

Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level
measurement

VEGAPULS C 23

Two-wire 4 ... 20 mA/HART



Document ID: 58347



VEGA

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Safety instructions for Ex areas

Take note of the Ex specific safety instructions for Ex applications. These instructions are attached as documents to each instrument with Ex approval and are part of the operating instructions.

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1 About this document

1.1 Function

This instruction provides all the information you need for mounting, connection and setup as well as important instructions for maintenance, fault rectification, the exchange of parts and the safety of the user. Please read this information before putting the instrument into operation and keep this manual accessible in the immediate vicinity of the device.

1.2 Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained personnel. The contents of this manual must be made available to the qualified personnel and implemented.

1.3 Symbols used



Document ID

This symbol on the front page of this instruction refers to the Document ID. By entering the Document ID on www.vega.com you will reach the document download.



Information, note, tip: This symbol indicates helpful additional information and tips for successful work.



Note: This symbol indicates notes to prevent failures, malfunctions, damage to devices or plants.



Caution: Non-observance of the information marked with this symbol may result in personal injury.



Warning: Non-observance of the information marked with this symbol may result in serious or fatal personal injury.



Danger: Non-observance of the information marked with this symbol results in serious or fatal personal injury.



Ex applications

This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.



List

The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.



Sequence of actions

Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.



Battery disposal

This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.

2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this documentation must be carried out only by trained, qualified personnel authorised by the plant operator.

During work on and with the device, the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

2.2 Appropriate use

VEGAPULS C 23 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter " *Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of this product can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill through incorrect mounting or adjustment. Damage to property and persons or environmental contamination can result. Also, the protective characteristics of the instrument can be impaired.

2.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and directives. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument. When measuring aggressive or corrosive media that can cause a dangerous situation if the instrument malfunctions, the operator has to implement suitable measures to make sure the instrument is functioning properly.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden. For safety reasons, only the accessory specified by the manufacturer must be used.

To avoid any danger, the safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

The low transmitting power of the radar sensor is far below the internationally approved limits. No health impairments are to be expected with intended use. The band range of the measuring frequency can be found in chapter " *Technical data*".

2.5 Modes for worldwide use

Country specific settings for the radar signals are determined via the operating mode. The operating mode must be set in the operating menu via the respective adjustment tool at the beginning of the setup (see chapter " *Setup*" resp. " *Menu overview*".



Caution:

Operating the device without selecting the appropriate country group constitutes a violation of the regulations of the radio approvals of the respective country.

Further information can be found in the document " *Regulations for radar level measuring instruments with radio licenses*" on our homepage.

2.6 Installation and operation in the USA and Canada

This information is only valid for USA and Canada. Hence the following text is only available in the English language.

Installations in the US shall comply with the relevant requirements of the National Electrical Code (ANSI/NFPA 70).

Installations in Canada shall comply with the relevant requirements of the Canadian Electrical Code

A Class 2 power supply unit has to be used for the installation in the USA and Canada.

3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Radar sensor
- Counter nut G1 ¹⁾
- Information sheet "*Documents and software*" with:
 - Instrument serial number
 - QR code with link for direct scanning
- Information sheet "*PINs and Codes*" (with Bluetooth versions) with:
 - Bluetooth access code
- Information sheet "*Access protection*" (with Bluetooth versions) with:
 - Bluetooth access code
 - Emergency Bluetooth unlock code
 - Emergency device code

The further scope of delivery encompasses:

- Documentation
 - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
 - Radio licenses
 - If necessary, further certificates



Note:

Optional instrument features are also described in this operating instructions manual. The respective scope of delivery results from the order specification.

Scope of this operating instructions

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware version from 1.0.0
- Software version from 1.2.0

¹⁾ With G thread

Constituent parts

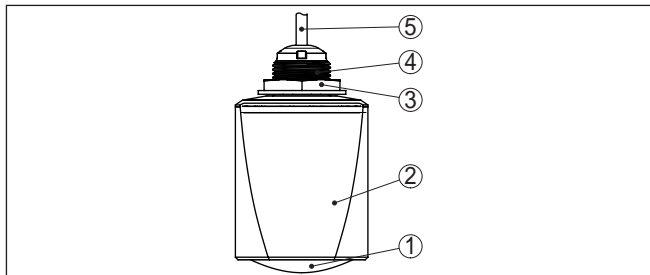


Fig. 1: Components of VEGAPULS C 23

- 1 Radar antenna
- 2 Electronics housing
- 3 Mounting thread
- 4 Counter nut
- 5 Connection cable

Type label

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument.

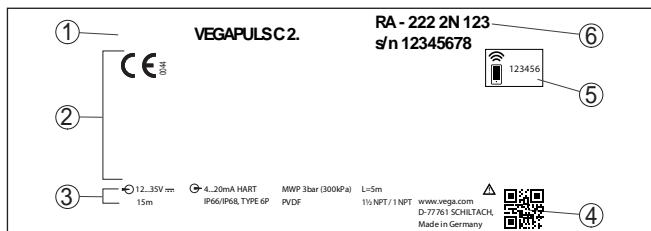


Fig. 2: Layout of the type label (example)

- 1 Instrument type
- 2 Field for approvals
- 3 Technical data
- 4 QR code for device documentation
- 5 Bluetooth access code
- 6 Order number

Documents and software

Move to "www.vega.com" and enter in the search field the serial number of your instrument.

There you can find the following information about the instrument:

- Order data
- Documentation
- Software

Alternatively, you can find all via your smartphone:

- Scan the QR-code on the type label of the device or
- Enter serial number manually in the VEGA Tools app (available free of charge in the respective stores)

Application area

3.2 Principle of operation

VEGAPULS C 23 is a radar sensor for non-contact, continuous level measurement. It is suitable for liquids and solids in practically all industries.

Functional principle

The instrument emits a continuous, frequency-modulated radar signal through its antenna. The emitted signal is reflected by the medium and received by the antenna as an echo with modified frequency. The frequency change is proportional to the distance and is converted into the level.

3.3 Adjustment

Wireless adjustment

Devices with integrated Bluetooth module can be adjusted wirelessly via standard adjustment tools:

- Smartphone/tablet (iOS or Android operating system)
- PC/notebook with Bluetooth USB adapter (Windows operating system)

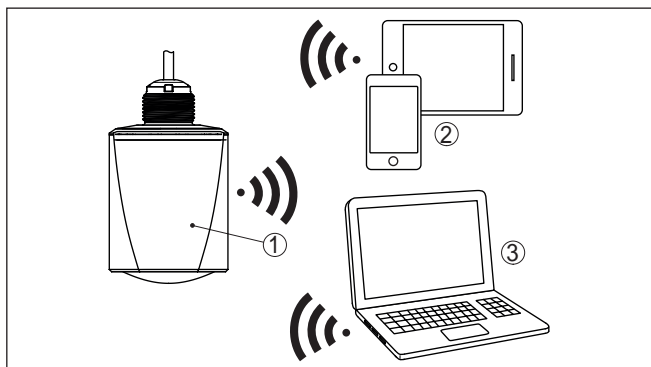


Fig. 3: Wireless connection to standard operating devices with integrated Bluetooth LE

- 1 Sensor
- 2 Smartphone/Tablet
- 3 PC/Notebook

Adjustment via the signal cable

Devices with signal output 4 ... 20 mA/HART can also be operated via a signal cable. This is done via an interface adapter and a PC/notebook using DTM/PACTware.

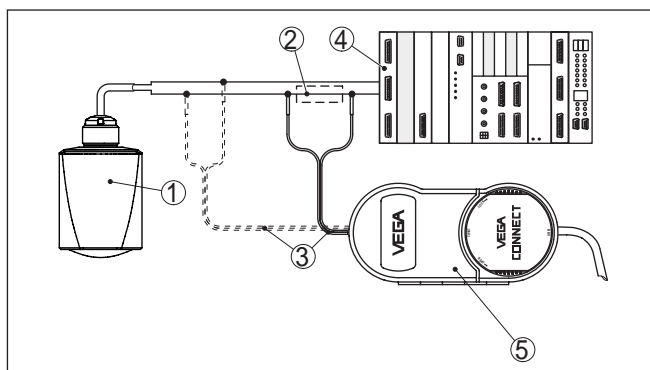


Fig. 4: Connecting the PC to the signal cable

- 1 Sensor
- 2 HART resistance 250 Ω (optional depending on evaluation)
- 3 Connection cable with 2 mm pins and terminals
- 4 Voltage supply
- 5 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- 6 PC/notebook with DTM/PACTware

3.4 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging

Your instrument was protected by packaging during transport. Its capacity to handle normal loads during transport is assured by a test based on ISO 4180.

The packaging consists of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard. For special versions, PE foam or PE foil is also used. Dispose of the packaging material via specialised recycling companies.

Transport

Transport must be carried out in due consideration of the notes on the transport packaging. Nonobservance of these instructions can cause damage to the device.

Transport inspection

The delivery must be checked for completeness and possible transit damage immediately at receipt. Ascertained transit damage or concealed defects must be appropriately dealt with.

Storage

Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.

Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:

- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media
- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration
- Storage and transport temperature see chapter " *Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"

Storage and transport temperature

- Relative humidity 20 ... 85 %

3.5 Accessories

Flanges

Screwed flanges are available in different versions according to the following standards: DIN 2501, EN 1092-1, BS 10, ASME B 16.5, JIS B 2210-1984, GOST 12821-80.

Welded sockets and adapters

Welded sockets are used to connect the devices to the process.

Threaded adapters enable simple adaptation of devices with standard threaded fittings, e.g. to process-side hygiene connections.

Mounting strap

The mounting accessories are used for stable mounting of the device at the measuring point. The parts are available in various versions and sizes.

4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

Ambient conditions

The instrument is suitable for standard and extended ambient conditions acc. to DIN/EN/IEC/ANSI/ISA/UL/CSA 61010-1. It can be used indoors as well as outdoors.

Process conditions



Note:

For safety reasons, the instrument must only be operated within the permissible process conditions. You can find detailed information on the process conditions in chapter " *Technical data* " of the operating instructions or on the type label.

Hence make sure before mounting that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process are suitable for the existing process conditions.

These are mainly:

- Active measuring component
- Process fitting
- Process seal

Process conditions in particular are:

- Process pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical properties of the medium
- Abrasion and mechanical influences

4.2 Mounting versions

Mounting bracket

For the wall mounting, a mounting bracket with opening for thread G1 is recommended. The mounting of the device in the bracket is carried out via the supplied G1 counter nut of plastic. Take note of chapter " *Mounting instructions* " for the recommended distance to the wall.

