

# Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level  
measurement of water and wastewater

## VEGAPULS WL 61

Two-wire 4 ... 20 mA/HART



Document ID: 38061



# VEGA

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## Safety instructions for Ex areas

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

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# 1 About this document

## 1.1 Function

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

## 1.2 Target group

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

## 1.3 Symbols used



### Document ID

This symbol on the front page of this instruction refers to the Document ID. By entering the Document ID on [www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com) you will reach the document download.



### Information, tip, note

This symbol indicates helpful additional information.



**Caution:** If this warning is ignored, faults or malfunctions can result.



**Warning:** If this warning is ignored, injury to persons and/or serious damage to the instrument can result.



**Danger:** If this warning is ignored, serious injury to persons and/or destruction of the instrument can result.



### Ex applications

This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.



### List

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



### Action

This arrow indicates a single action.



### Sequence of actions

Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.



### Battery disposal

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

## 2 For your safety

### 2.1 Authorised personnel

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

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

### 2.2 Appropriate use

VEGAPULS WL 61 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

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

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

### 2.3 Warning about incorrect use

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

### 2.4 General safety instructions

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

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.

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 transmission frequency can be found in chapter "Technical data".

## 2.5 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.

You can find the EU conformity declaration on our website under [www.vega.com/downloads](http://www.vega.com/downloads).

## 2.6 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 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](http://www.namur.de).

## 2.7 Radio licenses for Europe

### VEGAPULS WL 61

The instrument was tested according to the latest issue of the following harmonized standards:

- EN 302372 - Tank Level Probing Radar
- EN 302729 - Level Probing Radar

It is hence approved for use inside and outside closed vessels in countries of the EU.

Use is also approved in EFTA countries, provided the respective standards have been implemented.

For operation inside of closed vessels, points a to f in annex E of EN 302372 must be fulfilled.

For operation outside of closed vessels, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- The installation must be carried out by trained qualified personnel
- The instrument must be stationary mounted and the antenna directed vertically downward
- The mounting location must be at least 4 km away from radio astronomy stations, unless special permission was granted by the responsible national approval authority

- When installed within 4 to 40 km of a radio astronomy station, the instrument must not be mounted higher than 15 m above the ground.

You can find a list of the respective radio astronomy stations in chapter "Supplement".

### Bluetooth radio module

The radio module used in the instrument for wireless Bluetooth communication was tested by the manufacturer according to the latest edition of the following standard:

- EN 300328 – Wideband transmission systems

It is hence for use inside closed vessels in countries of the EU and EFTA.

## 2.8 Radio approval for USA

This approval is only valid for USA. Hence the following text is only available in English language.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

Operation is subject to the following conditions:

- This device may not cause interference, and
- This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device

This device has been approved for open air environments with the following limitations:

- This device shall be installed and maintained to ensure a vertically downward orientation of the transmit antenna's main beam. Furthermore, the use of any mechanism that does not allow the main beam of the transmitter to be mounted vertically downward is prohibited.
- This device shall be installed only at fixed locations. The LPR device shall not operate while being moved or while inside a moving container.
- Hand-held applications are prohibited.
- Marketing to residential consumers is prohibited.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

## 2.9 Radio approval for Canada

This approval is only valid for Canada. Hence the following texts are only available in English/French language.

This device complies with Industry Canada's license-exempt RSS standard(s).

Operation is subject to the following conditions:

- This device may not cause interference, and
- This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device

This device has been approved for open air environments with the following limitations:

- This device shall be installed and maintained to ensure a vertically downward orientation of the transmit antenna's main beam. Furthermore, the use of any mechanism that does not allow the main beam of the transmitter to be mounted vertically downward is prohibited.
- The installation of the LPR/TLPR device shall be done by trained installers, in strict compliance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- This device shall be installed only at fixed locations. The LPR device shall not operate while being moved or while inside a moving container.
- Hand-held applications are prohibited.
- Marketing to residential consumers is prohibited.
- The use of this device is on a "no-interference, no-protection" basis. That is, the user shall accept operations of high-powered radar in the same frequency band which may interfere with or damage this device.
- However, devices found to interfere with primary licensing operations will be required to be removed at the user's expense.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux conditions suivantes :

- L'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage; et
- L'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Cet appareil est homologué pour une utilisation dans les environnements ouverts avec les restrictions suivantes :

- L'appareil doit être installé et entretenu de manière à garantir une orientation verticale vers le bas du faisceau principal de l'antenne émettrice. De plus, l'utilisation de tout mécanisme ne permettant pas l'orientation verticale vers le bas du faisceau principal de l'émetteur est interdite
- L'installation d'un dispositif LPR ou TLPR doit être effectuée par des installateurs qualifiés, en pleine conformité avec les instructions du fabricant.
- Cet appareil ne doit être installé qu'à des emplacements fixes. L'appareil LPR ne doit pas être utilisé pendant qu'il est en train d'être déplacé ou se trouve dans un conteneur en mouvement.
- Les applications portables sont interdites.
- La vente à des particuliers est interdite
- Ce dispositif ne peut être exploité qu'en régime de non-brouillage et de non-protection, c'est-à-dire que l'utilisateur doit accepter que des radars de haute puissance de la même bande de fréquences puissent brouiller ce dispositif ou même l'endommager.
- D'autre part, les capteurs de niveau qui perturbent une exploitation autorisée par licence de fonctionnement principal doivent être enlevés aux frais de leur utilisateur.



## **2.10 Installation and operation in the USA and Canada**

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

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

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

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

## **2.11 Security concept, Bluetooth operation**

Sensor adjustment via Bluetooth is based on a multi-stage security concept.

### **Authentication**

When starting Bluetooth communication, an authentication is carried out between sensor and adjustment device by means of the sensor PIN. The sensor PIN is part of the respective sensor and must be entered in the adjustment device (smartphone/tablet). To increase adjustment convenience, this PIN is stored in the adjustment device. This process is secured via an algorithm acc. to standard SHA 256.

### **Protection against incorrect entries**

In case of multiple incorrect PIN entries in the adjustment device, further entries are possible only after a certain amount of time has passed.

### **Encrypted Bluetooth communication**

The sensor PIN as well as the sensor data are transmitted encrypted between sensor and adjustment device according to Bluetooth standard 4.0.

## **2.12 Environmental instructions**

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfil this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "*Packaging, transport and storage*"
- Chapter "*Disposal*"

## 3 Product description

### 3.1 Configuration

#### Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Radar sensor
- Optionally integrated Bluetooth module
- Optional mounting accessory
- Documentation
  - Quick setup guide VEGAPULS WL 61
  - Supplement with sensor PIN
  - Instructions for optional instrument features
  - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
  - If necessary, further certificates



#### Information:

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

#### Scope of this operating instructions

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware version from 1.0.0
- Software version from 4.5.3

#### Type label

You can find the type label on the sensor housing as well as on the type label support on the connection cable.

It contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument.

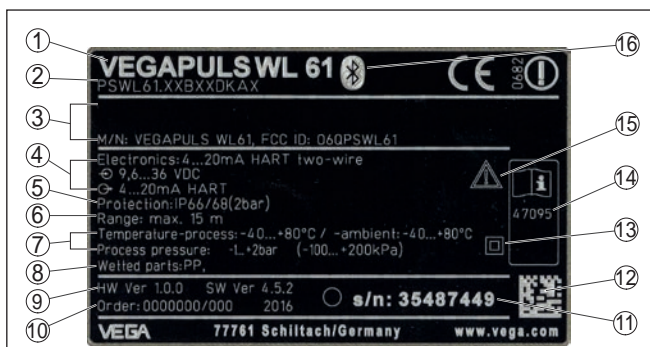


Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

- 1 Instrument type
- 2 Product code
- 3 Approvals
- 4 Power supply and signal output, electronics
- 5 Protection rating
- 6 Measuring range
- 7 Process and ambient temperature, process pressure
- 8 Material wetted parts
- 9 Hardware and software version
- 10 Order number
- 11 Serial number of the instrument
- 12 Data matrix code for VEGA Tools app
- 13 Symbol of the device protection class
- 14 ID numbers, instrument documentation
- 15 Reminder to observe the instrument documentation
- 16 Symbol for Bluetooth

### Serial number - Instrument search

The type label contains the serial number of the instrument. With it you can find the following instrument data on our homepage:

- Product code (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions and quick setup guide at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate (PDF) - optional

Move to "[www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com)" and enter in the search field the serial number of your instrument.

Alternatively, you can access the data via your smartphone:

- Download the VEGA Tools app from the "Apple App Store" or the "Google Play Store"
- Scan the Data Matrix code on the type label of the instrument or
- Enter the serial number manually in the app

### Sensor PIN

The 4-digit PIN is necessary for the Bluetooth connection to the sensor. The PIN is unique and is only valid of this sensor.

You can find the PIN:

- Next to the type label on the connection cable
- On the information sheet of the documentation

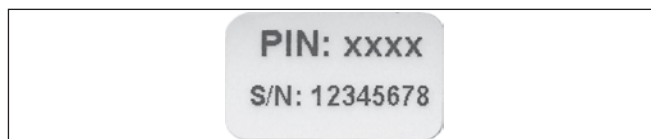


Fig. 2: Bluetooth PIN next to the type label

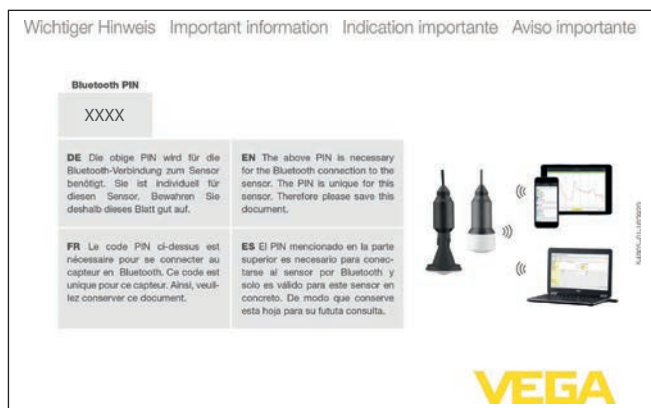


Fig. 3: Bluetooth PIN on the information sheet

## 3.2 Principle of operation

### Application area

The radar sensor VEGAPULS WL 61 is the ideal sensor for all applications in the water and waste water industry. It is particularly suitable for level measurement in water treatment, in pump stations as well as storm water overflow tanks, for flow measurement in open flumes and for gauge measurement.

### Functional principle

The antenna of the radar sensor emits short radar pulses with a duration of approx. 1 ns. These pulses are reflected by the product and received by the antenna as echoes. The transit time of the radar pulses from emission to reception is proportional to the distance and hence to the level. The determined level is converted into an appropriate output signal and outputted as measured value.

