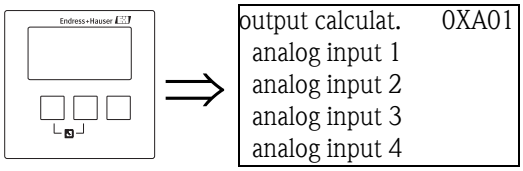
"status"

Displays the status which is transferred with the binary value.

6.11.2 "analog input" (AI)

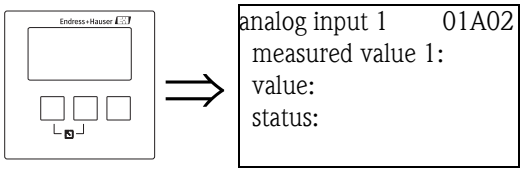


"output/calculations"



Use this list to select the AI block you are going to configure.

"analog input N" (N = 1 - 10)



"measured value N" (N = 1 - 10)

Use this parameter to select the measured or calculated variable which is transferred by the AI block.

"value"

Displays the current value of the measured or calculated variable.

"status"

Displays the status which is transferred with the measured value.

6.12 Parametrization of the cyclic data telegram

Note!
- Basic information on the cyclic data exchange between the measuring instrument and an automation system (e.g. PLC) are described in Operating Instructions BA00034S, "PROFIBUS DP/PA – Guidelines for planning and commissioning"
- Cyclic data exchange is only possible if the appropriate device database files (GSD) have been uploaded to the automation system. For details refer to → Kap. 6.1.3.

6.12.1 Data format

Analog values

With PROFIBUS DP the cyclic data transfer of analog values to the PLC uses data blocks (modules) of 5 bytes each. The measured value is reperesented in the first four bytes as a floating point number according to the IEEE standard. The fifth byte contains a standardized information about the instrument status. For details refer to BA00034S.

Digital values

With PROFIBUS DP the cyclic data transfer of digital values uses blocks (modules) of 2 bytes each. The first byte contains the digital value. The second byte contains the associated status information. For details refer to BA00034S.

6.12.2 Modules for the cyclic data telegram

Analog values (AI)

Every AI block of the Prosonic S FMU90 provides a five byte module for the cyclic data telegram (from the instrument to the PLC). According to the PROFIBUS specifications "Profile for Process Control Devices" there are two options for each of these modules:
- **AI (OUT)**: The module in transmitted in the cyclic data telegram.
- **Free Place**: The module **is not part of the cyclic data telegram.**

The option is selected in the configuration tool of the respective PLC. For details refer to the Operating Instructions of the manufacturer-specific configuration tool.

Digital values (DI)

Every DI block of the Prosonic S FMU90 provides a two byte module for the cyclic data telegram (from the instrument to the PLC). According to the PROFIBUS specifications "Profile for Process Control Devices" there are two options for each of these modules:
- **AI (OUT)**: The module in transmitted in the cyclic data telegram.
- **Free Place**: The module **is not part of the cyclic data telegram.**

The option is selected in the configuration tool of the respective PLC. For details refer to the Operating Instructions of the manufacturer-specific configuration tool.

Digital values (DO)

Every DO block of the Prosonic S provides a two byte module for the cyclic data telegram (from the PLC to the instrument). According to the PROFIBUS specifications "Profile for Process Control Devices" there are the following options for each of these modules:
- DO (SP_D)
- DO (SP_D/CB_D)
- DO (RCAS_IN_D/RCAS_OUT_D)
- DO (RCAS_IN-D/RCAS_OUT_D/CB_D)
- Free Place

The option is selected in the configuration tool of the respective PLC. For details refer to the Operating Instructions of the manufacturer-specific configuration tool.

6.12.3 Default configuration of the cyclic data telegram

1-channel version (FMU90 - *****1***)
Operating mode "level"

Byte	Block	Access type	Format	Measured value[1)]	Unit[2)]
0, 1, 2, 3	AI 1	read	IEEE754	Level 1	m
4			Status byte	Status Level 1	-
5, 6, 7, 8	AI 2	read	IEEE754	Distance 1	m
9			Status byte	Status Distance 1	-
10, 11, 12, 13	AI 3	read	IEEE754	Temperature 1	°C
14			Status byte	Status Temperature 1	-

1) The measured value allocation can be changed in
"output/calculations/analog Input/analog Input N/ measured value N" (N = 1 to 10).

2) The unit can be changed in
"level/level N/basic setup/unit level"
"device properties/operating param./distance unit"
"device properties/operating param./temperature unit"

1-channel version (FMU90 - *****1***)
Operating mode "flow"

Byte	Block	Access type	Format	Measured value[1)]	Unit[2)]
0, 1, 2, 3	AI 1	read	IEEE754	Flow 1	customer unit
4			Status byte	Status Flow 1	-
5, 6, 7, 8	AI 2	read	IEEE754	Distance 1	m
9			Status byte	Status Distance 1	-
10, 11, 12, 13	AI 3	read	IEEE754	Temperature 1	°C
14			Status byte	Status Temperature 1	-
15, 16, 17, 18	AI5	read	IEEE754	Value totaliser 1	customer unit
19			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	-
20, 21, 22, 23	AI6	read	IEEE754	Overflow totlaiser 1	customer unit
24			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	-
25, 26, 27, 28	AI7	read	IEEE754	Value daily counter 1	customer unit
29			Status byte	Status daily counter 1	-
30, 31, 32, 33	AI8	read	IEEE754	Overflow daily counter 1	customer unit
34			Status byte	Status daily counter 2	-

1) The measured value allocation can be changed in
"output/calculations/analog input/analog input N/ measured value N" (N = 1 to 10).

2) The unit can be changed in
"flow/flow N/linearisation/flow unit"
"device properties/operating param./distance unit"
"device properties/operating param./temperature unit"
"flow/flow counter/totalizer N/counting unit"
"flow/flow counter/daily counter N/counting unit"

1-channel version(FMU90 - *****1***)
Operating mode "level +flow"

Byte	Block	Access type	Format	Measured value[1)]	Unit[2)]
0, 1, 2, 3	AI 1	read	IEEE754	Flow 1	customer unit
4			Status byte	Status Flow 1	-
5, 6, 7, 8	AI2	read	IEEE754	Level 1	m
9			Status byte	Status Level 1	-
10, 11, 12, 13	AI 3	read	IEEE754	Distance 1	m
14			Status byte	Status Distance 1	-
15, 16, 17, 18	AI 4	read	IEEE754	Temperature 1	°C
19			Status byte	Status Temperature 1	-
20, 21, 22, 23	AI5	read	IEEE754	Value totaliser 1	customer unit
24			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	-
25, 26, 27, 28	AI6	read	IEEE754	Overflow totaliser 1	customer unit
29			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	-
30, 31, 32, 33	AI7	read	IEEE754	Value daily conter 1	customer unit
34			Status byte	Status daily counter 1	-
35, 36, 37, 38	A8	read	IEEE754	Overflow daily counter 1	customer unit
39			Status byte	Status daily counter 1	-

1) The measured value allocation can be changed in
"output/calculations/analog input/analog input N/ measured value N" (N = 1 to 10).

2) The unit can be changed in
"level/level N/basic setup/unit level"
"flow/flow N/linearisation/flow unit"
"device properties/operating param./distance unit"
"device properties/operating param./temperature unit"
"flow/flow counter/totalizer N/counting unit"
"flow/flow counter/daily counter N/counting unit"

2-channel version (FMU90 - *****2***)
Operating mode "level"

Byte	Block	Access type	Format	Measured value[1)]	Unit[2)]
0, 1, 2, 3	AI 1	read	IEEE754	Level 1	m
4			Status byte	Status Level 1	-
5, 6, 7, 8	AI 2	read	IEEE754	Level 2	m
9			Status byte	Status Level 2	-
10, 11, 12, 13	AI 3	read	IEEE754	Distance 1	m
14			Status byte	Status Distance 1	-
15, 16, 17, 18	AI 4	read	IEEE754	Distance 2	m
19			Status byte	Status Distance 2	-
20, 21, 22, 23	AI 5	read	IEEE754	Temperature 1	m
24			Status byte	Status Temperature 1	-
25, 26, 27, 28	AI 6	read	IEEE754	Temperature 2	m
29			Status byte	Status Temperature 2	-

1) The measured value allocation can be changed in
"output/calculations/analog input/analog input N/ measured value N" (N = 1 to 10).

2) The unit can be changed in
"level/level N/basic setup/unit level"
"device properties/operating param./distance unit"
"device properties/operating param./temperature unit"

2-channel version (FMU90 - *****2***)
Operating mode "flow"

Byte	Block	Access type	Format	Measured value[1)]	Unit[2)]
0, 1, 2, 3	AI 1	read	IEEE754	Flow 1	Kundeneinh.
4			Status byte	Status Flow 1	-
5, 6, 7, 8	AI 2	read	IEEE754	Flow 2	Kundeneinh.
9			Status byte	Status Flow 2	-
10, 11, 12, 13	AI 3	read	IEEE754	Distance 1	m
14			Status byte	Status Distance 1	-
15, 16, 17, 18	AI 4	read	IEEE754	Distance 2	m
19			Status byte	Status Distance 2	-
20, 21, 22, 23	AI 5	read	IEEE754	Temperature 1	°C
24			Status byte	Status Temperature 1	-
25, 26, 27, 28	AI 6	read	IEEE754	Temperature 2	°C
29			Status byte	Status Temperature 2	-
30, 31, 32, 33	AI7	read	IEEE754	Value totaliser 1	customer unit
34			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	-
35, 36, 37, 38	AI8	read	IEEE754	Overflow totaliser 1	customer unit
39			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	-
40, 41, 42, 43	AI9	read	IEEE754	Value totaliser 2	customer unit
44			Status byte	Status totaliser 2	-
45, 46, 47, 48	AI10	read	IEEE754	Overflow totaliser 2	customer unit
49			Status byte	Status totaliser 2	-

1) The measured value allocation can be changed in
"output/calculations/analog input/analog input N/ measured value N" (N = 1 to 10).

2) The unit can be changed in
"flow/flow N/linearisation/flow unit"
"device properties/operating param./distance unit"
"device properties/operating param./temperature unit"
"flow/flow counter/totalizer N/counting unit"

2-channel version (FMU90 – *****2***)
Operating mode "level + flow"

Byte	Block	Access type	Format	Measured value[1)]	Unit[2)]
0, 1, 2, 3	AI 1	read	IEEE754	Flow 1	customer unit
4			Status byte	Status Flow 1	–
5, 6, 7, 8	AI 2	read	IEEE754	Flow 2	customer unit
9			Status byte	Status Flow 2	–
10, 11, 12, 13	AI 3	read	IEEE754	Level 1	m
14			Status byte	Status Level 1	–
15, 16, 17, 18	AI 4	read	IEEE754	Level 2	m
19			Status byte	Status Level 2	–
20, 21, 22, 23	AI 5	read	IEEE754	Temperature 1	°C
24			Status byte	Status Temperature 1	–
25, 26, 27, 28	AI 6	read	IEEE754	Temperature 2	°C
29			Status byte	Status Temperature 2	–
30, 31, 32, 33	AI7	read	IEEE754	Value totaliser 1	customer unit
34			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	–
35, 36, 37, 38	AI8	read	IEEE754	Overflow totaliser 1	customer unit
39			Status byte	Status totaliser 1	–
40, 41, 42, 43	AI9	read	IEEE754	Value totaliser 2	customer unit
44			Status byte	Status totaliser 2	–
45, 46, 47, 48	AI10	read	IEEE754	Overflow totaliser 2	customer unit
49			Status byte	Status totaliser 2	–

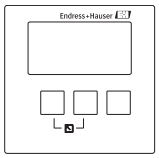
1) The measured value allocation can be changed in
"output/calculations/analog input/analog input N/ measured value N" (N = 1 to 10).

2) The unit can be changed in
"level/level N/basic setup/unit level"
"flow/flow N/linearisation/flow unit"
"device properties/operating param./temperature unit"
"flow/flow counter/totalizer N/counting unit"

6.13 Parametrization of the on-site display

The "Display" menu is used to parametrize the on-site display. Its parameter sets are described in the following sections.

6.13.1 "display"

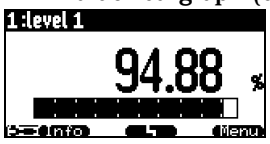


calibr. display	DX202
type:	
time:	
value 1:	
cust. text 1:	

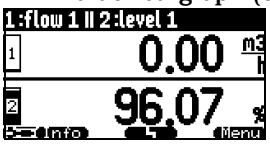
"type"
Use this parameter to select the format of the measured value display.

Selection:

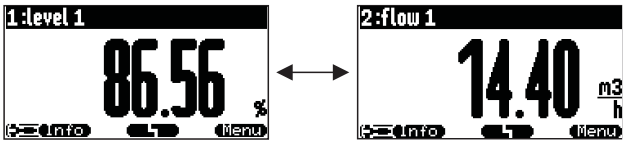
- **1x value+bargraph (default for instruments with 1 current output)**



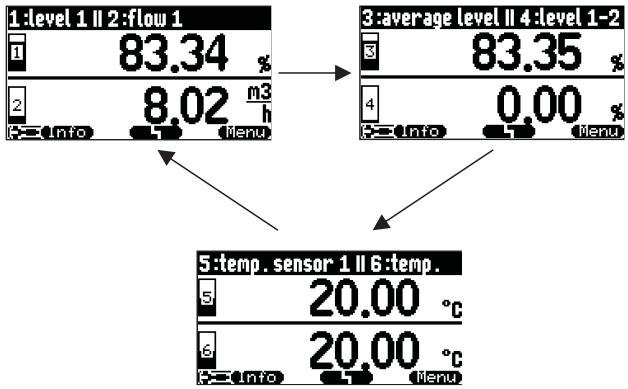
- **2x value+bargraph (default for instruments with 2 current outputs)**



- **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.

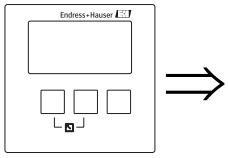
Note!
To change to the next page immediately, press  .

"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"**.

6.13.2 "display format"



display format DX201
format:
no. of decimals:
sep. character:
customized text:

"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

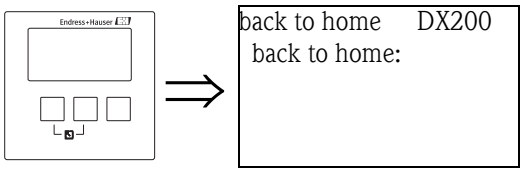
"sep. character"
Use this parameter to select the separation character for the representation of decimal numbers.

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

6.13.3 "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: 900 s

7 Troubleshooting

7.1 System error messages

7.1.1 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
- Status of the output values in the cyclic data telegram
- In the menu: "system information/error list/actual error"

7.1.2 Last error

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

7.1.3 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: 110% ■ MIN: -10% ■ Hold: last value is held ■ user-specific value An error message appears on the display. The operating state LED lights red The status of the output signal of the affected blocks is BAD.
Warning (W)	 flashing	The instrument continues to measure. An error message appears on the display. The operating state LED flashes red. The status of the output signal of the affected blocks is UNCERTAIN.

7.1.4 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 distane 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 ((BA00290F)) or the FMU90 must be switched off and on.

7.1.5 Influence of the errors on the status byte of the output signal

The following table specifies the status, which the block output values assume if an error is present. There are three possible status values: GOOD, UNCERTAIN and BAD.
The status is transmitted to the next block. If different status values occur in one chain, the weaker status is overwritten by the stronger one according to the following priority:

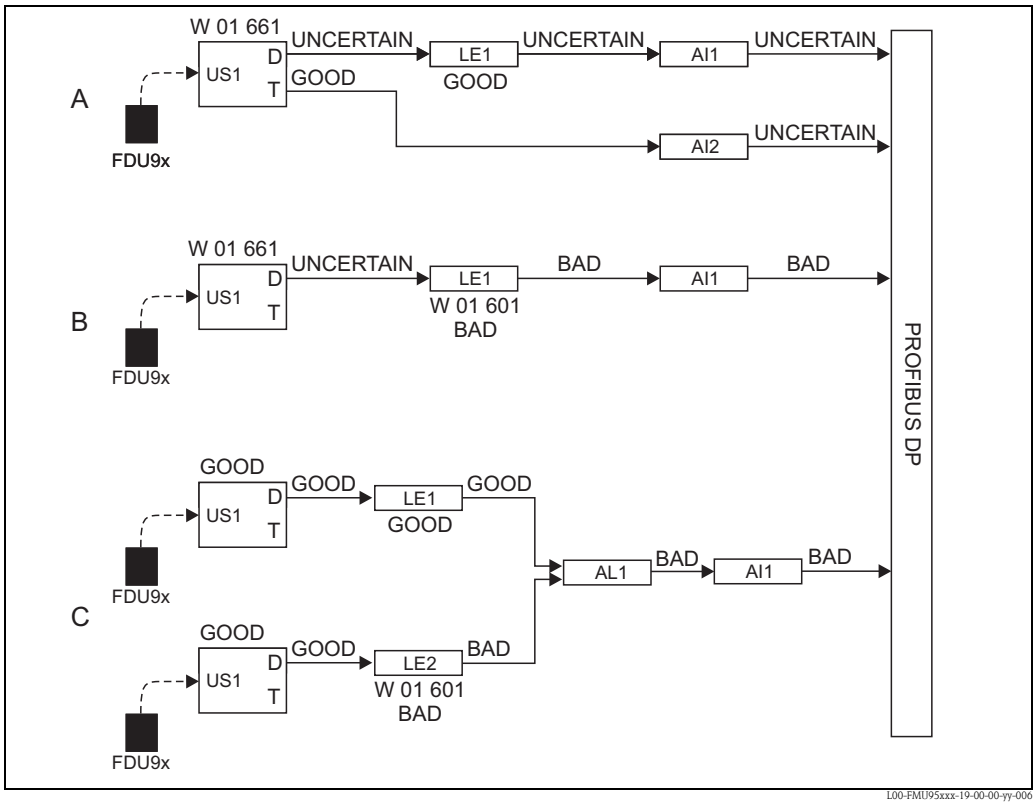
- BAD overwrites UNCERTAIN and GOOD.
- UNCERTAIN overwrites GOOD.
- GOOD overwrites no other status.

Therefore, the strongest status of the chain remains at the output of the AI Block. This status is transferred to the PLC together with the measured value.

Examples

Note!
Errors may occur at different places within the instrument. Each error is allocated to one of the following areas:
- sensor error => sensor block (US 1 – US 10)
- level error => level block (LE 1 – LE 10)
- calculation error => sum block/averaging block (SL 1 – SL 10; AL 1 – AL 10)
- output error => AI Block (AI 1 – AI 20)

Each sensor block (US1 to US10) has two outputs. The first transmits for the measured distance D, the second transmits the sensor temperature T.



A: UNCERTAIN from the sensor block (US1) overwrites GOOD from the level block (LE1);
B: BAD from the level block (LE1) overwrites UNCERTAIN from the sensor block (US1);
C: BAD from the second level block (LE2) overwrites GOOD from the first level block (LE1). Therefore, the status at the output of the averaging block AL1 is BAD.