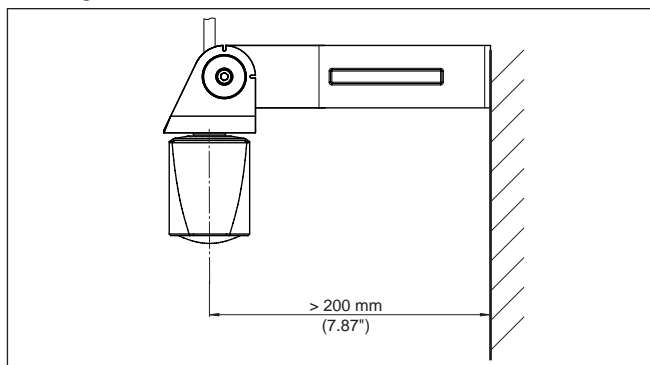


Fig. 5: Mounting via a mounting bracket

Polarisation

4.3 Mounting instructions

Radar sensors for level measurement emit electromagnetic waves. The polarization is the direction of the electrical component of these waves.

The position of the polarisation is in the middle of the type label on the instrument.

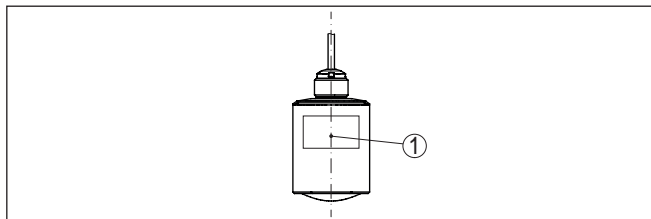


Fig. 6: Position of the polarisation

1 Middle of the type label



Note:

When the device is rotated, the direction of polarization changes and hence the influence of the false echo on the measured value. Please keep this in mind when mounting or making changes later.

Installation position

When mounting the device, keep a distance of at least 200 mm (7.874 in) from the vessel wall. If the device is installed in the center of dished or round vessel tops, multiple echoes can arise. However, these can be suppressed by an appropriate adjustment (see chapter "Setup").

If you cannot maintain this distance, you should carry out a false signal suppression during setup. This applies particularly if buildup on the vessel wall is expected. In such cases, we recommend repeating the false signal suppression at a later date with existing buildup.

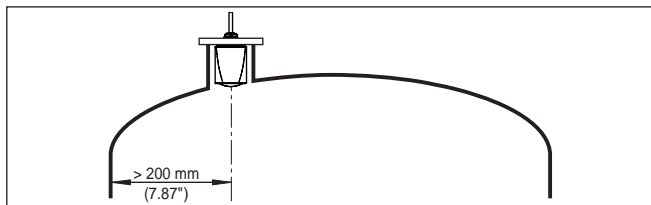


Fig. 7: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the device in the centre of the vessel, as measurement is then possible down to the bottom.

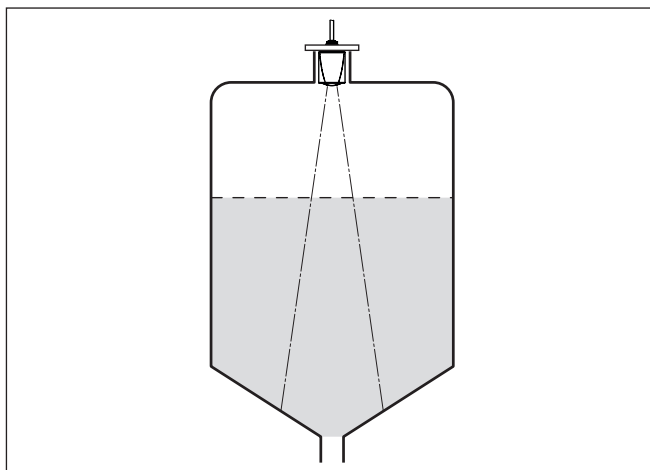


Fig. 8: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

Reference plane

The centre of the antenna lens is the beginning of the measuring range and at the same time the reference plane for the min./max. adjustment, see following diagram:

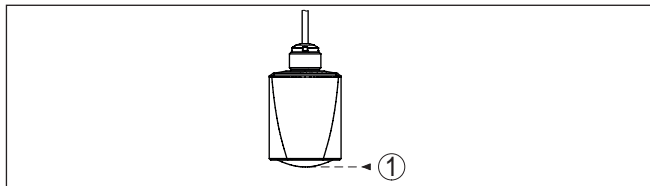


Fig. 9: Reference plane

1 Reference plane

Inflowing medium

Do not mount the instruments in or above the filling stream. Make sure that you detect the medium surface, not the inflowing product.

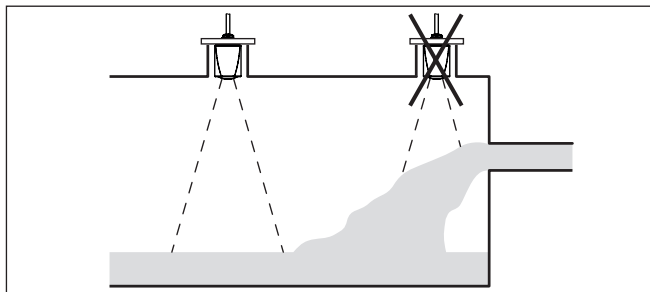


Fig. 10: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

Nozzle

For nozzle mounting, the nozzle should be as short as possible and its end rounded. This reduces false reflections from the nozzle.

The antenna edge should protrude at least 5 mm (0.2 in) out of the nozzle.

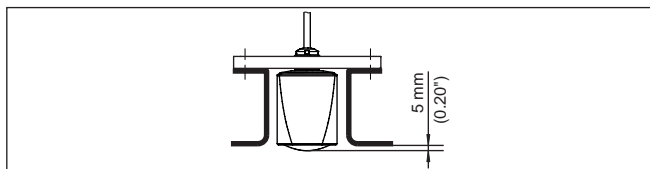


Fig. 11: Recommended socket mounting of VEGAPULS C 23

If the reflective properties of the medium are good, you can mount VEGAPULS C 23 on sockets longer than the antenna. The socket end should be smooth and burr-free, if possible also rounded.



Note:

When mounting on longer nozzles, we recommend carrying out a false signal suppression (see chapter "Parameter adjustment").

You will find recommended values for socket heights in the following illustration or the table. The values come from typical applications. Deviating from the proposed dimensions, also longer sockets are possible, however the local conditions must be taken into account.

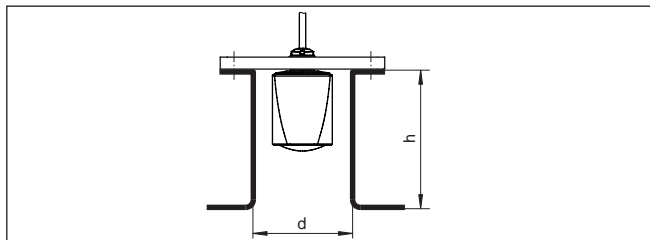


Fig. 12: Socket mounting with deviating socket dimensions

| Socket diameter d | | Socket length h | |
|-------------------|----|-----------------|-----------|
| 80 mm | 3" | ≤ 300 mm | ≤ 11.8 in |
| 100 mm | 4" | ≤ 400 mm | ≤ 15.8 in |
| 150 mm | 6" | ≤ 600 mm | ≤ 23.6 in |

Vessel installations

The mounting location of the radar sensor should be a place where no other equipment or fixtures cross the path of the radar signals.

Vessel installations, such as e.g. ladders, limit switches, heating spirals, struts, etc., can cause false echoes and impair the useful echo. Make sure when planning your measuring point that the radar sensor has a "clear view" to the measured product.

In case of existing vessel installations, a false signal suppression should be carried out during setup.

If large vessel installations such as struts or supports cause false echoes, these can be attenuated through supplementary measures. Small, inclined sheet metal baffles above the installations "scatter" the radar signals and prevent direct interfering reflections.

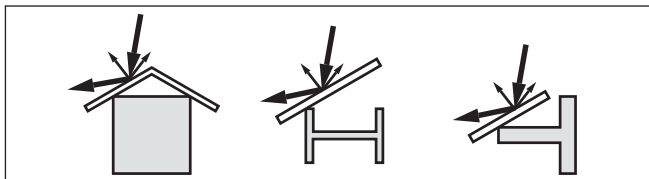


Fig. 13: Cover flat, large-area profiles with deflectors

Alignment - Liquids

In liquids, direct the device as perpendicular as possible to the medium surface to achieve optimum measurement results.

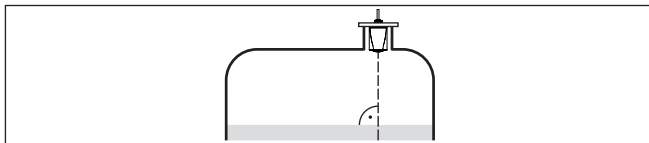


Fig. 14: Alignment in liquids

Orientation - Bulk solids

In order to measure as much of the vessel volume as possible, the device should be aligned so that the radar signal reaches the lowest level in the vessel. In a cylindrical silo with conical outlet, the sensor is mounted anywhere from one third to one half of the vessel radius from the outside wall (see following drawing).

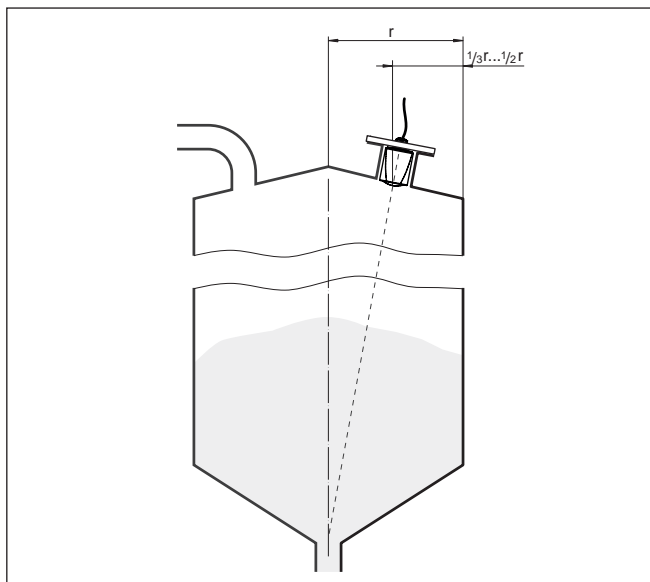


Fig. 15: Mounting position and orientation

Swivelling holder

Due to optimum socket design, the device can be easily aligned to the vessel centre. The necessary angle of inclination depends on the vessel dimensions. It can be easily checked with a suitable bubble tube or mechanic's level on the sensor.