## 3.3 Adjustment

### Adjustment via the signal cable

The VEGAPULS WL 61 can be operated by default:

- External display and adjustment unit VEGADIS 82
- PC/notebook with adjustment software PACTware
- DD adjustment programs
- Field Communicator 375, 475

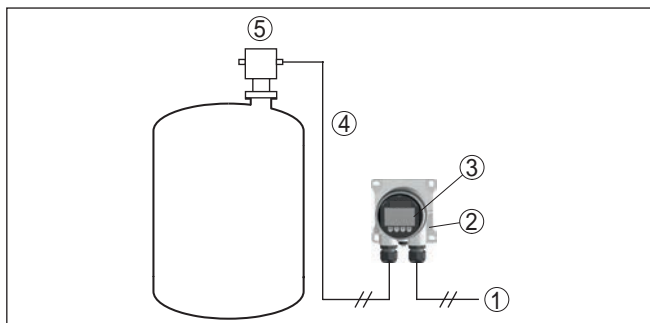


Fig. 4: Connection of the VEGADIS 82 to the sensor, adjustment via the display and adjustment module

- 1 Voltage supply/Signal output sensor
- 2 VEGADIS 82
- 3 Display and adjustment module
- 4 ... 20 mA/HART signal cable
- 5 Sensor

## Wireless adjustment

The VEGAPULS WL 61 with integrated Bluetooth module can be adjusted wirelessly via standard adjustment instruments:

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



Fig. 5: Wireless connection to standard operating devices

- 1 Sensor
- 2 Smartphone/Tablet
- 3 Bluetooth USB adapter
- 4 PC/Notebook

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

#### Transport

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

#### Transport inspection

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

#### Storage

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

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

- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media
- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration

#### Storage and transport temperature

- Storage and transport temperature see chapter "*Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"
- Relative humidity 20 ... 85 %

#### Lifting and carrying

With instrument weights of more than 18 kg (39.68 lbs) suitable and approved equipment must be used for lifting and carrying.

### 3.5 Accessories and replacement parts

#### VEGACONNECT

The interface adapter VEGACONNECT enables the connection of communication-capable instruments to the USB interface of a PC.

#### VEGADIS 82

VEGADIS 82 is suitable for measured value indication and adjustment of sensors with HART protocol. It is looped into the 4 ... 20 mA/HART signal cable.

## 4 Mounting

### 4.1 General instructions

#### 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*" as well as on the type label.

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

You can find detailed information on the materials and process conditions in chapter "*Technical data*" as well as on the type label.

#### Straining clamp

### 4.2 Mounting versions

Most simply mount the instrument via the straining clamp. For this purpose, the connection cable is provided with a strain relief wire of Kevlar.

In order to avoid faulty measured values, make sure that the sensor does not oscillate.

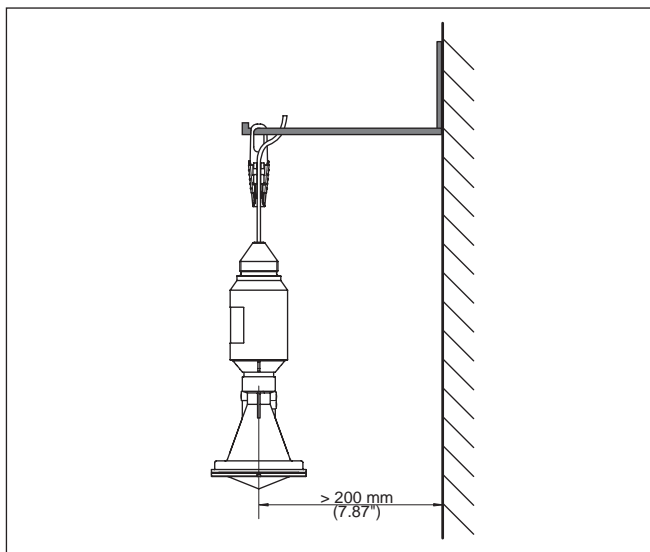


Fig. 6: Mounting via a straining clamp

### Mounting bracket

For a rigid mounting, a mounting bracket with opening for thread G1½, e.g. from the VEGA product range, is recommended. The mounting of the sensor in the bracket is carried out via a G1½ counter nut of plastic. Take note of chapter "Mounting instructions" for the distance to the wall.

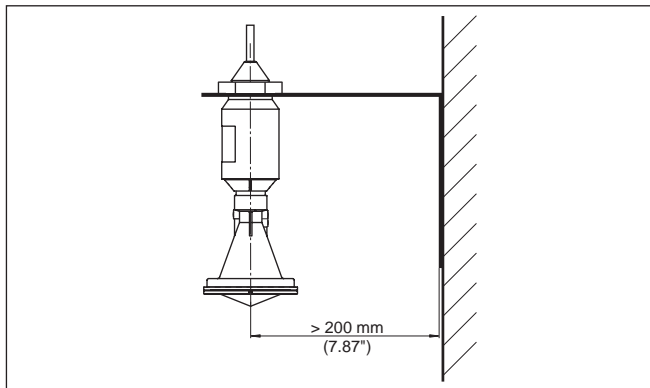


Fig. 7: Mounting via a mounting bracket

### Mounting strap

The optional mounting strap enables sensor mounting on e.g. a ceiling, wall or bracket. It is available in the following versions:

- Length 300 mm for ceiling mounting
- Length 170 mm for wall mounting



### Mounting strap - Ceiling mounting

The instrument is normally mounted vertically with a bracket on the ceiling.

This ensures swivelling of the sensor up to 180° for optimum orientation.

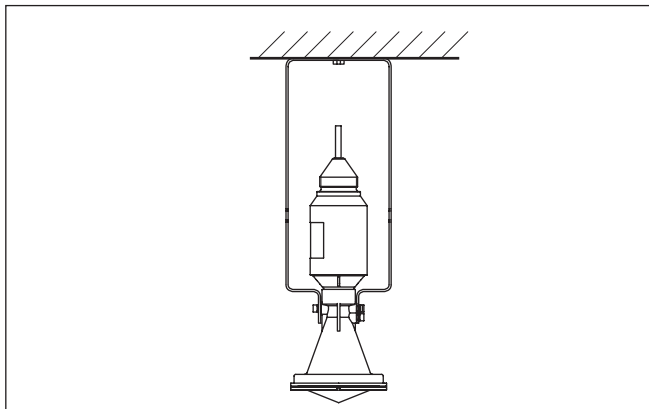


Fig. 8: Ceiling mounting via the mounting strap with length 300 mm

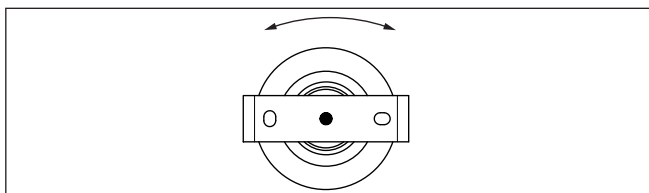


Fig. 9: Rotation in the centre with ceiling mounting

### Mounting strap - Wall mounting

As an alternative the strap mounting is carried out horizontally or obliquely.

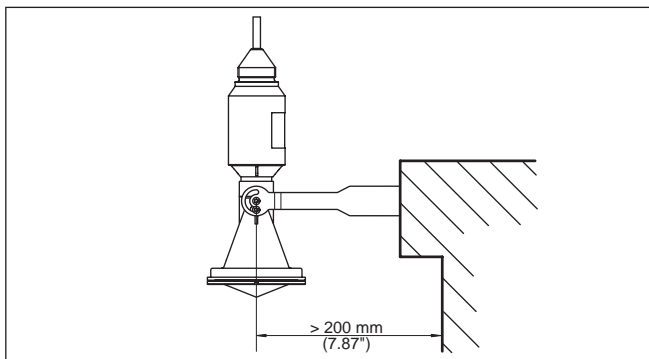


Fig. 10: Wall mounting via the mounting strap with length 170 mm

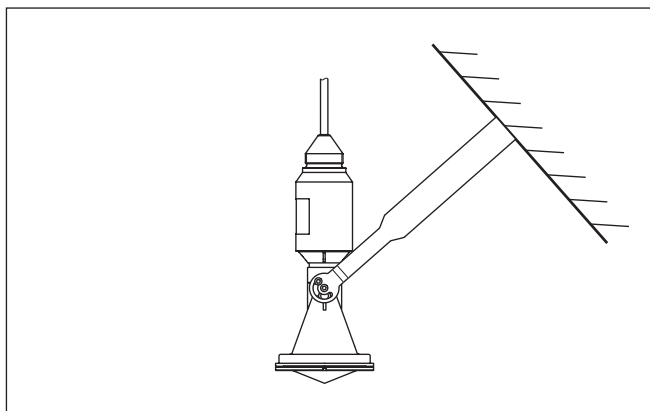


Fig. 11: Wall mounting with inclined wall via the mounting strap with length 300 mm

### Flange mounting

For mounting the instrument on a socket or a manhole cover, an unassembled combi collar flange for DN 80 (ASME 3" or JIS 80) is optionally available also as retrofitting part.

You can find drawings of these mounting options in chapter "*Dimensions*".

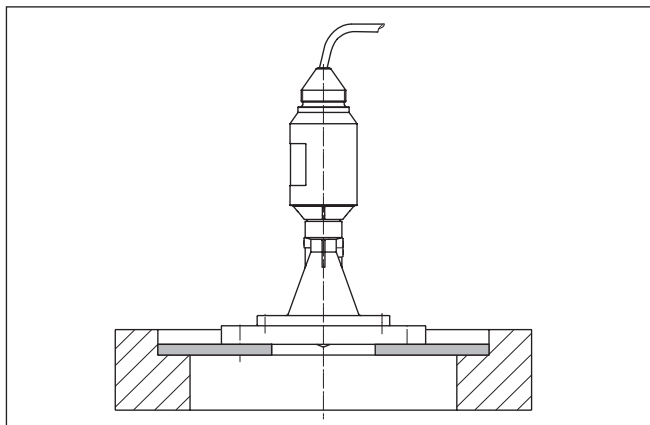


Fig. 12: Mounting by means of an adapter flange, for example, on a manhole lid.

### 4.3 Mounting preparations, mounting strap

The optional mounting strap is supplied unassembled. It must be screwed to the sensor before setup with the attached screws. Max. torque, see chapter "*Technical data*". Required tools: Allen wrench size 4.

