Brief Operating Instructions

Flowmeter

Proline 200

Profibus PA transmitter
with vortex flow sensor

These instructions are Brief Operating Instructions; they are not a substitute for the Operating Instructions pertaining to the device.

Brief Operating Instructions part 2 of 2: Transmitter
Contain information about the transmitter.

Brief Operating Instructions part 1 of 2: Sensor → 3
1. Order code: XXXXXXXX
   Ser. no.: XXXXXXXXXX
   Ext. ord. cd.: XXXXX-XX

2. www.endress.com/deviceviewer

3. Endress+Hauser Operations App
   - Download on the App Store
   - Android app on Google Play

Serial number
1.
2.
3. A0023555
Brief Operating Instructions for the flowmeter

The device consists of a transmitter and a sensor.

The process of commissioning these two components is described in two separate manuals, that form the Brief Operating Instructions of the flowmeter:

- Brief Operating Instructions part 1: Sensor
- Brief Operating Instructions part 2: Transmitter

Please refer to both Brief Operating Instructions when commissioning the flowmeter as the contents complement one another:

**Brief Operating Instructions part 1: Sensor**

The Sensor Brief Operating Instructions are aimed at specialists with responsibility for installing the measuring device.

- Incoming acceptance and product identification
- Storage and transport
- Installation

**Brief Operating Instructions part 2: Transmitter**

The Transmitter Brief Operating Instructions are aimed at specialists with responsibility for commissioning, configuring and parameterizing the measuring device (until the first measured value).

- Product description
- Installation
- Electrical connection
- Operation options
- System integration
- Commissioning
- Diagnostic information

Additional device documentation

These Brief Operating Instructions are the **Brief Operating Instructions part 2: Transmitter**.

The "Brief Operating Instructions part 1: Sensor" are available via:

- Internet: [www.endress.com/deviceviewer](http://www.endress.com/deviceviewer)
- Smart phone/tablet: *Endress+Hauser Operations App*

Detailed information about the device can be found in the Operating Instructions and the other documentation:

- Internet: [www.endress.com/deviceviewer](http://www.endress.com/deviceviewer)
- Smart phone/tablet: *Endress+Hauser Operations App*
Table of contents

1 Document information ............................................................ 5
  1.1 Symbols used ..................................................................... 5

2 Basic safety instructions .......................................................... 7
  2.1 Requirements for the personnel ........................................... 7
  2.2 Designated use ................................................................. 7
  2.3 Workplace safety ............................................................... 8
  2.4 Operational safety .............................................................. 8
  2.5 Product safety ................................................................. 8
  2.6 IT security ....................................................................... 8
  2.7 Device-specific IT security .................................................. 9

3 Product description ............................................................... 9

4 Installation ........................................................................ 9
  4.1 Mounting the transmitter of the remote version .................. 9
  4.2 Turning the transmitter housing ......................................... 11
  4.3 Turning the display module ................................................ 11
  4.4 Transmitter post-installation check ..................................... 12

5 Electrical connection ............................................................ 13
  5.1 Connection conditions ....................................................... 13
  5.2 Connecting the measuring device ....................................... 21
  5.3 Ensuring the degree of protection ....................................... 29
  5.4 Post-connection check ........................................................ 30

6 Operation options ............................................................... 30
  6.1 Overview of operation options .......................................... 30
  6.2 Structure and function of the operating menu .................... 31
  6.3 Access to the operating menu via the local display ............. 32
  6.4 Access to the operating menu via the operating tool .......... 35

7 System integration ............................................................... 35
  7.1 Overview of device description files .................................... 36
  7.2 Device master file (GSD) .................................................. 36
  7.3 Cyclic data transmission .................................................... 39

8 Commissioning .................................................................. 39
  8.1 Function check ................................................................. 39
  8.2 Switching on the measuring device ..................................... 39
  8.3 Setting the operating language .......................................... 39
  8.4 Configuring the measuring device ....................................... 40
  8.5 Defining the tag name ........................................................ 41
  8.6 Protecting settings from unauthorized access .................... 42
  8.7 Application-specific commissioning .................................... 42