Errors in the sensor block (US)

Code	Output	Status
A 01 231 A 02 231	distance	BAD
	temperature	GOOD
A 01 281 A 02 281	distance	BAD
	temperature	BAD
W 01 281 W 02 281	distance	UNCERTAIN
	temperature	UNCERTAIN
W 01 501 W 02 501	distance	BAD
	temperature	BAD
A 01 502 A 02 502	distance	BAD
	temperature	BAD
W 01 521 W 02 521	distance	UNCERTAIN
	temperature	BAD
A 01 641 A 02 641	distance	BAD
	temperature	GOOD
A 01 651 A 02 651	distance	BAD
	temperature	GOOD
W 01 651 W 02 651	distance	UNCERTAIN
	temperature	GOOD
A 01 661 A 02 661	distance	BAD
	temperature	GOOD
W 01 661 W 02 661	distance	UNCERTAIN
	temperature	GOOD
W 01 691 W 02 691	distance	UNCERTAIN
	temperature	GOOD
W 01 802 W 02 802	distance	UNCERTAIN
	temperature	GOOD

Errors in the level blocks (LE)

Code	Output	Status
A 01 604 A 02 604	level	BAD
W 01 601 W 020 601	level	BAD
W 01 611 W 02 611	level	BAD
A 01 671 A 02 671	level	BAD
W 01 801 W 02 801	level	UNCERTAIN

Errors in the flow blocks (FS)

Code	Output	Status
A 01 605 A 02 605	flow	BAD
A 01 606 A 02 606	flow	BAD
W 01 602 W 02 602	flow	BAD
W 01 603 W 02 603	flow	BAD
W 01 612 W 02 612	flow	BAD
W 01 613 W 02 613	flow	BAD
W 01 803 W 02 803	flow	UNCERTAIN
W 01 804 W 02 804	flow	UNCERTAIN

Errors in teh backwater block (FB)

Code	Output	Status
W 00 691	ratio	GOOD
W 00 692	ratio	GOOD

Errors in the relay blocks (RE)

Code	Output	Status
W 01 620 ... W 06 620	switching state	BAD
W 01 807 ... W 06 807	switching state	UNCERTAIN

Errors in the calculation blocks (SL, AL, DL, LD, SF, AF, DF, FD)

Code	Output	Status
A 00 820 ... A 00 832	▪ sum ▪ average	BAD

Note!
The output of the AI Block assumes the "strongest" of all states of the connected blocks. Refer to the example in the above diagram.

7.2 Possible calibration errors

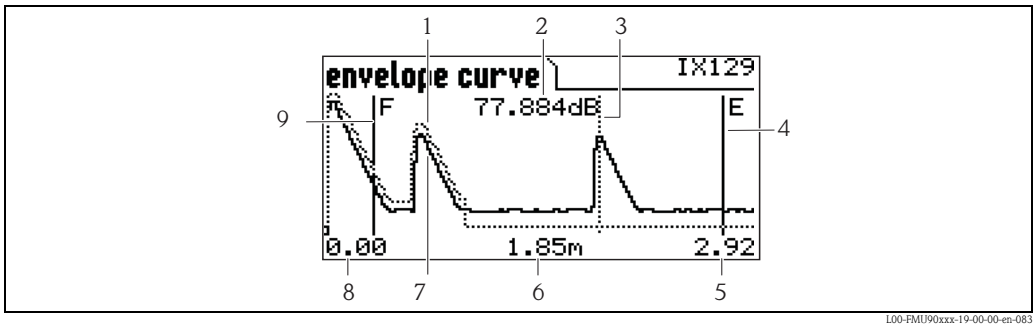
Error	Remedy
Incorrect measured value	Check "actual distance" a. **"Actual distance" is incorrect** – For measurements in bypasses or ultrasound guide pipes: Select the appropriate option in the "application parameters" parameter set. – Perform tank map ("distance mapping") b. **"Actual distance" is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

7.3 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 FieldCare operating program.

7.3.1 Envelope curve on the display module

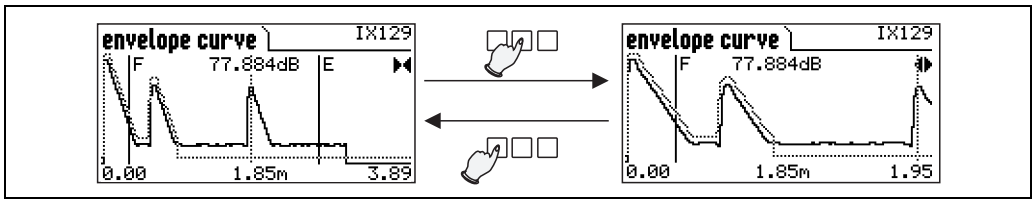
1. Go to the "system information" submenu.
2. Select the "envelope curve" submenu.
3. (only relevant for instruments with two sensor inputs): Select the sensor whose envelope curve you want to check.
4. Select the curves to be displayed:
   – **Envelope curve**: Only the envelope curve is displayed.
   – **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:



1 Customer mapping curve (dotted line[10])
2 Echo quality of the evaluated echo[11]
3 Marking of the evaluated echo
4 Marking of the empty calibration E
5 Upper limit of the display range
6 Distance of the evaluated echo (measured from the reference point of the sensor)
7 Envelope curve (solid line)
8 Lower limit of the display range
9 Marking of the full calibration F

7. **Scaling of the envelope curve display**
   To display a part of the envelope curve in more detail, the curve can be scaled horizontically. 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).



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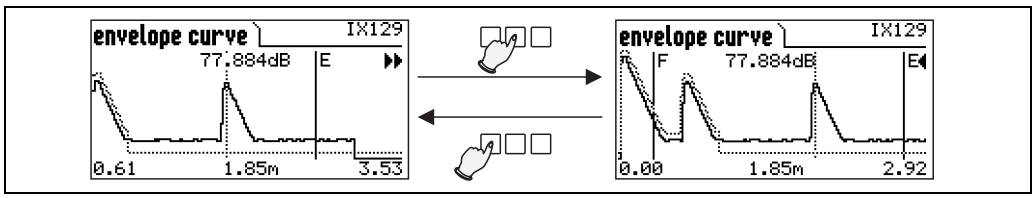
8. **Moving the envelope curve display**
   To move the envelope curve display, press the right key a second time. The ◀◀ or ▶▶ symbol appears in the upper right corner of the display. You have got the following options:
   – Press the **middle key** to move the envelope curve **to the right**.
   – Press the **left key** to move the envelope curve **to the left**.



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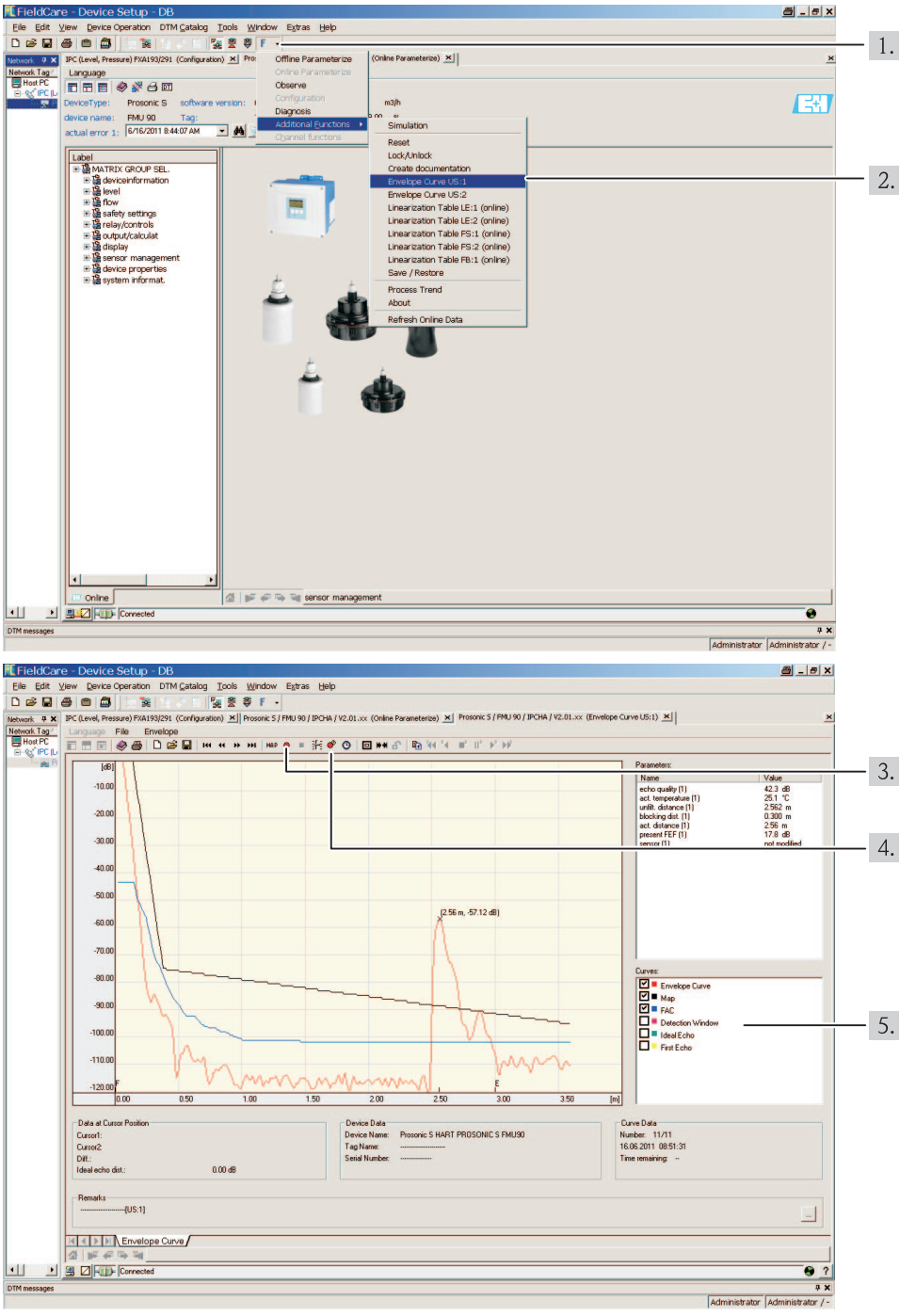
9. **Quitting the envelope curve display**
   Press  to quit the envelope curve display.

7.3.2 Envelope curve display in the FieldCare



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

7.4 Software history

Date	Software version	Changes to software	Changes to documentation
12.2005	V 01.00.00	original software	original documentation: ■ for level measurements: BA292F/00/en/05.06 52025635 ■ for flow measurements: BA293F/00/en/05.06 52025637
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	Einführung neuer Optionen: Binäre Eingänge	
04.2007	V 02.01.00	Integration of the FDU90 sensor	■ for level measurements: BA292F/00/en/07.09 71098306 ■ BA00292F/00/EN/13.12 71164419 ■ for flow measurements: BA293F/00/en/07.09 71098309 ■ BA00293F/00/EN/13.12 71164421
05.2011	V02.01.03	Improvement temperature plausibility; flow counter limitation; bugfix	

8 Maintenance

8.1 Exterior cleaning

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

8.2 Repairs

The Endress+Hauser repair concept assumes that the measuring devices have a modular design and that customers are able to undertake repairs themselves → 115, "Spare Parts". For more information on service and spare parts, contact the Service Department at Endress+Hauser.

8.3 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 our 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.

8.4 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 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.

8.5 Replacing a sensor

Sensors can be replaced if required.
After replacing a sensor, the following parameters of the "basic setup" submenu must be checked:

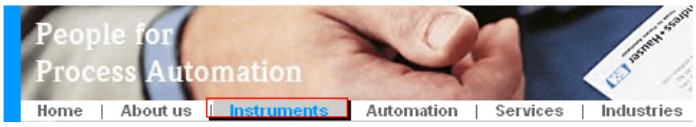
- for sensors FDU8x: sensor type
  (sensors of the type FDU9x are automatically detected by the Prosonic S)
- the empty calibration
- for level measurements: the full calibration
- the interference echo suppression

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

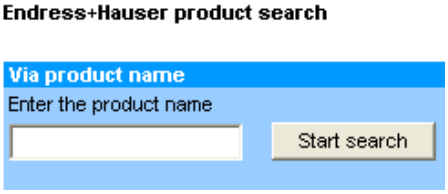
8.6 Spare Parts

An overview of the spare parts for your device is available in the internet at www.endress.com. To obtain information on the spare parts, proceed as follows:

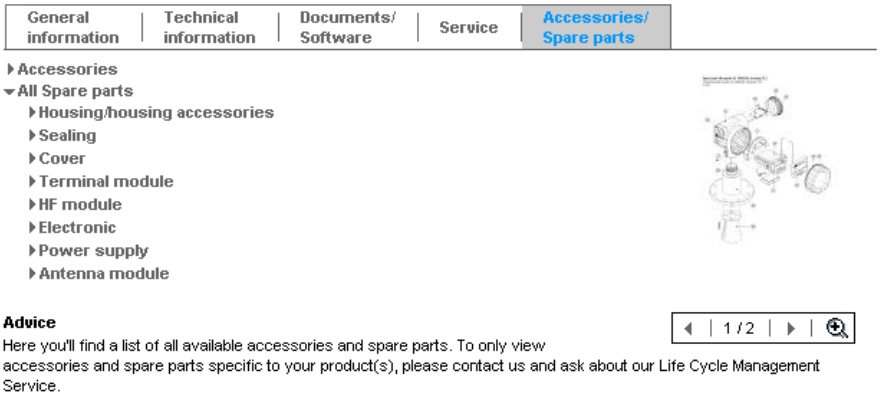
1. Go to "www.endress.com" and select your country.
2. Click "Instruments".



3. Enter the product name into the "product name" field.



4. Select the device.
5. Click the "Accessories/Spare parts" tab.



6. Select the required spare parts (You may also use the overview drawing on the right side of the screen.)

When ordering spare parts, always quote the serial number indicated on the nameplate. As far as necessary, the spare parts also include replacement instructions.

8.7 Return

Returning devices
The measuring device must be returned if repairs or a factory calibration are required, or if the wrong measuring device has been ordered or delivered. According to legal regulations, Endress+Hauser, as an ISO-certified company, is required to follow certain procedures when handling returned products that are in contact with medium.
To ensure swift, safe and professional device returns, please read the return procedures and conditions on the Endress+Hauser website at www.services.endress.com/return-material

8.8 Disposal

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

8.9 Contact addresses of Endress+Hauser

Contact addresses can be found on our homepage: www.endress.com/worldwide. If you have any questions, please contact your Endress+Hauser sales representative.

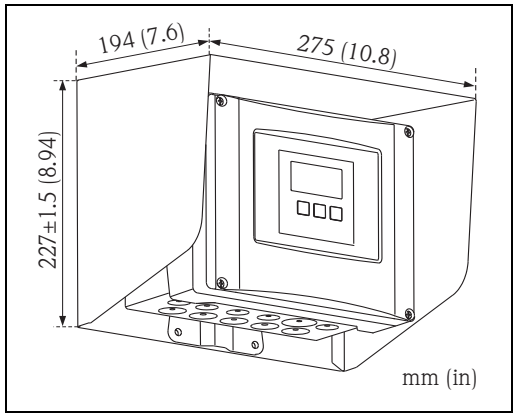
9 Accessories

9.1 Commubox FXA291

For intrinsically safe communication with FieldCare via the service interface (IPC) of the instrument and the USB interface of a PC/Notebook.
Ordering Code: 51516983

9.2 Protection cover for the field housing

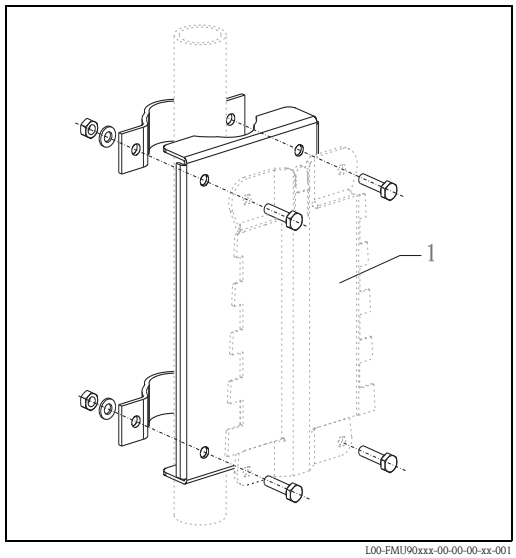
- Material: 316Ti (1.4571)
- is mounted by the mounting help of the Prosonic S
- Order-Code: 52024477



L00-FMU90xxx-06-00-00-xx-003

9.3 Mounting plate for the field housing

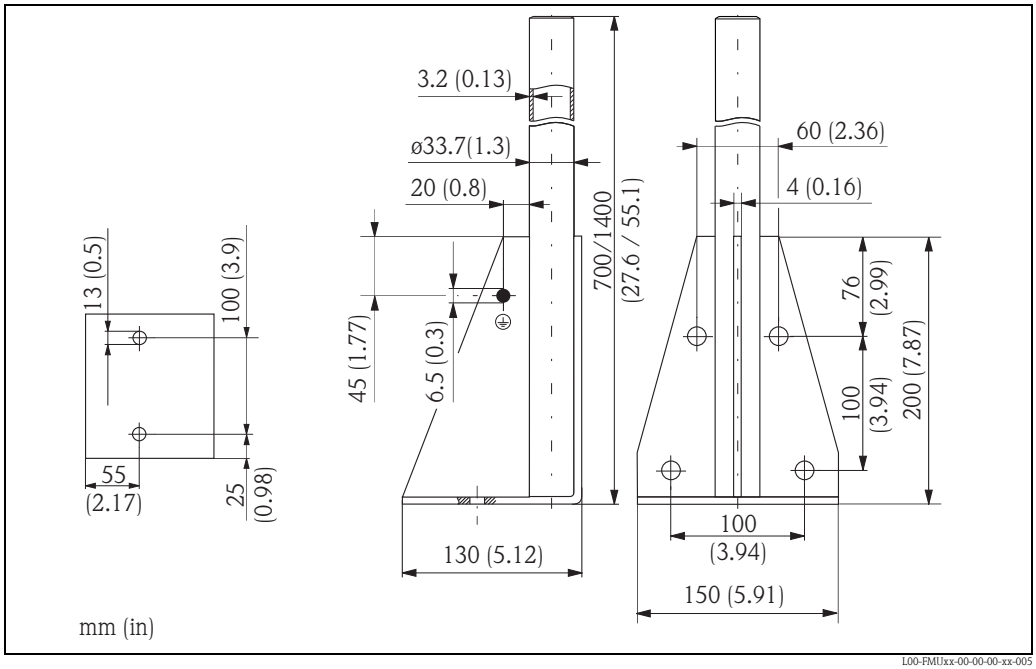
- suited for the mounting help of the Prosonic S
- for 1" - 2" tubes
- Dimensions: 210 x 110 mm (8.27 x 4.33 in)
- Material: 316Ti (1.4571)
- fixing clips, screws and nuts are supplied
- Order code: 52024478



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

1 Mounting help of the field housing

9.4 Mounting bracket



Height	Material	Order Code
700 (27.6)	galv. steel	919791-0000
700 (27.6)	316Ti (1.4571)	919791-0001
1400 (55.16)	galv. steel	919791-0002
1400 (55.16)	316Ti (1.4571)	919791-0003

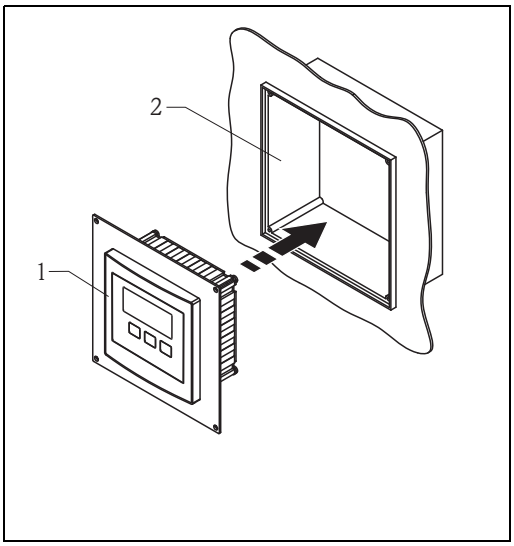
mm (in)

9.5 Adaption plate for remote display

Used to mount the remote display into the opening (138 x 138 mm (5.43 x 5.43 in)) of the remote display module of the Prosonic FMU860/861/862 (Display size: 144 x 144 mm (5.67 x 5.67 in)).