There are two different variants of screwing the strap to the sensor, see following illustration:

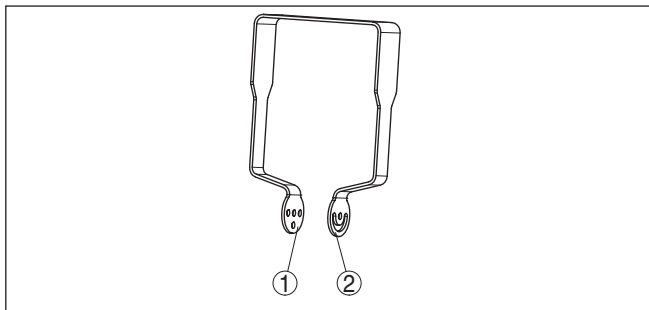


Fig. 13: Mounting strap for screwing to the sensor

- 1 For angle of inclination in steps
- 2 For angle of inclination, infinitely variable

Depending on the variant selected, the sensor in the bracket can be swivelled steplessly over 180° or in three steps 0°, 90° and 180°.

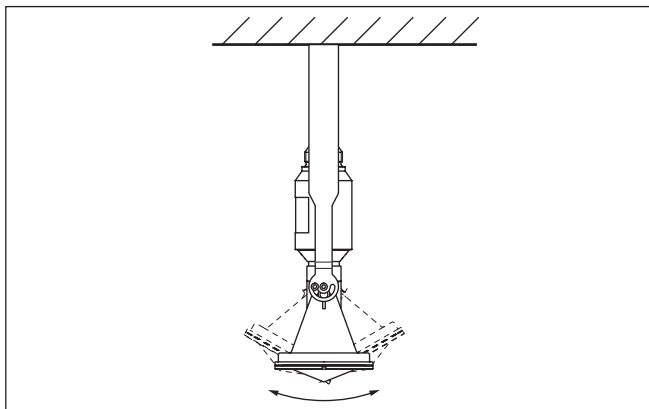


Fig. 14: Adjustment of the angle of inclination

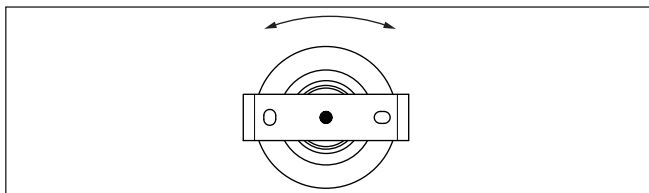


Fig. 15: Turning by fastening in the centre

## 4.4 Mounting instructions

### Tight installation of the plastic horn antenna

For tight installation of the version with plastic horn antenna with compression or adapter flange, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

1. Use suitable flat seal, e.g. of EPDM with Shore hardness 25 or 50

2. Make sure the number of flange screws corresponds to the number of flange holes
3. Tighten all screws with the torque stated in the technical data

## Polarisation

The emitted radar impulses of the radar sensor are electromagnetic waves. The polarisation is the direction of the electrical wave component. By turning the instrument in the connection flange or mounting strap, the polarisation can be used to reduce the effects of false echoes.

The position of the polarisation is marked by marking bars on the instrument.

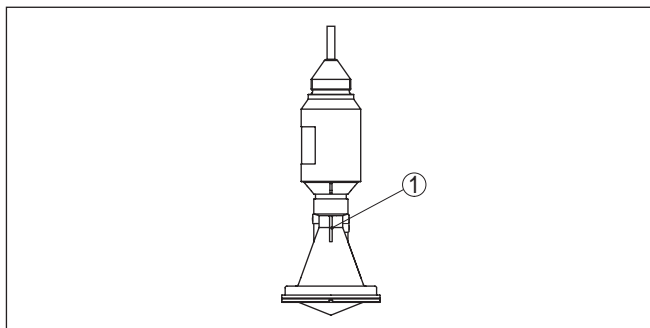


Fig. 16: Position of the polarisation, marked by marking bars on the instrument.  
1 Marking bar

## Installation position

When mounting the sensor, keep a distance of at least 200 mm (7.874 in) to the vessel wall. If the sensor is installed in the center of dished or round vessel tops, multiple echoes can arise. These can, however, 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.

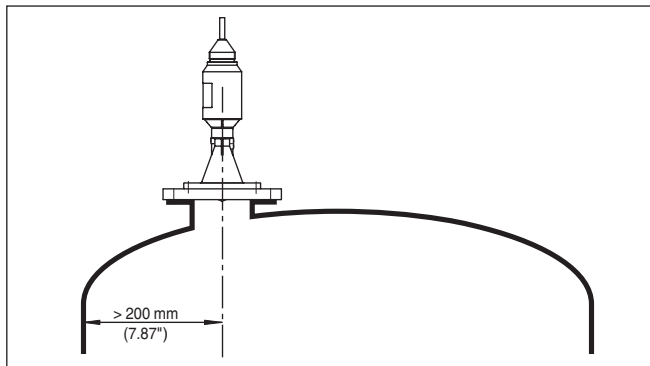


Fig. 17: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

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

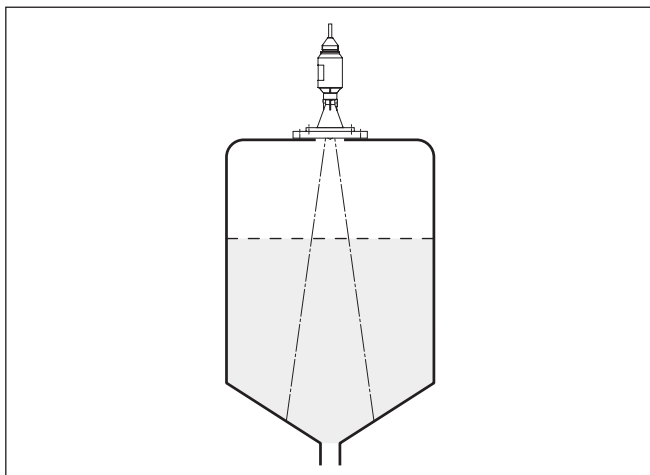


Fig. 18: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

### Inflowing medium

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

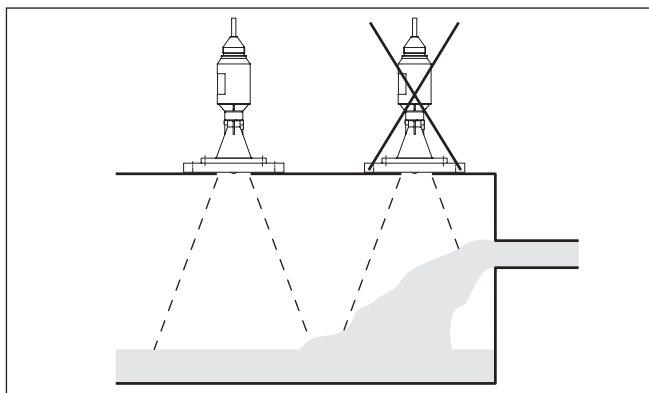


Fig. 19: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

### Mounting socket

Approximate values of the socket heights are shown in the following illustration. The socket end should be smooth and burr-free, if possible also rounded. After mounting, you have to carry out a false signal suppression during the parameter adjustment.

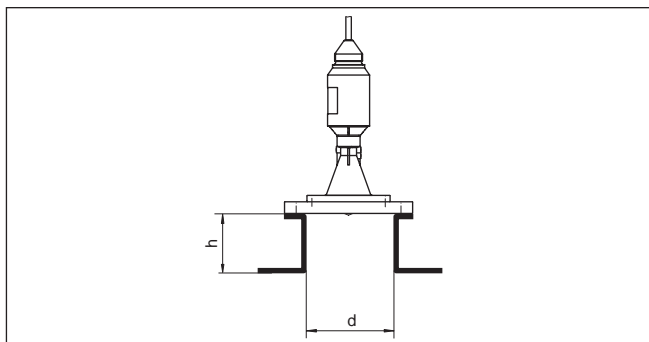


Fig. 20: Deviating socket dimensions

The below charts specify the max. pipe socket length  $h$  depending on the diameter  $d$ .

| Socket diameter $d$ | Socket length $h$ |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 80 mm               | $\leq 300$ mm     |
| 100 mm              | $\leq 400$ mm     |
| 150 mm              | $\leq 500$ mm     |

| Socket diameter $d$ | Socket length $h$ |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 3"                  | $\leq 11.8$ in    |
| 4"                  | $\leq 15.8$ in    |
| 6"                  | $\leq 19.7$ in    |

### Sensor orientation

Direct the sensor as perpendicular as possible to the product surface to achieve optimum measurement results.

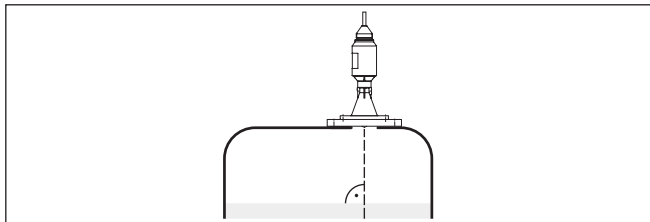


Fig. 21: Orientation of the sensor

### 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.

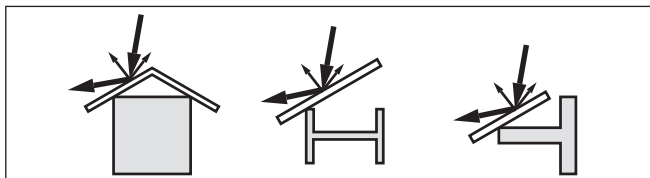


Fig. 22: Cover flat, large-area profiles with deflectors

### Foam generation

Through the action of filling, stirring and other processes in the vessel, compact foam can form on the product surface, damping the emitted signals considerably.

If foams are causing measurement errors, the biggest possible radar antennas, the electronics with increased sensitivity or low frequency radar sensors (C band) should be used.

As an alternative, sensors with guided microwave can be used. These are unaffected by foam generation and are best suited for such applications.

### Flow measurement with rectangular overfall

The short examples give you introductory information on flow measurement. Detailed planning information is available from flume manufacturers and in special literature.