9 Diagnostic information ........................................................ 48
1 Document information

1.1 Symbols used

1.1.1 Safety symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![DANGER]</td>
<td><strong>DANGER!</strong> This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation will result in serious or fatal injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![WARNING]</td>
<td><strong>WARNING!</strong> This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in serious or fatal injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![CAUTION]</td>
<td><strong>CAUTION!</strong> This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in minor or medium injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![NOTE]</td>
<td><strong>NOTE!</strong> This symbol contains information on procedures and other facts which do not result in personal injury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.2 Symbols for certain types of information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Permitted]</td>
<td><strong>Permitted</strong> Procedures, processes or actions that are permitted.</td>
<td>![Preferred]</td>
<td><strong>Preferred</strong> Procedures, processes or actions that are preferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Forbidden]</td>
<td><strong>Forbidden</strong> Procedures, processes or actions that are forbidden.</td>
<td>![Tip]</td>
<td><strong>Tip</strong> Indicates additional information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Reference to documentation]</td>
<td><strong>Reference to documentation</strong></td>
<td>![Reference to page]</td>
<td><strong>Reference to page</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Reference to graphic]</td>
<td><strong>Reference to graphic</strong></td>
<td>![Series of steps]</td>
<td><strong>Series of steps</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Result of a step]</td>
<td><strong>Result of a step</strong></td>
<td>![Visual inspection]</td>
<td><strong>Visual inspection</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.3 Electrical symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Direct current]</td>
<td><strong>Direct current</strong></td>
<td>![Alternating current]</td>
<td><strong>Alternating current</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Direct current and alternating current]</td>
<td><strong>Direct current and alternating current</strong></td>
<td>![Ground connection]</td>
<td><strong>Ground connection</strong> A grounded terminal which, as far as the operator is concerned, is grounded via a grounding system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.4 Communication symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="WiFi symbol" /></td>
<td>Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Communication via a wireless, local network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED symbol" /></td>
<td>LED Light emitting diode is off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED symbol" /></td>
<td>LED Light emitting diode is on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LED symbol" /></td>
<td>LED Light emitting diode is flashing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.5 Tool symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Torx screwdriver symbol" /></td>
<td>Torx screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flat blade screwdriver symbol" /></td>
<td>Flat blade screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cross-head screwdriver symbol" /></td>
<td>Cross-head screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Allen key symbol" /></td>
<td>Allen key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Open-ended wrench symbol" /></td>
<td>Open-ended wrench</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1.6 Symbols in graphics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3,...</td>
<td>Item numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B, C, ...</td>
<td>Views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hazardous area symbol" /></td>
<td>Hazardous area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Flow direction symbol" /></td>
<td>Flow direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3,...</td>
<td>Series of steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-A, B-B, C-C, ...</td>
<td>Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Safe area (non-hazardous area) symbol" /></td>
<td>Safe area (non-hazardous area)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protective Earth (PE)
A terminal which must be connected to ground prior to establishing any other connections.
The ground terminals are situated inside and outside the device:
- Inner ground terminal: Connects the protective earth to the mains supply.
- Outer ground terminal: Connects the device to the plant grounding system.
2 Basic safety instructions

2.1 Requirements for the personnel

The personnel must fulfill the following requirements for its tasks:

‣ Trained, qualified specialists must have a relevant qualification for this specific function and task.
‣ Are authorized by the plant owner/operator.
‣ Are familiar with federal/national regulations.
‣ Before starting work, read and understand the instructions in the manual and supplementary documentation as well as the certificates (depending on the application).
‣ Follow instructions and comply with basic conditions.

2.2 Designated use

Application and media

Depending on the version ordered, the measuring device can also measure potentially explosive, flammable, poisonous and oxidizing media.

Measuring devices for use in hazardous areas, in hygienic applications or where there is an increased risk due to process pressure, are labeled accordingly on the nameplate.

To ensure that the measuring device remains in proper condition for the operation time:

‣ Keep within the specified pressure and temperature range.
‣ Only use the measuring device in full compliance with the data on the nameplate and the general conditions listed in the Operating Instructions and supplementary documentation.
‣ Based on the nameplate, check whether the ordered device is permitted for the intended use in the hazardous area (e.g. explosion protection, pressure vessel safety).
‣ Use the measuring device only for media to which the process-wetted materials are sufficiently resistant.
‣ If the measuring device is not operated at atmospheric temperature, compliance with the relevant basic conditions specified in the associated device documentation is absolutely essential: ‘Documentation’ section.
‣ Protect the measuring device permanently against corrosion from environmental influences.

Incorrect use

Non-designated use can compromise safety. The manufacturer is not liable for damage caused by improper or non-designated use.

