

# Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level measurement

## CNCR-190

Modbus and Levelmaster protocol



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**BINMASTER**

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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, safety and the exchange of parts. 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 instruction 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



**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.



### 1 Sequence of actions

Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.



### Disposal

This symbol indicates special instructions for disposal.

## 2 For your safety

### 2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this documentation must be carried out only by trained and authorized personnel.

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

### 2.2 Intended use

CNCR-190 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 this document 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 operating company 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 operating company has to implement suitable measures to make sure the instrument is functioning properly.

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

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in this instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by us. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden. For safety reasons, only the accessory specified by us 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 Mode of operation - Radar signal

Country or region specific settings for the radar signals are determined via the mode. The operating mode must be set in the operating menu via the respective operating tool at the beginning of the setup.



### **Caution:**

Operating the device without selecting the relevant mode constitutes a violation of the regulations of the radio approvals of the respective country or region.

## 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 (NEC - NFPA 70) (USA).

Installations in Canada shall comply with the relevant requirements of the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC Part I) (Canada).

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 (for G-thread)
- 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



#### Information:

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

#### Constituent parts

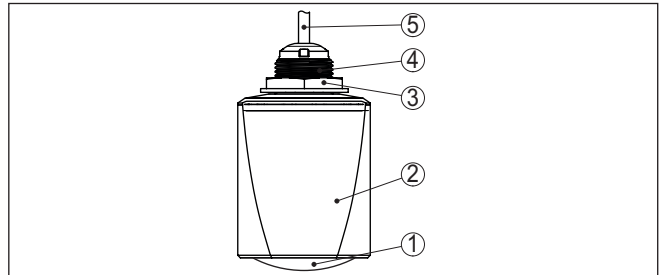


Fig. 1: Components of CNCR-190

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

#### Type label

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

- Instrument type
- Information about approvals

- Configuration information
- Technical data
- Serial number of the instrument
- QR code for device identification
- Numerical code for Bluetooth access (optional)
- Manufacturer information

**Documents and software** Further information can be found on our homepage. There you will find the documentation and further information about the device.

### 3.2 Principle of operation

**Application area** CNCR-190 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 frequency-modulated continuous radar signal (FMCW) 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 can be operated wirelessly via Bluetooth using a smart-phone/tablet (iOS or Android operating system).

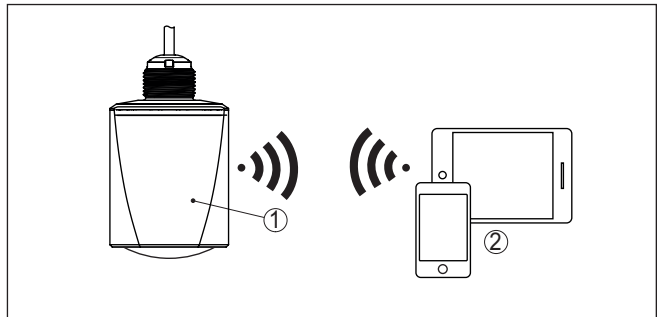


Fig. 2: Bluetooth connection to operating devices

- 1 Sensor
- 2 Smartphone/Tablet

### 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.

<b>Transport</b>	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.
<b>Transport inspection</b>	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.
<b>Storage</b>	<p>Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.</p> <p>Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not in the open</li><li>• Dry and dust free</li><li>• Not exposed to corrosive media</li><li>• Protected against solar radiation</li><li>• Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration</li></ul>
<b>Storage and transport temperature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Storage and transport temperature see chapter "<i>Technical data - Ambient conditions</i>"</li><li>• Relative moisture 20 ... 85 %</li></ul>

## 4 Mounting

### 4.1 General instructions

#### Ambient conditions

The instrument is suitable for standard and extended ambient conditions acc. to DIN/EN/BS 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

#### Permissible process pressure (MWP) - Device

The permissible process pressure range is specified on the type label with "MWP" (Maximum Working Pressure). The MWP takes into account the component with the lowest pressure and may be applied permanently. This specification refers to a reference temperature of +20 °C (+68 °F).

In addition, a temperature derating of the process fitting, e. g. with flanges, can limit the permissible process pressure range according to the respective standard.



##### Note:

To prevent damage to the device, a test pressure may only briefly exceed the specified MWP by 1.5 times at reference temperature.

#### Permissible process pressure (MWP) - Mounting accessory

The permissible process pressure range is stated on the type label. The instrument should only be operated with these pressures if the mounting accessory used also fulfils these values. This should be ensured by suitable flanges, welded sockets, tension rings with Clamp connections, sealings, etc.

### 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.

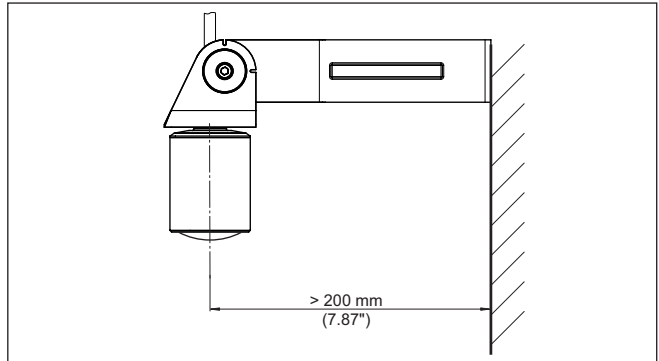


Fig. 3: Mounting via a mounting bracket

### 4.3 Mounting instructions

#### Polarisation

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.

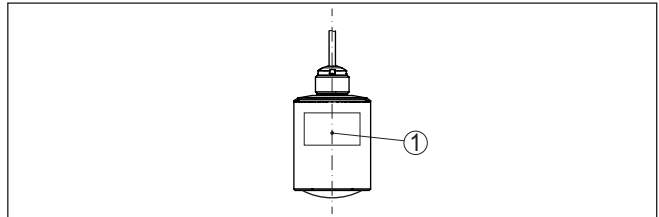


Fig. 4: Position of the polarisation

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.