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 96 x 96 mm (3.78 x 3.78 in).



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

1 Remote display of the Prosonic S with adaption plate
2 Opening of the remote display FMU860/861/862

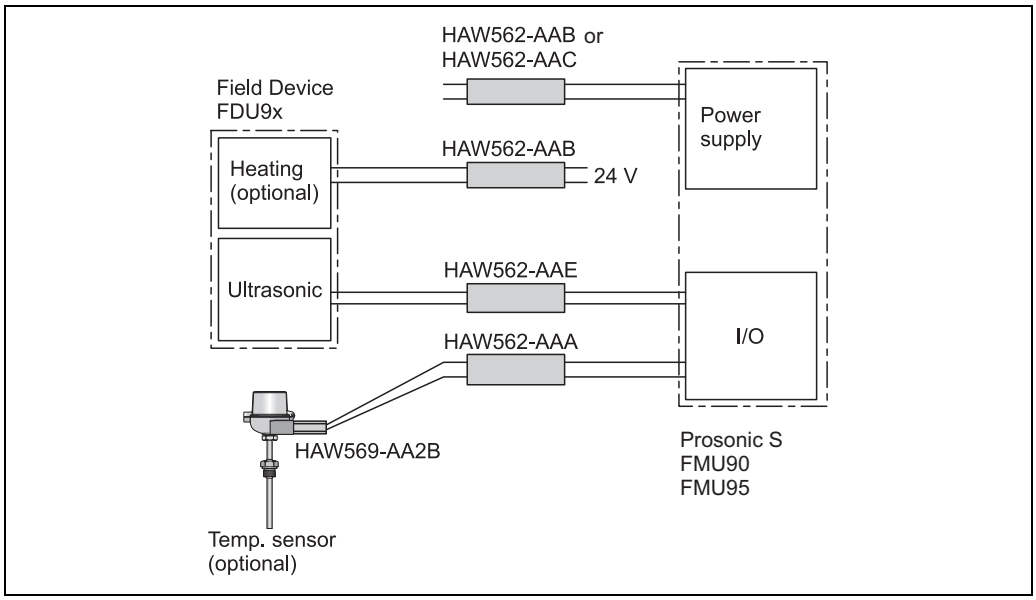
Option:
Adaption plate 160 x 160 mm (6.3 x 6.3 in), thickness 3 mm (0.12 in), aluminum, opening 92 x 92 mm (3.62 x 3.62 in) for remote display of the FMU90 (size of the display: 96 x 96 mm (3.78 x 3.78 in)).
Can be used to replace the FMU86x remote display or DMU2160/2260.
Order Code: TSPFU 0390
Please contact your Endress+Hauser sales representative.

9.6 Overvoltage protection (in IP66 housing)

- Overvoltage protection for the mains voltage and up to 3 signal outputs
- Dimensions of housing: 292 x 253 x 106 mm (11.5 x 9.96 x 4.17 in)
- Order Code: 215095-0001

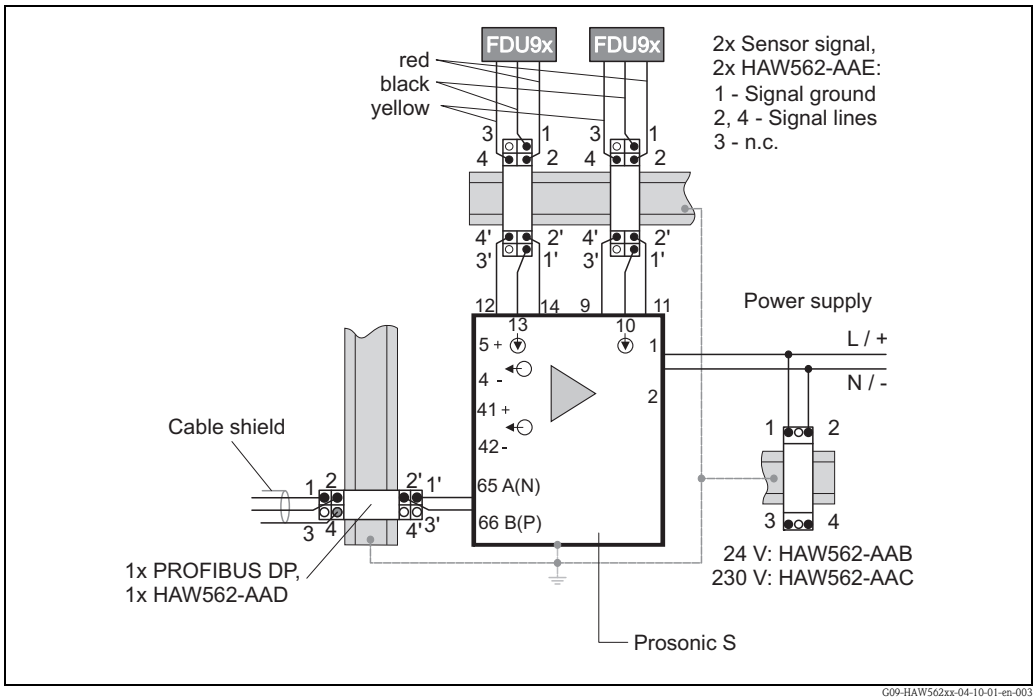
9.7 Overvoltage protection HAW562

9.7.1 System principle



L00-FMU9x-15-00-00-en-001

9.7.2 Application examples



G09-HAW562xx-04-10-01-en-003

Level measurement with 2 Prosonic FDU9x level sensors, version PROFIBUS DP

9.7.3 Ordering information

Surge Arrester HAW562, compact device for DINrail installation in signal and power supply lines andcommunication lines protecting field devices and systems against overvoltage and magnetic induction.

Approval								
AA	Non-hazardous area							
8D	ATEX II 2 (1)G Ex ia IIC T6							
	Application							
	A	Measuring signal 0/4-20 mA, PFM, PA, FF						
	B	Supply voltage 10-55 V (+/-20%)						
	C	Supply voltage 90-230 V (+/-10%)						
	D	Communication RS485/MOD-Bus/PROFIBUS DP						
	E	Protection module Prosonic FMU90						
		+	**Additional selection (option)**					
				Additional approvals				
				LA	SIL			
					Accessory enclosed			
					PA	Screen grounding terminal		
					PB	Field housing		
					PC	Mounting bracket, wall/pipe		
						Marking		
						Z1	Tagging (TAG), metal	
						Z3	Commissioning label, paper	
						Z6	Tagging (TAG), by customer	
HAW562 -			+				complete product designation	

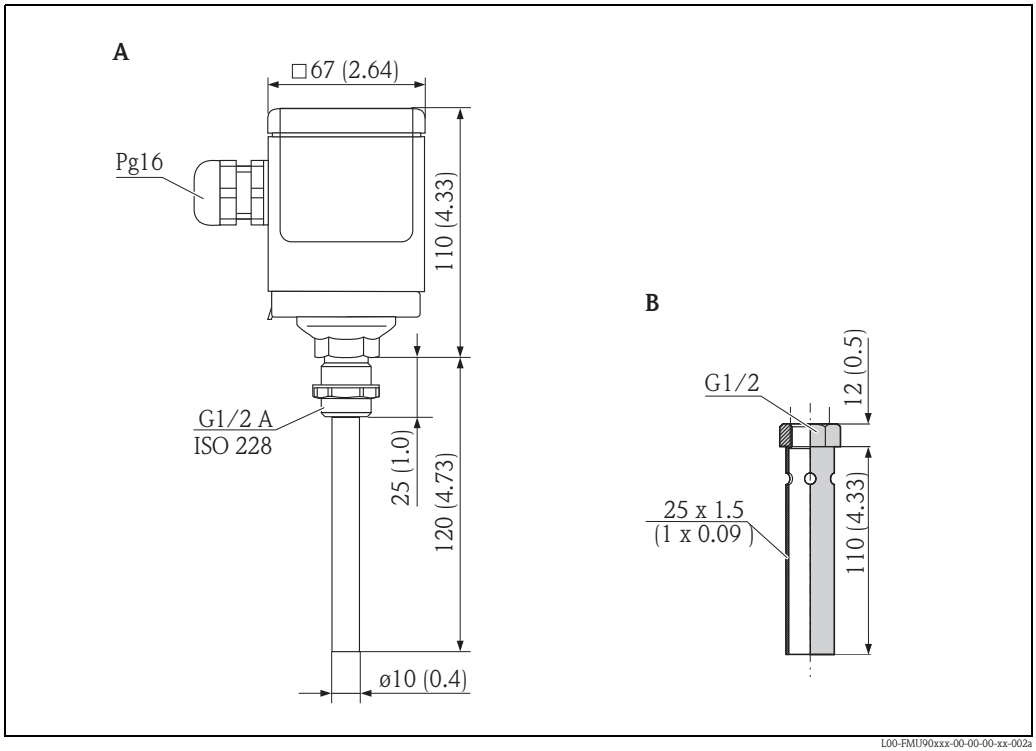
For details see Technical Informations TI01012K und TI01013K and the Operating Instruction BA00306K.

9.8 Extension cable for sensors

for Sensor	Material	Cable type	Order code
■ FDU90 ■ FDU91 ■ FDU92	PVC	LiYCY 2x(0.75)	71027742
■ FDU91F ■ FDU93 ■ FDU95	PVC (–40 to +105 °C) (–40 to +221 °F)	LiYY 2x(0.75)D+1x0.75	71027743
■ FDU95 ■ FDU96	Silicone (–40 to +150 °C) (–40 to +302 °F)	Li2G2G 2x(0.75)D+1x0.75	71027745
■ FDU90/FDU91 with heater	PVC	LiYY 2x(0.75)D+2x0.75	71027746

Total length (sensor cable + extension cable): up to 300 m (984 ft)

9.9 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, zone 1, 2	
	U	CSA General Purpose (in preperation)	
	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	
995	**Marking**		
	1	Tagging (TAG)	
FMT131 –		complete product designation	

Weather protection cover for FMT131
Order code: 942046-0000

10 Technical Data

10.1 Technical data at a glance

10.1.1 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 (9.8)	10 (33)	20 (66)	25 (82)	–	–
max. range[1] in solids	1.2 (3.9)	5 (16)	10 (33)	15 (49)	45 (148)	70 (230)

m (ft)

1) This table gives the maximum range. The range depends on the measuring conditions. For an estimation see Technical Information TI00396F, 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 (16)	10 (33)	20 (66)	25 (82)	–	–	–
max. range[1] in solids	2 (6.6)	5 (16)	10 (33)	15 (49)	25 (82)	45 (148)	70 (230)

m (ft)

1) This table gives the maximum range. The range depends on the measuring conditions. For an estimation see Technical Information TI00189F, 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.

10.1.2 Output

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 pulse[1] for flow counting (max. frequency 2 Hz; pulse width adjustable) ■ time pulse[1] (max. frequency 2 Hz; pulse width adjustable) ■ alarm/diagnosis (e.g. indication of backwater[1)], sludge[1], 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 direclty from the Profibus DP-bus)
Switching power	■ DC voltage: 35 V_{DC}, 100 W ■ AC voltage: 4 A, 250 V, 100 VA at cosφ = 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

PROFIBUS DP interface

Profile	3.0
Transmittable values	■ main value (level or flow, depending on the instrument version) ■ distances ■ counters ■ temperatures ■ average/difference/sum ■ relay states ■ rake control ■ pump control
Function blocks	■ 10 Analog Input Blocks (AI) ■ 10 Digital Input Blocks (DI) ■ 10 Digital Output Blocks (DO)
Supported baud rates	■ 9.6 kbaud ■ 19.2 kbaud ■ 45,45 kbuad ■ 93.75 kbaud ■ 187.5 kbaud ■ 500 kbaud ■ 1.5 Mbaud ■ 3 Mbaud ■ 6 Mbaud ■ 12 Mbaud
Service Access Points (SAPs)	1
ID number 1540 (hex)	1540 (hex) = 5440 (dec)
GSD file	EH3x1540.gsd
Addressing	via dip switches at the instrument or via software (e.g. FieldCare) Default address: 126 per software
Termination	can be activated/deactivated in the instrument
Locking	The device can be locked by hardware or software.

10.1.3 Power supply

Supply voltage/
Power consumption/
Current consumption

Instrument version	Supply voltage	Power consumption	Current consumption
AC voltage (FMU90 – ****A****)	90 to 253 V_{AC} (50/60 Hz)	max. 23 VA	max. 100 mA at 230 V_{AC}
DC voltage (FMU90 – ****B****)	10,5 to 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

accesible in the terminal compartment

10.1.4 Performance characteristics

Reference operating conditions

- Temperature = 24±5 °C (75±9 °F)
- Pressure = 960±100 mbar (14±1.45 psi)
- Relative humidity = 60±15 %
- Ideally reflecting surface, sensor vertically aligned (e.g. calm, plane liquid surface of 1 m^2 (10.76 ft^2))
- No interference echoes within the signal beam
- Settings of the application parameters:
  – tank shape = flat ceiling
  – medium property = liquid
  – process condition = calm surface

Measuring uncertainty[12)]

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

Typical accuracy[13)]

±2 mm (0.08 in) + 0.17 % of the measured distance

Measured value resolution

1 mm (0.04 in) with FDU90/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 (≤ 6.6 ft) 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 (1 psi), ultrasonic level measurement is possible with a very high accuracy. This is valid for water, aqueous solutions, water-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 your Endress+Hauser sales representative.

10.1.5 Environment

Ambient temperature

-40 to 60 °C (-40 to 140 °F)
The functionality of the LC display becomes restricted at T_U < -20 °C (T_U < -4 °F).
If the device is operated outdoors in strong sunlight, a protective cover should be used (→ 117 "Accessories").

Storage temperature

-40 to 60 °C (-40 to 140 °F)

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)

12) according to NAMUR EN 61298-2
13) after calibration

Vibration resistance

- Housing for DIN rail: DIN EN 60068-2-64 / IEC 68-2-64; 20 to 2000 Hz; 0,5 $(m/s^2)^2/Hz$
- Field housing: DIN EN 60068-2-64 / IEC 68-2-64; 20 to 2000 Hz; 1,0 $(m/s^2)^2/Hz$

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)

- Electromagnetic compatibility according to all relevant requirements of the EN 61326- series and NAMUR recommendation EMC (NE21). For details see declaration of conformity.
- With respect to interference emission the devices meet the requirements of class A and are only provided for use in an "industrial environment"!

10.1.6 Mechanical construction

Dimensions

→ 📄 11 "Installation"

Weight

Housing version	Weight
Field housing	approx. 1.6 to 1.8 kg (3.53 to 3.97 lbs); depending on instrument version
Housing for DIN rail	approx. 0.5 to 0.7 kg (1.10 to 1.54 lbs); depending on instrument version (→ 📄 13 "Dimensions of the DIN-rail housing")
separate display and operating module	approx. 0.5 kg (1.10 lbs)