⚠️ WARNING

Danger of breakage due to corrosive or abrasive fluids!

‣ Verify the compatibility of the process fluid with the sensor material.
‣ Ensure the resistance of all fluid-wetted materials in the process.
‣ Keep within the specified pressure and temperature range.
NOTICE

Verification for borderline cases:
- For special fluids and fluids for cleaning, Endress+Hauser is glad to provide assistance in verifying the corrosion resistance of fluid-wetted materials, but does not accept any warranty or liability as minute changes in the temperature, concentration or level of contamination in the process can alter the corrosion resistance properties.

Residual risks

WARNING

The electronics and the medium may cause the surfaces to heat up. This presents a burn hazard!
- For elevated fluid temperatures, ensure protection against contact to prevent burns.

2.3 Workplace safety

For work on and with the device:
- Wear the required personal protective equipment according to federal/national regulations.

For welding work on the piping:
- Do not ground the welding unit via the measuring device.

If working on and with the device with wet hands:
- Due to the increased risk of electric shock, gloves must be worn.

2.4 Operational safety

Risk of injury.
- Operate the device in proper technical condition and fail-safe condition only.
- The operator is responsible for interference-free operation of the device.

2.5 Product safety

This measuring device is designed in accordance with good engineering practice to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested, and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate.

It meets general safety standards and legal requirements. It also complies with the EU directives listed in the device-specific EU Declaration of Conformity. Endress+Hauser confirms this by affixing the CE mark to the device.

2.6 IT security

We only provide a warranty if the device is installed and used as described in the Operating Instructions. The device is equipped with security mechanisms to protect it against any inadvertent changes to the device settings.

IT security measures in line with operators' security standards and designed to provide additional protection for the device and device data transfer must be implemented by the operators themselves.
2.7 Device-specific IT security
The device offers a range of specific functions to support protective measures on the operator's side. These functions can be configured by the user and guarantee greater in-operation safety if used correctly.

For detailed information on device-specific IT security, see the Operating Instructions for the device.

3 Product description
The device consists of a transmitter and a sensor.

Two device versions are available:
- Compact version – transmitter and sensor form a mechanical unit.
- Remote version - transmitter and sensor are mounted in separate locations.

For detailed information on the product description, see the Operating Instructions for the device

4 Installation
For detailed information about mounting the sensor, see the Sensor Brief Operating Instructions → 3

4.1 Mounting the transmitter of the remote version

⚠️ CAUTION
Ambient temperature too high!
Danger of electronics overheating and housing deformation.
▷ Do not exceed the permitted maximum ambient temperature .
▷ If operating outdoors: Avoid direct sunlight and exposure to weathering, particularly in warm climatic regions.

⚠️ CAUTION
Excessive force can damage the housing!
▷ Avoid excessive mechanical stress.

The transmitter of the remote version can be mounted in the following ways:
- Wall mounting
- Pipe mounting
4.1.1 Wall mounting

4.1.2 Post mounting

1 mm (in)

2 mm (in)
4.2 Turning the transmitter housing
To provide easier access to the connection compartment or display module, the transmitter housing can be turned.

1. Release the fixing screw.
2. Turn the housing to the desired position.
3. Firmly tighten the securing screw.

4.3 Turning the display module
The display module can be turned to optimize display readability and operability.

1. Loosen the securing clamp of the electronics compartment cover using an Allen key.
2. Unscrew cover of the electronics compartment from the transmitter housing.
3. Optional: pull out the display module with a gentle rotational movement.
4. Turn the display module to the desired position: max. 8 × 45° in every direction.
5. Without display module pulled out:
   Allow display module to engage at desired position.
6. With display module pulled out:
   Feed the cable into the gap between the housing and main electronics module and plug
   the display module into the electronics compartment until it engages.

7. Reverse the removal procedure to reassemble the transmitter.

4.4  Transmitter post-installation check

The post-installation check must always be performed after the following tasks:
- Turning the transmitter housing
- Turning the display module

| Is the device undamaged (visual inspection)? | ☐ |
| Are the securing screw and securing clamp tightened securely? | ☐ |
5  Electrical connection

5.1  Connection conditions

5.1.1  Required tools

- For cable entries: Use corresponding tools
- For securing clamp: Allen key 3 mm
- Wire stripper
- When using stranded cables: Crimper for wire end ferrule
- For removing cables from terminal: Flat blade screwdriver ≤ 3 mm (0.12 in)

5.1.2  Connecting cable requirements

The connecting cables provided by the customer must fulfill the following requirements.