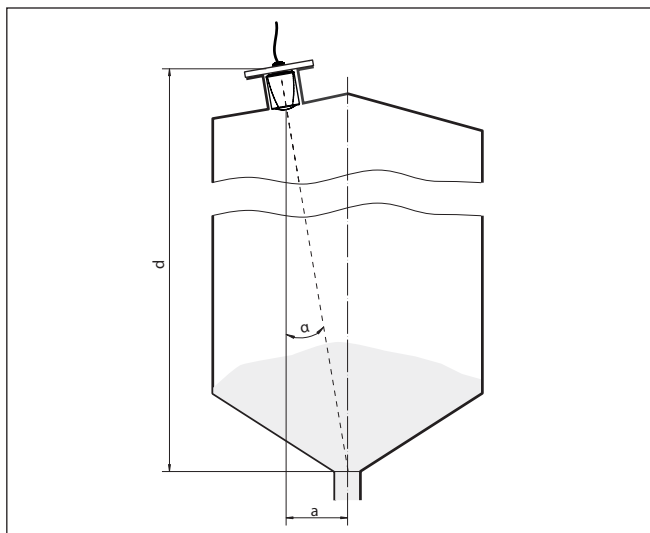


Fig. 16: Proposal for installation after orientation VEGAPULS C 23

The following table shows the necessary angle of inclination. It depends on the measuring distance and the distance "a" between vessel centre and installation position.

| Distance d (m) | 2° | 4° | 6° | 8° | 10° |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| 8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 10 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| 15 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| 20 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 25 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| 30 | 1 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.3 |

Example:

In a vessel 20 m high, the installation position of the sensor is 1.4 m from the vessel centre.

The necessary angle of inclination of 4° can be read out from this table.

Agitators

If there are agitators in the vessel, a false signal suppression should be carried out with the agitators in motion. This ensures that the interfering reflections from the agitators are saved with the blades in different positions.

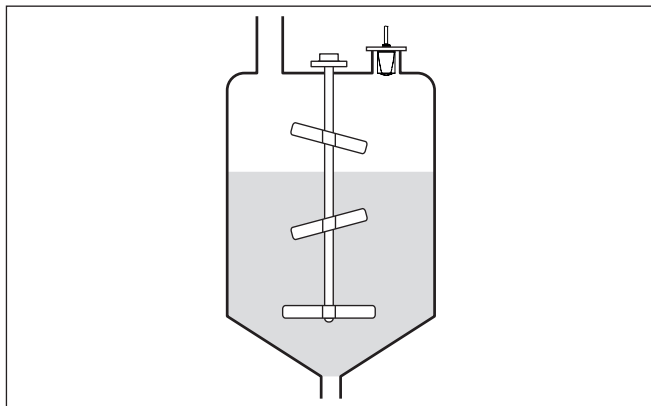


Fig. 17: Agitators

Foam generation

Through the action of filling, stirring and other processes in the vessel, compact foams which considerably damp the emitted signals may form on the medium surface.

If foams lead to measurement errors, you should use the biggest possible radar antennas or sensors with guided radar.

4.4 Measurement setup - Flow

Mounting

In general, the following must be observed while mounting the device:

- Mounting the sensor on the upstream or inlet side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the overfall orifice or Venturi flume
- Min. distance to the max. height of damming for optimum accuracy: 250 mm (9.843 in) ²⁾

Flume

Every flume generates a different level of backwater depending on its type and version. The specifications of the following flumes are available in the instrument:

Predefined curves

A flow measurement with these standard curves is very easy to set up, as no dimensional information of the flume is required.

- Palmer-Bowlus flume ($Q = k \times h^{1.86}$)
- Venturi, trapezoidal weir, rectangular flume ($Q = k \times h^{1.5}$)
- V-Notch, triangular overfall ($Q = k \times h^{2.5}$)

Dimensions (ISO standard)

When selecting these curves, the dimensions of the flume must be known and entered via the assistant. As a result, the accuracy of the flow measurement is higher than with the specified curves.

- Rectangular flume (ISO 4359)
- Trapezoidal flume (ISO 4359)
- U-shaped flume (ISO 4359)
- Triangular overfall thin-walled (ISO 1438)
- Rectangular flume thin-walled (ISO 1438)
- Rectangular weir broad crown (ISO 3846)

Flow formula

If the flow formula of your flume is known, you should select this option, as the accuracy of the flow measurement is highest here.

- Flow formula: $Q = k \times h^{\text{exp}}$

Manufacturer definition

If you use a Parshall flume from the manufacturer ISCO, this option must be selected. This gives you a high accuracy of flow measurement with easy configuration.

Alternatively, you can also take over Q/h table values provided by the manufacturer here.

- ISCO Parshall flume
- Q/h table (assignment of height with corresponding flow in a table)

Detailed project planning data can be found at the channel manufacturers and in the technical literature.

²⁾ At smaller distances the measuring accuracy is reduced, see "Technical data".

The following examples serve as an overview for flow measurement.

Rectangular overflow

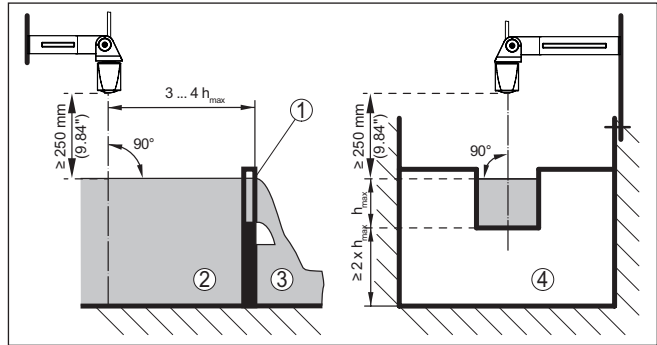


Fig. 18: Flow measurement with rectangular flume: $h_{\max} = \text{max. filling of the rectangular flume}$

- 1 Overfall orifice (side view)
- 2 Upstream water
- 3 Tailwater
- 4 Overfall orifice (view from tailwater)

Khafagi-Venturi flume

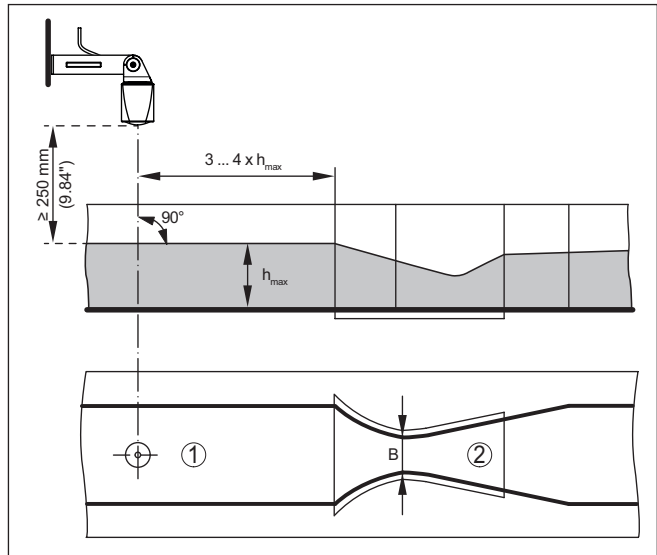


Fig. 19: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume: $h_{\max} = \text{max. filling of the flume}$; B = tightest constriction in the flume

- 1 Position sensor
- 2 Venturi flume

5 Connecting to power supply

5.1 Preparing the connection

Safety instructions

Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:

- Carry out electrical connection by trained, qualified personnel authorised by the plant operator



Warning:

Only connect or disconnect in de-energized state.

Voltage supply

The data for power supply are specified in chapter " *Technical data*".



Note:

Power the instrument via an energy-limited circuit (power max. 100 W) acc. to IEC 61010-1, e.g.

- Class 2 power supply unit (acc. to UL1310)
- SELV power supply unit (safety extra-low voltage) with suitable internal or external limitation of the output current

Keep in mind the following additional factors that influence the operating voltage:

- Lower output voltage of the power supply unit under nominal load (e.g. with a sensor current of 20.5 mA or 22 mA in case of fault)
- Influence of additional instruments in the circuit (see load values in chapter " *Technical data*")

Connection cable

The device is supplied with a fixed connected cable. If an extension is required, a standard two-wire cable can be used.

If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326-1 for industrial areas, shielded cable should be used.

Shielded cable generally necessary in HART multidrop mode.

Cable screening and grounding

We recommend to connect the cable screening to ground potential at one end on the supply side when using shielded cable.

Wire assignment, connection cable

5.2 Wiring plan

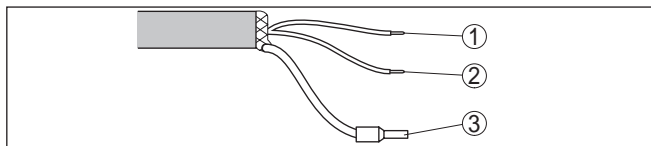


Fig. 20: Wire assignment in permanently connected connection cable

| | Wire colour | Function | Polarity |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Brown | Voltage supply, signal output | Plus (+) |
| 2 | Blue | Voltage supply, signal output | Minus (-) |

| | Wire colour | Function | Polarity |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 3 | | Shielding | |

5.3 Switch-on phase

After connection to the power supply, the device carries out a self-test:

- Internal check of the electronics
- Output signal is set to failure

The current measured value is then output on the signal cable.

6 Access protection

6.1 Bluetooth radio interface

Devices with a Bluetooth radio interface are protected against unwanted access from outside. This means that only authorized persons can receive measured and status values and change device settings via this interface.

Bluetooth access code

A Bluetooth access code is required to establish Bluetooth communication via the adjustment tool (smartphone/tablet/notebook). This code must be entered once when Bluetooth communication is established for the first time in the adjustment tool. It is then stored in the adjustment tool and does not have to be entered again.

The Bluetooth access code is individual for each device. It is printed on the device housing and is also supplied with the device in the information sheet "*PINs and Codes*". It can be changed by the user after the first connection has been established. If the Bluetooth access code has not been entered correctly, a new entry can only be made after a waiting period has elapsed. The waiting time increases with each additional incorrect entry.

