

NivoGuide® 8200

Two-wire 4 ... 20 mA/HART

Coax probe

-196 ... +280 °C, -196 ... +450 °C

TDR sensor for continuous level and interface measurement of liquids



Quick setup guide



Document ID: 61912



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Information:

This quick setup guide enables quick setup and commissioning of your instrument.

You can find supplementary information in the corresponding, more detailed Operating Instructions Manual as well as the Safety Manual that comes with instruments with SIL qualification. These manuals are available on our homepage.

**Operating instructions NivoGuide 8200 - Two-wire 4 ... 20 mA/
HART - Coaxial probe, -196 ... +280 °C / -196 ... +450 °C:
Document-ID 61901**

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1 For your safety

1.1 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.

1.2 Appropriate use

NivoGuide 8200 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.

1.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of this product can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overflow 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.

1.4 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.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

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 and their meaning read in this operating instructions manual.

1.5 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.

Electromagnetic compatibility

Instruments in four-wire or Ex-d-ia version are designed for use in an industrial environment. Nevertheless, electromagnetic interference from electrical conductors and radiated emissions must be taken into account, as is usual with class A instruments according to EN 61326-1. If the instrument is used in a different environment, the electromagnetic compatibility to other instruments must be ensured by suitable measures.

1.6 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.

2 Product description

2.1 Configuration

Type label

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

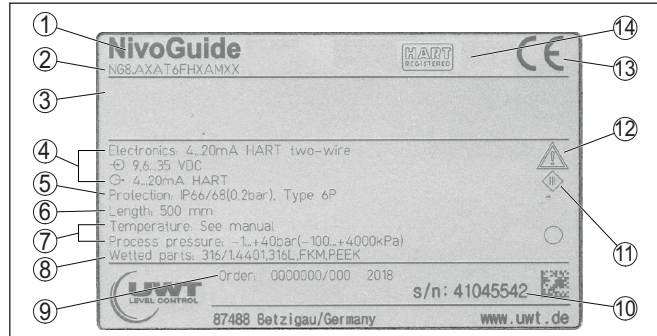


Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

- 1 Instrument type
- 2 Product code
- 3 Approvals (option)
- 4 Power supply and signal output, electronics
- 5 Protection rating
- 6 Probe length (measurement accuracy optional)
- 7 Process and ambient temperature, process pressure
- 8 Material wetted parts
- 9 Order number
- 10 Serial number of the instrument
- 11 Symbol of the device protection class
- 12 ID numbers, instrument documentation
- 13 CE identification
- 14 Approval directives (optional)

3 Mounting

Protection against moisture

3.1 General instructions for use of the instrument

Protect your instrument against moisture ingress through the following measures:

- Use a suitable connection cable (see chapter "*Connecting to power supply*")
- Tighten the cable gland or plug connector
- Lead the connection cable downward in front of the cable entry or plug connector

This applies mainly to outdoor installations, in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes) and on cooled or heated vessels.



Note:

Make sure that the degree of contamination specified in chapter "*Technical data*" meets the existing ambient conditions.



Note:

Make sure that during installation or maintenance no moisture or dirt can get inside the instrument.

To maintain the housing protection, make sure that the housing lid is closed during operation and locked, if necessary.

Installation position

3.2 Mounting instructions

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible nearly down to the lowest point of the bottom. Keep in mind that measurement all the way down to the tip of the probe may not be possible. The exact value of the min. distance (lower dead zone) is stated in chapter "*Technical data*".

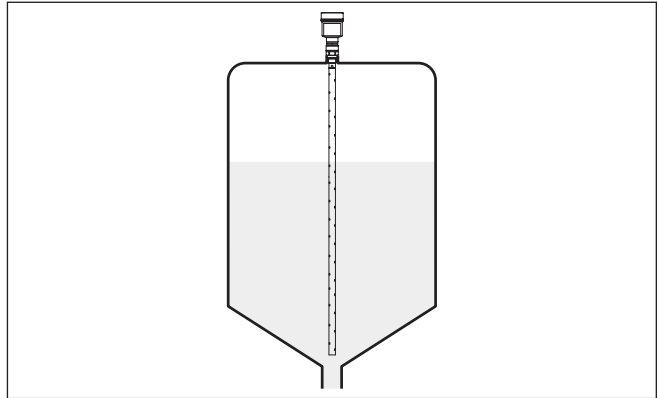


Fig. 2: Vessel with conical bottom

4 Connecting to power supply

4.1 Connecting

Connection technology

The voltage supply and signal output are connected via the spring-loaded terminals in the housing.

Connection to the display and adjustment module or to the interface adapter is carried out via contact pins in the housing.