Electrical safety
In accordance with applicable federal/national regulations.

Permitted temperature range

- The installation guidelines that apply in the country of installation must be observed.
- The cables must be suitable for the minimum and maximum temperatures to be expected.

Signal cable

Pulse/frequency/switch output
Standard installation cable is sufficient.

PROFIBUS PA

Twisted, shielded two-wire cable. Cable type A is recommended → 14.

For further information on planning and installing PROFIBUS PA networks see:

- Operating Instructions "PROFIBUS DP/PA: Guidelines for planning and commissioning" (BA00034S)
- PNO Directive 2.092 "PROFIBUS PA User and Installation Guideline"
- IEC 61158-2 (MBP)

Cable diameter

- Cable glands supplied:
  M20 × 1.5 with cable Ø 6 to 12 mm (0.24 to 0.47 in)
- Plug-in spring terminals for device version without integrated overvoltage protection: wire cross-sections 0.5 to 2.5 mm² (20 to 14 AWG)
- Screw terminals for device version with integrated overvoltage protection: wire cross-sections 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (24 to 14 AWG)
5.1.3 Connecting cable for remote version

Connecting cable (standard)

| Standard cable | 2 × 2 × 0.5 mm² (22 AWG) PVC cable with common shield (2 pairs, pair-stranded) 1) |
| Flame resistance | According to DIN EN 60332-1-2 |
| Oil-resistance | According to DIN EN 60811-2-1 |
| Shielding | Galvanized copper-braid, opt. density approx. 85% |
| Cable length | 5 m (16 ft), 10 m (32 ft), 20 m (65 ft), 30 m (98 ft) |
| Operating temperature | When mounted in a fixed position: −50 to +105 °C (−58 to +221 °F); when cable can move freely: −25 to +105 °C (−13 to +221 °F) |

1) UV radiation may cause damage to the outer jacket of the cable. Protect the cable from exposure to sun as much as possible.

Connecting cable (reinforced)

| Cable, reinforced | 2 × 2 × 0.34 mm² (22 AWG) PVC cable with common shield (2 pairs, pair-stranded) and additional steel-wire braided sheath 1) |
| Flame resistance | According to DIN EN 60332-1-2 |
| Oil-resistance | According to DIN EN 60811-2-1 |
| Shielding | Galvanized copper-braid, opt. density approx. 85% |
| Strain relief and reinforcement | Steel-wire braid, galvanized |
| Cable length | 5 m (16 ft), 10 m (32 ft), 20 m (65 ft), 30 m (98 ft) |
| Operating temperature | When mounted in a fixed position: −50 to +105 °C (−58 to +221 °F); when cable can move freely: −25 to +105 °C (−13 to +221 °F) |

1) UV radiation may cause damage to the outer jacket of the cable. Protect the cable from exposure to sun as much as possible.

5.1.4 Fieldbus cable specification

Cable type

In accordance with IEC 61158-2 (MBP), cable type A is recommended. Cable type A has a cable shielding that guarantees adequate protection from electromagnetic interference and thus the most reliable data transfer.

The electrical data of the fieldbus cable have not been specified, but determine important characteristics of the design of the fieldbus, such as distances bridged, number of users, electromagnetic compatibility, etc.

| Cable type | A |
| Cable structure | Twisted, shielded twin-core cable |
Flowmeter Proline 200

Electrical connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wire cross-section</td>
<td>0.8 mm² (AWG 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop resistance (direct current)</td>
<td>44 Ω/km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristic impedance at 31.25 kHz</td>
<td>100 Ω ±20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attenuation constant at 39.0 kHz</td>
<td>3 dB/km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitive asymmetry</td>
<td>2 nF/km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope delay distortion (7.9 to 39 kHz)</td>
<td>1.7 ms/km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield coverage</td>
<td>90 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following cable types are suitable for non-hazardous areas, for example:
- Siemens 6XV1 830-5BH10
- Belden 3076F
- Kerpen CEL-PE/OSCR/PVC/FRLA FB-02YS(ST)YFL

**Maximum overall cable length**

The maximum network expansion depends on the type of protection and the cable specifications. The overall cable length comprises the length of the main cable and the length of all spurs >1 m (3.28 ft).

The maximum overall cable length for cable type A: 1900 m (6200 ft)

If repeaters are used, the maximum permitted overall cable length is doubled. A maximum of three repeaters are permitted between the user and master.