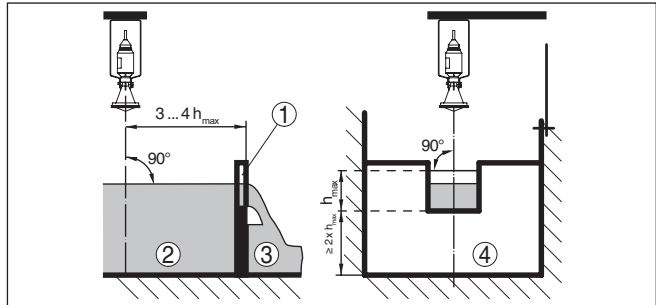


Fig. 23: Flow measurement with rectangular overflow:  $d_{min}$  = min. distance of the sensor (see chapter "Technical data");  $h_{max}$  = max. filling of the rectangular spillway

- 1 Overflow orifice (side view)
- 2 Headwater
- 3 Tailwater
- 4 Overfall orifice (view from tailwater)

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Install the sensor on the headwater side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the overflow orifice
- Distance of orifice opening above ground
- Min. distance of the orifice opening to tailwater
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

### Flow measurement with Khafagi Venturi flume

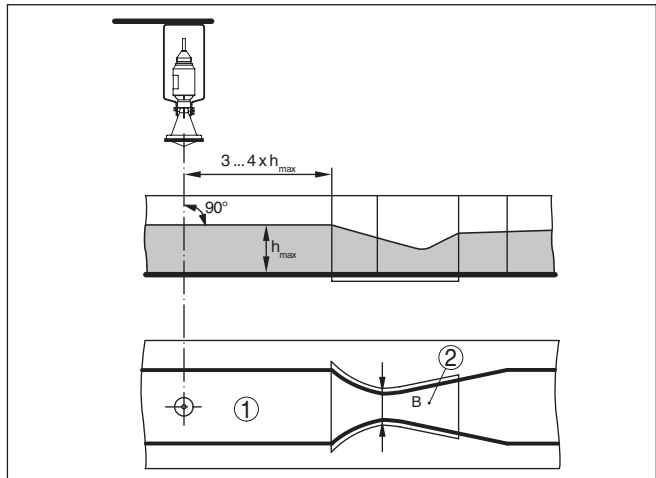


Fig. 24: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume:  $h_{max}$  = max. filling of the flume; B = tightest constriction in the flume

- 1 Position sensor
- 2 Venturi flume



In general, the following points must be observed:

- Installation of the sensor at the inlet side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the Venturi flume
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

## 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
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed



#### Warning:

Only connect or clamp in a de-energized state.

#### Voltage supply

Power supply and current signal are carried on the same two-wire cable. The operating voltage can differ depending on the instrument version.

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

Provide a reliable separation between the supply circuit and the mains circuits according to DIN EN 61140 VDE 0140-1.

Power the instrument via an energy-limited circuit acc. to IEC 61010-1, e.g. via Class 2 power supply unit.

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

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

#### Connection cable

The instrument is connected with standard two-wire cable. If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326-1 for industrial areas, screened cable should be used.

Screened cable generally necessary in HART multidrop mode.

### 5.2 Wiring plan

#### Wire assignment, connection cable

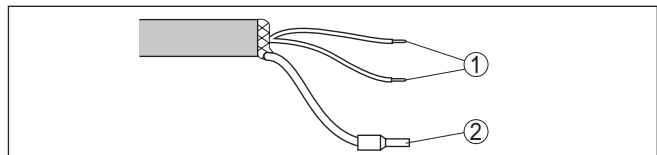


Fig. 25: Wire assignment in permanently connected connection cable

- 1 Brown (+) and blue (-) to power supply or to the processing system
- 2 Shielding

### 5.3 Switch-on phase

After connecting the instrument to voltage supply or after a voltage recurrence, the instrument carries out a self-check for approx. 30 s:

- Internal check of the electronics

- Indication of the instrument type, hardware and software version, measurement loop name on the display or PC
- Indication of the status message "*F 105 Determine measured value*" on the display or PC
- The output signal jumps to the set fault current

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, the corresponding current is output to the signal cable. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory setting.

## 6 Setup with smartphone/tablet (Bluetooth)

### System requirements

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

- Operating system: iOS 8 or newer
- Operating system: Android 4.3 or newer
- Bluetooth Smart from 4.0

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

### Connecting ...

### 6.2 Connecting

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

The message "Searching ..." is displayed.

The found instruments will be listed on the left side of the adjustment window. The search is continued automatically.

Select the requested instrument in the device list.

The message "Connecting ..." is displayed.

### Authenticate

For the first connection, the operating device and the sensor must authenticate each other. After successful authentication, the next connection functions without authentication.

#### iOS

During the pairing process, the following message is displayed: "Pairing request (Bluetooth), e.g. 12345678 wants to pair with your iPad". Press "Pair".

#### Android

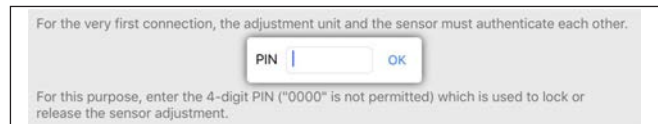
The coupling passes through automatically.

### Enter PIN

For authentication, enter in the next menu window the 4-digit PIN.

You can find the PIN:

- Next to the type label on the connection cable
- On the supplement to the documentation



#### Note:

If an incorrect sensor PIN is entered, the PIN 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 instrument.

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

## Change sensor PIN

It is recommended to change the default setting of the sensor PIN to your own sensor PIN. To do this, go to the menu item "Lock adjustment".

After the sensor PIN has been changed, sensor adjustment can be enabled again. For access (authentication) with Bluetooth, the PIN is still effective.

## Enter parameters

### 6.3 Sensor parameter adjustment

The sensor adjustment menu is divided into two halves:

On the left you'll find the navigation section with the menus "Setup", "Display", "Diagnosis" and others.

The selected menu item, recognisable by the colour change, is displayed in the right half.

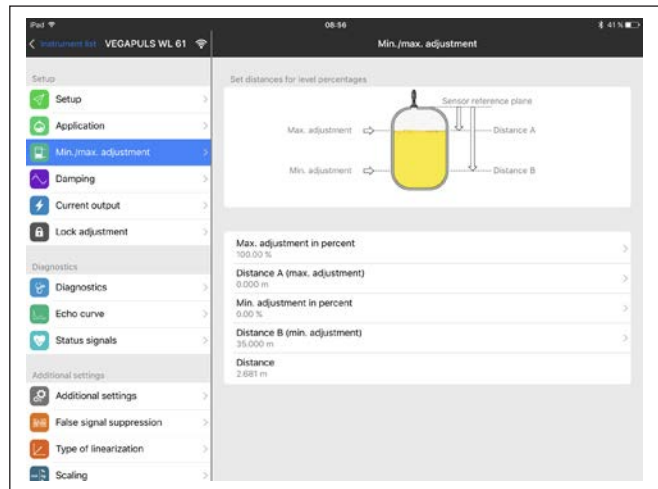


Fig. 26: Example of an app view - Setup sensor adjustment

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.

## 7 Setup with PC/notebook (Bluetooth)

### 7.1 Preparations

#### System requirements

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

- Operating system Windows
- DTM Collection 04/2019 or higher
- Integrated Bluetooth LE

#### Activate Bluetooth connection

Activate the Bluetooth connection via the VEGA project assistant.



#### Note:

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

Activate the Bluetooth USB adapter via the VEGA project assistant (see supplementary instructions "*Bluetooth USB adapter*").

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

### 7.2 Connecting

#### Connecting ...

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

#### Authenticate

The window "*Authentication*" is displayed. For the first connection, the PC and the sensor must authenticate each other. After successful authentication, the next connection functions without authentication.

#### Enter PIN

For authentication, enter in the next menu window the 4-digit PIN.

You can find the PIN:

- Next to the type label on the connection cable
- On the supplement to the documentation

Authentication

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

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Device name   | VEGAPULS WL 61 |
| Device TAG    | Sensor         |
| Serial number | 99999999       |

For this purpose, enter the 4-digit PIN ("0000" is not permitted) which is used to lock or release the sensor adjustment.

PIN



### Note:

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

### Connected

After connection, the sensor DTM appears.

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

### Change sensor PIN

It is recommended to change the default setting of the sensor PIN to your own sensor PIN. To do this, go to the menu "Additional adjustments", menu item "PIN".

### Prerequisites

## 7.3 Parameter adjustment

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

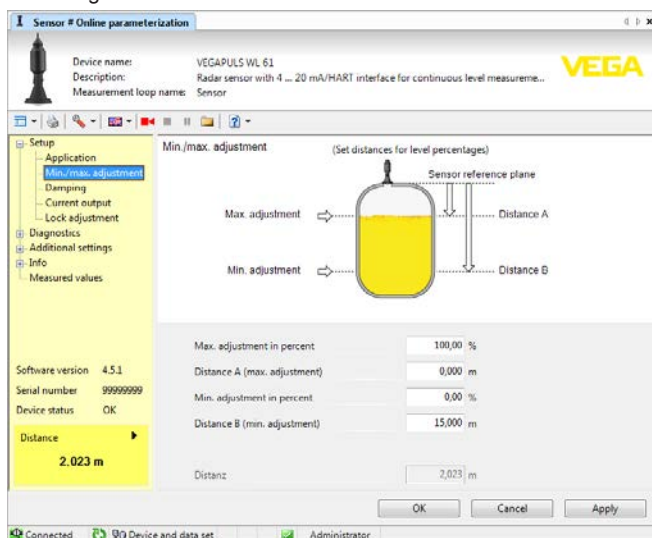


Fig. 27: Example of a DTM view - Setup, sensor adjustment

## 8 Setup with VEGADIS 82

### 8.1 Principle of operation and connection

The VEGADIS 82 is an external display and adjustment unit without additional external energy.

The instrument is suitable for measured value indication and adjustment of sensors with HART protocol. It can be connected at any point to the 4 ... 20 mA signal cable. A separate external energy is not required.

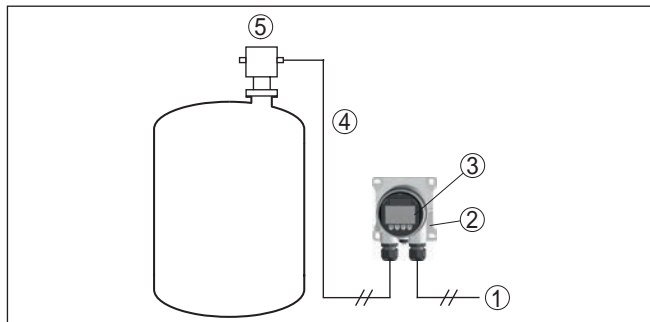
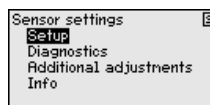


Fig. 28: Connection of the VEGADIS 82 to the sensor, adjustment via the display and adjustment module

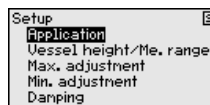
- 1 Voltage supply/Signal output sensor
- 2 VEGADIS 82
- 3 Display and adjustment module
- 4 4 ... 20 mA/HART signal cable
- 5 Sensor

### 8.2 Adjustment volume

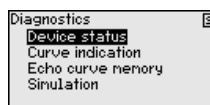
**Main menu:** Setup, Diagnosis, Additional adjustments, Info



**Setup:** Settings, for example, for medium, application, vessel form, adjustment, signal output

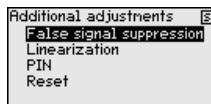


**Diagnosis:** Information, for example on the instrument status, peak value, measurement reliability, echo curve memory as well as simulation

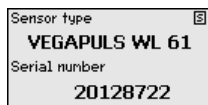




**Additional adjustment:** False signal suppression, linearization, reset



**Info:** Instrument type and serial number



### 8.3 Setup steps

You can find a detailed description of the setup steps for VEGAPULS WL 61 in the operating instructions manual "VEGADIS 82 - 4 ... 20 mA/HART".