Information:

The terminal block is pluggable and can be removed from the electronics. To do this, lift the terminal block with a small screwdriver and pull it out. When reinserting the terminal block, you should hear it snap in.

Connection procedure

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing lid
2. If a display and adjustment module is installed, remove it by turning it slightly to the left
3. Loosen compression nut of the cable gland and remove blind plug
4. Remove approx. 10 cm (4 in) of the cable mantle, strip approx. 1 cm (0.4 in) of insulation from the ends of the individual wires
5. Insert the cable into the sensor through the cable entry

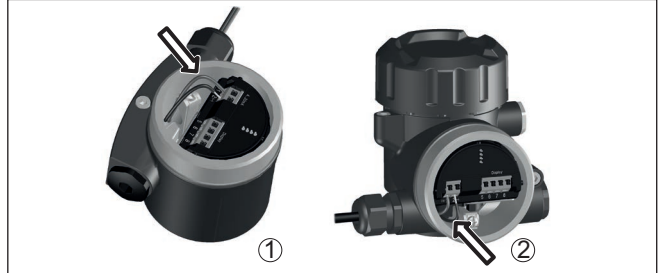


Fig. 3: Connection steps 5 and 6

- 1 Single chamber housing
- 2 Double chamber housing

6. Insert the wire ends into the terminals according to the wiring plan



Information:

Solid cores as well as flexible cores with wire end sleeves are inserted directly into the terminal openings. In case of flexible cores without end sleeves, press the terminal from above with a small screwdriver, the terminal opening is then free. When the screwdriver is released, the terminal closes again.

You can find further information on the max. wire cross-section under "*Technical data - Electromechanical data*".

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them

8. Connect the screen to the internal ground terminal, connect the external ground terminal to potential equalisation
 9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry gland. The seal ring must completely encircle the cable
 10. Reinsert the display and adjustment module, if one was installed
 11. Screw the housing lid back on
- The electrical connection is finished.

4.2 Wiring plan, single chamber housing



The following illustration applies to the non-Ex, Ex-ia and Ex-d-ia version.

Electronics and connection compartment

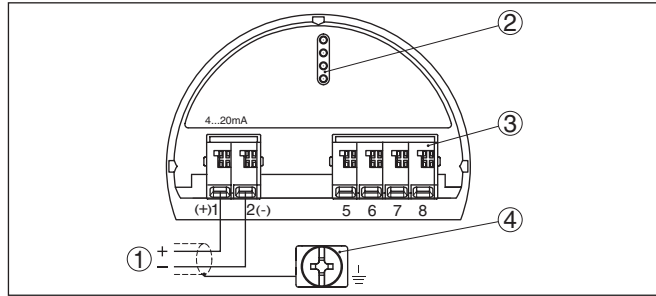


Fig. 4: Electronics and connection compartment - single chamber housing

- 1 Voltage supply, signal output
- 2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
- 3 For external display and adjustment unit
- 4 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screening

4.3 Wiring plan, double chamber housing



The following illustrations apply to the non-Ex as well as to the Ex-ia version.

Connection compartment

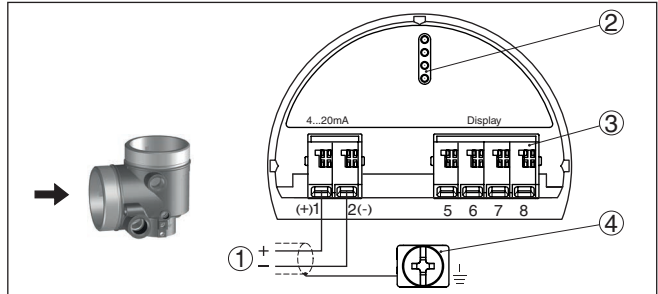


Fig. 5: Connection compartment - double chamber housing

- 1 Voltage supply, signal output
- 2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
- 3 For external display and adjustment unit
- 4 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screening

5 Set up with the display and adjustment module

5.1 Insert display and adjustment module

The display and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed again at any time. You can choose any one of four different positions - each displaced by 90°. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing lid
2. Place the display and adjustment module on the electronics in the desired position and turn it to the right until it snaps in.
3. Screw housing lid with inspection window tightly back on

Disassembly is carried out in reverse order.

The display and adjustment module is powered by the sensor, an additional connection is not necessary.



Fig. 6: Installing the display and adjustment module in the electronics compartment of the single chamber housing



Fig. 7: Installing the display and adjustment module in the double chamber housing

- 1 In the electronics compartment
- 2 In the connection compartment



Note:

If you intend to retrofit the instrument with a display and adjustment module for continuous measured value indication, a higher lid with an inspection glass is required.