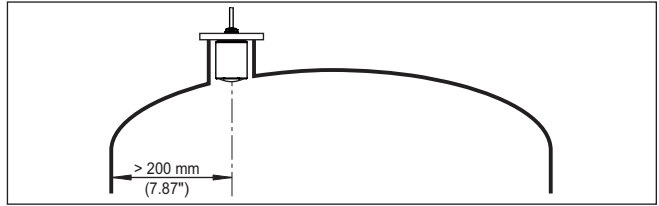


Fig. 5: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

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.

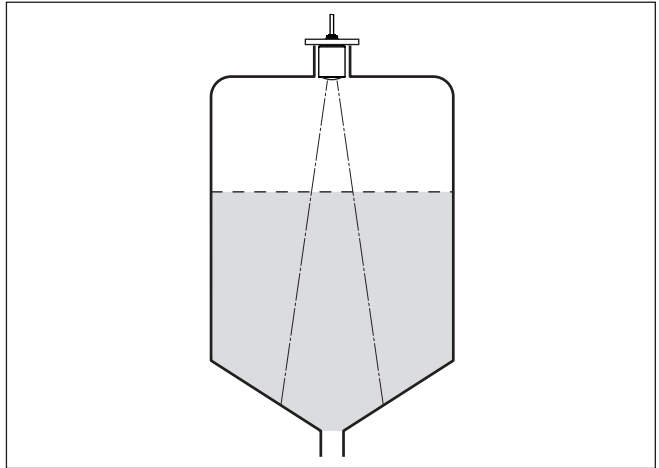


Fig. 6: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

### 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:

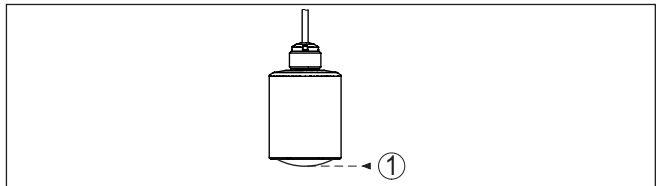


Fig. 7: Reference plane

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.

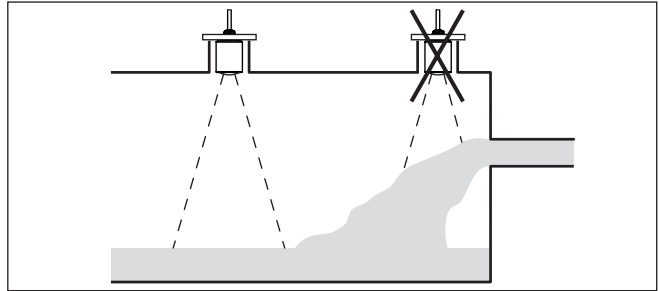


Fig. 8: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

**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.

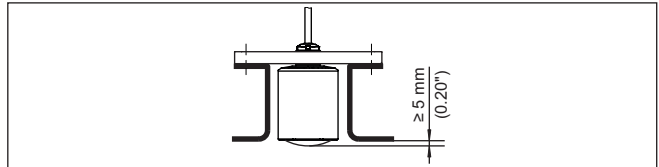


Fig. 9: Recommended socket mounting of CNCR-190

If the reflective properties of the medium are good, you can mount CNCR-190 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.

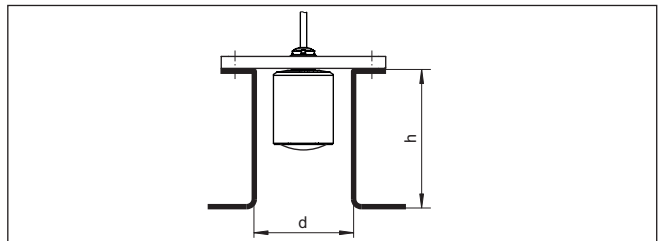


Fig. 10: Socket mounting with deviating socket dimensions

Socket diameter d		Socket length h	
80 mm	3"	≤ 300 mm	≤ 11.8 in

Socket diameter d		Socket length h	
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. 11: 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.

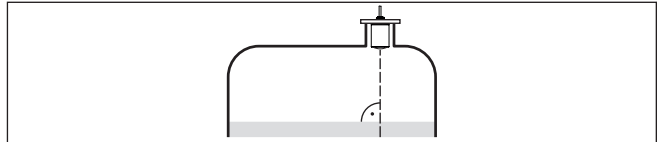


Fig. 12: Alignment in liquids

### 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.

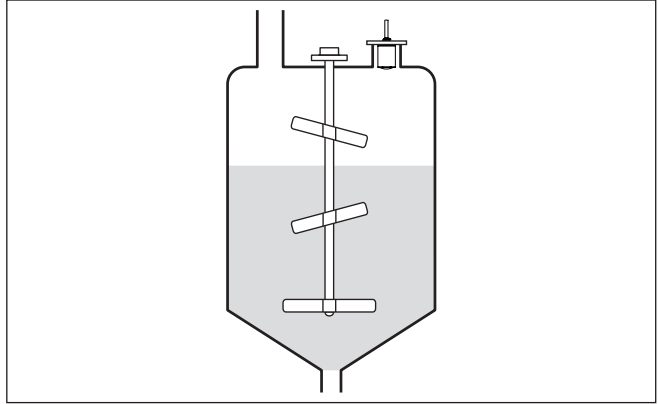


Fig. 13: Agitators

### 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.



#### Note:

If foams lead to measurement errors, you should use the biggest possible radar antennas or as an alternative, 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
- Distance to the max. height of the orifice or flume for optimum accuracy: > 250 mm (9.843 in)<sup>1)</sup>
- Requirements from approvals for flow measurement, e.g. MCERTS

### Flume

#### 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 ( $Q = k \times h^{2.5}$ )

<sup>1)</sup> The value given takes into account the block distance. At smaller distances, the measuring accuracy is reduced, see "Technical data".