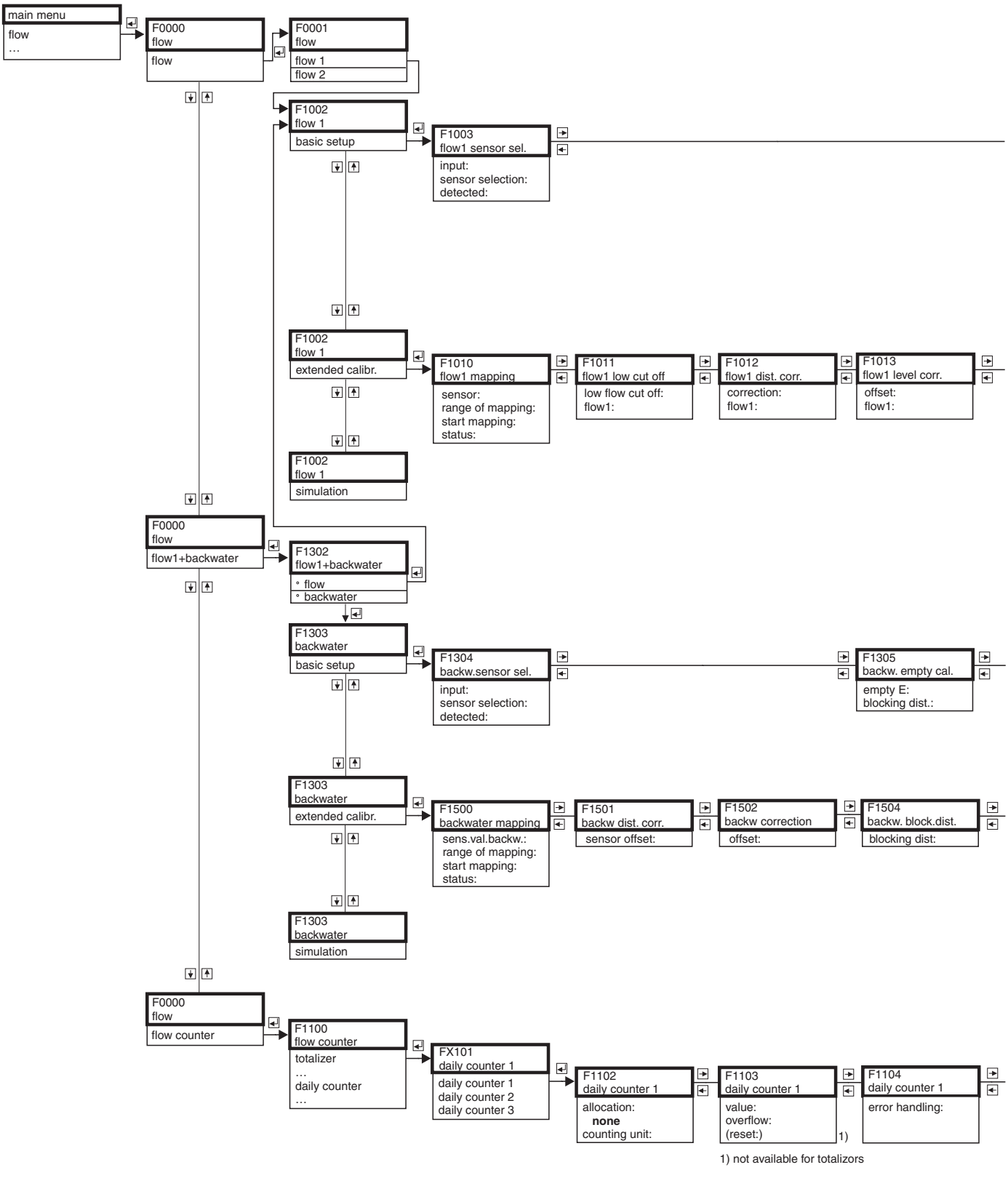
Materials

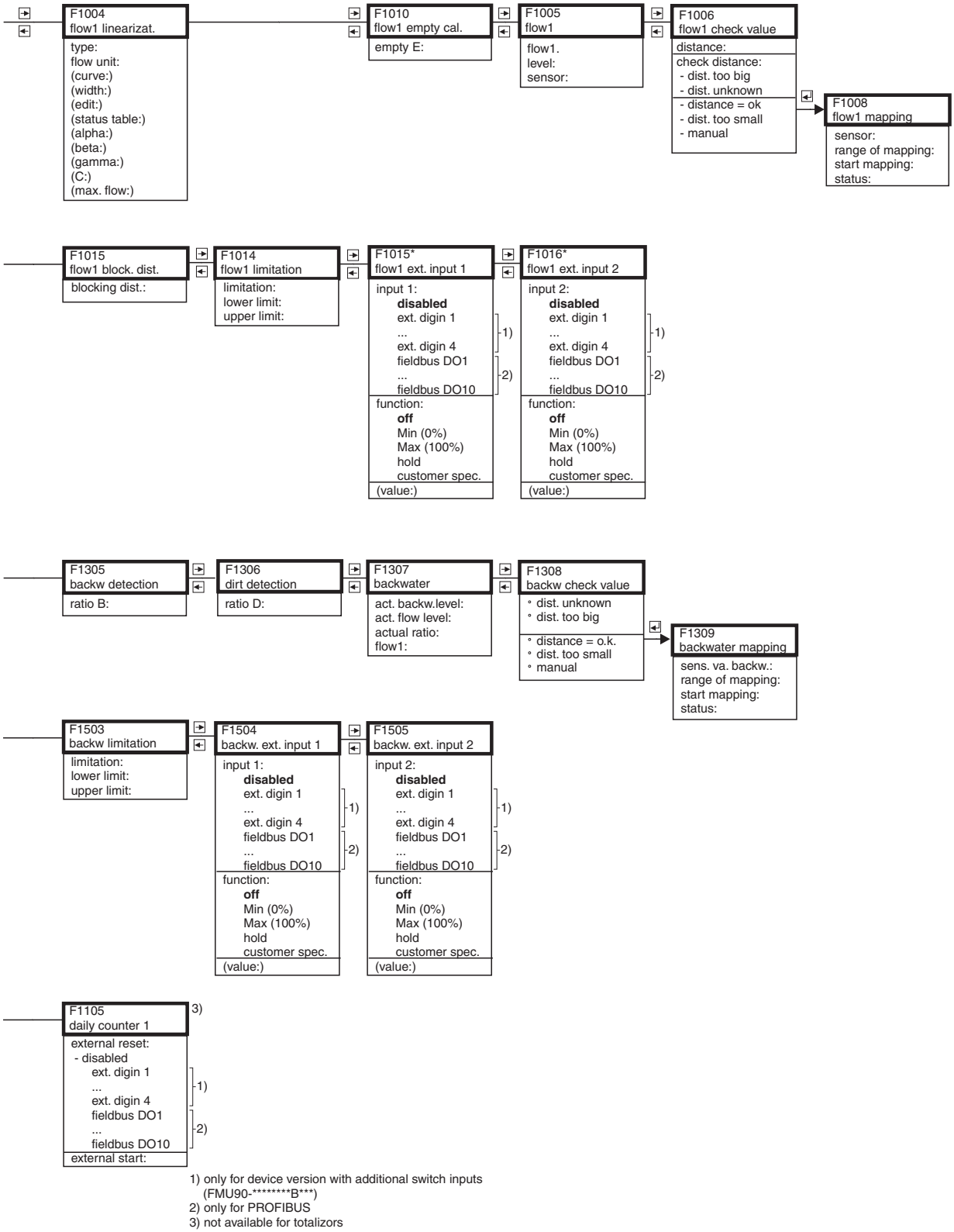
Part	Material
Housing bracket	PC-FR
Field housing	PC-FR
Housing for DIN rail	PBT-GF

For details see Technical Information TI00397F/00.

11 Operating menu

11.1 "flow"

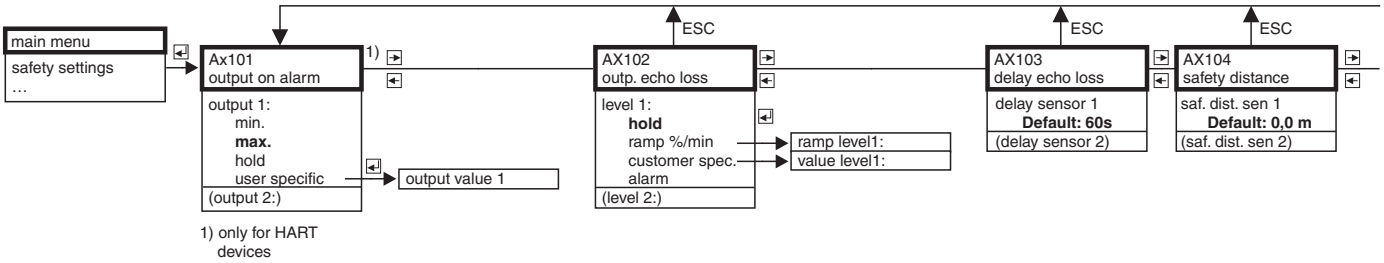




1) only for device version with additional switch inputs (FMU90-*******B***)
2) only for PROFIBUS
3) not available for totalizors

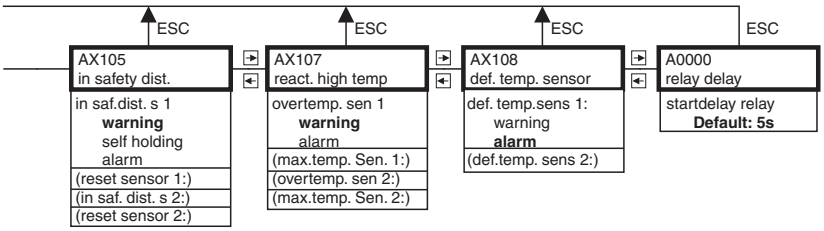
L00-FMU90xxx-19-02-02-en-106

11.2 "Safety settings"



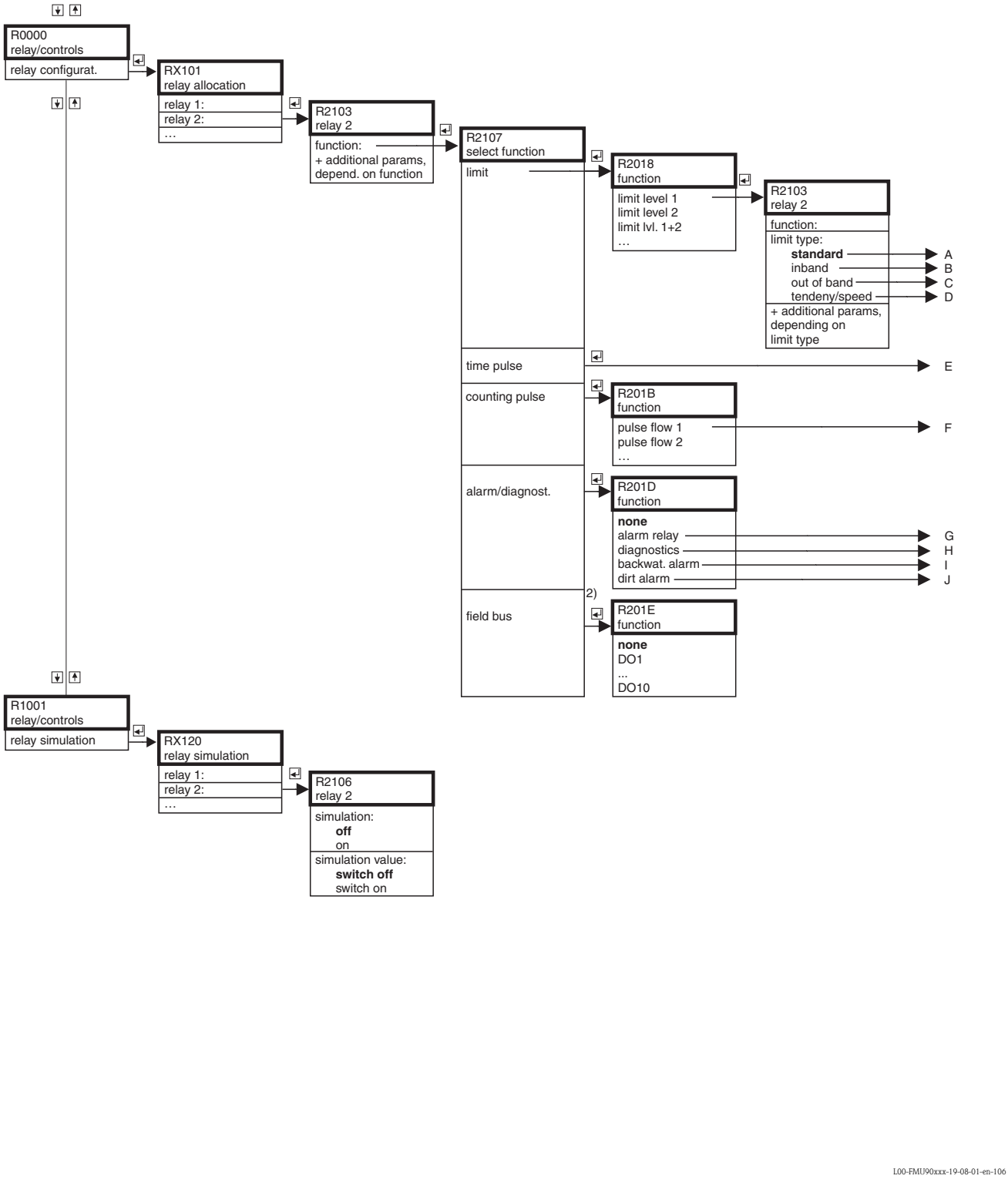
1) only for HART devices

L00-FMU90xxx-19-03-01-en-106

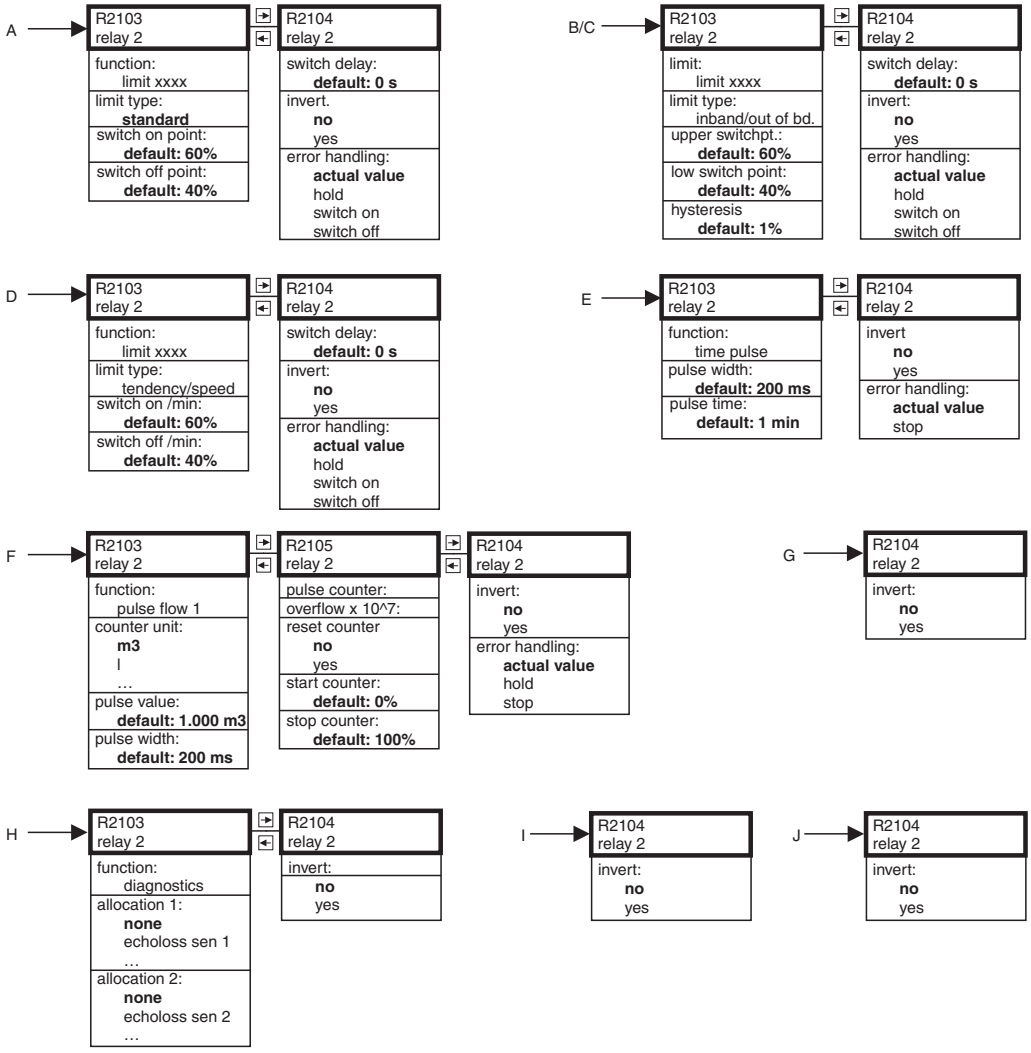


L00-FMU90xxx-19-03-02-en-106

11.3 "relay/controls"

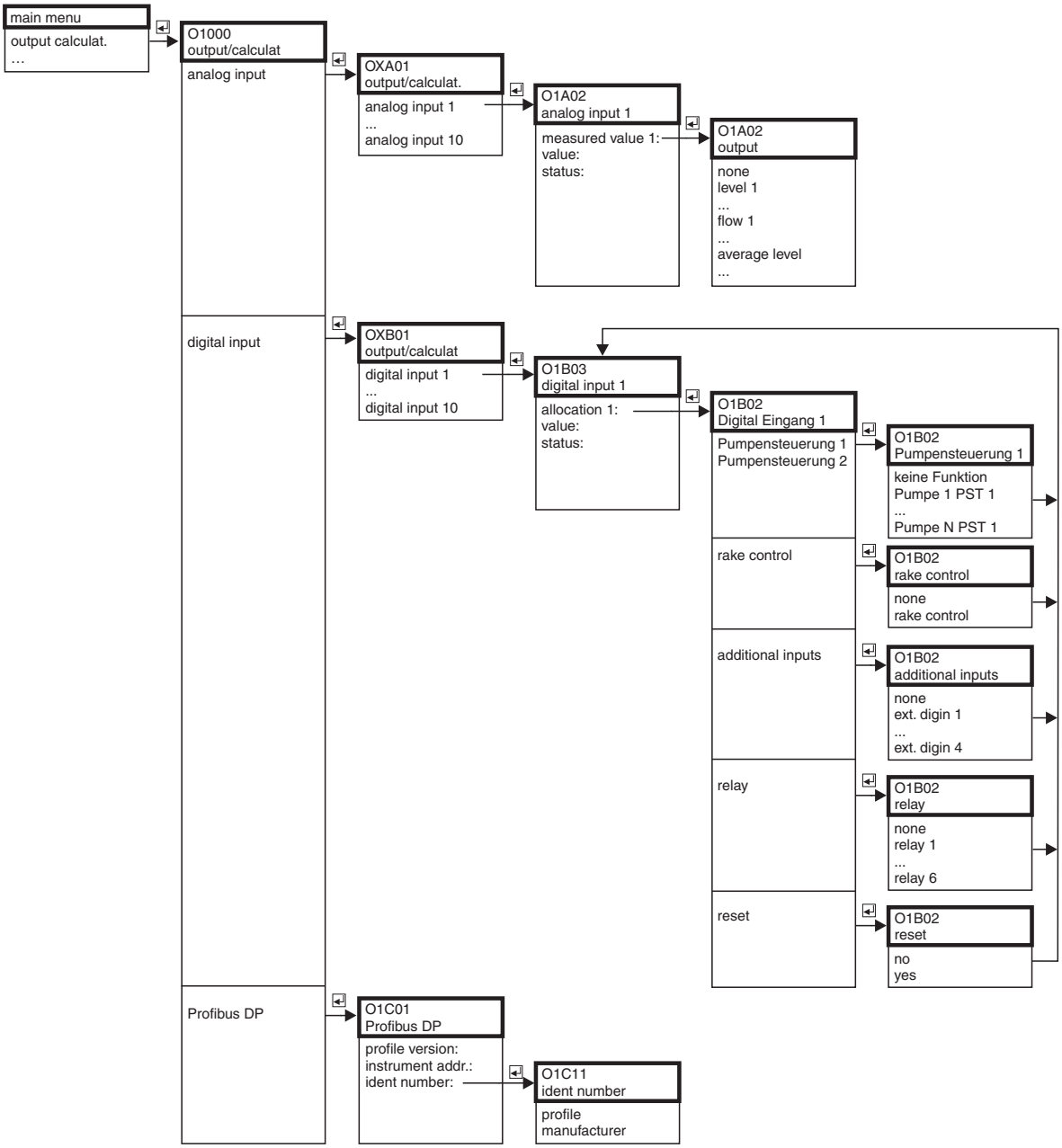


L00-FMU90xxx-19-08-01-en-106



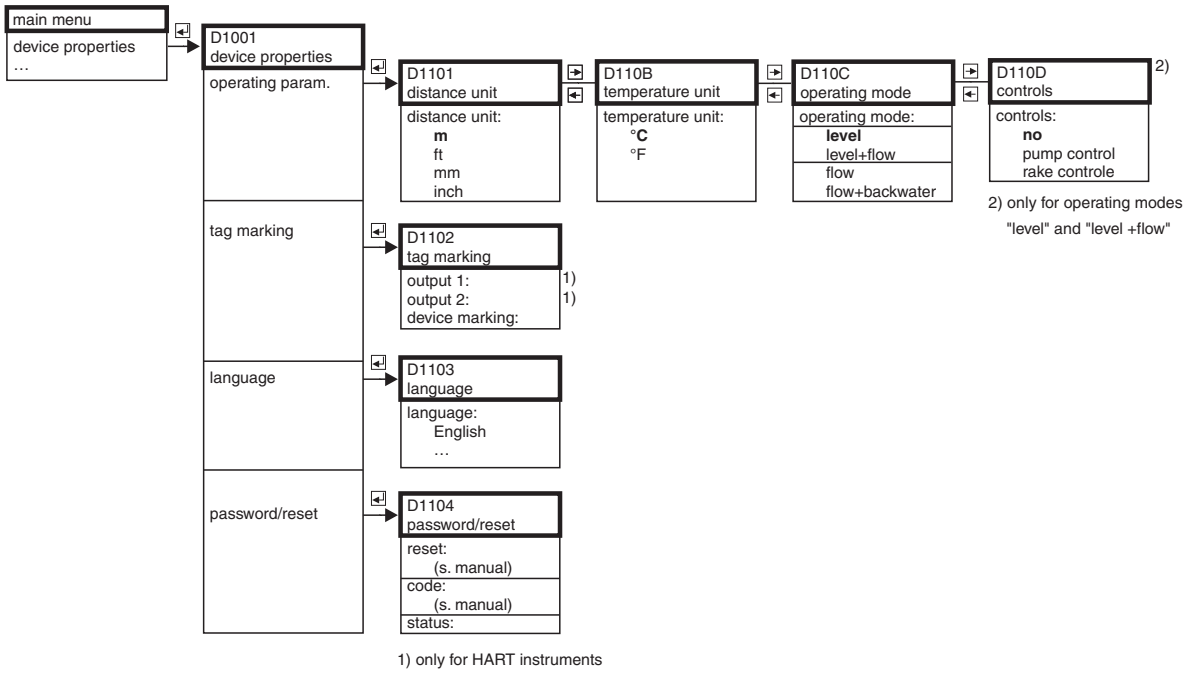
L00-FMU90xxx-19-08-02-en-106

11.4 "Output/calculations"