5.2 Parameter adjustment - Quick setup

Quick setup

To quickly and easily adapt the sensor to the application, select the menu item "*Quick setup*" in the start graphic on the display and adjustment module.



You can find "*Extended adjustment*" in the detailed operating instructions.

General information

Measurement loop name

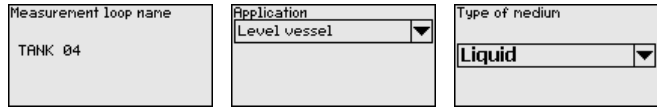
In the first menu item you can assign a suitable measurement loop name. You can enter a name with max. 19 characters.

Type of medium

In the next menu item you can see which type of medium the instrument is suitable for. If your instrument is only suitable for a certain medium, this menu item is not visible.

Application

In this menu item, you can select the application. You can choose between level measurement and interface measurement. You can also choose between measurement in a vessel or in a bypass or standpipe.



Level measurement

Medium - dielectric constant

In this menu item, you can define the type of medium (product).

Max. adjustment

In this menu item, you can enter the max. adjustment for the level.

Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting). Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the dead zone.

Min. adjustment

In this menu item, you can enter the min. adjustment for the level.

Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the flange to the probe end) corresponding to the percentage value. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting).



Interface measurement

Dielectric constant - upper medium

In this menu item, you can define the type of medium (product).

Max. adjustment

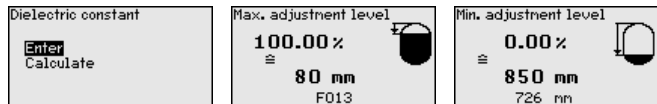
In this menu item, you can enter the max. adjustment for the level.

Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting). Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the dead zone.

Min. adjustment

In this menu item, you can enter the min. adjustment for the level.

Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the flange to the probe end) corresponding to the percentage value. The distance refers to the sensor reference plane (seal surface of the process fitting).



Max. adjustment - Interface

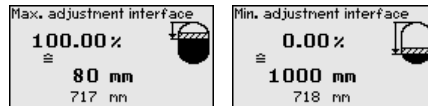
Carry out the max. adjustment for the interface.

To do this, enter the percentage value and the corresponding distance value in m for the full vessel.

Min. adjustment - Interface

Carry out the min. adjustment for the interface.

To do this, enter the percentage value and the corresponding distance value in m for the empty vessel.



Linearisation

Linearisation

A linearisation is necessary for all vessels in which the vessel volume does not increase linearly with the level - e.g. a horizontal cylindrical or spherical tank, when the indication or output of the volume is required. Corresponding linearisation curves are preprogrammed for these vessels. They represent the correlation between the level percentage and vessel volume.

The linearization applies for the measured value indication and the current output. By activating the suitable curve, the percentage vessel volume is displayed correctly.

False signal suppression

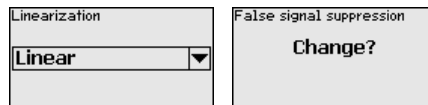
High sockets and internal vessel installations cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement.

A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account for the level and interface measurement. We generally recommend carrying out a false signal suppression to achieve the best possible accuracy. This should be done with the lowest possible level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.

All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored.

The instrument carries out an automatic false signal suppression as soon as the probe is uncovered. The false signal suppression is always updated.



6 Supplement

6.1 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.

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 67 and IP 66/IP 68; (0.2 bar)

Cable entry

- M20 x 1.5 1 x cable gland M20 x 1.5 (cable: ϕ 6 ... 12 mm), 1 x blind plug M20 x 1.5
- 1/2 NPT 1 x blind plug NPT, 1 x closing cap (red) 1/2 NPT

Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)

- Massive wire, stranded wire 0.2 ... 2.5 mm² (AWG 24 ... 14)
- Stranded wire with end sleeve 0.2 ... 1.5 mm² (AWG 24 ... 16)

Voltage supply

Operating voltage U_B

- Non-Ex instrument, Ex-d instrument 9.6 ... 35 V DC
- Ex-ia instrument 9.6 ... 30 V DC
- Ex-d-ia instrument 15 ... 35 V DC
- Ex-d-ia instrument with ship approval 15 ... 35 V DC

Operating voltage U_B with lighting switched on

- Non-Ex instrument, Ex-d instrument 16 ... 35 V DC
- Ex-ia instrument 16 ... 30 V DC
- Ex-d-ia instrument No lighting (integrated ia barrier)