### Channel with dimensions according to 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)



### Tip:

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

The following examples serve as an overview for flow measurement.

### Rectangular overfall

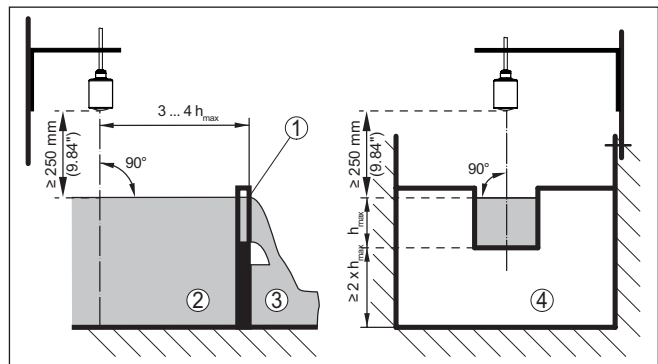


Fig. 14: Flow measurement with rectangular flume:  $h_{\text{max}}$  = max. filling of the rectangular flume

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

**Khafagi-Venturi flume**

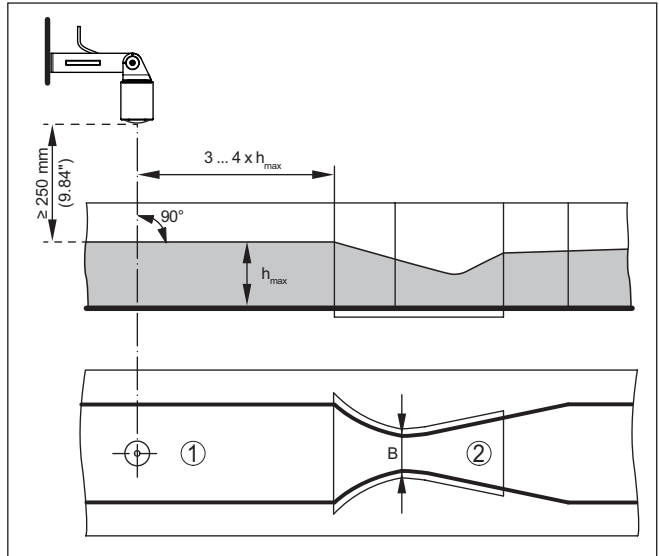


Fig. 15: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume:  $h_{\text{max}}$  = max. filling of the flume;  $B$  = tightest constriction in the flume

- 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 operating voltage and the digital bus signal are routed via separate two-wire connection cables.

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

#### Connection cable

The device is supplied with a fixed cable. If an extension is required, twisted two-wire cable suitable for RS 485 should be used for the Modbus signal.

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

Make sure that the entire installation is carried out according to the Fieldbus specification. In particular, make sure that the bus is terminated with suitable terminating resistors.

#### 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.

### 5.2 Wiring plan

#### Wire assignment, connection cable

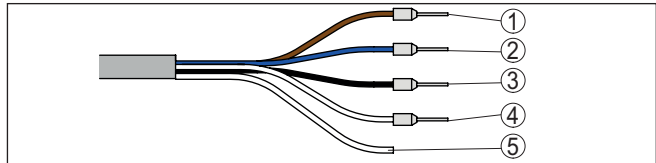


Fig. 16: Wire assignment in permanently connected connection cable

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

	<b>Wire colour</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Polarity</b>
3	Black	Modbus signal D+	Plus (+)
4	White	Modbus signal D-	Minus (-)
5		Shielding	

## 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 with Bluetooth. In addition, it is supplied with the device in the information sheet "*PINs and Codes*". In addition, the Bluetooth access code can be read out via the display and adjustment unit, depending on the device version.

The Bluetooth access code can be changed by the user after the first connection is established. If the Bluetooth access code is entered incorrectly, the new entry is only possible after a waiting period has elapsed. The waiting time increases with each further 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, 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 legiti-

mation. The storage and transmission of the device codes is always encrypted (SHA 256 algorithm).

## 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 13 or newer
- Operating system: Android 5.1 or newer
- Bluetooth 4.0 LE or newer

Download the adjustment 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.

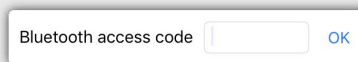
#### Authenticate

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.

For the very first connection, the adjustment unit and the sensor must authenticate each other.



Enter the 6 digit Bluetooth access code of your Bluetooth instrument.

Fig. 17: 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.

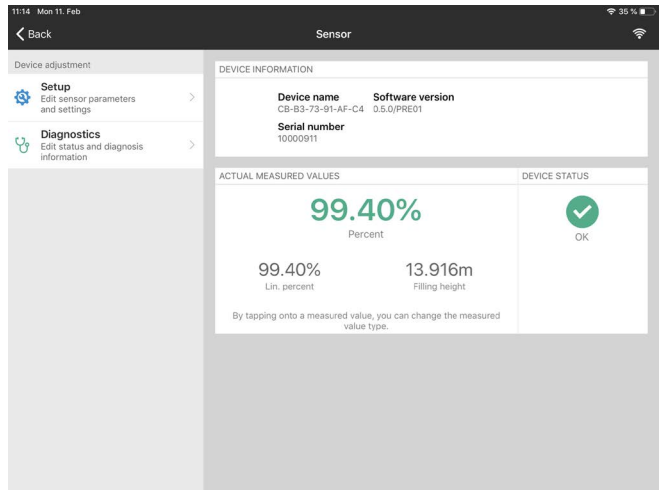


Fig. 18: Example of an app view - Setup measured values

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 Adjustment menu

### 8.1 Menu overview

#### Start image

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

#### Basic functions

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 0,000 m Min. adjustment 30,000 m