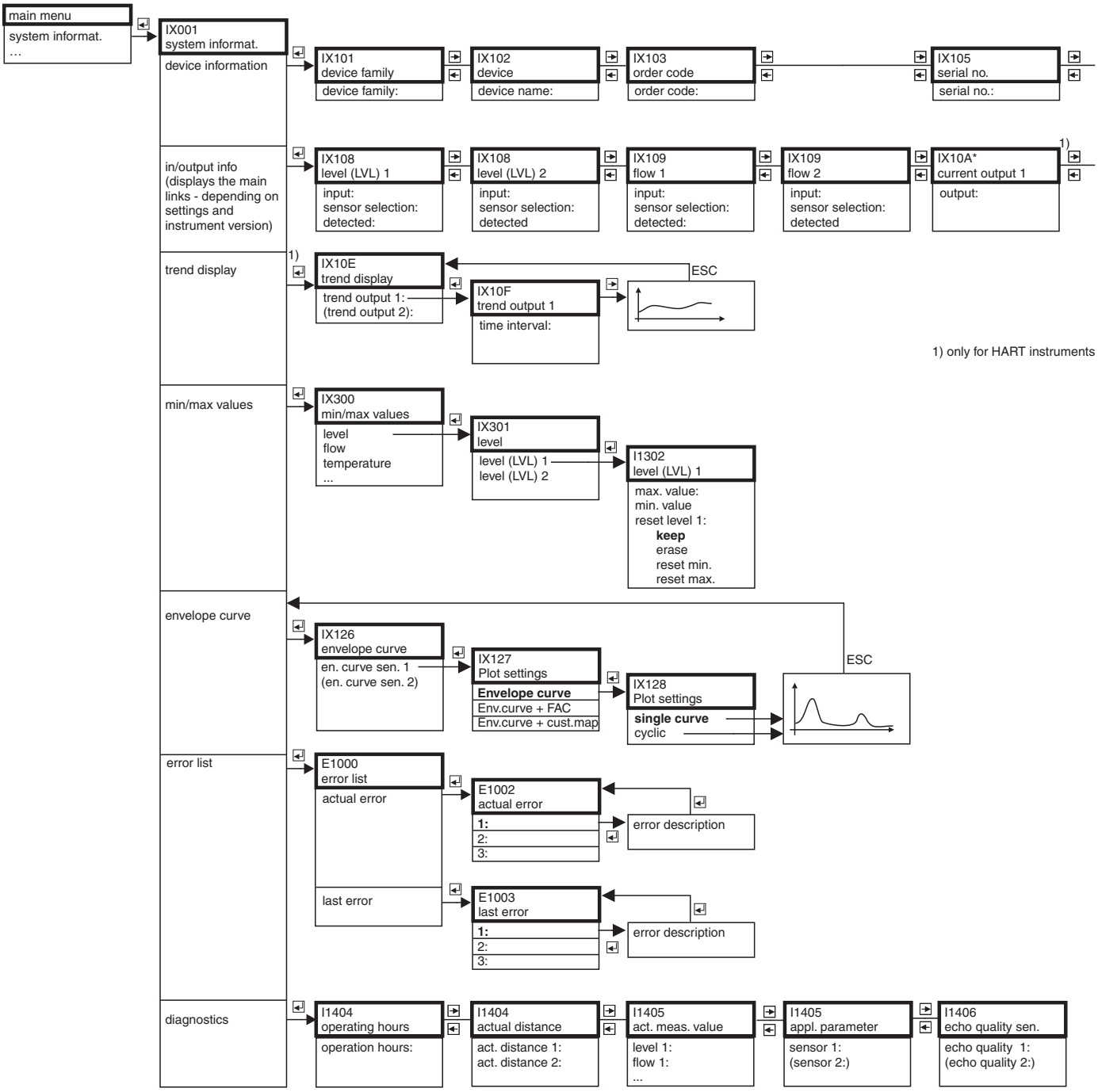
L00-FMU90xxx-19-12-01-en-106

11.5 "Device properties"

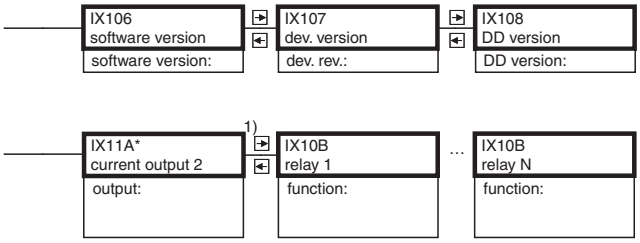


L00-FMU90xxx-19-06-01-en-106

11.6 "System information"



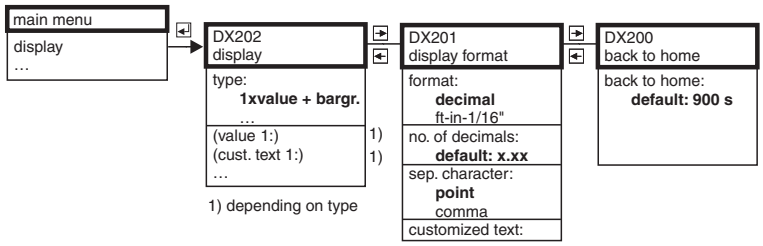
L00-FMU90xxx-19-07-01-en-106



1) only for HART instruments

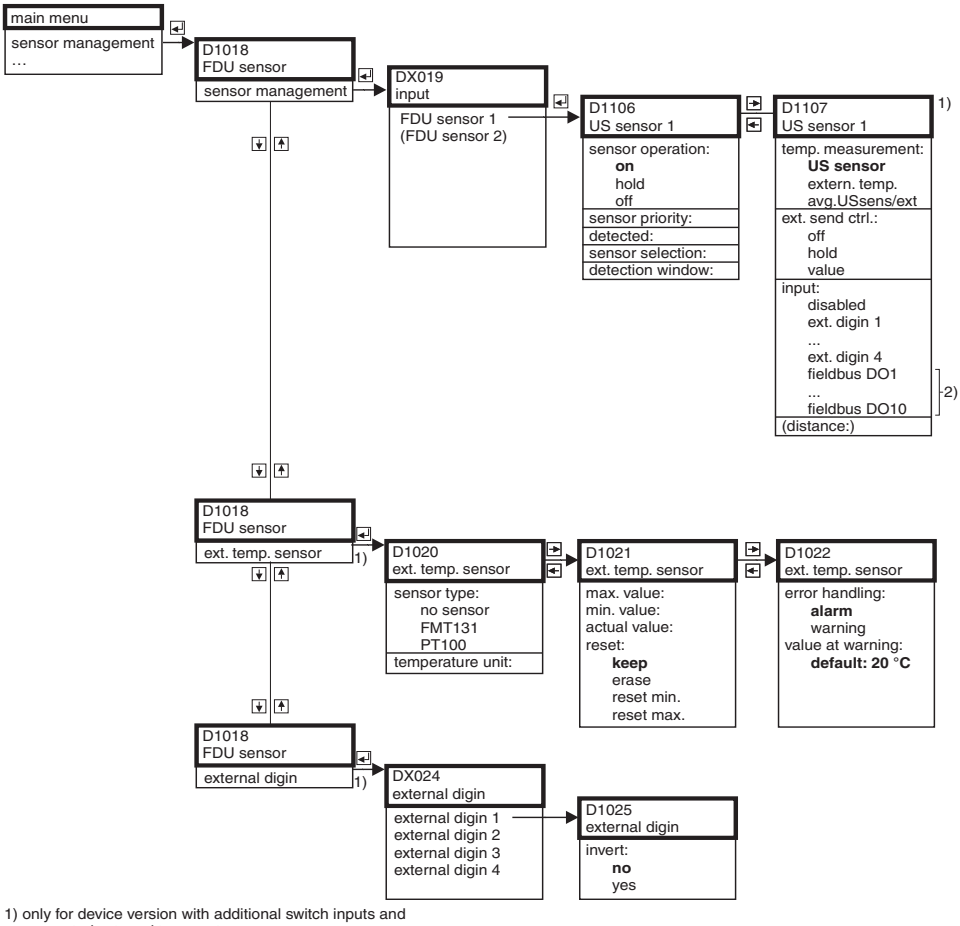
L00-FMU90xxx-19-07-02-en-106

11.7 "Display"



L00-FMU90xxx-19-09-01-en-106

11.8 "Sensor management"



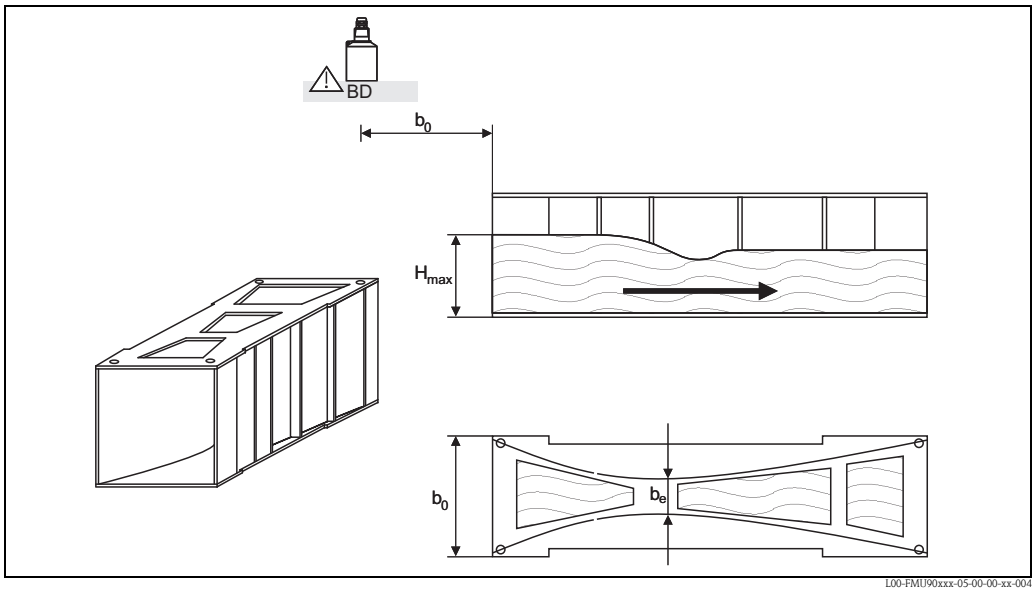
1) only for device version with additional switch inputs and connected external temperature sensorr (FMU90-********B***)
2) only for PROFIBUS devices

L00-FMU90xxx-19-10-01-en-106

12 Appendix

12.1 Pre-programmed flow curves

12.1.1 Khafagi-Venturi flumes



BD: *blocking distance of the sensor*

Type of flume	b_0	b_e	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m^3/h]
Khafagi-Venturi QV 302	120 (4.72)	48 (1.89)	220 (8.66)	40,09
Khafagi-Venturi QV 303	300 (11.8)	120 (4.72)	250 (9.84)	104,3
Khafagi-Venturi QV 304	400 (15.7)	160 (6.30)	350 (13.8)	231,5
Khafagi-Venturi QV 305	500 (19.7)	200 (7.87)	380 (15.0)	323,0
Khafagi-Venturi QV306	600 (23.6)	240 (9.45)	400 (15.7)	414,0
Khafagi-Venturi QV 308	800 (31.5)	320 (12.6)	600 (23.6)	1024
Khafagi-Venturi QV 310	1000 (39.4)	400 (15.7)	800 (31.5)	1982
Khafagi-Venturi QV 313	1300 (51.2)	520 (20.5)	950 (37.4)	3308
Khafagi-Venturi QV 316	1600 (63.0)	640 (25.2)	1250 (49.2)	6181

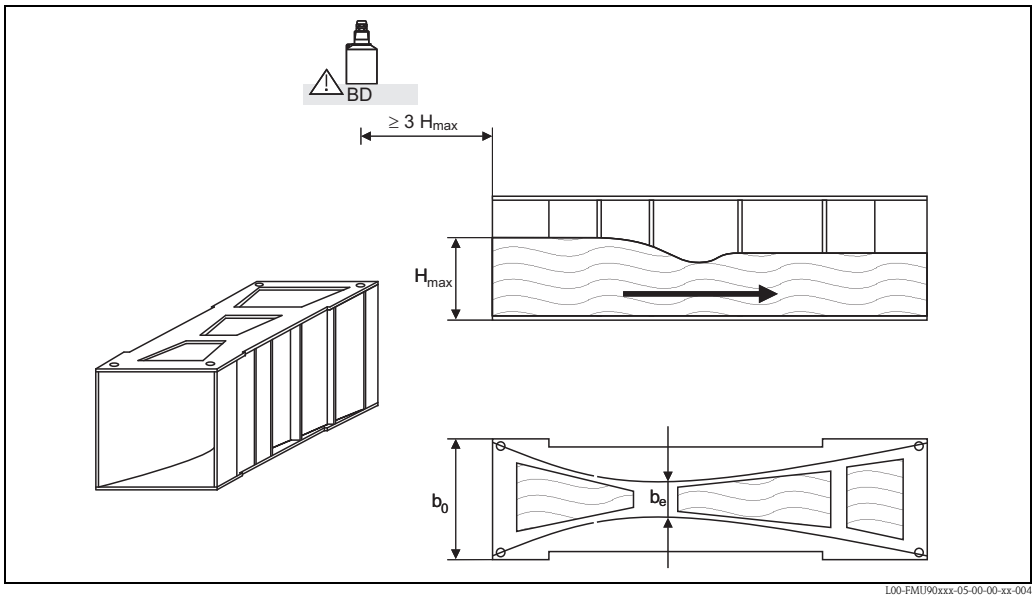
mm (in)

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 (in)]	Q_{max} [m^3/h]
Khafagi-Venturi QV 302	330 (13.0)	81,90
Khafagi-Venturi QV 303	360 (14.2)	187,9
Khafagi-Venturi QV 304	460 (18.1)	359,9
Khafagi-Venturi QV 305	580 (22.8)	637,7
Khafagi-Venturi QV 306	580 (22.8)	748,6
Khafagi-Venturi QV 308	850 (33.5)	1790
Khafagi-Venturi QV 310	1200 (47.2)	3812
Khafagi-Venturi QV313	1350 (53.1)	5807
Khafagi-Venturi QV 316	1800 (70.9)	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.

12.1.2 ISO-Venturi flumes



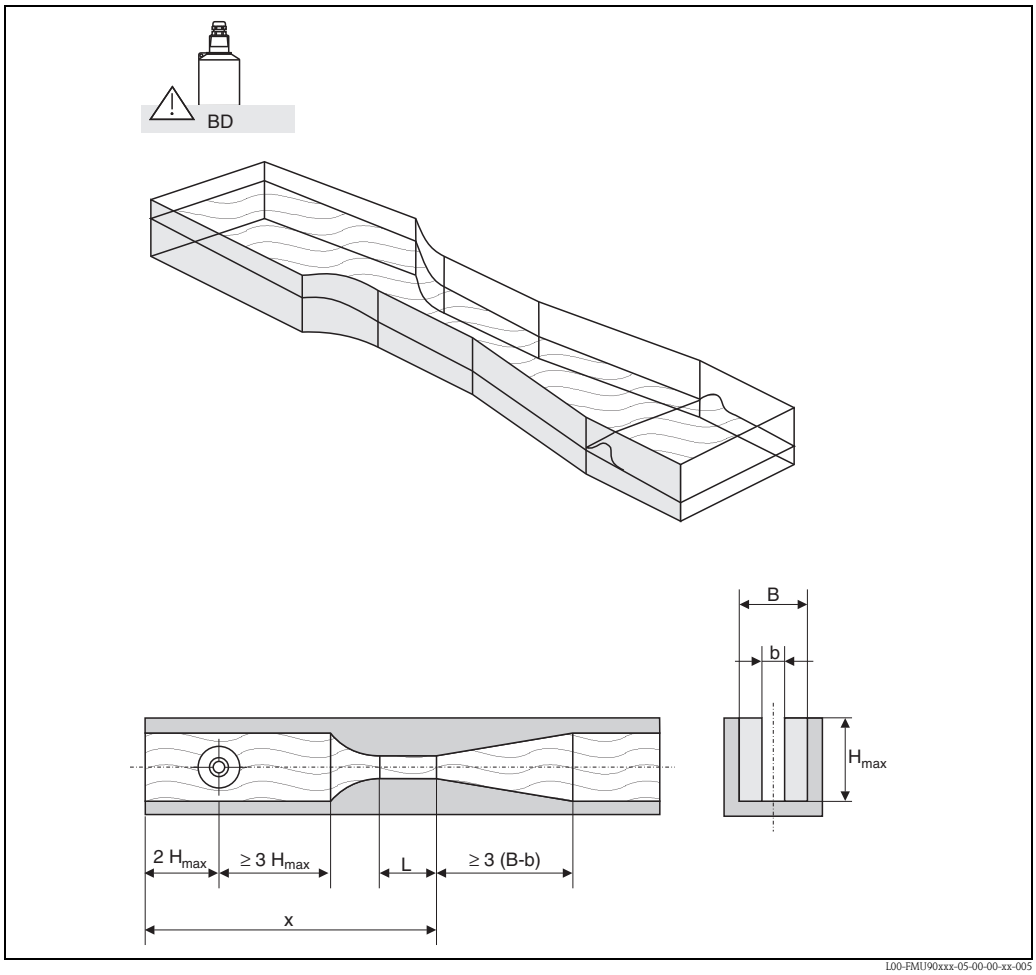
BD: *blocking distance of the sensor*

Type of flume	b_0	b_e	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
ISO-Venturi 415	150 (5.91)	75 (2.95)	200 (7.87)	42,5
ISO-Venturi 425	250 (9.84)	125 (4.92)	300 (11.8)	130,3
ISO-Venturi 430	400 (15.7)	200 (7.87)	400 (15.7)	322,2
ISO-Venturi 440	400 (15.7)	267 (10.5)	625 (24.6)	893,6
ISO-Venturi 450	500 (19.7)	333 (13.1)	700 (27.6)	1318,9
ISO-Venturi 480	800 (31.5)	480 (18.9)	800 (31.5)	1862,5

mm (in)

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.