Emergency Bluetooth unlock code

The emergency Bluetooth access code enables Bluetooth communication to be established in the event that the Bluetooth access code is no longer known. It can't be changed. The emergency Bluetooth access code can be found in information sheet "*Access protection*". If this document is lost, the emergency Bluetooth access code can be retrieved from your personal contact person after legitimation. The storage and transmission of Bluetooth access codes is always encrypted (SHA 256 algorithm).

6.2 Protection of the parameterization

The settings (parameters) of the device can be protected against unwanted changes. The parameter protection is deactivated on delivery, all settings can be made.

Device code

To protect the parameterization, the device can be locked by the user with the aid of a freely selectable device code. The settings (parameters) can then only be read out, but not changed. The device code is also stored in the adjustment tool. However, unlike the Bluetooth access code, it must be re-entered for each unlock. When using the adjustment app or DTM, the stored device code is then suggested to the user for unlocking.

Emergency device code

The emergency device code allows unlocking the device in case the device code is no longer known. It can't be changed. The emergency device code can also be found on the supplied information sheet "*Access protection*". If this document is lost, the emergency device code can be retrieved from your personal contact person after legitimation. The storage and transmission of the device codes is always encrypted (SHA 256 algorithm).

6.3 Storing the codes in myVEGA

If the user has a "myVEGA" account, then the Bluetooth access code as well as the device code are additionally stored in his account under "*PINs and Codes*". This greatly simplifies the use of additional adjustment tools, as all Bluetooth access and device codes are automatically synchronized when connected to the "myVEGA" account

7 Setup with smartphone/tablet (Bluetooth)

7.1 Preparations

System requirements

Make sure that your smartphone/tablet meets the following system requirements:

- Operating system: iOS 8 or newer
- Operating system: Android 5.1 or newer
- Bluetooth 4.0 LE or newer

Download the VEGA Tools app from the "Apple App Store", "Google Play Store" or "Baidu Store" to your smartphone or tablet.

7.2 Connecting

Connecting

Start the adjustment app and select the function "Setup". The smartphone/tablet searches automatically for Bluetooth-capable instruments in the area.

The message "Connecting ..." is displayed.

The devices found are listed and the search is automatically continued.

Select the requested instrument in the device list.

Authenticate

When establishing the connection for the first time, the operating tool and the sensor must authenticate each other. After the first correct authentication, each subsequent connection is made without a new authentication query.

Enter Bluetooth access code

For authentication, enter the 6-digit Bluetooth access code in the next menu window. You can find the code on the outside of the device housing and on the information sheet "Pins and Codes" in the device packaging.

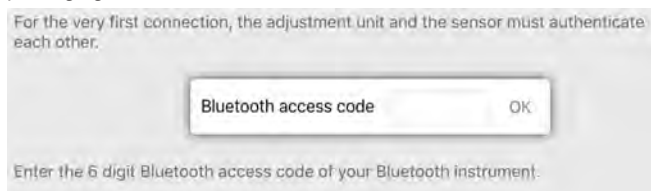


Fig. 21: Enter Bluetooth access code



Note:

If an incorrect code is entered, the code can only be entered again after a delay time. This time gets longer after each incorrect entry.

The message "Waiting for authentication" is displayed on the smartphone/tablet.

Connected

After connection, the sensor adjustment menu is displayed on the respective adjustment tool.

If the Bluetooth connection is interrupted, e.g. due to a too large distance between the two devices, this is displayed on the adjustment tool. The message disappears when the connection is restored.

Change device code

Parameter adjustment of the device is only possible if the parameter protection is deactivated. When delivered, parameter protection is deactivated by default and can be activated at any time.

It is recommended to enter a personal 6-digit device code. To do this, go to menu "Extended functions", "Access protection", menu item "Protection of the parameter adjustment".

7.3 Parameter adjustment

Enter parameters

The sensor adjustment menu is divided into two areas, which are arranged next to each other or one below the other, depending on the adjustment tool.

- Navigation section
- Menu item display

The selected menu item can be recognized by the colour change.

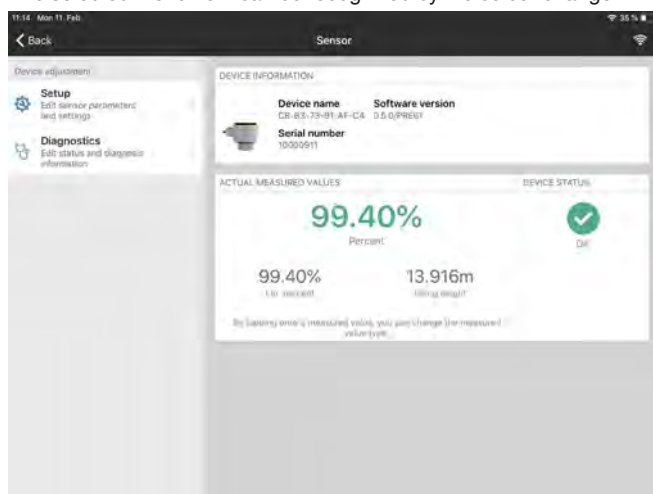


Fig. 22: Example of an app view - Setup measured values

Enter the requested parameters and confirm via the keyboard or the editing field. The settings are then active in the sensor.

Close the app to terminate connection.

8 Setup with PC/notebook (Bluetooth)

8.1 Preparations

System requirements

Make sure that your PC/notebook meets the following system requirements:

- Operating system Windows 10
- DTM Collection 10/2020 or newer
- Bluetooth 4.0 LE or newer

Activate Bluetooth connection

Activate the Bluetooth connection via the project assistant.



Note:

Older systems do not always have an integrated Bluetooth LE. In these cases, a Bluetooth USB adapter is required. Activate the Bluetooth USB adapter using the Project Wizard.

After activating the integrated Bluetooth or the Bluetooth USB adapter, devices with Bluetooth are found and created in the project tree.

8.2 Connecting

Connecting

Select the requested device for the online parameter adjustment in the project tree.

Authenticate

When establishing the connection for the first time, the operating tool and the device must authenticate each other. After the first correct authentication, each subsequent connection is made without a new authentication query.

Enter Bluetooth access code

For authentication, enter in the next menu window the 6-digit Bluetooth access code:

Fig. 23: Enter Bluetooth access code

You can find the code on the outside of the device housing and on the information sheet "PINs and Codes" in the device packaging.



Note:

If an incorrect code is entered, the code can only be entered again after a delay time. This time gets longer after each incorrect entry.

The message "Waiting for authentication" is displayed on the PC/notebook.

Connected

After connection, the device DTM appears.

If the connection is interrupted, e.g. due to a too large distance between device and adjustment tool, this is displayed on the adjustment tool. The message disappears when the connection is restored.

Change device code

Parameter adjustment of the device is only possible if the parameter protection is deactivated. When delivered, parameter protection is deactivated by default and can be activated at any time.

It is recommended to enter a personal 6-digit device code. To do this, go to menu "Extended functions", "Access protection", menu item "Protection of the parameter adjustment".

8.3 Parameter adjustment

Prerequisites

For parameter adjustment of the instrument via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The latest PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.

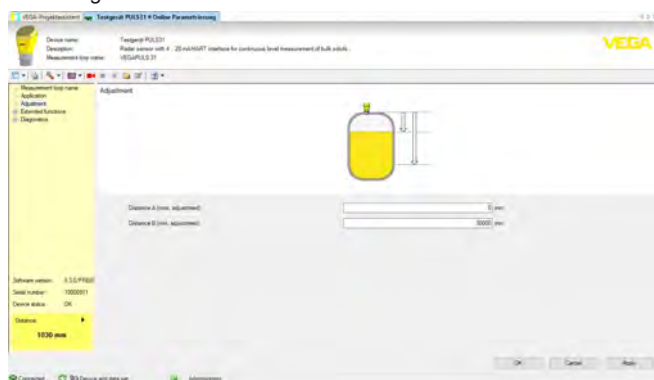


Fig. 24: Example of a DTM view - Setup, sensor adjustment

9 Setup with PC/notebook (VEGACONNECT)

9.1 Connect the PC

Via interface adapter to the signal cable

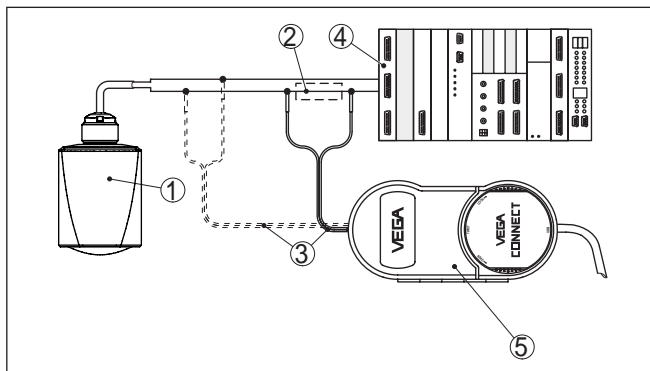


Fig. 25: Connecting the PC to the signal cable

- 1 Sensor
- 2 HART resistance 250 Ω (optional depending on evaluation)
- 3 Connection cable with 2 mm pins and terminals
- 4 Processing system/PLC/Voltage supply
- 5 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT



Note:

With power supply units with integrated HART resistance (internal resistance approx. 250 Ω), an additional external resistance is not necessary. This applies, e.g. to the VEGA instruments VEGATRENN 149A, VEGAMET 381, VEGAMET 391. Common Ex separators are also usually equipped with a sufficient current limiting resistance. In such cases, the interface adapter can be connected parallel to the 4 ... 20 mA cable (dashed line in the previous illustration).

Via interface adapter to the VEGAMET controller

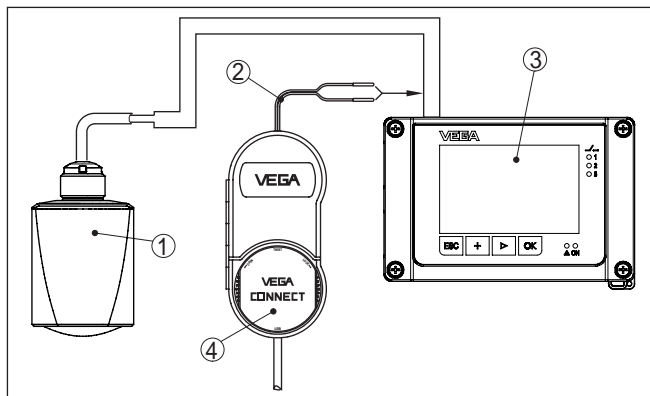


Fig. 26: Connection of the PC to the VEGAMET controller

- 1 Sensor
- 2 Connection cable with 2 mm pins
- 3 Controller, e.g. VEGAMET 381
- 4 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT

9.2 Parameter adjustment with PACTware

Prerequisites

For parameter adjustment of the sensor via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The up-to-date PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.