Reverse voltage protection Integrated

Permissible residual ripple - Non-Ex, Ex-ia instrument

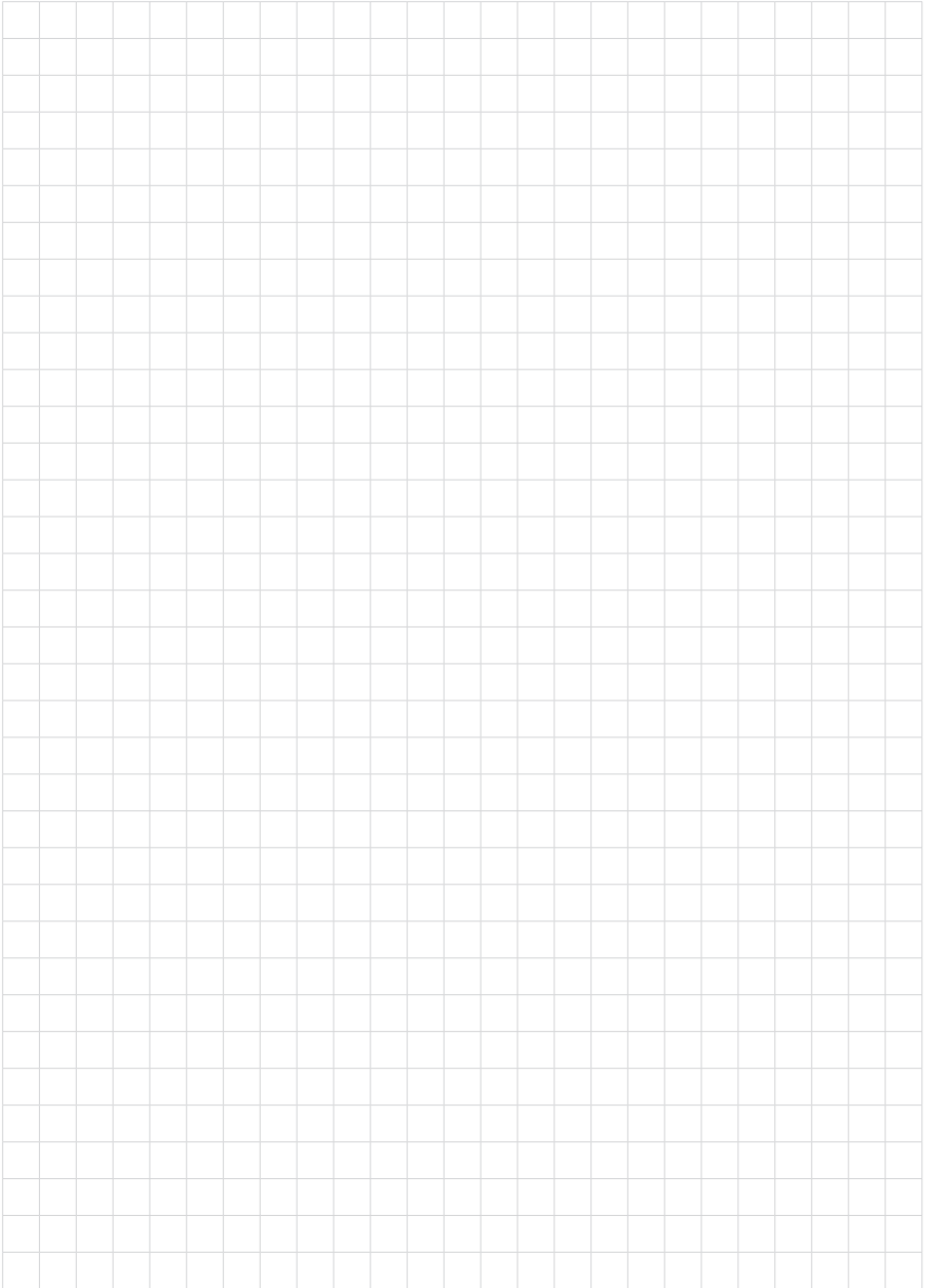
- for $9.6 \text{ V} < U_B < 14 \text{ V}$ $\leq 0.7 V_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)
- for $18 \text{ V} < U_B < 36 \text{ V}$ $\leq 1 V_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)

Permissible residual ripple - Ex-d-ia instrument

- for $18 \text{ V} < U_B < 36 \text{ V}$ $\leq 1 V_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)

Load resistor

- Calculation $(U_B - U_{\text{min}})/0.022 \text{ A}$
- Example - Non-Ex instrument with $(24 \text{ V} - 9.6 \text{ V})/0.022 \text{ A} = 655 \Omega$
 $U_B = 24 \text{ V DC}$



Printing date:

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.
Subject to change without prior notice

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