12.1.3 British standard Venturi flumes (BS 3680)

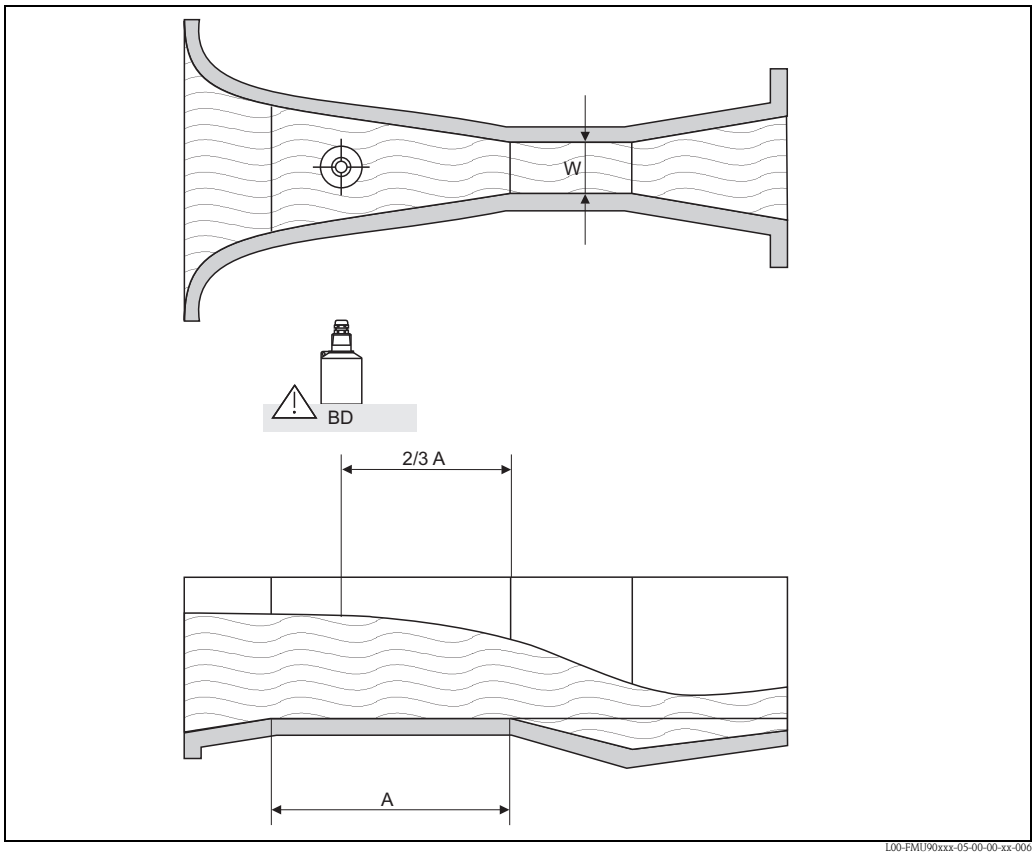


BD: *blocking distance of the sensor*
The bottom of the flume may not have any slope throughout the length x. (no measuring flume with data threshold)

Type of flume	b	H_{max} [mm (in)]	Q_{max} [m^3/h]
BST Venturi 4"	4"	150 (5.91)	36,25
BST Venturi 7"	7"	190 (7.48)	90,44
BST Venturi 12"	12"	340 (13.4)	371,1
BST Venturi 18"	18"	480 (18.9)	925,7
BST Venturi 30"	30"	840 (33.1)	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.

12.1.4 Parshall flumes

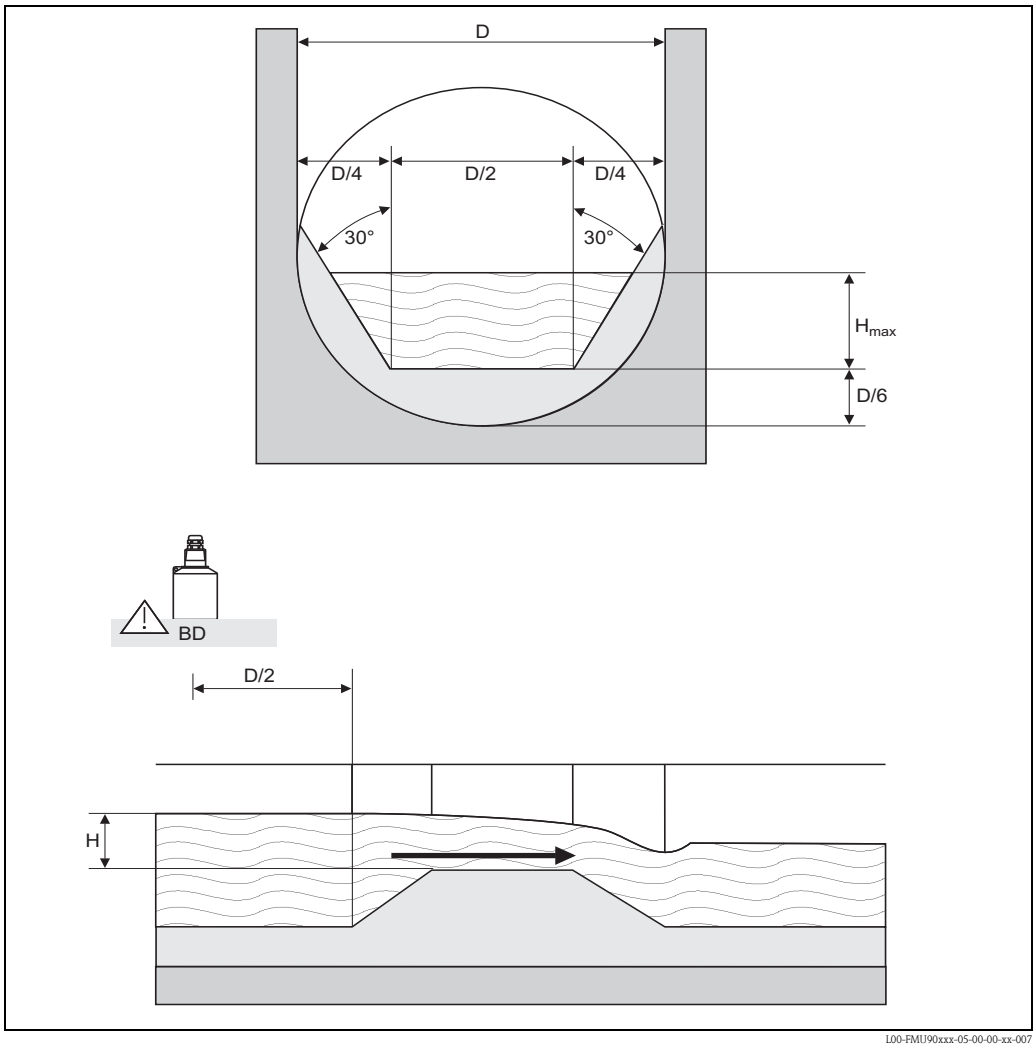


BD: *blocking distance of the sensor*
A: *horizontal bottom of the channel*

Type of flume	W	H_{max} [mm (in)]	Q_{max} [m^3/h]
Parshall 1"	1"	180 (7.09)	15,23
Parshall 2"	2"	180 (7.09)	30.46
Parshall 3"	3"	480 (18.9)	203.8
Parshall 6"	6"	480 (18.9)	430.5
Parshall 9"	9"	630 (24.8)	950.5
Parshall 1 ft	1.0 ft	780 (30.7)	1704
Parshall 1.5 ft	1.5 ft	780 (30.7)	2595
Parshall 2 ft	2.0 ft	780 (30.7)	3498
Parshall 3 ft	3.0 ft	780 (30.7)	5328
Parshall 4 ft	4.0 ft	780 (30.7)	7185
Parshall 5 ft	5.0 ft	780 (30.7)	9058
Parshall 6 ft	6.0 ft	780 (30.7)	10951
Parshall 8 ft	8.0 ft	780 (30.7)	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.

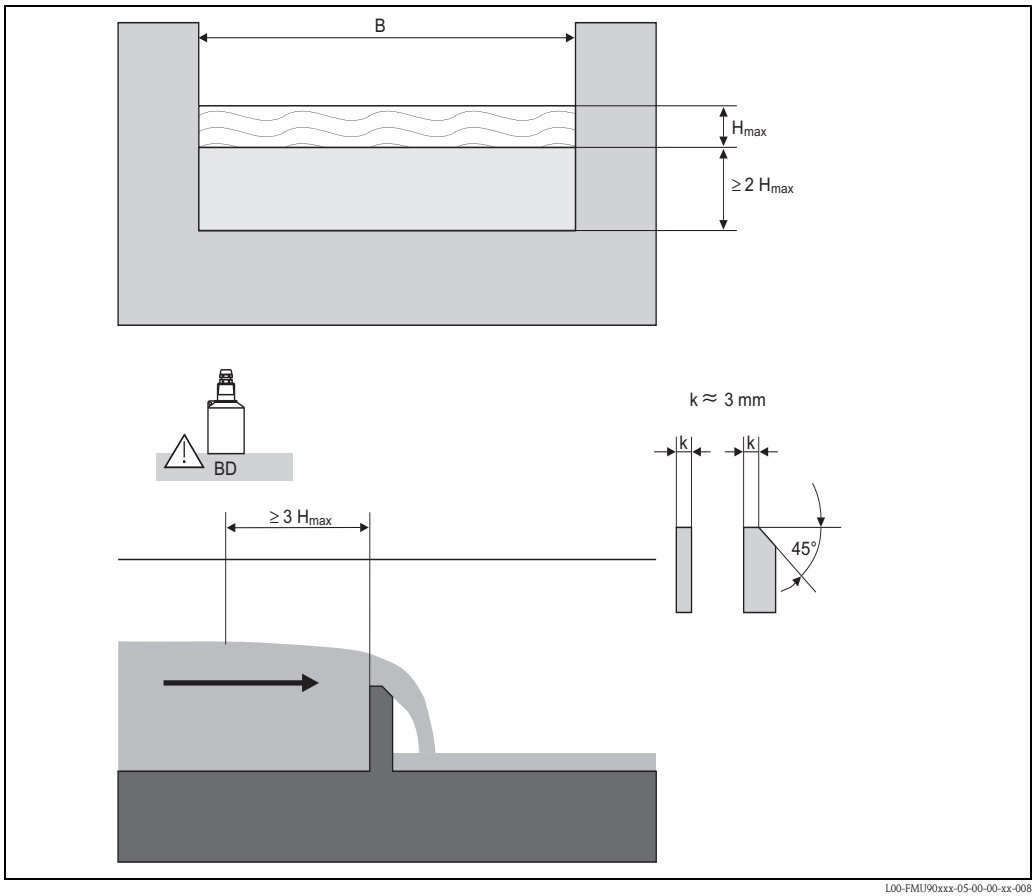
12.1.5 Palmer-Bowlus flumes



Type of flume	D	H_{max} [mm (in)]	Q_{max} [m^3/h]
Palmer-Bowlus 6"	6"	120 (4.72)	37,94
Palmer-Bowlus 8"	8"	150 (5.91)	68,62
Palmer-Bowlus 10"	10"	210 (8.27)	150,55
Palmer-Bowlus 12"	12"	240 (9.45)	215,83
Palmer-Bowlus 15"	15"	300 (11.8)	376,97
Palmer-Bowlus 18"	18"	330 (13.0)	499,86
Palmer-Bowlus 21"	21"	420 (16.5)	871,05
Palmer-Bowlus 24"	24"	450 (17.7)	1075,94
Palmer-Bowlus 27"	27"	540 (21.3)	1625,58
Palmer-Bowlus 30"	30"	600 (23.6)	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.

12.1.6 Rectangular weirs

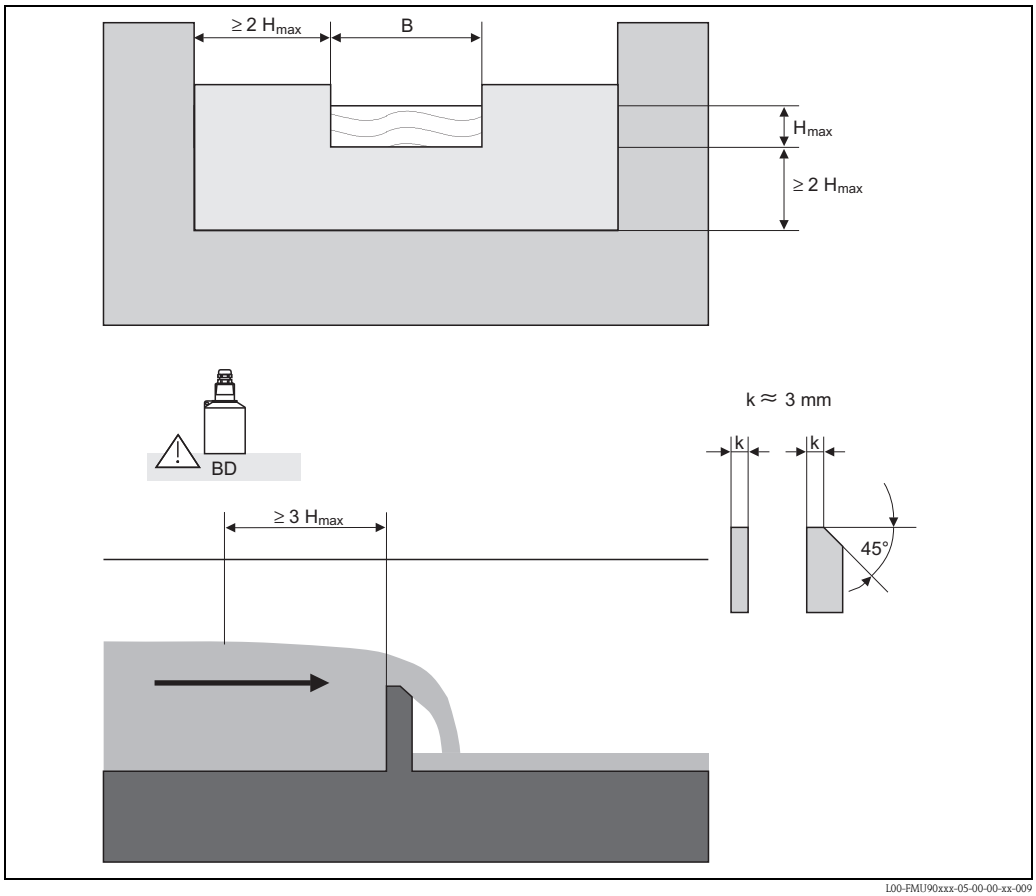


Type of weir	B	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m^3/h]
RectWT0/5H	1000 (39.4)	500 (19.7)	2418
RectWT0/T5	1000 (39.4)	1500 (59.1)	12567

mm (ft)

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.
- 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.

12.1.7 Constricted rectangular weirs

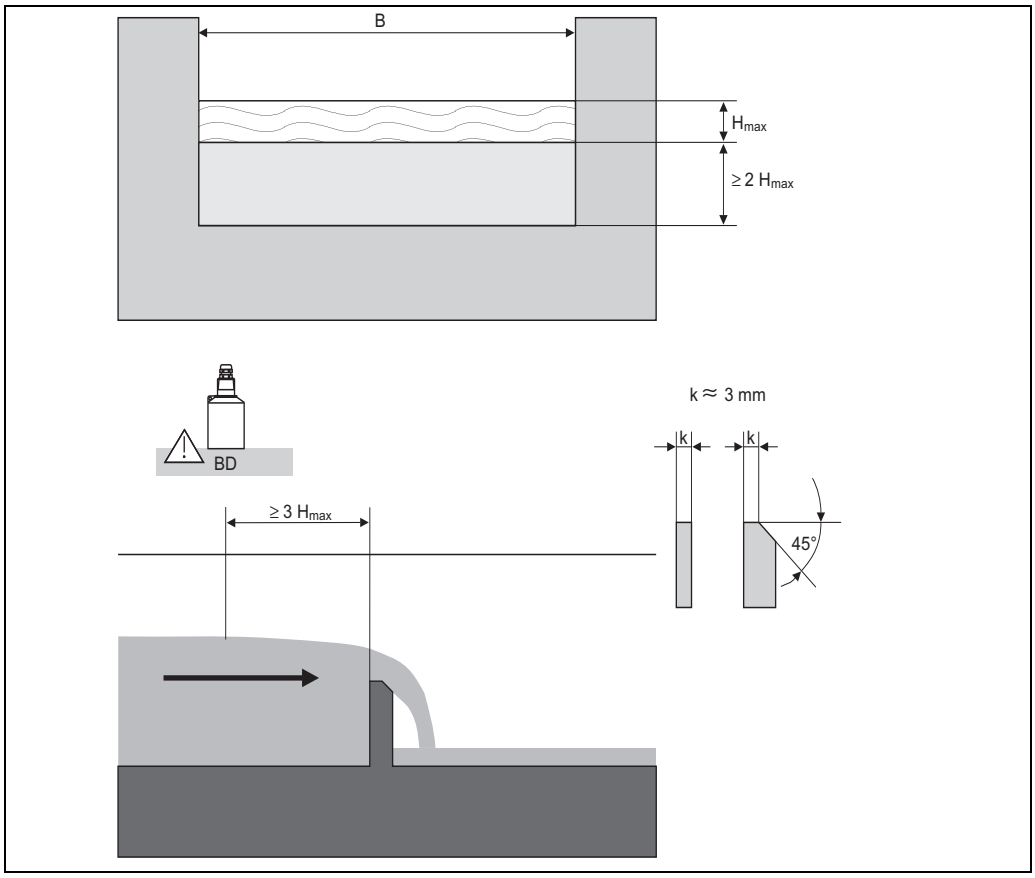


Type of weir	B	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
RectWThr 2H	200 (7.87)	120 (4.72)	51,18
RectWThr 3H	300 (11.8)	150 (5.91)	108,4
RectWThr 4H	400 (15.7)	240 (9.45)	289,5
RectWThr 5H	500 (19.7)	270 (10.6)	434,6
RectWThr 6H	600 (23.6)	300 (11.8)	613,3
RectWThr 8H	800 (31.5)	450 (17.7)	1493
RectWThr T0	1000 (39.4)	600 (23.6)	2861
RectWThr T5	1500 (59.1)	725 (28.5)	6061
RectWThr 2T	2000 (78.7)	1013 (39.9)	13352

mm (in)

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.
- 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.