## 9 Setup with PC/notebook (VEGACONNECT)

### 9.1 Connect the PC

The PC is connected via the interface adapter to the device.

Parameter adjustment options:

- VEGAPULS WL 61
- Sensor

#### Via interface adapter

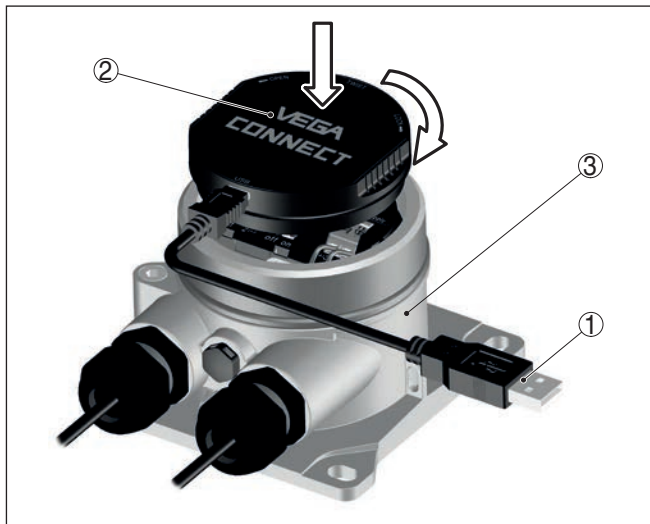


Fig. 29: Connection of the PC via interface adapter

- 1 USB cable to the PC
- 2 Interface adapter
- 3 VEGAPULS WL 61

## Via interface adapter to the signal cable

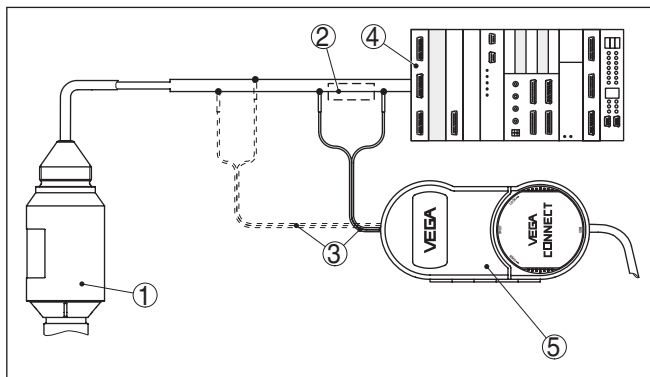


Fig. 30: Connecting the PC to the signal cable

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



### Note:

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

### Via interface adapter to the VEGAMET controller

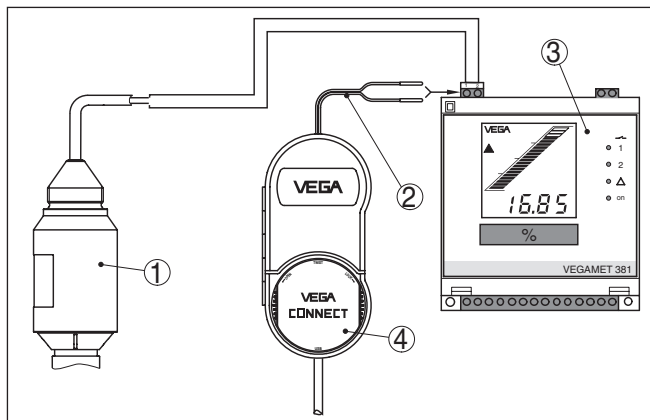


Fig. 31: Connection of the PC to the VEGAMET controller

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

## 9.2 Parameter adjustment with PACTware

### Prerequisites

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



#### Note:

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

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

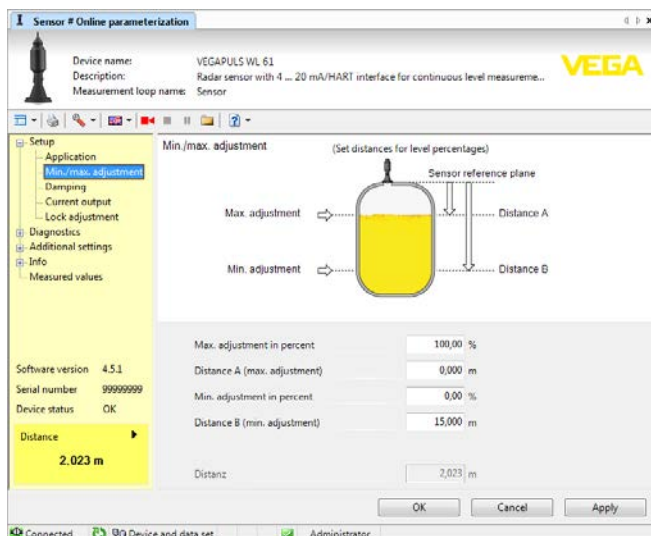


Fig. 32: Example of a DTM view

## Standard/Full version

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

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

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

## 9.3 Saving the parameterisation data

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

## 10 Set up with other systems

### 10.1 DD adjustment programs

Device descriptions as Enhanced Device Description (EDD) are available for DD adjustment programs such as, for example, AMS™ and PDM.

The files can be downloaded at [www.vega.com/downloads](http://www.vega.com/downloads) under "Software".

### 10.2 Field Communicator 375, 475

Device descriptions for the instrument are available as EDD for parameterisation with Field Communicator 375 or 475.

Integrating the EDD into the Field Communicator 375 or 475 requires the "Easy Upgrade Utility" software, which is available from the manufacturer. This software is updated via the Internet and new EDDs are automatically accepted into the device catalogue of this software after they are released by the manufacturer. They can then be transferred to a Field Communicator.

## 11 Diagnosis, asset management and service

### 11.1 Maintenance

#### Maintenance

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

#### Cleaning

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

Take note of the following:

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

### 11.2 Measured value and event memory

The instrument has several memories available for diagnostic purposes. The data remain there even in case of voltage interruption.

#### Measured value memory

Up to 100,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:

- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Measurement reliability
- Electronics temperature

When the instrument is shipped, the measured value memory is active and stores distance, measurement reliability and electronics temperature every 3 minutes.

The requested values and recording conditions are set via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD. Data are thus read out and also reset.

#### Event memory

Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:

- Modification of a parameter
- Switch-on and switch-off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

The data are read out via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD.

#### Echo curve memory

The echo curves are stored with date and time and the corresponding echo data. The memory is divided into two sections:

**Echo curve of the setup:** This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Display and adjustment module

**Further echo curves:** Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Additional echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

### 11.3 Asset Management function

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 display and adjustment module.

#### Status messages

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

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

and explained by pictographs:

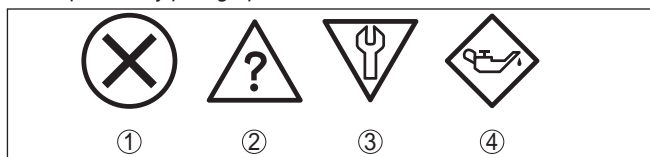


Fig. 33: Pictographs of the status messages

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

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

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

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

This status message is inactive by default.

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

This status message is inactive by default.



**Maintenance:** 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<br>Text message                          | Cause  | Rectification  | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| F013<br>no measured value available           | Sensor does not detect an echo during operation<br>Antenna system dirty or defective               | Check or correct installation and/or parameter settings<br>Clean or exchange process component or antenna                | Bit 0 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F017<br>Adjustment span too small             | Adjustment not within specification  | Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. $\geq 10$ mm)                          | Bit 1 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F025<br>Error in the linearization table      | Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs                       | Check linearisation table<br>Delete table/Create new   | Bit 2 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F036<br>No operable software                  | Failed or interrupted software update  | Repeat software update<br>Check electronics version<br>Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair          | Bit 3 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F040<br>Error in the electronics              | Hardware defect  | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair   | Bit 4 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F080  | General software error   | Disconnect operating voltage briefly   | Bit 5 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F105<br>Determine measured value              | The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined         | Wait for the end of the switch-on phase<br>Duration up to approx. 3 min. depending on the version and parameter settings | Bit 6 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F113<br>Communication error                   | EMC interference<br>Transmission error during external communication with 4-wire power supply unit | Remove EMC influences<br>Exchange 4-wire power supply unit or electronics  | Bit 12 of Byte 0 ... 5     |
| F125<br>Impermissible electronics temperature | Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range  | Check ambient temperature<br>Insulate electronics<br>Use instrument with higher temperature range                        | Bit 7 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F260<br>Error in the calibration              | Error in the calibration carried out in the factory<br>Error in the EEPROM                         | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair   | Bit 8 of Byte 0 ... 5      |
| F261<br>Error in the configuration            | Error during setup<br>False signal suppression faulty<br>Error when carrying out a reset           | Repeat setup<br>Repeat reset   | Bit 9 of Byte 0 ... 5      |

| Code<br>Text message                   | Cause  | Rectification  | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| F264<br>Installation/Setup error       | Adjustment not within the vessel height/measuring range<br>Max. measuring range of the instrument not sufficient | Check or correct installation and/or parameter settings<br>Use an instrument with bigger measuring range | Bit 10 of Byte 0 ... 5     |
| F265<br>Measurement function disturbed | Sensor no longer carries out a measurement<br>Operating voltage too low  | Check operating voltage<br>Carry out a reset<br>Disconnect operating voltage briefly                     | Bit 11 of Byte 0 ... 5     |

Tab. 3: Error codes and text messages, information on cause and rectification (some specifications are only valid for four-wire instruments, the electronics of VEGAPULS WL 61 cannot be replaced by the user)