#### Extended functions

Menu item	Selection	Basic settings
Damping	Integration time	0 s
Linearisation	Linearization type	Linear
Scaling	Scaling size Scaling unit Scaling format 100 % correspond to 0 % correspond to	Volume l 100 l 0 l
Display	Menu language Displayed value Backlight	- Distance On
Access protection	Bluetooth access code	-
	Protection of the parameterization	Deactivated
False signal suppression	Create new, extend, delete, manual entry	-
	Sounded distance to the medium	0 m
Reset	Delivery status, basic settings	-

Menu item	Selection	Basic settings
Mode of operation	Mode of operation 1: EU, Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldavia, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Northern Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South-Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA Mode of operation 2: Brazil, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand Mode of operation 3: Chile, India, Malaysia, Zimbabwe Mode of operation 4: Russia, Kazakhstan	Mode of operation 1
Status signals	Function check Maintenance required Out of specification	On Off Off

## Diagnostics

Menu item	Selection	Basic settings
Status	Device status Parameter modification counter Measured value status Status output Status additional measured values	-
Echo curve	Indication of echo curve	-
Peak indicator	Peak indicator 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	-

## 8.2 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 when the agitator is running via the operating tool

**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 the operating tool

**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
  - When measuring through the tank ceiling, false signal suppression via the operating tool
  - 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
  - When measuring through the tank ceiling, false signal suppression via the operating tool
  - 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 the operating tool
  - 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 the operating tool

#### **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 the operating tool

#### **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

## 9 Diagnostics and servicing

### 9.1 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

### 9.2 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 offer you further comprehensive diagnostic possibilities. In many cases, the reasons can be determined in this way and faults rectified.

#### 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.

### 9.3 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:

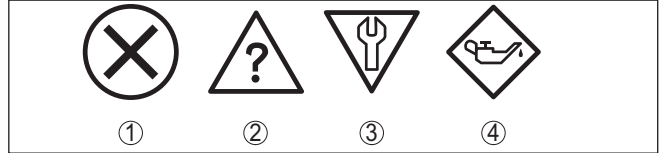


Fig. 19: Pictographs of the status messages

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

**Malfunction (Failure):**

Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a fault signal 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
F013 no measured value available	No measured value in the switch-on phase or during operation Sensor tilted	Check or correct installation and/or parameter settings Clean the antenna system
F017 Adjustment span too small	Adjustment not within specification	Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. $\geq 10$ mm)

<b>Code</b> <b>Text message</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Rectification</b>
F025 Error in the linearization table	Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs	Check linearization table Delete table/Create new
F036 No operable software	Checksum error if software update failed or aborted	Repeat software update Send instrument for repair
F040 Error in the electronics	Limit value exceeded in signal processing Hardware error	Restart instrument Send instrument for repair
F080 General software error	General software error	Restart instrument
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
F260 Error in the calibration	Checksum error in the calibration values Error in the EEPROM	Send instrument for repair
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
F265 Measurement function disturbed	Program sequence of the measuring function disturbed	Device restarts automatically

**Function check**

<b>Code</b> <b>Text message</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Rectification</b>
C700 Simulation active	A simulation is active	Finish simulation Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.

**Out of specification**

<b>Code</b> <b>Text message</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Rectification</b>
S600 Impermissible electronics temperature	Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	Check ambient temperature Insulate electronics
S601 Overfilling	Danger of vessel overfilling	Make sure that there is no further filling Check level in the vessel
S603 Impermissible operating voltage	Terminal voltage too small	Check terminal voltage, increase operating voltage

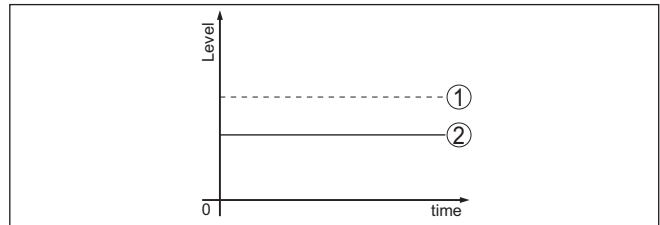
**Maintenance**

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
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
M501 Error in the delivery status	Hardware error EEPROM	Send instrument for repair
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
M508 No executable Bluetooth software	Checksum error in Bluetooth software	Carry out software update
M509 Software update running	Software update running	Wait until software update is finished
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
M511 Inconsistent software configuration	A software unit requires a software update	Carry out software update

**9.4 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

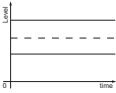
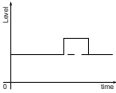


**Note:**


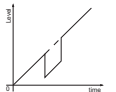

If the output level is constant, the cause could also be the fault setting of the current output to "Hold value".



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 Incorrect linearization curve	Adapt min./max. adjustment Adapt linearization curve
Measured value jumps towards 100 % 	Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks A false signal suppression was not carried out Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, build-up); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions	Carry out a false signal suppression 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

Fault description	Cause	Rectification
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 overfill protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfill 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

**9.5 How to proceed if a repair is necessary**

If a repair should be necessary, please contact your contact person.

## 10 Dismount

### 10.1 Dismounting steps

To remove the device, carry out the steps in chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power supply*" in reverse.



**Warning:**

When dismantling, pay attention to the process conditions in vessels or pipelines. There is a risk of injury, e.g. due to high pressures or temperatures as well as aggressive or toxic media. Avoid this by taking appropriate protective measures.

### 10.2 Disposal



Pass the instrument on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points.

Remove any batteries in advance, if they can be removed from the device, and dispose of them separately.