Note:

To ensure that all instrument functions are supported, you should always use the latest DTM Collection. Furthermore, not all described functions are included in older firmware versions. You can download the latest instrument software from our homepage. A description of the update procedure is also available in the Internet.

Further setup steps are described in the operating instructions manual "DTM Collection/PACTware" attached to each DTM Collection and which can also be downloaded from the Internet. Detailed descriptions are available in the online help of PACTware and the DTMs.

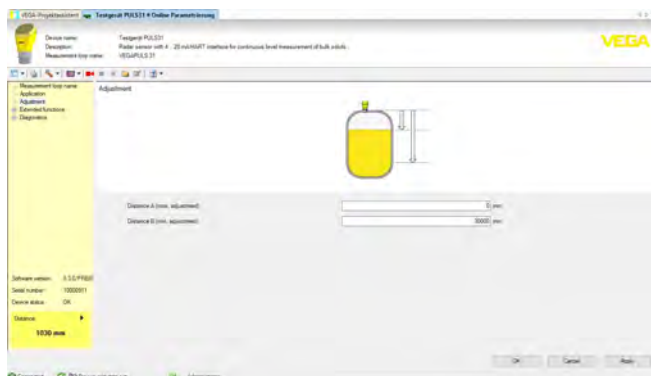


Fig. 27: Example of a DTM view

Standard/Full version

All device DTMs are available as a free-of-charge standard version and as a full version that must be purchased. In the standard version, all functions for complete setup are already included. An assistant for simple project configuration simplifies the adjustment considerably. Saving/printing the project as well as import/export functions are also part of the standard version.

In the full version there is also an extended print function for complete project documentation as well as a save function for measured value and echo curves. In addition, there is a tank calculation program as well as a multiviewer for display and analysis of the saved measured value and echo curves.

The standard version is available as a download under www.vega.com/downloads and "Software". The full version is available on CD from the agency serving you.

9.3 Saving the parameterisation data

We recommend documenting or saving the parameterisation data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.

10 Adjustment menu

10.1 Menu overview

Start image (app)

| Device information | Actual measured values | Device status |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Device name, software version, serial number | Percent, filling height, distance, measurement reliability, electronics temperature, meas. rate etc. | OK, error indication |

Main menu

| Menu item | Selection | Basic settings |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Measurement loop name | Alphanumeric characters | Sensor |
| Application liquid | Storage tank, agitator tank, dosing tank, pumping station/pump shaft, rain overflow basin, tank/collection basin, plastic tank (measurement through tank top), mobile plastic tank (IBC), level measurement in waters, flow measurement flume/overflow, demonstration | Storage tank |
| Application bulk solid | Silo (slim and high), bunker (large volume), stockpile (point measurement/profile detection), crusher, demonstration | Silo (slender and high) |
| Units | Distance unit of the device Temperature unit of the instrument | Distance in m Temperature in °C |
| Adjustment | Max. adjustment (distance A) Min. adjustment (distance B) | Max. adjustment 15,000 m Min. adjustment 0,000 m |

Extended functions

| Menu item | Selection | Basic settings |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Damping | Integration time | 0 s |
| Current output | Output characteristics | 0 ... 100 % correspond to 4 ... 20 mA |
| | Current range | 3.8 ... 20.5 mA |
| | Reaction when malfunctions occur | < 3.6 mA |
| Linearisation | Linearization type | Linear |
| Scaling | Scaling size | Volume |
| | Scaling unit | l |
| | Scaling format | 100 l 0 l |
| | 100 % correspond to 0 % correspond to | |
| Display | Menu language | - |
| | Displayed value | Distance |
| | Backlight | On |
| Access protection | Bluetooth access code | - |
| | Protection of the parameterization | Deactivated |

| Menu item | Selection | Basic settings |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| False signal suppression | Create new, extend, delete, manual entry | 0 m |
| | Sounded distance to the medium | 0 m |
| Interference behaviour | Last measured value, maintenance message, fault signal | Last measured value |
| | Time until fault signal | 15 s |
| HART variables | First HART value (PV) | Lin. percent |
| | Second HART value (SV) | Distance |
| | Third HART value (TV) | Measurement reliability |
| | Fourth HART value (QV) | Electronics temperature |
| | Long TAG | |
| | Message | |
| Reset | Delivery status, basic settings | - |
| Mode | Mode 1: EU, Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Liechtenstein, Moldavia, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Northern Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA Mode 2: South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand Mode of operation 3: India, Malaysia, South Africa Mode of operation 4: Russia, Kazakhstan | Mode 1 |
| Status signals | Function check | On |
| | Maintenance required | Off |
| | Out of specification | Off |

Diagnostics

| Menu item | Selection | Basic settings |
|------------------------|--|----------------|
| Status | Device status | - |
| | Parameter modification counter | |
| | Measured value status | |
| | Status output | |
| | HART Device Status | |
| | Status additional measured values | |
| Echo curve | Indication of echo curve | - |
| Peak value indicator | Pointer function distance, measurement reliability, meas. rate, electronic temperature | - |
| Measured values | Measured values | - |
| | Additional measured values | |
| | Outputs | |
| Sensor information | Device name, serial number, hardware/software version, device revision, factory calibration date | - |
| Sensor characteristics | Sensor features from order text | - |
| Simulation | Measured value | - |
| | Simulation value | |

| Menu item | Selection | Basic settings |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| Measured value memory (DTM) | Indication measured value memory from DTM | |

10.2 Description of the applications

Application

This menu item enables you to optimally adapt the sensor to the application, the place of use and the measuring conditions. The adjustment possibilities depend on the selection made under " *Medium*", " *Liquid*" or " *Bulk solid*".

The vessels as well as the measuring and process conditions are described in the following as an overview.

Application - liquid

With " *Liquid*", the applications are based on the following features, to which the measuring characteristic of the sensor is adjusted in particular:

Storage tank

- Vessel:
 - Large volume
 - Upright cylindrical, horizontal round
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Slow filling and emptying
 - Smooth medium surface
 - Multiple reflections from dished vessel ceiling
 - Condensation

Stirrer vessel

- Vessel:
 - Large agitator blades of metal
 - Installations like flow breakers, heating spirals
 - Nozzle
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Frequent, fast to slow filling and emptying
 - Strongly agitated surface, foam and strong vortex generation
 - Multiple reflections through dished vessel ceiling
 - Condensation, buildup on the sensor
- Further recommendations
 - False signal suppression with running agitator via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM

Dosing vessel

- Vessel:
 - Small vessels
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Frequent and fast filling/emptying
 - Tight installation situation
 - Multiple reflections through dished vessel ceiling
 - Product buildup, condensate and foam generation

Pumping station/Pump shaft

- Process/measurement conditions:

- Partly strongly agitated surface
- Installations such as pumps and ladders
- Multiple reflections through flat vessel ceiling
- Dirt and grease deposits on shaft wall and sensor
- Condensation on the sensor
- Further recommendations
 - False signal suppression via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM

Overflow basin

- Vessel
 - Large volume
 - Partly installed underground
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Partly strongly agitated surface
 - Multiple reflections through flat vessel ceiling
 - Condensation, dirt deposits on the sensor
 - Flooding of the sensor antenna

Vessel/Collecting basin

- Vessel:
 - Large volume
 - Upright cylindrical or rectangular
- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Slow filling and emptying
 - Smooth medium surface
 - Condensation

Plastic tank (measurement through the vessel top)

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measurement through the tank top, if appropriate to the application
 - Condensation on the plastic ceiling
 - In outdoor facilities, water and snow on vessel top possible
- Further recommendations
 - With measurement through the tank top false signal suppression via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM
 - When measuring through the tank top in outdoor areas protective roof for the measuring point

Transportable plastic tank (IBC)

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Material and thickness different
 - Measurement through the vessel top, if appropriate to the application
 - Changed reflection conditions as well as jumps in measured values when changing vessels
- Further recommendations
 - With measurement through the tank top false signal suppression via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM
 - When measuring through the tank top in outdoor areas protective roof for the measuring point

Gauge measurement in waters

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Slow gauge change
 - Extreme damping of output signal in case of wave generation
 - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
 - Floating debris sporadically on the water surface

Flow measurement flume/Overfall

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Slow gauge change
 - Smooth to agitated water surface
 - Measurement often from a short distance with the demand for accurate measurement results
 - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible

Demonstration

- Applications that are not typical level measurements, e.g. device tests
 - Instrument demonstration
 - Object recognition/monitoring
 - Fast position changes of a measuring plate during functional test

Application - bulk solid

With "Bulk solid", the applications are based on the following features, to which the measuring characteristic of the sensor is adjusted in particular:

Silo (slender and high)

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Interfering reflections due to weld seams on the vessel
 - Multiple echoes/diffuse reflections due to unfavourable pouring positions with fine grain
 - Varying pouring positions due to outlet funnel and filling cone
- Further recommendations
 - False signal suppression via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM
 - Alignment of the measurement to the silo outlet

Bunker (large-volume)

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Large distance to the medium
 - Steep angles of repose, unfavourable pouring positions due to outlet funnel and filling cone
 - Diffuse reflections due to structured vessel walls or internals
 - Multiple echoes/diffuse reflections due to unfavourable pouring positions with fine grain
 - Changing signal conditions when large amounts of material slip off
- Further recommendations
 - False signal suppression via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM

Heap (point measurement/profile detection)

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measured value jumps, e.g. through heap profile and traverses

- Large angles of repose, varying pouring positions
- Measurement near the filling stream
- Sensor mounting on movable conveyor belts

Crusher

- Process/measurement conditions:
 - Measured value jumps and varying pouring positions, e.g. due to truck filling
 - Fast reaction time
 - Large distance to the medium
 - Interfering reflections from fixtures or protective devices
- Further recommendations
 - False signal suppression via adjustment app or PACTware/DTM

Demonstration

- Applications that are not typical level measurements
 - Instrument demonstration
 - Object recognition/monitoring
 - Measured value verification with higher measuring accuracy with reflection without bulk solids, e.g. via a measuring plate

11 Diagnostics and servicing

11.1 Maintenance

Maintenance

If the device is used properly, no special maintenance is required in normal operation.

Precaution measures against buildup

In some applications, buildup on the antenna system can influence the measuring result. Depending on the sensor and application, take measures to avoid heavy soiling of the antenna system. If necessary, clean the antenna system in certain intervals.

Cleaning

The cleaning helps that the type label and markings on the instrument are visible.