12.1.8 Rectangular weirs according to French standard NFX

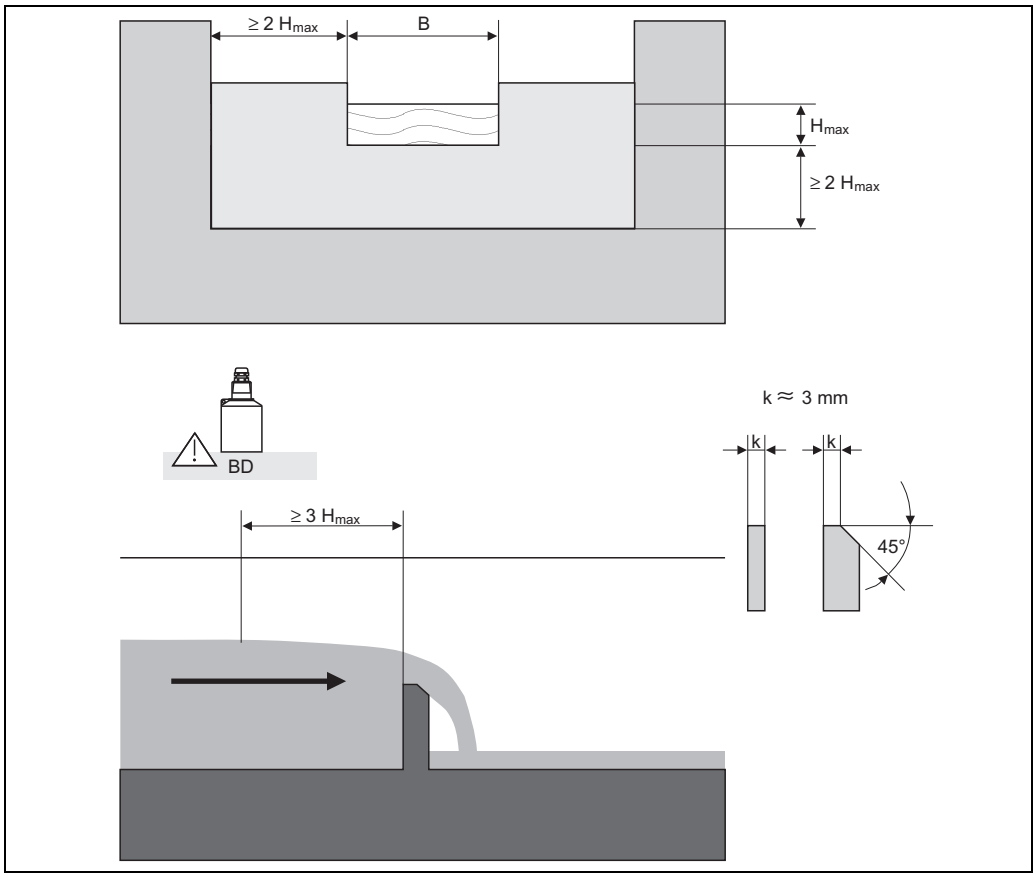


Type of weir	B	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
NFX Rect T0/5H	1000 (39.4)	500 (19.7)	2427,3
NFX Rect T0/T5	1000 (39.4)	1500 (59.1)	12582,5

mm (in)

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.
- 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.

12.1.9 Constricted rectangular weirs according to French standard NFX

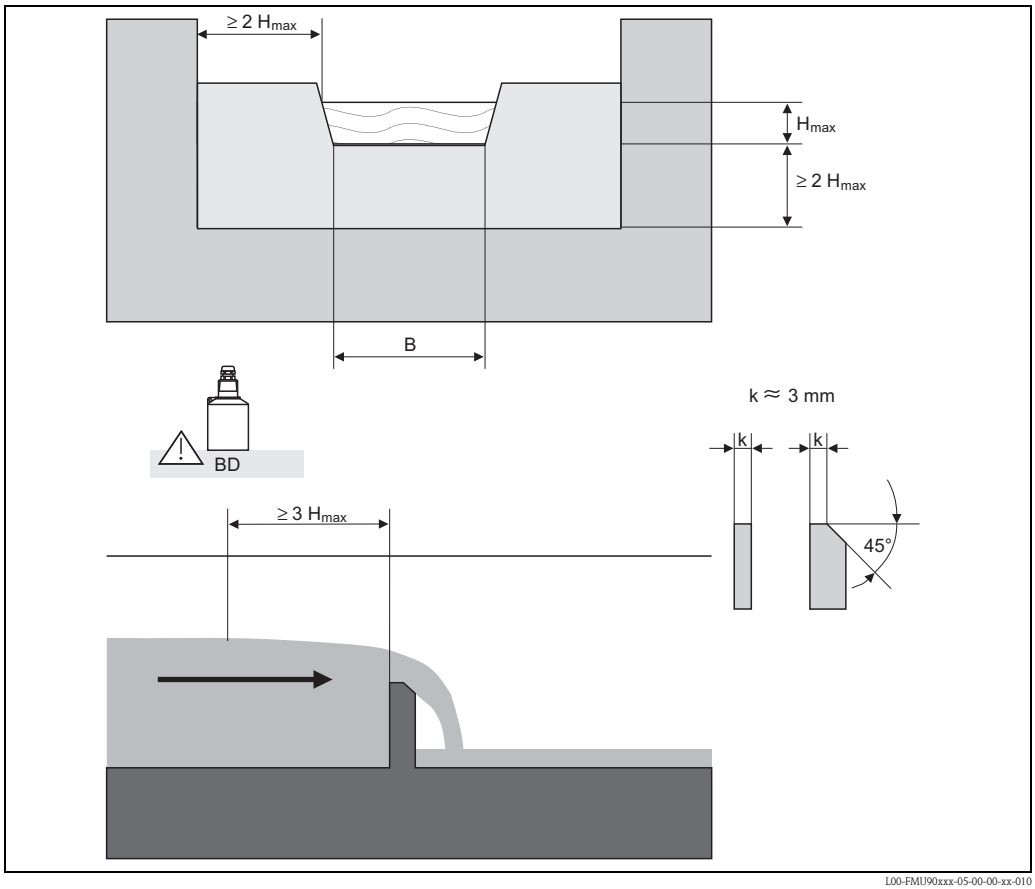


Type of weir	B [mm (in)]	H_{max} [mm (in)]	Q_{max} [m³/h]
NFX Rect WThr 2H	200 (7.87)	120 (4.72)	53,5
NFX Rect WThr 3H	300 (11.8)	150 (5.91)	111,7
NFX Rect WThr 4H	400 (15.7)	240 (9.45)	299,1
NFX Rect WThr 5H	500 (19.7)	270 (10.6)	445,8
NFX Rect WThr 6H	600 (23.6)	300 (11.8)	626,2
NFX Rect WThr 8H	800 (31.5)	450 (17.7)	1527,8
NFX Rect WThr T0	1000 (39.4)	600 (23.6)	2933,8

mm (in)

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.

12.1.10 Trapezoidal weirs

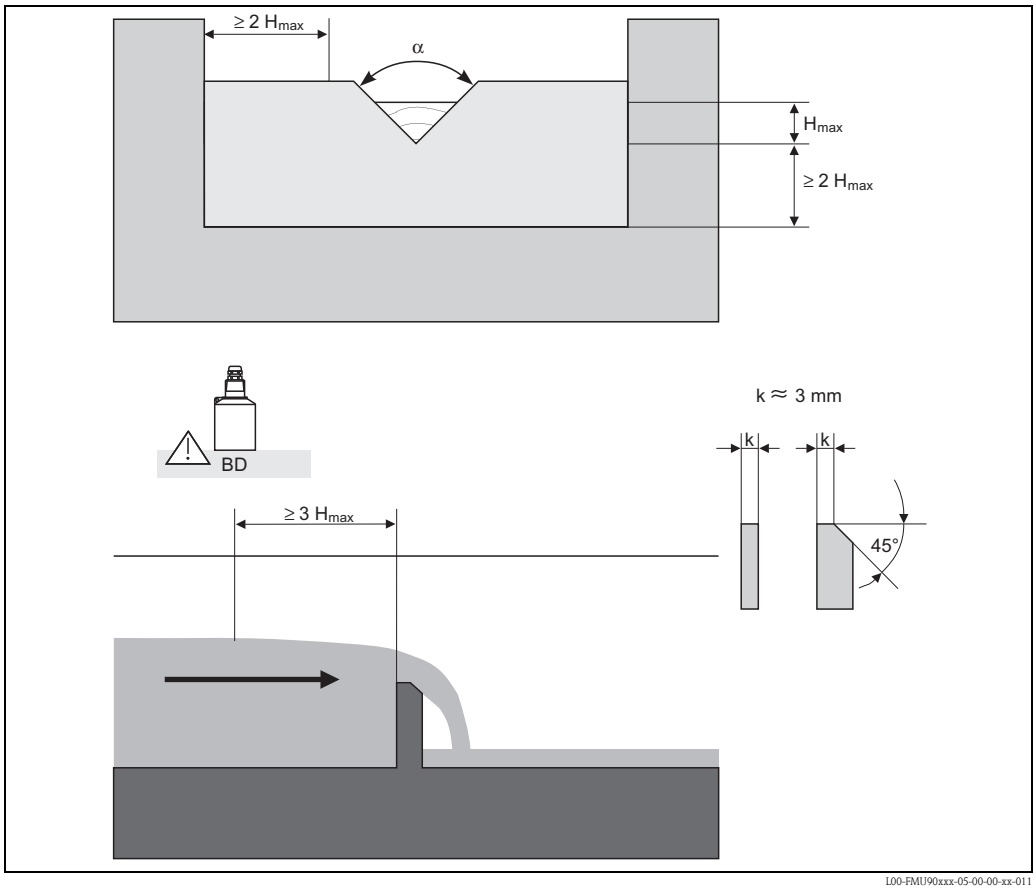


Type of weir	B	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
Trap.W T0/3H	1000 (39.4)	300 (11.8)	1049
Trap.W T0/T5	1000 (39.4)	1500 (59.1)	11733

mm (in)

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.
- 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.

12.1.11 Triangular weirs

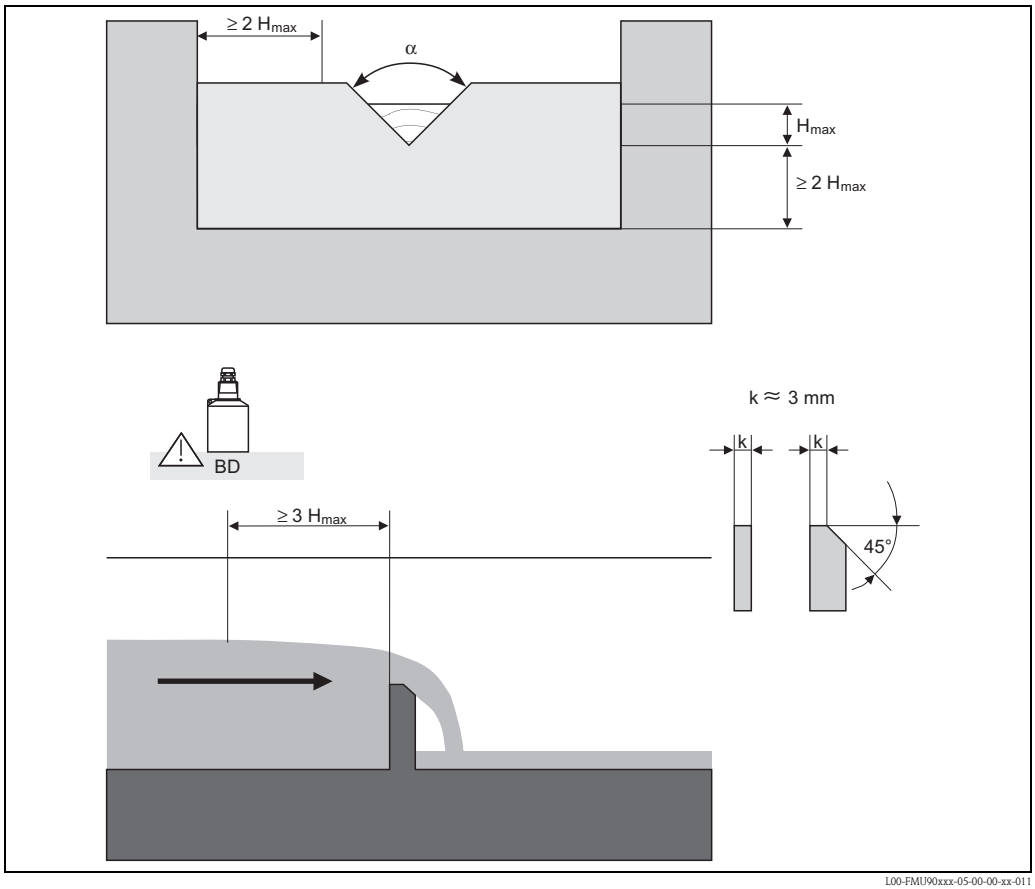


Type of weir	α	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
V-Weir 22,5	22,5°	600 (23.6)	276,0
V-Weir 30	30°	600 (23.6)	371,2
V-Weir 45	45°	600 (23.6)	574,1
V-Weir 60	60°	600 (23.6)	799,8
V-Weir 90	90°	600 (23.6)	1385

mm (in)

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.

12.1.12 British standard triangular weirs (BS 3680)

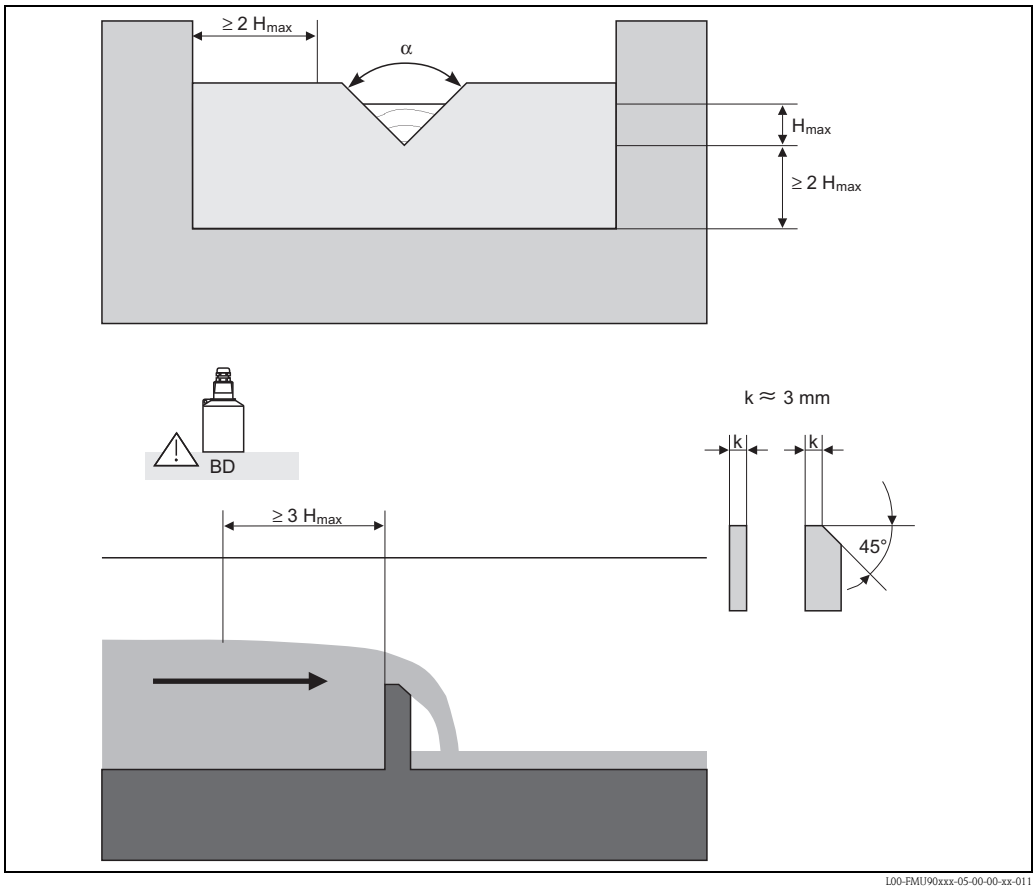


Type of weir	α	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
BST V-Weir 22,5 (1/4 90°)	1/4 90 °	390 (15.4)	120,1
BST V-Weir 45 (1/2 90 °)	1/2 90 °	390 (15.4)	237,0
BST V-Weir 90	90°	390 (15.4)	473,2

mm (in)

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.

12.1.13 Triangular weirs according to the French standard NFX



Type of weir	α	H_{max}	Q_{max} [m³/h]
NFX V-Weir 30	30°	600 (23.6)	375,9
NFX V-Weir 45	45°	600 (23.6)	573,1
NFX V-Weir 60	60°	600 (23.6)	793,1
NFX V-Weir 90	90°	600 (23.6)	1376,7

mm (in)

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.