If personal data is stored on the old device to be disposed of, delete it before disposal.

If you have no way to dispose of the old instrument properly, please contact us concerning return and disposal.

## 11 Certificates and approvals

### 11.1 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.

### 11.2 Approvals for Ex areas

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

You can find the relevant documents on our homepage.

### 11.3 Conformity

The device complies with the legal requirements of the applicable country-specific directives or technical regulations. We confirm conformity with the corresponding labelling.

The corresponding conformity declarations can be found on our homepage.

## 12 Supplement

### 12.1 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 <sup>2)</sup> | 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

Start-up time with operating voltage $U_b$	< 10 s
--	--------

#### 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.
-------------------	--

<sup>2)</sup> G type threaded connections only

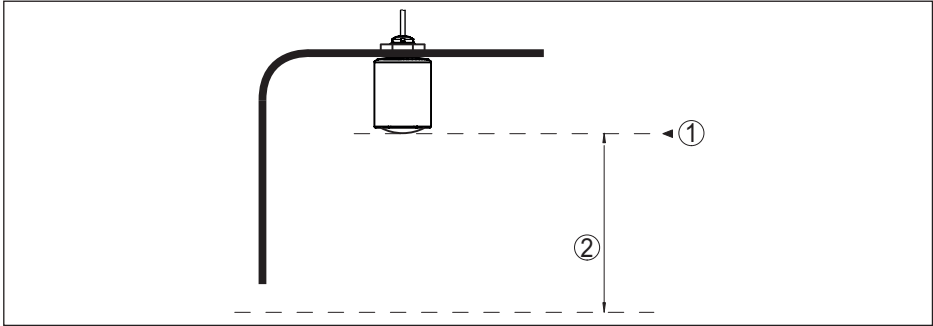


Fig. 20: Data of the input variable

- 1 Reference plane
- 2 Measured variable, max. measuring range

Max. measuring range <sup>3)</sup>	30 m (98.43 ft)
Recommended measuring range <sup>4)</sup>	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)
blocking distance <sup>5)</sup>	
– Modes of operation 1, 2, 4	0 mm (0 in)
– Mode of operation 3	≥ 250 mm (9.843 in)

**Output variable**

Output

– Physical layer	Digital output signal according to standard EIA-485
– Bus specifications	Modbus Application Protocol V1.1b3, Modbus over serial line V1.02
– Data protocols	Modbus RTU, Modbus ASCII, Levelmaster
Max. transmission rate	57.6 Kbit/s

**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)
------------------------	--

<sup>3)</sup> Depending on application and medium

<sup>4)</sup> With bulk solids

<sup>5)</sup> Depending on the operating conditions

Non-repeatability <sup>6)</sup>	≤ 2 mm
Deviation with bulk solids	The values depend to a great extent on the application. Binding specifications are thus not possible.

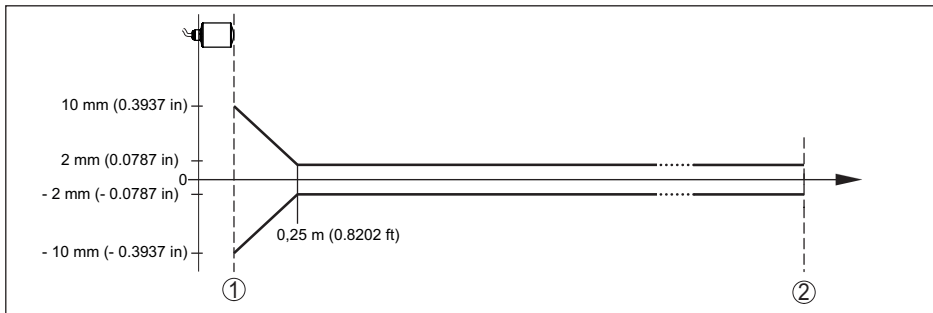


Fig. 21: Deviation under reference conditions<sup>7)</sup>

- 1 Antenna edge, reference plane
- 2 Recommended measuring range

### Variables influencing measurement accuracy

#### Specifications apply to the digital measured value

Temperature drift	< 3 mm/10 K, max. 5 mm
Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference	< ±10 mm <sup>8)</sup>

### Characteristics and performance data

Radar signal	FMCW (Frequency-Modulated-Continuous-Wave)
Measuring frequency	W-band (80 GHz technology)
Measuring cycle time	≤ 250 ms
Step response time <sup>9)</sup>	≤ 3 s
Beam angle <sup>10)</sup>	4°

<sup>6)</sup> Already included in the meas. deviation

<sup>7)</sup> In case of deviations from reference conditions, the offset due to installation can be up to ± 4 mm. This offset can be compensated by the adjustment.

<sup>8)</sup> The specified measurement deviation of ±10 mm due to electromagnetic interference is used as test criteria for the EMC immunity tests and is therefore to be understood as maximum value.

<sup>9)</sup> 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.

<sup>10)</sup> Outside the specified beam angle, the energy level of the radar signal is 50% (-3 dB) less.