Take note of the following:

- Use only cleaning agents which do not corrode the housings, type label and seals
- Use only cleaning methods corresponding to the housing protection rating

11.2 Rectify faults

Reaction when malfunction occurs

The operator of the system is responsible for taking suitable measures to rectify faults.

Causes of malfunction

The device offers maximum reliability. Nevertheless, faults can occur during operation. These may be caused by the following, e.g.:

- Sensor
- Process
- Voltage supply
- Signal processing

Fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

A smartphone/tablet with the adjustment app or a PC/notebook with the software PACTware and the suitable DTM offer you further comprehensive diagnostic possibilities. In many cases, the causes can be determined in this way and the faults eliminated.

Reaction after fault rectification

Depending on the reason for the fault and the measures taken, the steps described in chapter "Setup" must be carried out again or must be checked for plausibility and completeness.

24 hour service hotline

Should these measures not be successful, please call in urgent cases the VEGA service hotline under the phone no. **+49 1805 858550**.

The hotline is also available outside normal working hours, seven days a week around the clock.

Since we offer this service worldwide, the support is provided in English. The service itself is free of charge, the only costs involved are the normal call charges.

11.3 Diagnosis, fault messages

4 ... 20 mA signal

Connect a multimeter in the suitable measuring range according to the wiring plan. The following table describes possible errors in the current signal and helps to eliminate them:

| Error | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|--|
| 4 ... 20 mA signal not stable | Fluctuating measured value | Set damping |
| 4 ... 20 mA signal missing | Electrical connection faulty | Check connection, correct, if necessary |
| | Voltage supply missing | Check cables for breaks; repair if necessary |
| | Operating voltage too low, load resistance too high | Check, adapt if necessary |
| Current signal greater than 22 mA, less than 3.6 mA | Sensor electronics defective | Replace device or send in for repair depending on device version |

11.4 Status messages according to NE 107

The instrument features self-monitoring and diagnostics according to NE 107 and VDI/VDE 2650. In addition to the status messages in the following tables there are more detailed error messages available under the menu item "Diagnostics" via the respective adjustment module.

Status messages

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

- Failure
- Function check
- Out of specification
- Maintenance required

and explained by pictographs:

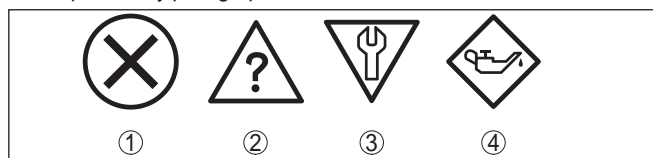


Fig. 28: Pictographs of the status messages

- 1 Failure - red
- 2 Out of specification - yellow
- 3 Function check - orange
- 4 Maintenance required - blue

Failure: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a fault message is output.

This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

Function check: The instrument is being worked on, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default.

Out of specification: The measured value is unreliable because an instrument specification was exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default.

Maintenance required: Due to external influences, the instrument function is limited. The measurement is affected, but the measured value is still valid. Plan in maintenance for the instrument because a failure is expected in the near future (e.g. due to buildup).

This status message is inactive by default.

Failure

| Code Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|--|--|---|--|
| F013 no measured value available | No measured value in the switch-on phase or during operation | Check or correct installation and/or parameter settings Clean the antenna system | Byte 5, Bit 0 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F017 Adjustment span too small | Adjustment not within specification | Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm) | Byte 5, Bit 1 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F025 Error in the linearization table | Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs | Check linearization table Delete table/Create new | Byte 5, Bit 2 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F036 No operable software | Checksum error if software update failed or aborted | Repeat software update Send instrument for repair | Byte 5, Bit 3 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F040 Error in the electronics | Limit value exceeded in signal processing Hardware error | Restart instrument Send instrument for repair | Byte 5, Byte 5, Bit 4 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F080 General software error | General software error | Restart instrument | Byte 5, Byte 5, Bit 5 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F105 Determine measured value | The instrument is still in the switch-on phase, the measured value could not yet be determined | Wait for the end of the switch-on phase Duration up to 3 minutes depending on the measurement environment and parameter settings | Byte 5, Byte 5, Bit 6 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F260 Error in the calibration | Checksum error in the calibration values Error in the EEPROM | Send instrument for repair | Byte 4, Bit 0 of Byte 0 ... 5 |
| F261 Error in the instrument settings | Error during setup False signal suppression faulty Error when carrying out a reset | Repeat setup Carry out a reset | Byte 4, Bit 1 of Byte 0 ... 5 |

| Code Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| F265 Measurement function disturbed | Program sequence of the measuring function disturbed | Device restarts automatically | Byte 4, Bit 3 of Byte 0 ... 5 |

Function check

| Code Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| C700 Simulation active | A simulation is active | Finish simulation Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins. | "Simulation Active" in "Standardized Status 0" |

Out of specification

| Code Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| S600 Impermissible electronics temperature | Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range | Check ambient temperature Insulate electronics | Byte 23, Bit 4 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| S601 Overfilling | Danger of vessel overfilling | Make sure that there is no further filling Check level in the vessel | Byte 23, Bit 5 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| S603 Impermissible operating voltage | Terminal voltage too small | Check terminal voltage, increase operating voltage | Byte 23, Bit 6 of Byte 14 ... 24 |

Maintenance

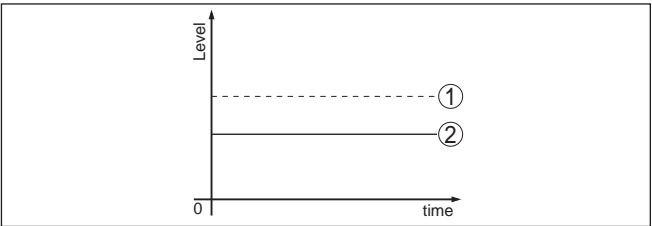
| Code Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| M500 Error in the delivery status | The data could not be restored during the reset to delivery status | Repeat reset Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor | Bit 0 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M501 Error in the non-active linearization table | Hardware error EEPROM | Send instrument for repair | Bit 1 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M507 Error in the instrument settings | Error during setup Error when carrying out a reset False signal suppression faulty | Carry out reset and repeat setup | Bit 7 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M508 No executable Bluetooth software | Checksum error in Bluetooth software | Carry out software update | Bit 8 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M509 Software update running | Software update running | Wait until software update is finished | Bit 9 of Byte 14 ... 24 |

| Code Text message | Cause | Rectification | DevSpec State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| M510 No communication with the main controller | Communication between main electronics and display module disturbed | Check the connection cable to the display Send instrument for repair | Bit 10 of Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M511 Inconsistent software configuration | A software unit requires a software update | Carry out software update | Bit 11 of Byte 14 ... 24 |

11.5 Treatment of measurement errors

The tables below give typical examples of application-related measurement errors.

The images in column "Error description" show the actual level as a dashed line and the output level as a solid line.



- 1 Real level
2 Level displayed by the sensor

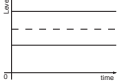


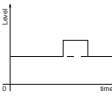
Note:

If the output level is constant, the cause could also be the fault setting of the current output to "Hold value".

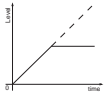
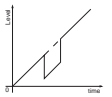
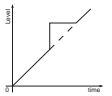
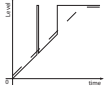
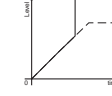
If the level is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

Liquids: Measurement error at constant level



| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Measured value shows a too low or too high level  | Min./max. adjustment not correct | Adapt min./max. adjustment |
| | Incorrect linearization curve | Adapt linearization curve |

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| Measured value jumps towards 100 %  | Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks A false signal suppression was not carried out | Carry out a false signal suppression |
| | Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, build-up); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions | Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation. |

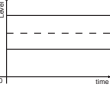
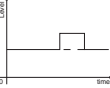
Liquids: Measurement error during filling

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|--|--|--|
| Measured value remains unchanged during filling  | False signals in the close range too big or level echo too small Strong foam or vortex generation Max. adjustment not correct | Eliminate false signals in the close range Check measuring point: Antenna should protrude out of the threaded mounting socket, possible false echoes through flange socket? Remove contamination on the antenna In case of interferences due to installations in the close range, change polarisation direction Create a new false signal suppression Adapt max. adjustment |
| Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling  | The level echo cannot be distinguished from the false signal at a false signal position (jumps to multiple echo) | In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction Chose a more suitable installation position |
| Measured value jumps towards 100 % during filling  | Due to strong turbulence and foam generation during filling, the amplitude of the level echo sinks. Measured value jumps to false signal | Carry out a false signal suppression |
| Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling  | Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna | Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing |
| Measured value jumps to $\geq 100\%$ or 0 m distance  | Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overflow protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overflow protection" are output. | Check measuring point: Antenna should protrude out of the threaded mounting socket, possible false echoes through flange socket? Remove contamination on the antenna |


Liquids: Measurement error during emptying

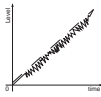
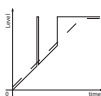
| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|--|---|---|
| Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying  | False signal larger than the level echo Level echo too small | Check measuring point: Antenna should protrude out of the threaded mounting socket, possible false echoes through flange socket? Remove contamination on the antenna In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction After eliminating the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression |
| Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying  | Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna | Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing With bulk solids, use radar sensor with purging air connection |

Bulk solids: Measurement error at constant level

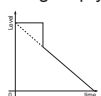
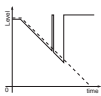
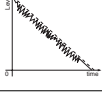
| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|---|---|---|
| Measured value shows a too low or too high level  | Min./max. adjustment not correct | Adapt min./max. adjustment |
| | Incorrect linearization curve | Adapt linearization curve |
| Measured value jumps towards 100 %  | Due to the process, the amplitude of the product echo decreases A false signal suppression was not carried out | Carry out a false signal suppression |
| | Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, build-up); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions | Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation. |

Bulk solids: Measurement error during filling

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|--|--|--|
| Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling  | The level echo cannot be distinguished from the false signal at a false signal position (jumps to multiple echo) | Remove/reduce false signal: minimize interfering installations by changing the polarization direction Chose a more suitable installation position |
| | Transverse reflection from an extraction funnel, amplitude of the transverse reflection larger than the level echo | Direct sensor to the opposite funnel wall, avoid crossing with the filling stream |

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|--|--|--|
| Measured value fluctuates around 10 ... 20 %  | Various echoes from an uneven medium surface, e.g. a material cone Reflections from the medium surface via the vessel wall (deflection) | Check parameter "Material Type" and adapt, if necessary Optimize installation position and sensor orientation Select a more suitable installation position, optimize sensor orientation, e.g. with a swivelling holder |
| Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling  | Changing condensation or contamination on the antenna | Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing |

Bulk solids: Measurement error during emptying

| Fault description | Cause | Rectification |
|--|---|--|
| Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying  | False signal greater than level echo or level echo too small | Eliminate false signals in the close range. Check: Antenna must protrude out of the nozzle Remove contamination on the antenna Minimize interfering installations in the close range by changing the polarization direction After eliminating the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression |
| Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying  | Changing condensation or contamination on the antenna | Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing |
| Measured value fluctuates around 10 ... 20 %  | Various echoes from an uneven medium surface, e.g. an extraction funnel Reflections from the medium surface via the vessel wall (deflection) | Check parameter "Material Type" and adapt, if necessary Optimize installation position and sensor orientation |

11.6 Software update

The device software can be updated in the following ways:

- HART signal
- Bluetooth

The following components are required:

- Instrument
- Voltage supply
- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- PC with PACTware/DTM and Bluetooth USB adapter
- Current instrument software as file

You can find the current instrument software as well as detailed information on the procedure in the download area of our homepage: www.vega.com.