**Maximum spur length**

The line between the distribution box and field device is described as a spur. In the case of applications in non-hazardous areas, the max. length of a spur depends on the number of spurs >1 m (3.28 ft):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of spurs</th>
<th>Max. length per spur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1...12</td>
<td>120 m (400 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13...14</td>
<td>90 m (300 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15...18</td>
<td>60 m (200 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19...24</td>
<td>30 m (100 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25...32</td>
<td>1 m (3 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of field devices**

For systems designed in accordance with the Fieldbus Intrinsically Safe Concept (FISCO) with EEx ia types of protection, the cable length is limited to a maximum of 1000 m (3300 ft). A maximum of 32 users per segment in non-hazardous areas or a maximum of 10 users in...
hazardous areas (EEx ia IIC) is possible. The actual number of users must be determined during the planning stage.

**Bus termination**

1. Always terminate the start and end of each fieldbus segment with a bus terminator.

2. For different connection boxes (non-hazardous area):
   Bus terminator can be activated via a switch.

3. In all other cases:
   Install a separate bus terminator.

4. For a branched bus segment:
   The device furthest from the segment coupler represents the end of the bus.

5. If the fieldbus is extended with a repeater, terminate the extension at both ends.
5.1.5 Terminal assignment

Transmitter

Connection version for PROFIBUS PA, pulse/frequency/switch output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Coding</th>
<th>Plug/socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PROFIBUS PA +</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grounding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PROFIBUS PA -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not assigned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.6 Pin assignment of device plug

5.1.7 Shielding and grounding

Optimal electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the fieldbus system can be guaranteed only if the system components and, in particular, the lines are shielded and the shield forms as complete a cover as possible. A shield coverage of 90 % is ideal.

1. To ensure optimal EMC protection, connect the shield to the reference ground as often as possible.
2. For reasons concerning explosion protection, it is recommended that grounding be dispensed with.

To comply with both requirements, there are basically three different types of shielding in the fieldbus system:
- Shielding at both ends
- Shielding at one end on the feed side with capacitance termination at the field device
- Shielding at one end on the feed side

Experience shows that the best results with regard to EMC are achieved in most cases in installations with one-sided shielding on the feed side (without capacitance termination at the field device). Appropriate measures with regard to input wiring must be taken to allow unrestricted operation when EMC interference is present. These measures have been taken into account for this device. Operation in the event of disturbance variables as per NAMUR NE21 is thus guaranteed.

1. Observe national installation requirements and guidelines during installation.

2. Where there are large differences in potential between the individual grounding points, connect only one point of the shielding directly to the reference ground.

3. In systems without potential equalization, the cable shielding of fieldbus systems should be grounded on one side only, for example at the fieldbus supply unit or at safety barriers.

**NOTICE**

In systems without potential matching, the multiple grounding of the cable shield causes mains frequency equalizing currents!

Damage to the bus cable shield.

- Only ground the bus cable shield to either the local ground or the protective ground at one end.
- Insulate the shield that is not connected.
3  Connection example for PROFIBUS PA

1  Control system (e.g. PLC)
2  PROFIBUS PA segment coupler
3  Cable shield: the cable shield must be grounded at both ends to comply with EMC requirements; observe cable specifications
4  T-box
5  Measuring device
6  Local grounding
7  Bus terminator
8  Potential equalization conductor

5.1.8  Requirements for the supply unit

Supply voltage

Transmitter

An external power supply is required for each output.
Supply voltage for a compact version without a local display 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order code for &quot;Output&quot;</th>
<th>Minimum terminal voltage 2)</th>
<th>Maximum terminal voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Option G: PROFIBUS PA, pulse/frequency/switch output</td>
<td>≥ DC 9 V</td>
<td>DC 32 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) In event of external supply voltage of the PROFIBUS DP/PA coupler
2) The minimum terminal voltage increases if local operation is used: see the following table

Increase in minimum terminal voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local operation</th>
<th>Increase in minimum terminal voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order code for &quot;Display; Operation&quot;, option C: Local operation SD02</td>
<td>+ DC 1 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order code for &quot;Display; Operation&quot;, option E: Local operation SD03 with lighting (backlighting not used)</td>
<td>+ DC 1 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order code for &quot;Display; Operation&quot;, option E: Local operation SD03 with lighting (backlighting used)</td>
<td>+ DC 3 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.9 Preparing the measuring device

Carry out the steps in the following order:

1. Mount the sensor and transmitter.
2. Connection housing, sensor: Connect connecting cable.
3. Transmitter: Connect connecting cable.
4. Transmitter: Connect signal cable and cable for supply voltage.