Emitted HF power (depending on the parameter setting)<sup>11)</sup>

- Average spectral transmission power density -3 dBm/MHz EIRP
- Max. spectral transmission power density +34 dBm/50 MHz EIRP
- Max. power density at a distance of 1 m < 3  $\mu$ W/cm<sup>2</sup>

---

### 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)	Class 4M8 acc. to IEC 60721-3-4 (5 g, 4 ... 200 Hz)
Impacts (mechanical shock)	Class 6M4 acc. to IEC 60721-3-6 (50 g; 2.3 ms)
Impact resistance	IK06 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 <sup>2</sup> (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 (UV resistant)
- Colour	Black
- Flame retardant according to	IEC 60332-1-2, UL 1581 (Flametest VW-1)

---

### Bluetooth interface

Bluetooth standard	Bluetooth 5.0
Frequency	2.402 ... 2.480 GHz
Max. emitted power	+2.2 dBm
Max. number of participants	1
Effective range	typically 25 m (82 ft) <sup>12)</sup>

<sup>11)</sup> EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

<sup>12)</sup> Depending on the local conditions

**Voltage supply**

Operating voltage	8 ... 30 V DC
Power consumption without/with bus communication typ. at	
– 12 DC	150 mW/330 mW
– 24 V DC	240 mW/420 mW
Reverse voltage protection	Integrated

**Overvoltage protection**

Dielectric strength against metallic mounting parts	> 10 kV
Overvoltage resistance (test impulse voltages 1.2/50 $\mu$ s at 42 $\Omega$ )	> 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

**12.2 Modbus - Overview**

Modbus is a bus system for connecting a host (e.g. PLC) and several slaves (e.g. field devices). Data transmission via the Modbus communication protocol takes place in different operating modes:

- Modbus ASCII (data transmission as ASCII signs)
- Modbus RTU (data transmission is binary signs)

The data exchange between field device and host is done via registers. The input registers only allow read access, holding registers both read and write access.

The device supports the above mentioned points. The following shows the device-specific details required for this.

You can find further information to Modbus on [www.modbus.org](http://www.modbus.org).

**12.3 Communication (Holding Register)**

Register Number	Register Name	Data type	Configurable Values	Unit	Default Value
200	Address	uint8 r/w	1 ... 255	–	246
201	Baud Rate	enum16 r/w	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600	–	9600

Register Number	Register Name	Data type	Configurable Values	Unit	Default Value
202	Parity	enum8 r/w	0 = None, 1 = Odd, 2 = Even	-	0
203	Stopbits	enum8 r/w	1 = One, 2 = Two	-	1
206	Delay Time	uint16 r/w	10 ... 250	ms	50
250	Levelmaster Address	uint8 r/w	0 ... 31	-	31

## 12.4 Setup (Holding Register)

Register Number	Register Name	Data type	Configurable Values	Unit	Default Value
3000	Byte Oder (Floating point format)	enum8 r/w	0=ABCD, 1=CDAB, 2=DCBA, 3=BADC	-	0
3200	Distance unit	enum16 r/w	44=ft, 45=m, 47=in, 49=mm	-	m
3201	Temperature unit	enum16 r/w	32=°C, 33=°F, 35=K	-	°C
3401	Min.-Adjustment	float32 r/w	0 ... Measurement range	-	0
3403	Max.-Adjustment	float32 r/w	0 ... Measurement range	-	Measurement range
3600	Medium type	enum16 r/w	0=Liquids, 1=Solids	-	Liquids
3601	Application liquid	enum16 r/w	0 =Storage tank, 1= Storage tank (product agitation), 2=Cargo tank, 3=Reactor tank, 4=Dosing tank, 5=Stilling pipe, 6=Bypass, 7=Outside of plastic tank, 8=Outside of mobile plastic tank, 9=Level of open water, 10=Open flume, 11=Water weir, 12=Demonstration, 13=Pump station, 14=Collection tank	-	Storage tank
3602	Application solid	enum16 r/w	0=Silo, 1= Bunker Big, 2=Bunker fast filling, 3=Profil registration heap, 4=Breaker mill, 5=Demonstration	-	Silo

**12.5 Measured values (Input Register)**

Register Number	Register Name	Data type Access	Note
100	Status	enum8 ro	Bit 0: Invalid Measurement Value PV, Bit 1: Invalid Measurement Value SV, Bit 2: Invalid Measurement Value TV, Bit 3: Invalid Measurement Value QV
104	PV Unit	enum16 ro	32=Degree Celsius, 33=Degree Fahrenheit, 39=Percent, 40=US Gallons, 41=Liters, 42=Imperial Gallons, 43=Cubic Meters, 44=Feet, 45=Meters, 46=Barrels, 47=Inches, 48=Centimeters, 49=Millimeters, 111=Cubic Yards, 112=Cubic Feet, 113=Cubic Inches
106	PV	float32 ro	Primary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
108	SV Unit	enum16 ro	Unit Code
110	SV	float32 ro	Secondary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
112	TV Unit	enum16 ro	Unit Code
114	TV	float32 ro	Third Variable in Byte Order CDAB
116	QV Unit	enum16 ro	Unit Code
118	QV	float32 ro	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
1300	Status	enum8 ro	See Register 100
1302	PV	float32 ro	Primary Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
1304	SV	float32 ro	Secondary Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
1306	TV	float32 ro	Third Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
1308	QV	float32 ro	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order of Register 3000
1400	Status	enum8 ro	See Register 100
1402	PV	float32 ro	Primary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
1414	SV	float32 ro	Secondary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
1426	TV	float32 ro	Third Variable in Byte Order CDAB

Register Number	Register Name	Data type Access	Note
1438	QV	float32 ro	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order CDAB
2000	Status	enum8 ro	See Register 100
2002	PV	float32 ro	Primary Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
2004	SV	float32 ro	Secondary Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
2006	TV	float32 ro	Third Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
2008	QV	float32 ro	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order ABCD (Big Endian)
2100	Status	enum8 ro	See Register 100
2102	PV	float32 ro	Primary Variable in Byte Order DCBA (Little Endian)
2104	SV	float32 ro	Secondary Variable in Byte Order DCBA (Little Endian)
2106	TV	float32 ro	Third Variable in Byte Order ABCD DCBA (Little Endian)
2108	QV	float32 ro	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order DCBA (Little Endian)
2200	Status	enum8 ro	See Register 100
2202	PV	float32 ro	Primary Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)
2204	SV	float32 ro	Secondary Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)
2206	TV	float32 ro	Third Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)
2208	QV	float32 ro	Quarternary Variable in Byte Order BACD (Middle Endian)