**Caution:**

Instruments with approvals can be bound to certain software versions. Therefore make sure that the approval is still effective after a software update is carried out.

You can find detailed information in the download area at www.vega.com.

11.7 How to proceed if a repair is necessary

You can find an instrument return form as well as detailed information about the procedure in the download area of our homepage. By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

In case of repair, proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Ask the agency serving you to get the address for the return shipment. You can find the agency on our homepage.

12 Dismount

12.1 Dismounting steps

**Warning:**

Before dismantling, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel or pipeline, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic media etc.

Take note of chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to voltage supply*" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

12.2 Disposal

The device is made of recyclable materials. For this reason, it should be disposed of by a specialist recycling company. Observe the applicable national regulations.

13 Certificates and approvals

13.1 Radio licenses

Radar

The device has been tested and approved in accordance with the current edition of the applicable country-specific norms or standards.

Regulations for use can be found in the document "*Regulations for radar level measuring instruments with radio licenses*" on our homepage.

Bluetooth

The Bluetooth radio module in the device has been tested and approved according to the current edition of the applicable country-specific norms or standards.

The confirmations as well as regulations for use can be found in the document "*Radio licenses*" supplied or on our homepage.

13.2 Approvals for Ex areas

Approved versions for use in hazardous areas are available or in preparation for the device series.

You can find the relevant documents on our homepage.

13.3 Approvals as overfill protection

Approved versions for use as part of an overfill protection system are available or in preparation for this device series.

The corresponding approvals can be found on our homepage.

13.4 Food and pharmaceutical certificates

Versions for use in the food and pharmaceutical industries are available or in preparation.

The corresponding certificates can be found on our homepage.

13.5 EU conformity

The device fulfils the legal requirements of the applicable EU directives. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm the conformity of the instrument with these directives.

The EU conformity declaration can be found on our homepage.

13.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfils the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 21 – Electromagnetic compatibility of equipment
- NE 43 – Signal level for fault information from measuring transducers

- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and display/adjustment components
- NE 107 – Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

13.7 Environment management system

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001. Please help us fulfil this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in chapters "*Packaging, transport and storage*", "*Disposal*" of these operating instructions.

14 Supplement

14.1 Technical data

Note for approved instruments

The technical data in the respective safety instructions which are included in delivery are valid for approved instruments (e.g. with Ex approval). These data can differ from the data listed herein, for example regarding the process conditions or the voltage supply.
All approval documents can be downloaded from our homepage.

Materials and weights

Materials, wetted parts

- Antenna PVDF
- Counter nut ³⁾ PP

Materials, non-wetted parts

- Housing PVDF
- Cable entry seal FKM
- Connection cable PUR

Weight

- Instrument 0.7 kg (1.543 lbs)
- Connection cable 0.1 kg/m

Mounting connection Thread G1, R1, 1 NPT

Torques

Torque counter nut max. 7 Nm (5.163 lbf ft)

Switch-on phase

Run-up time for $U_B = 12\text{ V DC}, 18\text{ V DC}, < 15\text{ s}$
24 V DC

Starting current for run-up time $\leq 3.6\text{ mA}$

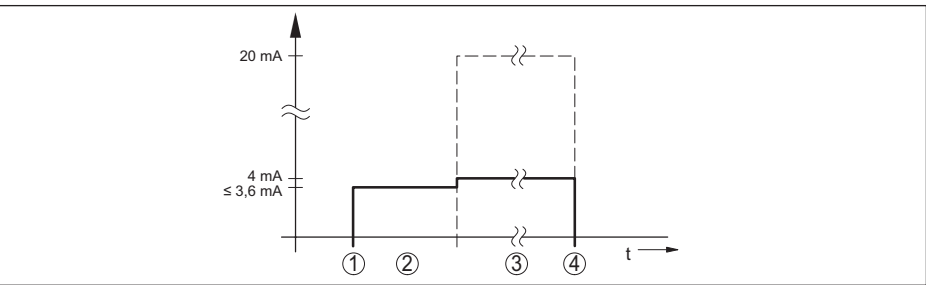


Fig. 29: Run-up time and measured value output

- 1 U_B On
- 2 Run-up time
- 3 Measured value output
- 4 U_B Off

³⁾ G type threaded connections only

Power consumption

| Sensor current | Operating voltage | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | 12 V DC | 18 V DC | 24 V DC |
| ≤ 3.6 mA | < 45 mW | < 65 mW | < 90 mW |
| 4 mA | < 50 mW | < 75 mW | < 100 mW |
| 20 mA | < 245 mW | < 370 mW | < 485 mW |

Input variable

Measured variable

The measured variable is the distance between the antenna edge of the sensor and the medium surface. The antenna edge is also the reference plane for the measurement.

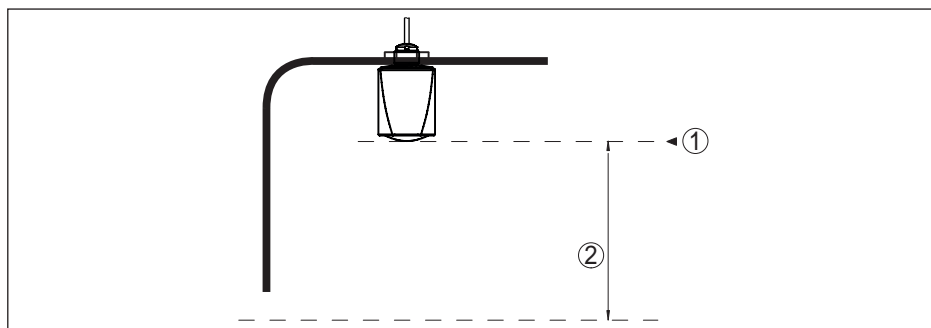


Fig. 30: Data of the input variable

1 Reference plane

2 Measured variable, max. measuring range

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Max. measuring range ⁴⁾ | 30 m (98.43 ft) |
| Recommended measuring range ⁵⁾ | up to 20 m (65.62 ft) |
| Min. dielectric constant of the medium ⁶⁾ | $\epsilon_r \geq 1.6$ |
| blocking distance ⁷⁾ | |
| – Modes 1, 2, 4 | 0 mm (0 in) |
| – Mode 3 | ≥ 250 mm (9.843 in) |

Output variable

| | |
|---|--|
| Output signal | 4 ... 20 mA/HART |
| Range of the output signal | 3.8 ... 20.5 mA/HART (default setting) |
| Signal resolution | 0.3 μ A |
| Resolution, digital | 1 mm (0.039 in) |
| Fault signal, current output (adjustable) | ≤ 3.6 mA, ≥ 21 mA, last valid measured value |

⁴⁾ Depending on application and medium

⁵⁾ With bulk solids

⁶⁾ Depending on application and medium

⁷⁾ Depending on the operating conditions

| | |
|--|---|
| Max. output current | 22 mA |
| Starting current | ≤ 3.6 mA; ≤ 10 mA for 5 ms after switching on |
| Load | See load resistance under Power supply |
| Damping (63 % of the input variable), adjustable | 0 ... 999 s |
| HART output values ⁸⁾ | |
| – PV (Primary Value) | Lin. percent |
| – SV (Secondary Value) | Distance |
| – TV (Third Value) | Measurement reliability |
| – QV (Fourth Value) | Electronics temperature |
| Fulfilled HART specification | 7.0 |
| Further information on Manufacturer ID, Device ID, Device Revision | See website of FieldComm Group |

Deviation (according to DIN EN 60770-1)

Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| – Temperature | +18 ... +30 °C (+64 ... +86 °F) |
| – Relative humidity | 45 ... 75 % |
| – Air pressure | 860 ... 1060 mbar/86 ... 106 kPa (12.5 ... 15.4 psig) |

Installation reference conditions

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| – Distance to installations | > 200 mm (7.874 in) |
| – Reflector | Flat plate reflector |
| – False reflections | Biggest false signal, 20 dB smaller than the useful signal |

Deviation with liquids ≤ 2 mm (meas. distance > 0.25 m/0.8202 ft)

Non-repeatability ⁹⁾ ≤ 2 mm

Deviation with bulk solids The values depend to a great extent on the application. Binding specifications are thus not possible.

⁸⁾ The values for SV, TV and QV can be assigned as required.

⁹⁾ Already included in the meas. deviation

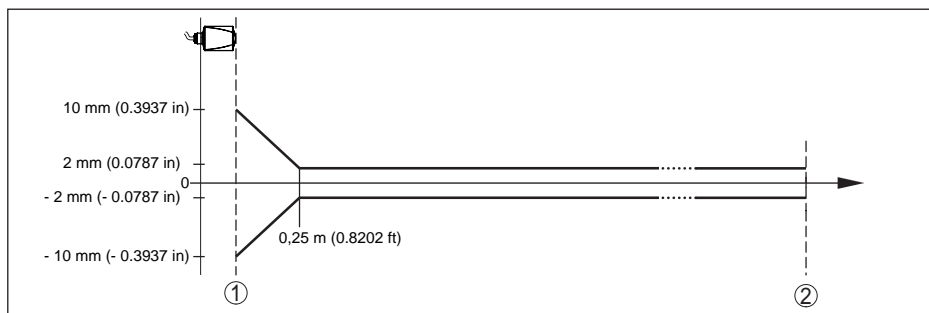


Fig. 31: Deviation under reference conditions ¹⁰⁾

1 Antenna edge, reference plane

2 Recommended measuring range

Variables influencing measurement accuracy ¹¹⁾

Specifications apply to the digital measured value

Temperature drift - Digital value < 3 mm/10 K, max. 5 mm

Specifications apply also to the current output

Temperature drift - Current output < 0.03 %/10 K or max. 0.3 % relating to the 16.7 mA span

Deviation in the current output due to digital/analogue conversion < 15 μ A

Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference

- According to NAMUR NE 21 < 80 μ A
- According to EN 61326-1 None
- According to IACS E10 (shipbuilding)/ IEC 60945 < 250 μ A

Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency W-band (80 GHz technology)

Measuring cycle time ¹²⁾ \leq 250 ms

Step response time ¹³⁾ \leq 3 s

Beam angle ¹⁴⁾ 4°

Emitted HF power (depending on the parameter setting) ¹⁵⁾

- Average spectral transmission power density -3 dBm/MHz EIRP
- Max. spectral transmission power density +34 dBm/50 MHz EIRP

¹⁰⁾ In case of deviations from reference conditions, the offset due to installation can be up to \pm 4 mm. This offset can be compensated by the adjustment.