12.2 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 m^3/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	2418	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,21632686
RectWT0/T5	12567	1,500	1,000	0,0000000	0,21632686

Constricted rectangular weirs					
Type	**Q_{max} [m³/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} [m³/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} [m³/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} [m³/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} [m³/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

12.3 Default block configuration

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 input
- Ultrasonic Sensor Block (US)
- Digital Output Block (DO)

Measured value calculation
- Level Block (LE)
- Flow Block (FS)
- Flow Block with Backwater Detection (FB)
- Flow Block with Averaged Level (FA)

Siganl output
- Analog Input Block (AI)
- Digital Input Block (DI)

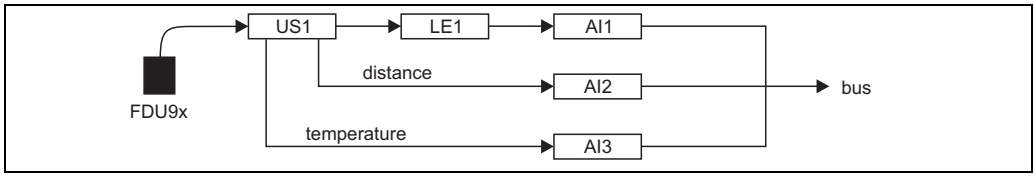
Calculations
- Sum Block Level (SL)
- Average Block Level (AL)
- Difference Block Level 1 – 2 (DL)
- Difference Block Level 2 – 1 (LD)
- Sum Block Flow (SF)
- Average Block Flow (AF)
- Difference Block Flow 1 – 2 (DF)
- Difference Block Flow 2 – 1 (FD)

Counters
- Totalizator Block (TO)
- Daily Counter Block (DC)
- Impulse Counter (IC)

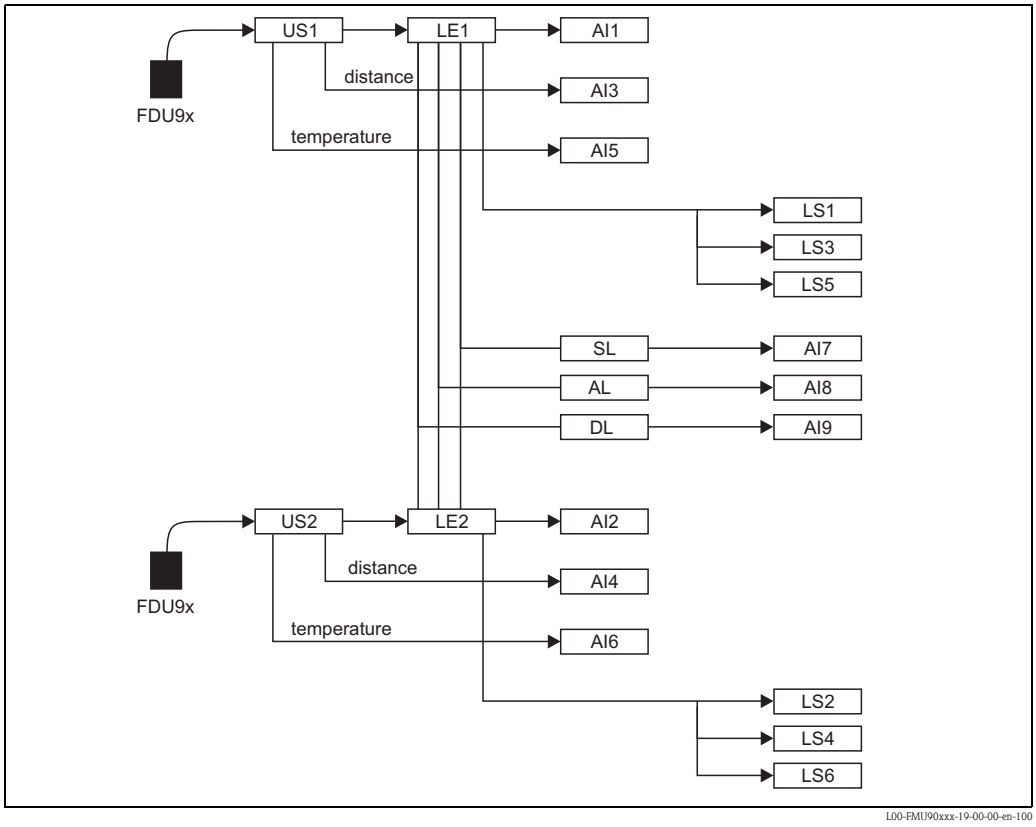
Limits
- Limit Block (LS)

12.3.1 Operating Mode = " Level"

1 sensor input

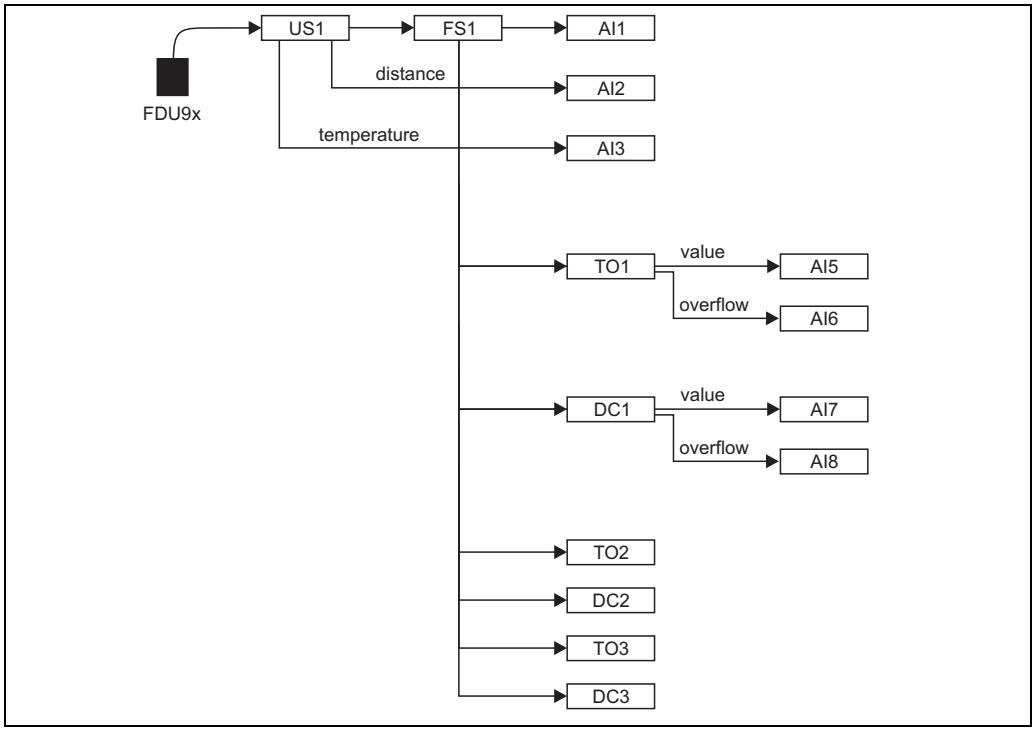


2 sensor inputs

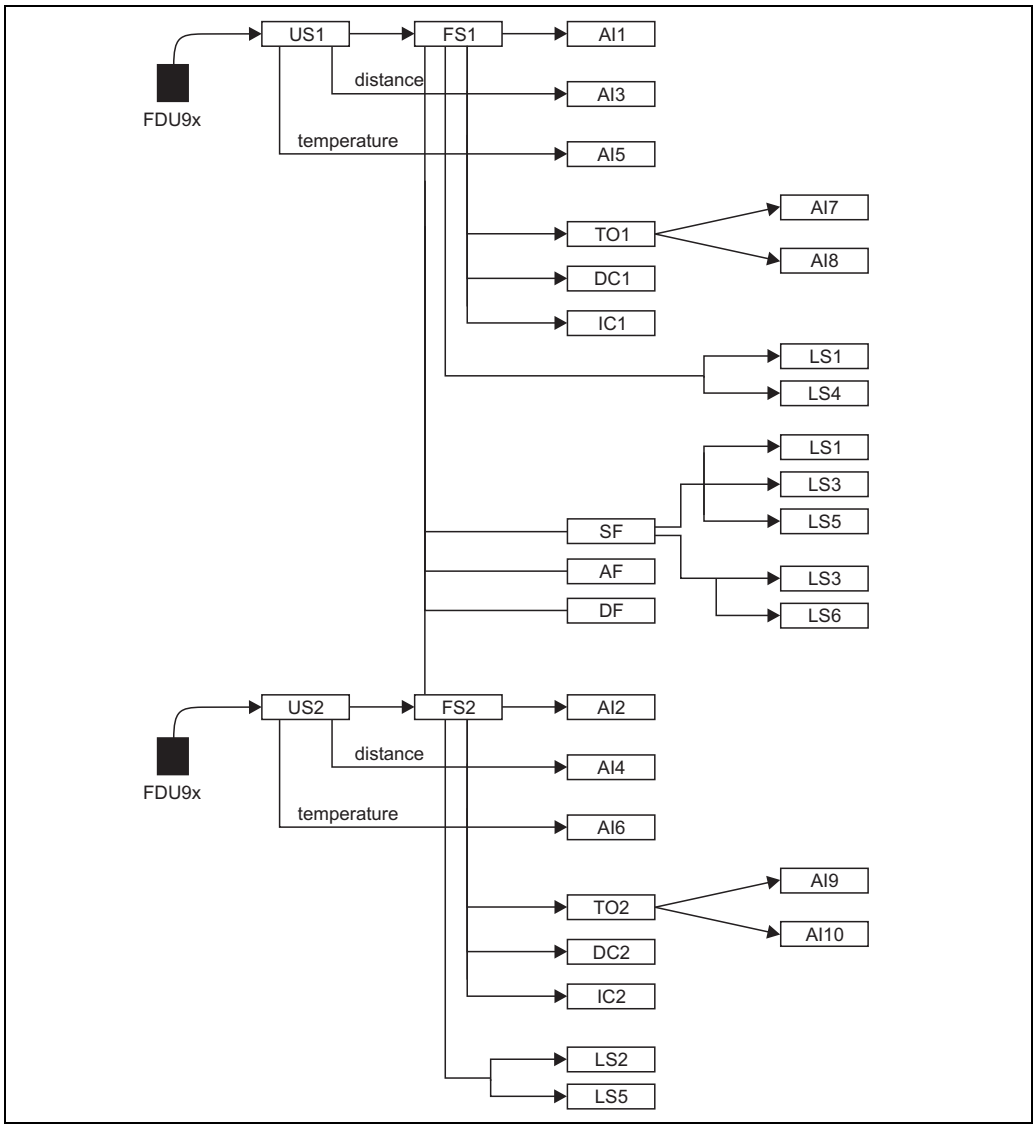


12.3.2 Operating Mode = "Flow"

1 sensor input

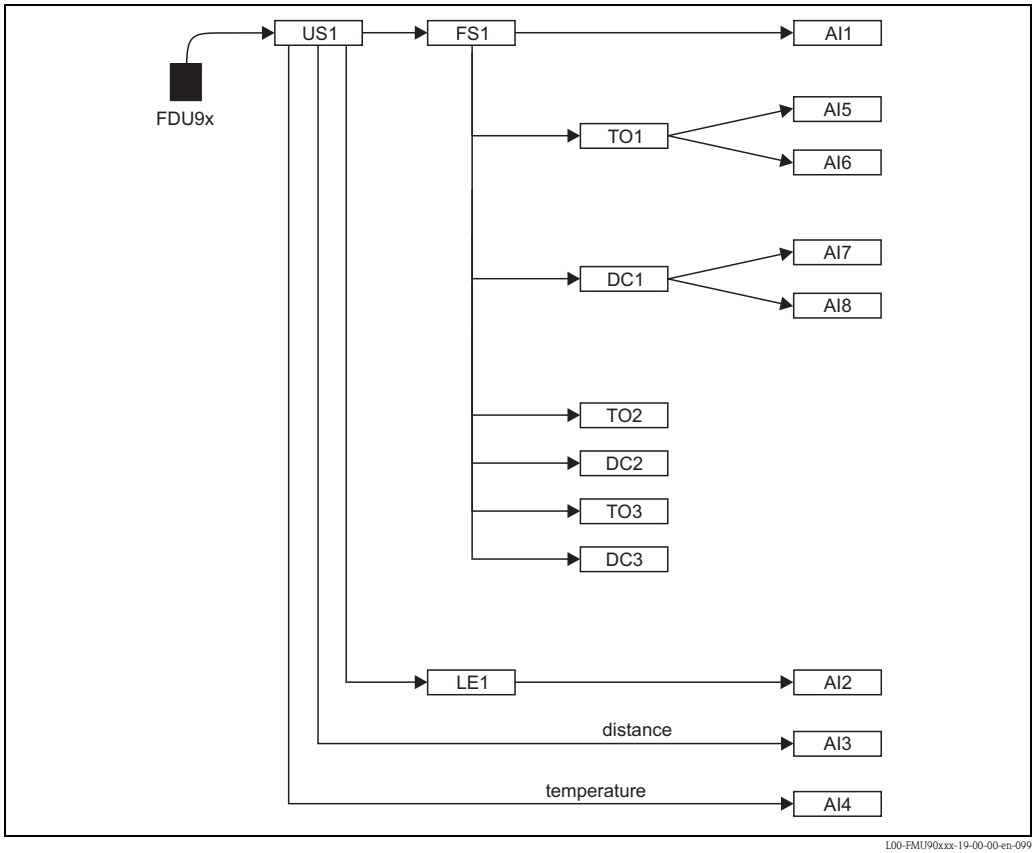


2 sensor inputs

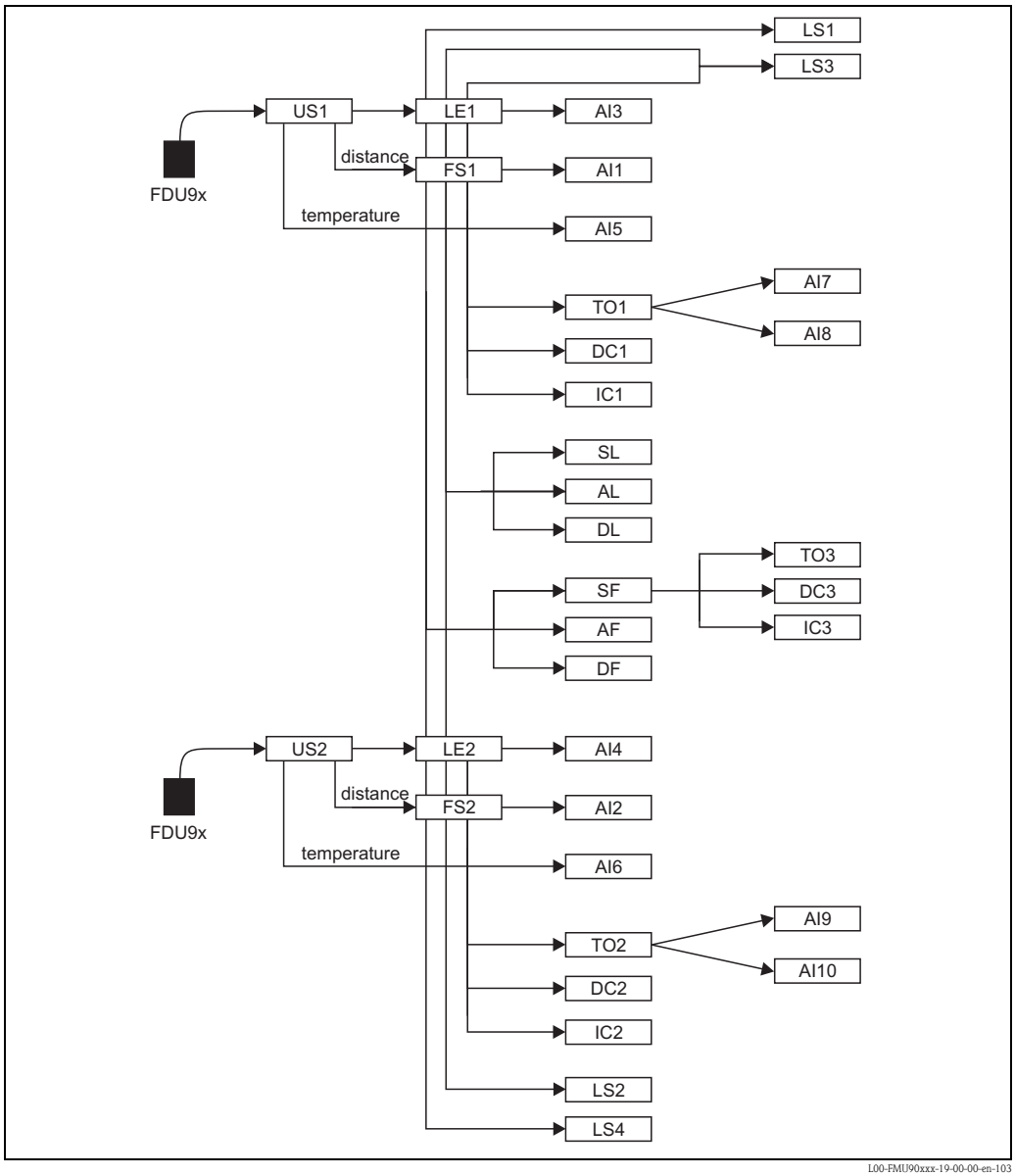


12.3.3 Operating Mode = " Flow + Level"

1 sensor input

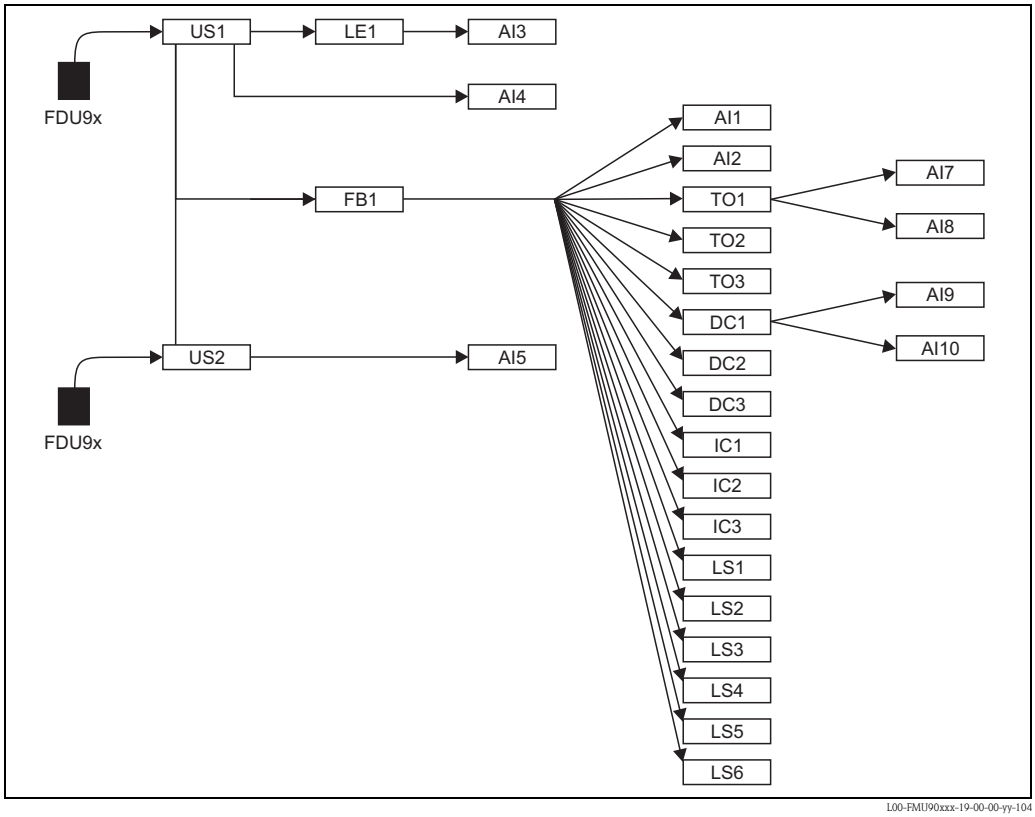


2 sensor inputs



12.3.4 Operating Mode = "Flow + Backwater"

2 sensor inputs



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