### Function check

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

### Out of specification

| Code<br>Text message                          | Cause   | Rectification   | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| S600<br>Impermissible electronics temperature | Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range | Check ambient temperature<br>Insulate electronics<br>Use instrument with higher temperature range | Bit 5 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |
| S601<br>Overfilling                           | Danger of vessel overfilling                              | Make sure that there is no further filling<br>Check level in the vessel                           | Bit 6 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |

Tab. 5: Error codes and text messages, information on causes as well as corrective measures

### Maintenance

| Code<br>Text message                                | Cause  | Rectification  | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| M500<br>Error during the reset "delivery status"    | The data could not be restored during the reset to delivery status | Repeat reset<br>Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor | Bit 0 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M501<br>Error in the non-active linearisation table | Hardware error EEPROM  | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair       | Bit 1 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M502<br>Error in the diagnostics memory             | Hardware error EEPROM  | Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair       | Bit 2 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |

| Code<br>Text message                    | Cause  | Rectification   | DevSpec<br>State in CMD 48 |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| M503<br>Measurement reliability too low | The echo/noise ratio is too small for reliable measurement | Check installation and process conditions<br>Clean the antenna<br>Change polarisation direction<br>Use instrument with higher sensitivity | Bit 3 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M504<br>Error at a device interface     | Hardware defect  | Check connections<br>Exchanging the electronics<br>Send instrument for repair   | Bit 4 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |
| M505<br>No echo available               | Level echo can no longer be detected                       | Clean the antenna<br>Use a more suitable antenna/sensor<br>Remove possible false echoes<br>Optimize sensor position and orientation       | Bit 7 of<br>Byte 14 ... 24 |

Tab. 6: Error codes and text messages, information on causes as well as corrective measures

## 11.4 Rectify faults

### Reaction when malfunction occurs

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

### Fault rectification

The first measures are:

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

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

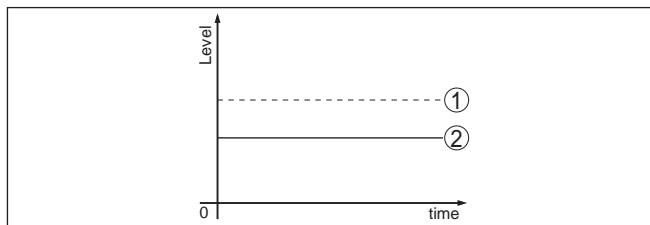
### 4 ... 20 mA signal

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

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

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:

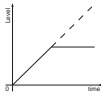

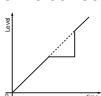
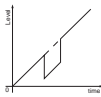
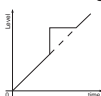
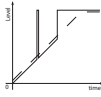
If the output level is constant, the cause could also be the fault setting of the current output to "Hold value".

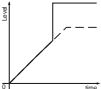
If the level is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

## Measurement error with constant level




| Fault description                                       | Cause  | Rectification  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level<br> | Min./max. adjustment not correct   | Adapt min./max. adjustment   |
|   | Incorrect linearisation curve  | Adapt linearisation curve  |
|   | Installation in a bypass tube or standpipe, hence running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/large error close to 0 %)         | Check parameter "Application" with respect to vessel form, adapt if necessary (bypass, standpipe, diameter).                           |
| 2. Measured value jumps towards 0 %<br>                 | Multiple echo (vessel top, product surface) with amplitude higher than the level echo  | Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary. |
| 3. Measured value jumps towards 100 %<br>               | Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks<br>A false signal suppression was not carried out                                    | Carry out a false signal suppression   |
|   | Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions | Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation.                        |

## Measurement error during filling

| Fault description   | Cause   | Rectification  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>4. Measured value remains unchanged during filling</p>    | <p>False signals in the close range too big or level echo too small</p> <p>Strong foam or spout generation</p> <p>Max. adjustment not correct</p> | <p>Eliminate false signals in the close range</p> <p>Check measurement situation: Antenna must protrude out of the socket, installations</p> <p>Remove contamination on the antenna</p> <p>In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction</p> <p>Create a new false signal suppression</p> <p>Adapt max. adjustment</p> |
| <p>5. Measured value remains in the bottom section during filling</p>                                      | <p>Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with <math>\epsilon_r &lt; 2.5</math> oil-based, solvents</p> | <p>Check parameters Medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary</p>   |
| <p>6. Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level</p>  | <p>Turbulence on the product surface, quick filling</p>   | <p>Check parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor</p>   |
| <p>7. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling</p>   | <p>Amplitude of a multiple echo (vessel top - product surface) is larger than the level echo</p>  | <p>Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary.</p>  |
|   | <p>The level echo cannot be distinguished from the false signal at a false signal position (jumps to multiple echo)</p>                           | <p>In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction</p> <p>Chose a more suitable installation position</p>  |
| <p>8. Measured value jumps towards 100 % during filling</p>    | <p>Due to strong turbulence and foam generation during filling, the amplitude of the level echo sinks. Measured value jumps to false signal</p>   | <p>Carry out a false signal suppression</p>  |
| <p>9. Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling</p>                                      | <p>Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna</p>   | <p>Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing.</p>  |

| Fault description   | Cause  | Rectification   |
|---|--|---|
| 10. Measured value jumps to $\geq 100\%$ or 0 m distance<br> | Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overflow protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfilling" are output. | Check measuring site: Antenna must protrude out of the socket<br>Remove contamination on the antenna<br>Use a sensor with a more suitable antenna |

### Measurement error during emptying

| Fault description  | Cause  | Rectification   |
|--|--|---|
| 11. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying<br> | False signal larger than the level echo<br>Level echo too small  | Eliminate false signal in the close range.<br>Check: Antenna must protrude from the socket<br>Remove contamination on the antenna<br>In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction<br>After eliminating the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression |
| 12. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during emptying<br>                    | Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\epsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents | Check parameters Medium type, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary  |
| 13. Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying<br>   | Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna   | Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing<br>With bulk solids, use radar sensor with purging air connection   |

### Reaction after fault rectification

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

### 24 hour service hotline

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

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

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

## 11.5 Software update

The device software can be updated in the following ways:

- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- HART signal
- Bluetooth

Depending on the method, the following components are required:

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

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



### Caution:

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

You can find detailed information in the download area at [www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com).

## 11.6 How to proceed if a repair is necessary

You can find an instrument return form as well as detailed information about the procedure in the download area of our homepage: [www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com). By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

In case of repair, proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Ask the agency serving you to get the address for the return shipment. You can find the agency on our home page [www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com).

## 12 Dismount

### 12.1 Dismounting steps

**Warning:**

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

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

### 12.2 Disposal

The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the electronics to be easily separable.

**WEEE directive**

The instrument does not fall in the scope of the EU WEEE directive. Article 2 of this Directive exempts electrical and electronic equipment from this requirement if it is part of another instrument that does not fall in the scope of the Directive. These include stationary industrial plants.

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

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



## 13 Supplement

### 13.1 Technical data

#### Note for approved instruments

The technical data in the respective safety instructions 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.

#### General data

##### Materials, wetted parts

|                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| – Adapter flange       | PP-GF30 black                     |
| – Seal, adapter flange | FKM (COG VI500), EPDM (COG AP310) |
| – Focussing lense      | PP                                |

##### Materials, non-wetted parts

|                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| – Antenna cone                  | PBT-GF 30               |
| – Compression flange            | PP-GF30 black           |
| – Mounting strap                | 316L                    |
| – Fixing screws, mounting strap | 316L                    |
| – Fixing screws, adapter flange | 304                     |
| – Housing                       | Plastic PBT (Polyester) |
| – Connection cable              | PUR                     |
| – Type label support on cable   | PE hard                 |

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Instrument weight, depending on process fitting | 0.7 ... 3.4 kg (1.543 ... 7.496 lbs) |
|---|--------------------------------------|

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Weight, connection cable | 0.1 kg/m (0.07 lbs/ft) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|

#### Torques

##### Max. torques

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| – Mounting screws, mounting strap on sensor housing | 4 Nm (2.950 lbf ft)   |
| – Flange screws, compression flange DN 80           | 5 Nm (3.689 lbf ft)   |
| – Terminal screws, adapter flange - antenna         | 2.5 Nm (1.844 lbf ft) |
| – Flange screws, adapter flange DN 100              | 7 Nm (5.163 lbf ft)   |

#### Input variable

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Measured variable | The measured quantity is the distance between the end of the sensor antenna and the product surface. The reference plane for the measurement is the lower side of the flange. |
|-------------------|---|

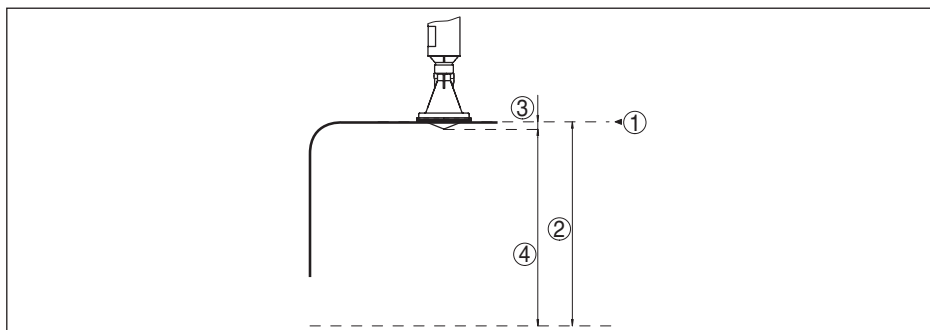


Fig. 34: Data of the input variable

- 1 Reference plane
- 2 Measured variable, max. measuring range
- 3 Antenna length
- 4 Utilisable measuring range

Max. measuring range 15 m (49.21 ft)

### Output variable

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Output signal  | 4 ... 20 mA/HART  |
| Range of the output signal   | 3.8 ... 20.5 mA/HART (default setting)                  |
| Signal resolution  | 0.3 $\mu$ A   |
| Resolution, digital  | 1 mm (0.039 in)   |
| Fault signal, current output (adjustable)                          | mA-value unchanged 20.5 mA, 22 mA, < 3.6 mA             |
| Max. output current  | 22 mA   |
| Load   | See load resistance under Power supply                  |
| Starting current   | $\leq 3.6$ mA; $\leq 10$ mA for 5 ms after switching on |
| Damping (63 % of the input variable), adjustable                   | 0 ... 999 s   |
| HART output values according to HART 7.0 <sup>1)</sup>             |   |
| – PV (Primary Value)   | Distance  |
| – SV (Secondary Value)   | Percent   |
| – TV (Third Value)   | Lin. percent  |
| – QV (Fourth Value)  | Scaled  |
| Fulfilled HART specification                                       | 7.0   |
| Further information on Manufacturer ID, Device ID, Device Revision | See website of HART Communication Foundation            |