¹¹⁾ Determination of the temperature drift acc. to the limit point method

¹²⁾ With operating voltage $U_B \geq$ 24 V DC

¹³⁾ Time span after a sudden distance change from 1 m to 5 m until the output signal reaches 90 % of the final value for the first time (IEC 61298-2). Valid with operating voltage $U_B \geq$ 24 V DC.

¹⁴⁾ Outside the specified beam angle, the energy level of the radar signal is 50% (-3 dB) less.

¹⁵⁾ EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

- Max. power density at a distance of 1 m $< 3 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$

Ambient conditions

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ambient temperature | -40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F) |
| Storage and transport temperature | -40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F) |

Mechanical environmental conditions

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Vibrations (oscillations) | Classe 4M8 acc. to IEC 60271-3-4 (5 g at 4 ... 200 Hz) |
| Impacts (mechanical shock) | Class 6M4 acc. to IEC 60271-3-6 (50 g, 2.3 ms) |
| Impact resistance | IK07 acc. to IEC 62262 |

Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lowest value (amount) always applies.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Process temperature | -40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F) |
| Process pressure | -1 ... 3 bar (-100 ... 300 kPa/-14.5 ... 43.51 psig) |

Electromechanical data

| | |
|--|---|
| Cable entry | Fixed connection |
| Connection cable | |
| – Configuration | Wires, screen braiding, sheathing |
| – Wire cross-section | 0.5 mm ² (AWG 20) |
| – Min. bending radius (at 25 °C/77 °F) | 25 mm (0.984 in) |
| – Diameter | approx. 6 mm (0.236 in) |
| – Wire isolating and cable cover | PUR |
| – Colour | Black |
| – Colour - Ex i version | Blue |
| – Flame retardant according to | IEC 60332-1-2, UL 1581 (Flametest VW-1) |
| – UV resistance cable cover | Colour black: yes Colour blue: no |

Bluetooth interface

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Bluetooth standard | Bluetooth 5.0 (downward compatible to Bluetooth 4.0 LE) |
| Frequency | 2.402 ... 2.480 GHz |
| Max. emitted power | +2.2 dBm |
| Max. number of participants | 1 |
| Effective range typ. ¹⁶⁾ | 25 m (82 ft) |

Adjustment

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| PC/Notebook | PACTware/DTM |
| Smartphone/Tablet | Adjustment app |

¹⁶⁾ Depending on the local conditions

Voltage supply

Operating voltage U_B

- at 4 mA 12 ... 35 V DC
- at 20 mA 9 ... 35 V DC

Reverse voltage protection

Integrated

Permissible residual ripple

- for $12 \text{ V} < U_B < 18 \text{ V}$ $\leq 0.7 \text{ V}_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)
- for $18 \text{ V} < U_B < 35 \text{ V}$ $\leq 1 \text{ V}_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)

Load resistor

- Calculation $(U_B - U_{\text{min}})/0.022 \text{ A}$
 - Example - with $U_B = 24 \text{ V DC}$ $(24 \text{ V} - 12 \text{ V})/0.022 \text{ A} = 545 \Omega$
-

Overvoltage protection

Dielectric strength against metallic mounting parts

> 10 kV

Overvoltage resistance (test impulse voltages 1.2/50 μs at 42 Ω)

> 1000 V

Additional overvoltage arrester

Due to the floating structure of the electronics and comprehensive insulation measures generally not necessary.

Electrical protective measures

Potential separation

Electronics potential free up to 500 V AC

Protection rating

IP66/IP68 (3 bar, 24 h) acc. to IEC 60529,
Type 6P acc. to UL 50

Altitude above sea level

5000 m (16404 ft)

Protection class

III

Pollution degree

4

14.2 Dimensions

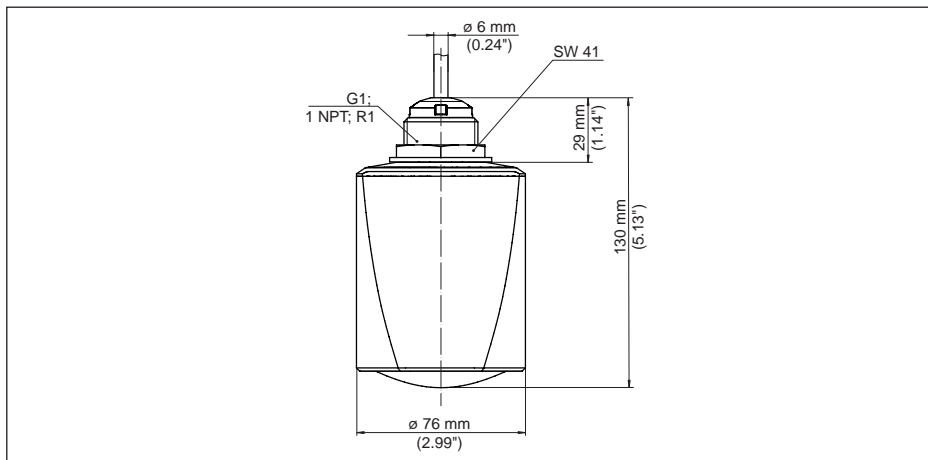


Fig. 32: Dimensions VEGAPULS C 23

14.3 Industrial property rights

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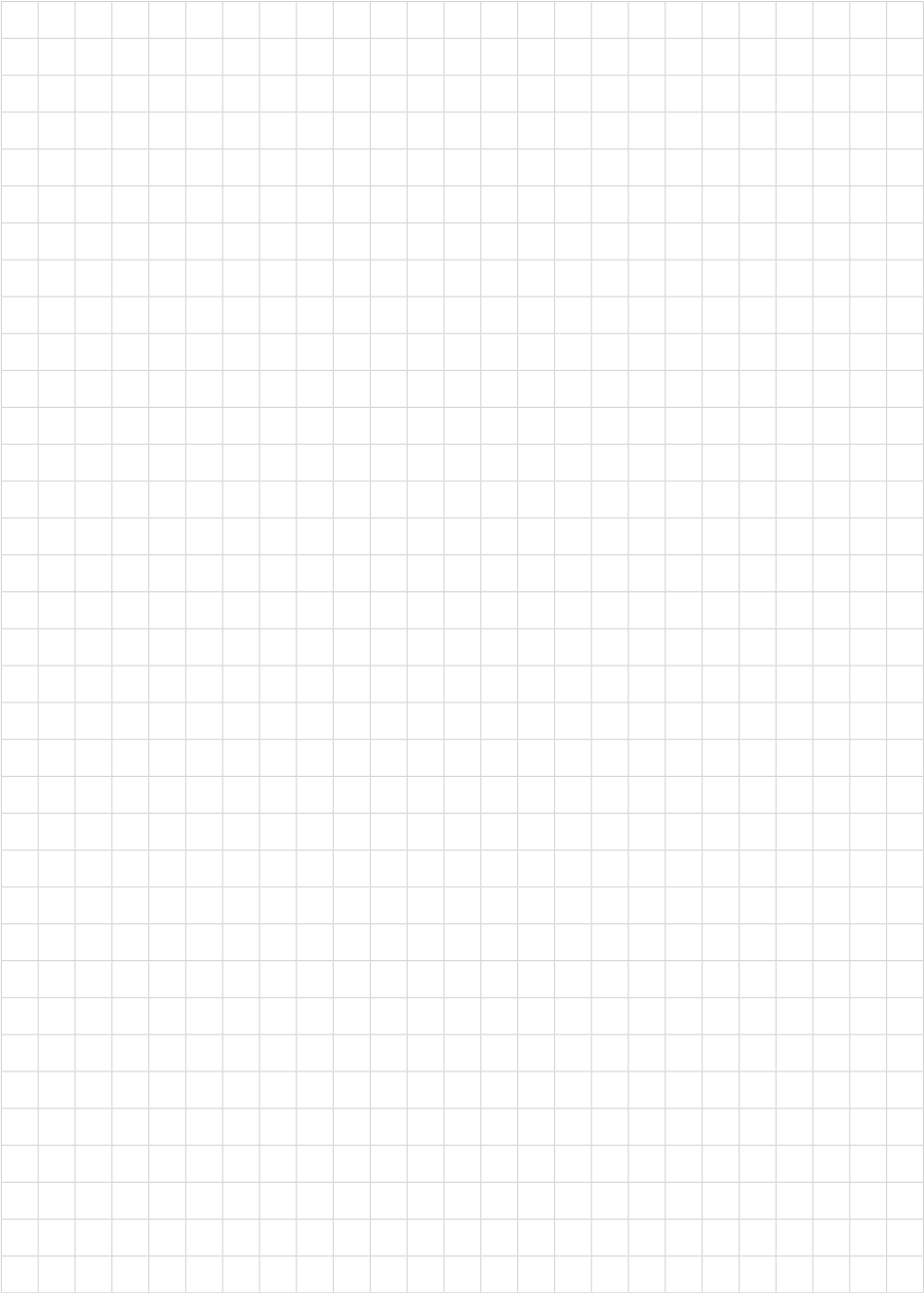
进一步信息请参见网站 < www.vega.com。

14.4 Licensing information for open source software

Open source software components are also used in this device. A documentation of these components with the respective license type, the associated license texts, copyright notes and disclaimers can be found on our homepage.

14.5 Trademark

All the brands as well as trade and company names used are property of their lawful proprietor/originator.



Printing date:

VEGA

All statements concerning scope of delivery, application, practical use and operating conditions of the sensors and processing systems correspond to the information available at the time of printing.

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