## 12.6 Additional measurement data (Input Register)

Register Number	Register Name	Type	Note/Unit
2303	Measured distance	float32 ro	Distance from the sensor to the liquid surface (m)
2305	Absolute echo amplitude	float32 ro	dB

Register Number	Register Name	Type	Note/Unit
2314	Signal Quality	float32 ro	dB
2316	Filling height	float32 ro	m

## 12.7 Diagnosis data, device information (Input Register)

Register Number	Register Name	Type	Note
2300	Current diagnostic code	uint32 ro	According to NAMUR NE 107 recommendation
2307	Device status	uint8 ro	Current event category: 0 = ok, 1 = failure, 2 = check, 4 = maintenance, 8 = out of spec
2308	Device serial number	string (12 characters)	-

## 12.8 Function codes

The function codes (FCs) are automatically used by the Modbus master to carry out certain actions such as reading or writing.

### FC3 Read Holding Register

With this command, any number (1-127) of holding registers is read out. The start register, from which the readout should start, and the number of registers are transmitted.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x03
	Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
	Number of Registers	2 Bytes	1 to 127 (0x7D)
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x03
	Byte count	1 Byte	2*N
	Register Value	N*2 Bytes	Data

### FC4 Read Input Register

With this command, any number (1-127) of input registers is read out. The start register, from which the readout should start, and the number of registers are transmitted.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
	Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
	Number of Registers	N*2 Bytes	1 to 127 (0x7D)

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
	Byte count	1 Byte	2*N
	Register Value	N*2 Bytes	Data

### FC6 Write Single Register

This function code is used to write to a single Holding Register.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x06
	Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
	Number of Registers	2 Bytes	Data
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x04
	Start Address	2 Bytes	2*N
	Register Value	2 Bytes	Data

### FC8 Diagnostics

With this function code different diagnostic functions are triggered or diagnostic values read out.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x08
	Sub Function Code	2 Bytes	
	Data	N*2 Bytes	Data
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x08
	Sub Function Code	2 Bytes	
	Data	N*2 Bytes	Data

#### Implemented function codes:

Sub Function Code	Name
0x00	Return Data Request
0x0B	Return Message Counter

With sub function codes 0x00 only one 16 bit value can be written.

### FC16 Write Multiple Register

This function code is used to write to several Holding Registers. In a request, it can only be written to registers that are in direct succession.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x10
	Start Address	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
	Register Value	2 Bytes	0x0001 to 0x007B
	Byte Number	1 Byte	2*N
	Register Value	N*2 Bytes	Data
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x10
	Sub Function Code	2 Bytes	0x0000 to 0xFFFF
	Data	2 Bytes	0x01 to 0x7B

### FC17 Report Sensor ID

With this function code, the sensor ID on Modbus is queried.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x11
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x11
	Byte Number	1 Byte	
	Sensor ID	1 Byte	
	Run Indicator Status	1 Byte	

### FC43 Sub 14, Read Device Identification

With this function code, the Device Identification is queried.

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x2B
	MEI Type	1 Byte	0x0E
	Read Device ID Code	1 Byte	0x01 to 0x04
	Object ID	1 Byte	0x00 to 0xFF
Response:	Function Code	1 Byte	0x2B
	MEI Type	1 Byte	0x0E
	Read Device ID Code	1 Byte	0x01 to 0x04
	Confirmity Level	1 Byte	0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x81, 0x82, 0x83
	More follows	1 Byte	00/FF
	Next Object ID	1 Byte	Object ID number
	Number of Objects	1 Byte	
	List of Object ID	1 Byte	
	List of Object length	1 Byte	
	List of Object value	1 Byte	Depending on the Object ID

## 12.9 Levelmaster protocol

The CNCR-190 is also suitable for connection to the following RTUs with Levelmaster protocol. The Levelmaster protocol is often called "*Siemens*" "*Tank protocol*".

RTU	Protocol
ABB Totalflow	Levelmaster
Kimray DACC 2000/3000	Levelmaster
Thermo Electron Autopilot	Levelmaster

### Parameters for the bus communication

The CNCR-190 is preset with the default values:

Parameter	Configurable Values	Default Value
Baud Rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200	9600
Start Bits	1	1
Data Bits	7, 8	8
Parity	None, Odd, Even	None
Stop Bits	1, 2	1
Address range Levelmaster	32	32

The Levelmaster commands are based on the following syntax:

- Capital letters are at the beginning of certain data fields
- Small letters stand for data fields
- All commands are terminated with "<cr>" (carriage return)
- All commands start with "Uuu", whereby "uu" stands for the address (00-31)
- "" can be used as a joker for any position in the address. The sensor always converts this in its address. In case of more than one sensor, the joker must not be used, because otherwise several will answer
- Commands that modify the instrument return the command with "OK". "EE-ERROR" replaces "OK" if there was a problem changing the configuration

### Report Level (and Temperature)

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Report Level (and Temperature)	4 characters ASCII	Uuu?
Response:	Report Level (and Temperature)	24 characters ASCII	UuuDIII.IIFttEeeeeWwww uu = Address III.II = PV in inches ttt = Temperature in Fahrenheit eeee = Error number (0 no error, 1 level data not readable) www = Warning number (0 no warning)

PV in inches will be repeated if "*Set number of floats*" is set to 2. Hence 2 measured values can be

transmitted. PV value is transmitted as first measured value, SV as second measured value. The max. value for the PV to be transmitted is 999.99 inches (corresponds to approx. 25.4 m). If the temperature should be transmitted in the Levelmaster protocol, then TV must be set in the sensor to temperature.