### 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 %

<sup>1)</sup> Default values can be assigned individually.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| – Air pressure                            | 860 ... 1060 mbar/86 ... 106 kPa (12.5 ... 15.4 psig)      |
| Installation reference conditions         |  |
| – Min. distance to internal 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 > 0.5 m/1.6 ft)                     |
| Non-repeatability <sup>2)</sup>           | ≤ 1 mm   |

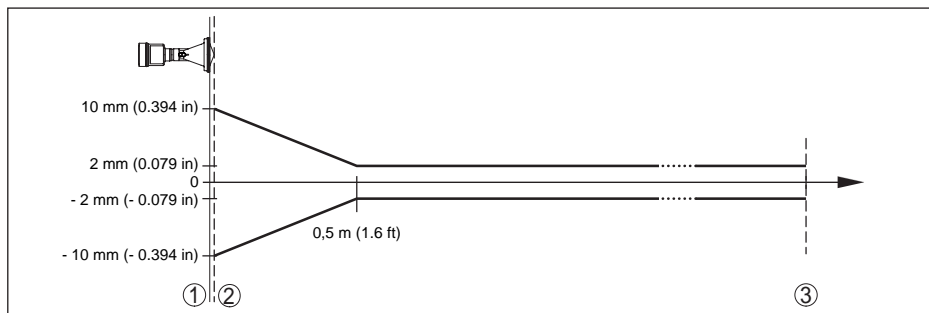


Fig. 35: Deviation under reference conditions

1 Reference plane

2 Antenna edge

3 Recommended measuring range

## Variables influencing measurement accuracy

### Specifications apply to the digital measured value

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

Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference acc. to EN 61326 < 50 mm

### Specifications apply also to the current output

Temperature drift - Current output < 0.03 %/10 K relating to the 16 mA span or ≤ 0.3 %

Deviation in the current output due to digital/analogue conversion

– Non-Ex and Ex-ia version < 15 µA

Deviation in the current output due to strong, high-frequency electromagnetic fields acc. to EN 61326 < 150 µA

## Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency K-band (26 GHz technology)

Measuring cycle time approx. 450 ms

Step response time<sup>3)</sup> ≤ 3 s

<sup>2)</sup> Already included in the meas. deviation

<sup>3)</sup> Time span after a sudden distance change of max. 0.5 m until the output signal reaches for the first time 90% of the final value (IEC 61298-2).

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Beam angle <sup>4)</sup>                      | 10°                    |
| Emitted HF power <sup>5)</sup>                |                        |
| – Average spectral transmission power density | -34 dBm/MHz EIRP       |
| – Max. spectral transmission power density    | +6 dBm/50 MHz EIRP     |
| – Max. power density at a distance of 1 m     | < 1 µW/cm <sup>2</sup> |

### Ambient conditions

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

### Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lower value always applies.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Vessel pressure                                       | -1 ... 2 bar (-100 ... 200 kPa/-14.5 ... 29.0 psig)                      |
| Process temperature (measured on the process fitting) | -40 ... +80 °C (-40 ... +176 °F)   |
| Vibration resistance                                  |  |
| – With adapter flange                                 | 2 g at 5 ... 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance) |
| – with mounting strap                                 | 1 g at 5 ... 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance) |
| Shock resistance                                      | 100 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)                |

### Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 68 (2 bar)

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cable entry                       | IP 68 cable gland                            |
| Connection cable                  |  |
| – Configuration                   | two wires, one Kevlar cable, braiding, cover |
| – Standard length                 | 6 m (19.69 ft)                               |
| – Max. length                     | 550 m (1804 ft)                              |
| – Min. bending radius             | 25 mm (0.984 in) with 25 °C (77 °F)          |
| – Diameter approx.                | 8 mm (0.315 in)                              |
| – Wire isolating and cable cover  | PUR  |
| – Colour                          | Black  |
| – Fire protection classification  | UL94-V0                                      |
| Connection cable, electrical data |  |
| – Wire cross-section              | 0.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG 20)                 |
| – Wire resistance R <sub>w</sub>  | 0.037 Ω/m (0.012 Ω/ft)                       |
| – Inductance L <sub>w</sub>       | 0.6 µH/m (0.018 µH/ft)                       |

<sup>4)</sup> Outside the specified beam angle, the energy level of the radar signal is 50% (-3 dB) less.

<sup>5)</sup> EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| – Capacitance Wire/Wire $C_i$   | 133 pF/m (40 pF/ft) |
| – Capacitance Wire/Screen $C_i$ | 215 pF/m (65 pF/ft) |

## Integrated clock

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Date format                | Day.Month.Year |
| Time format                | 12 h/24 h      |
| Time zone, factory setting | CET            |
| Max. rate deviation        | 10.5 min/year  |

## Additional output parameter - Electronics temperature

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Range                            | -40 ... +85 °C (-40 ... +185 °F)                                     |
| Resolution                       | < 0.1 K  |
| Deviation                        | ±3 K   |
| Output of the temperature values |  |
| – Indication                     | Via the display and adjustment module                                |
| – Analogue                       | Via the current output, the additional current output                |
| – Digital                        | Via the digital output signal (depending on the electronics version) |

## Bluetooth interface

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Standard                      | Bluetooth smart |
| Effective range <sup>6)</sup> | 25 m (82.02 ft) |

## Voltage supply

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Operating voltage  |   |
| – Non-Ex instrument  | 9.6 ... 35 V DC   |
| – Non-Ex device - Bluetooth                                | 11.6 ... 35 V DC  |
| – Ex-ia instrument   | 9.6 ... 30 V DC   |
| – Ex-ia device - Bluetooth                                 | 11.6 ... 30 V DC  |
| Reverse voltage protection                                 | Integrated  |
| Permissible residual ripple - Non-Ex, Ex-ia instrument     |   |
| – for $9.6 \text{ V} < U_N < 14 \text{ V}$                 | $\leq 0.7 V_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)                     |
| – for $18 \text{ V} < U_N < 36 \text{ V}$                  | $\leq 1 V_{\text{eff}}$ (16 ... 400 Hz)                       |
| Load resistor  |   |
| – Calculation  | $(U_B - U_{\text{min}})/0.022 \text{ A}$                      |
| – Example - Non-Ex instrument with $U_B = 24 \text{ V DC}$ | $(24 \text{ V} - 9.6 \text{ V})/0.022 \text{ A} = 655 \Omega$ |

## Potential connections and electrical separating measures in the instrument

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Electronics                     | Not non-floating |
| Reference voltage <sup>7)</sup> | 500 V AC         |

<sup>6)</sup> Depending on the local conditions

<sup>7)</sup> Galvanic separation between electronics and metal housing parts

Conductive connection

Between ground terminal and metallic process fitting

**Electrical protective measures**

Protection rating IEC 60529 IP 66/IP 68 (2 bar), NEMA Type 6P

Protection rating (IEC 61010-1)

III

**Approvals**

Instruments with approvals can have different technical specifications depending on the version.

For that reason the associated approval documents of these instruments have to be carefully noted. They are part of the delivery or can be downloaded by entering the serial number of your instrument into the search field under [www.vega.com](http://www.vega.com) as well as in the general download area.

**13.2 Radio astronomy stations**

Certain requirements for the use outside closed vessels result from the radio license for Europe of VEGAPULS WL 61. You can find the requirements in chapter "*Radio license for Europe*". Some of these requirements refer to radio astronomy stations. The following table states the geographic positions of radio astronomy stations in Europe:

| Country     | Name of the Station | Geographic Latitude | Geographic Longitude |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Finland     | Metsähovi           | 60°13'04" N         | 24°23'37" E          |
|             | Tuorla              | 60°24'56" N         | 24°26'31" E          |
| France      | Plateau de Bure     | 44°38'01" N         | 05°54'26" E          |
|             | Floirac             | 44°50'10" N         | 00°31'37" W          |
| Germany     | Effelsberg          | 50°31'32" N         | 06°53'00" E          |
| Hungary     | Penc                | 47°47'22" N         | 19°16'53" E          |
| Italy       | Medicina            | 44°31'14" N         | 11°38'49" E          |
|             | Noto                | 36°52'34" N         | 14°59'21" E          |
|             | Sardinia            | 39°29'50" N         | 09°14'40" E          |
| Poland      | Krakow- Fort Skala  | 50°03'18" N         | 19°49'36" E          |
| Russia      | Dmitrov             | 56°26'00" N         | 37°27'00" E          |
|             | Kalyazin            | 57°13'22" N         | 37°54'01" E          |
|             | Pushchino           | 54°49'00" N         | 37°40'00" E          |
|             | Zelenchukskaya      | 43°49'53" N         | 41°35'32" E          |
| Spain       | Yebes               | 40°31'27" N         | 03°05'22" W          |
|             | Robledo             | 40°25'38" N         | 04°14'57" W          |
| Switzerland | Bleien              | 47°20'26" N         | 08°06'44" E          |
| Sweden      | Onsala              | 57°23'45" N         | 11°55'35" E          |
| UK          | Cambridge           | 52°09'59" N         | 00°02'20" E          |
|             | Darnhall            | 53°09'22" N         | 02°32'03" W          |
|             | Jodrell Bank        | 53°14'10" N         | 02°18'26" W          |
|             | Knockin             | 52°47'24" N         | 02°59'45" W          |
|             | Pickmere            | 53°17'18" N         | 02°26'38" W          |

### 13.3 Dimensions

The following dimensional drawings represent only an extract of all possible versions. Detailed dimensional drawings can be downloaded at [www.vega.com/downloads](http://www.vega.com/downloads) under "Drawings".

#### VEGAPULS WL 61, basic version

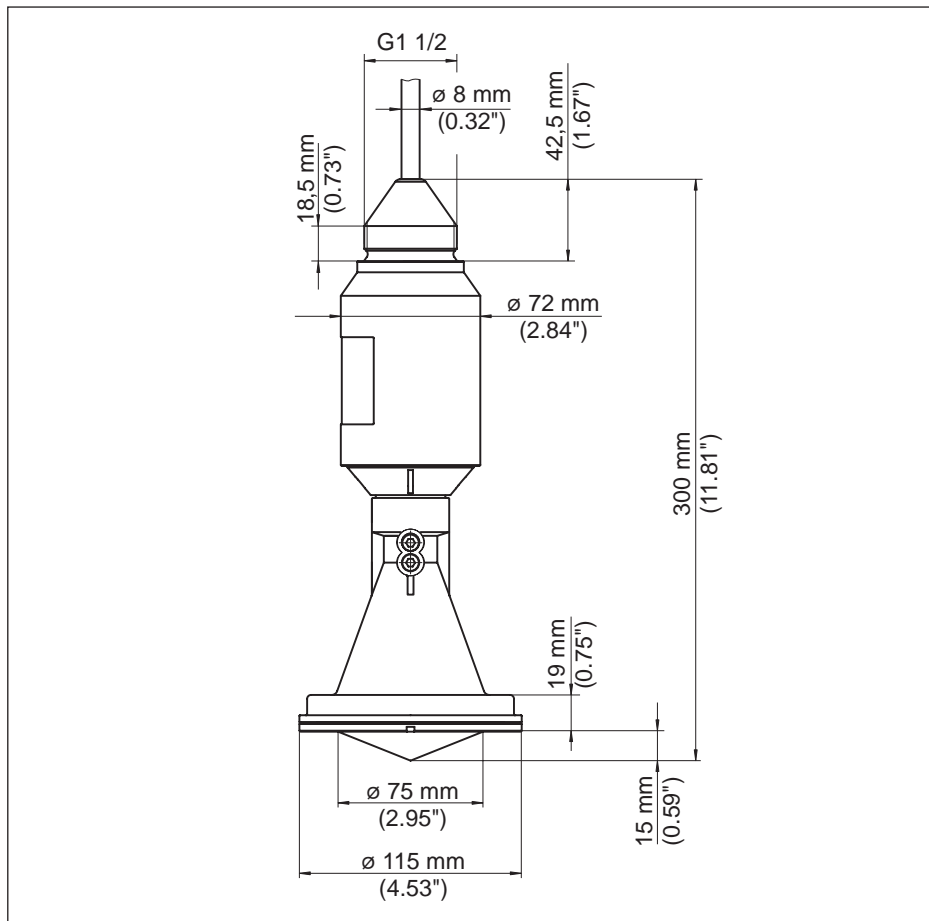


Fig. 36: VEGAPULS WL 61, basic version

VEGAPULS WL 61, version with mounting strap

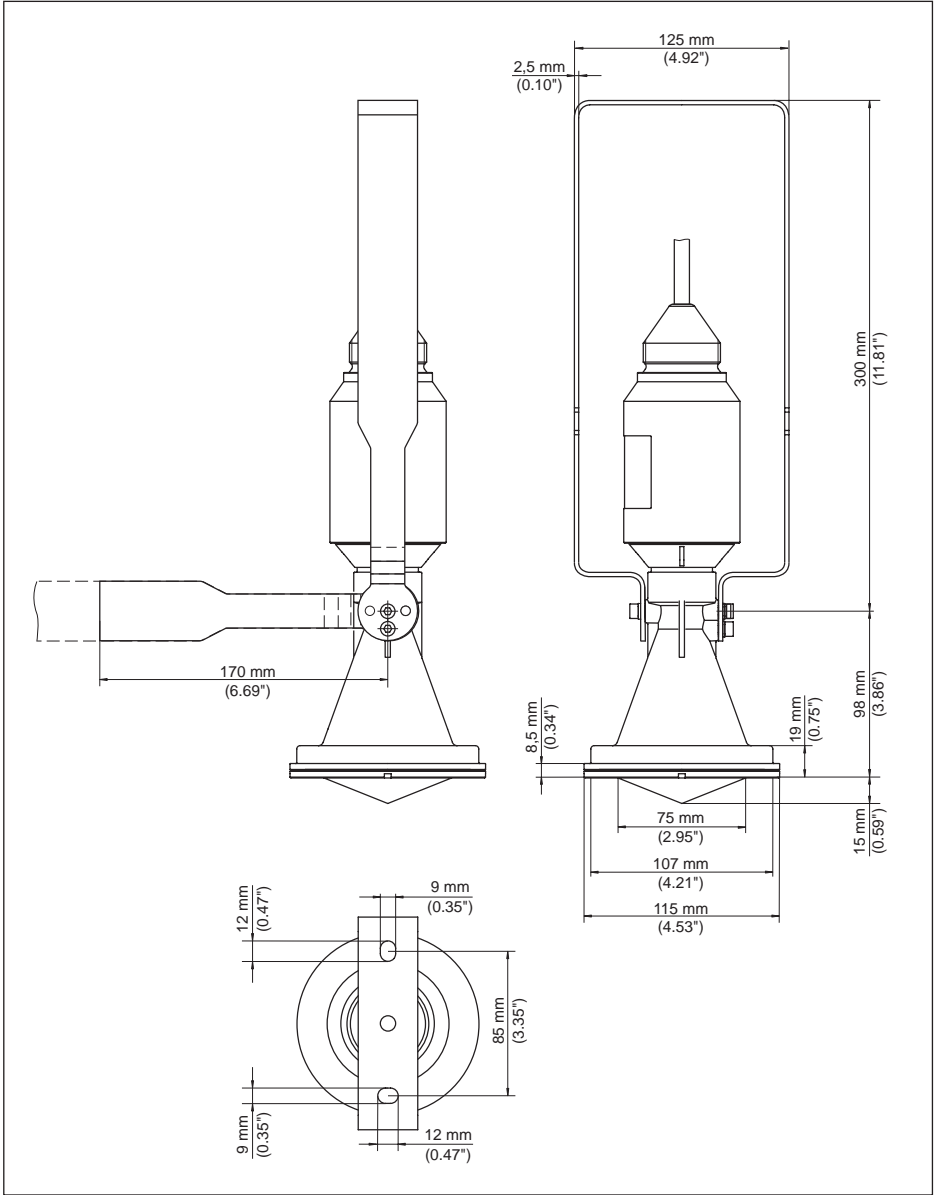


Fig. 37: VEGAPULS WL 61, version with mounting strap in 170 or 300 mm length

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VEGAPULS WL 61, version with compression flange

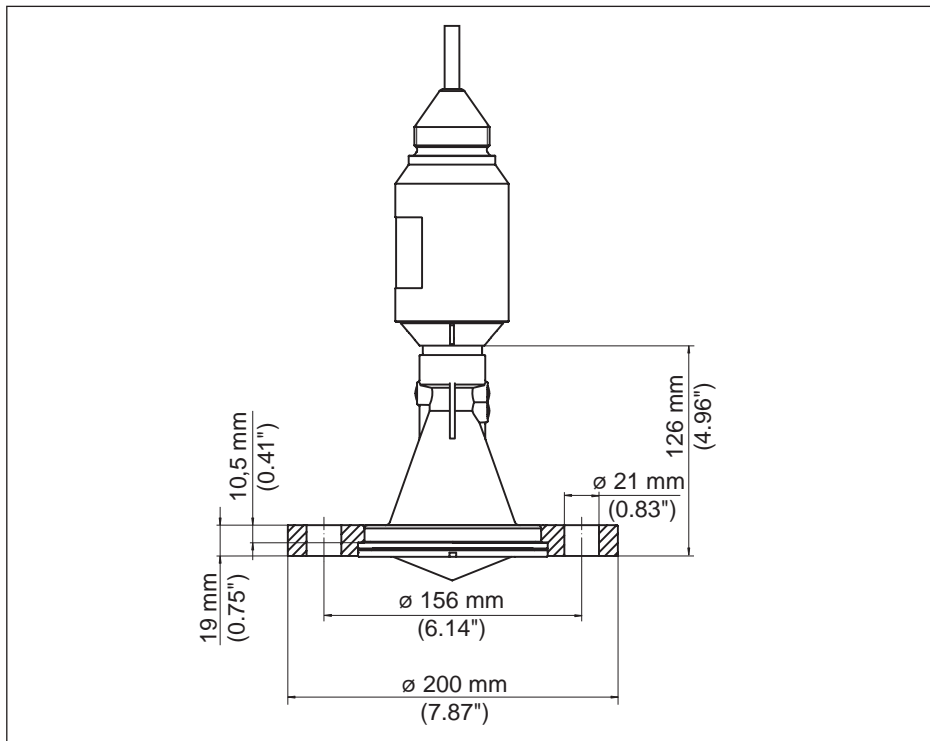


Fig. 38: VEGAPULS WL 61, compression flange DN 80, 3" (JIS 80)

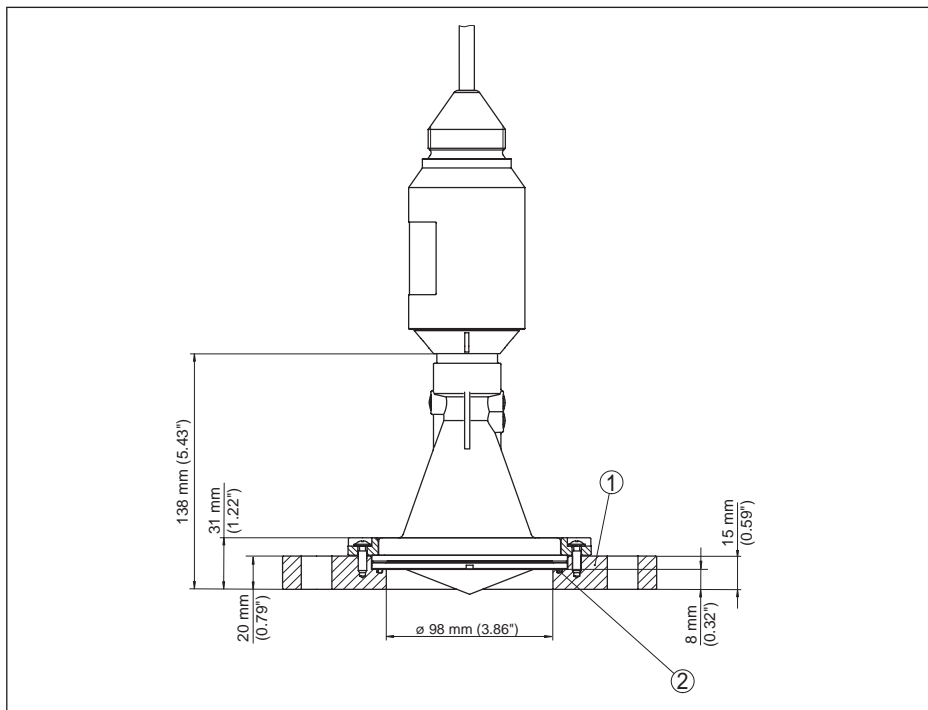
**VEGAPULS WL 61, version with adapter flange**

Fig. 39: VEGAPULS WL 61, adapter flange DN 100, 4" (JIS 100), DN 150, 6" (JIS 150)

- 1 Adapter flange
- 2 Seal

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## 13.5 Hash function acc. to mbed TLS

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## 13.6 Trademark

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