### Report Unit Number

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Report Unit Number	5 characters ASCII	U**N?
Response:	Report Level (and Temperature)	6 characters ASCII	UuuNnn

### Assign Unit Number

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Assign Unit Number	6 characters ASCII	UuuNnn
Response:	Assign Unit Number	6 characters ASCII	UuuNOK uu = new Address

### Set number of Floats

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Set number of Floats	5 characters ASCII	UuuFn
Response:	Set number of Floats	6 characters ASCII	UuuFOK

If the number is set to 0, no level is returned

### Set Baud Rate

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Set Baud Rate	8 (12) characters ASCII	UuuBbbbb[b][pds] Bbbbb[b] = 1200, 9600 (default) pds = parity, data length, stop bit (optional) parity: none = 81, even = 71 (default), odd = 71
Response:	Set Baud Rate	11 characters ASCII	

Example: U01B9600E71

Change instrument on address 1 to baudrate 9600, parity even, 7 data bits, 1 stop bit

### Set Receive to Transmit Delay

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Set Receive to Transmit Delay	7 characters ASCII	UuuRmmm mmm = milliseconds (50 up to 250), default = 127 ms

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Response:	Set Receive to Transmit Delay	6 characters ASCII	UuuROK

### Report Number of Floats

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Set Receive to Transmit Delay	4 characters ASCII	UuuF
Response:	Set Receive to Transmit Delay	5 characters ASCII	UuuFn n = number of measurement values (0, 1 or 2)

### Report Receive to Transmit Delay

	Parameter	Length	Code/Data
Request:	Report Receive to Transmit Delay	4 characters ASCII	UuuR
Response:	Report Receive to Transmit Delay	7 characters ASCII	UuuRmmm mmm = milliseconds (50 up to 250), default = 127 ms

### Error codes

Error Code	Name
EE-Error	Error While Storing Data in EEPROM
FR-Error	Error in Frame (too short, too long, wrong data)
LV-Error	Value out of limits

## 12.10 Configuration of typical Modbus hosts

### Fisher ROC 809

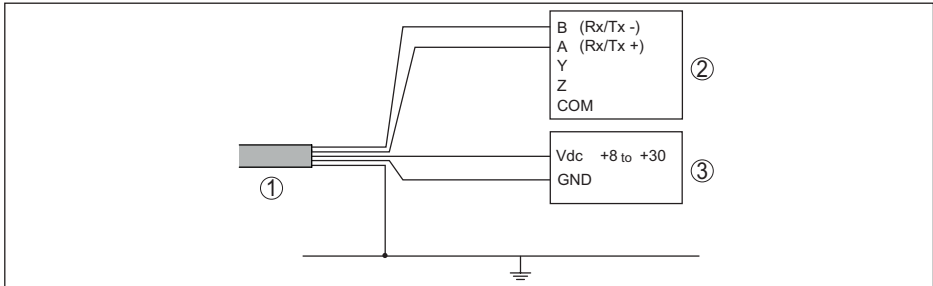


Fig. 22: Connection of CNCR-190 to RTU Fisher ROC 809

- 1 CNCR-190
- 2 RTU Fisher ROC 809
- 3 Voltage supply

### Parameters for Modbus Hosts

Parameter	Value Fisher ROC 809	Value ABB Total Flow	Value Fisher Thermo Electron Autopilot	Value Fisher Bristol Control-Wave Micro	Value Scada-Pack
Baud Rate	9600	9600	9600	9600	9600
Floating Point Format Code	0	0	0	2 (FC4)	0
RTU Data Type	Conversion Code 66	16 Bit Modicon	IEE Fit 2R	32-bit registers as 2 16-bit registers	Floating Point
Input Register Base Number	0	1	0	1	30001

The basic number of the input registers is always added to the input register address of CN-CR-190.

This results in the following constellations:

- Fisher ROC 809 - Register address for 1300 is address 1300
- ABB Total Flow - Register address for 1302 is address 1303
- Thermo Electron Autopilot - Register address for 1300 is address 1300
- Bristol ControlWave Micro - Register address for 1302 is address 1303
- ScadaPack - Register address for 1302 is address 31303

## 12.11 Dimensions

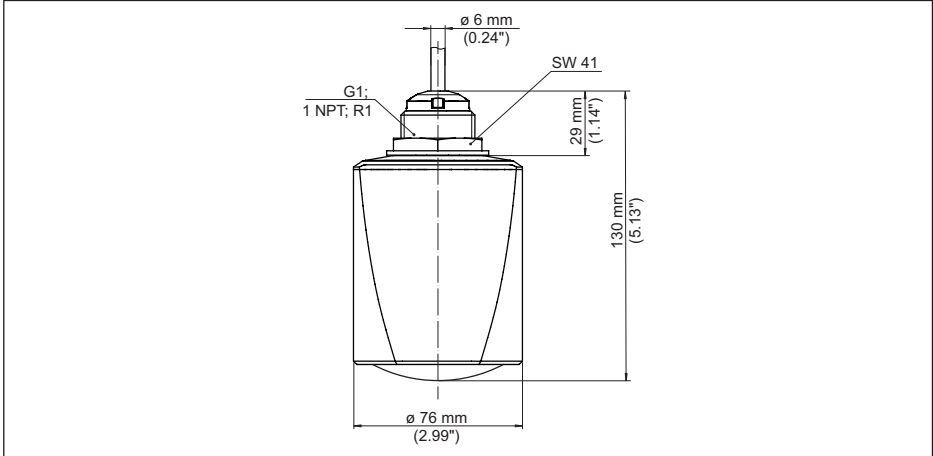


Fig. 23: Dimensions CNCR-190

## **12.12 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.

## **12.13 Trademark**

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BinMaster  
2021 Transformation Drive, Suite  
2230  
Lincoln, NE 68508, USA

Phone 402-434-9102  
E-mail: [info@binmaster.com](mailto:info@binmaster.com)  
[www.binmaster.com](http://www.binmaster.com)