**NOTICE**

Insufficient sealing of the housing!

Operational reliability of the measuring device could be compromised.
► Use suitable cable glands corresponding to the degree of protection.

1. Remove dummy plug if present.
2. If the measuring device is supplied without cable glands:
   Provide suitable cable gland for corresponding connecting cable.
3. If the measuring device is supplied with cable glands:
   Observe requirements for connecting cables ➔ 13.
5.2 Connecting the measuring device

**NOTICE**

Limitation of electrical safety due to incorrect connection!
- Have electrical connection work carried out by appropriately trained specialists only.
- Observe applicable federal/national installation codes and regulations.
- Comply with local workplace safety regulations.
- Always connect the protective ground cable before connecting additional cables.
- For use in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the information in the device-specific Ex documentation.

5.2.1 Connecting the compact version

Connecting the transmitter

The connection of the transmitter depends on the following order code:
- “Electrical connection”:
  - Option A, B, C, D: terminals
  - Option I, M: device plug

Connection via terminals

1. Loosen the securing clamp of the connection compartment cover.
2. Unscrew the connection compartment cover.
3. Push the cable through the cable entry. To ensure tight sealing, do not remove the sealing ring from the cable entry.
4. Strip the cable and cable ends. In the case of stranded cables, also fit ferrules.

5. Connect cable in accordance with terminal assignment \( \Rightarrow 17.. \)

6. **WARNING**

   **Housing degree of protection may be voided due to insufficient sealing of the housing.**

   - Screw in the screw without using any lubricant. The threads on the cover are coated with a dry lubricant.

   Firmly tighten the cable glands.

7. Reverse the removal procedure to reassemble the transmitter.

*Connection via device plug*

![Connection via device plug diagram](A0032229)

- Plug in the device plug and tighten firmly.

*Removing a cable*

![Removing a cable diagram](A0032248)
To remove a cable from the terminal, use a flat-blade screwdriver to push the slot between the two terminal holes while simultaneously pulling the cable end out of the terminal.

### 5.2.2 Connecting the remote version

**WARNING**

Risk of damaging the electronic components!

- Connect the sensor and transmitter to the same potential equalization.
- Only connect the sensor to a transmitter with the same serial number.

The following procedure (in the action sequence given) is recommended for the remote version:

1. Mount the sensor and transmitter.
2. Connect the connecting cable for the remote version.
3. Connect the transmitter.

How the connecting cable is connected in the transmitter housing depends on the measuring device approval and the version of the connecting cable used.

In the following versions, only terminals can be used for connection in the transmitter housing:
- Certain approvals: Ex nA, Ex ec, Ex tb and Division 1
- Use of reinforced connecting cable

In the following versions, an M12 device connector is used for connection in the transmitter housing:
- All other approvals
- Use of connecting cable (standard)

Terminals are always used to connect the connecting cable in the sensor connection housing (tightening torques for screws for cable strain relief: 1.2 to 1.7 Nm).
Connecting the sensor connection housing

1. Loosen the securing clamp.
2. Unscrew the housing cover.

3. Guide the connecting cable through the cable entry and into the connection housing (if using a connecting cable without an M12 device plug, use the shorter stripped end of the connecting cable).

4. Wire the connecting cable:
   - Terminal 1 = brown cable
   - Terminal 2 = white cable
   - Terminal 3 = yellow cable
   - Terminal 4 = green cable

5. Connect the cable shield via the cable strain relief.
6. Tighten the screws for the cable strain relief using a torque in the range of 1.2 to 1.7 Nm.
7. Reverse the removal procedure to reassemble the connection housing.

**Connecting cable (option "mass pressure-/temperature-compensated")**

3. Guide the connecting cable through the cable entry and into the connection housing (if using a connecting cable without an M12 device plug, use the shorter stripped end of the connecting cable).
4. Wire the connecting cable:
   - Terminal 1 = brown cable
   - Terminal 2 = white cable
   - Terminal 3 = green cable
   - Terminal 4 = red cable
   - Terminal 5 = black cable
   - Terminal 6 = yellow cable
   - Terminal 7 = blue cable
5. Connect the cable shield via the cable strain relief.
6. Tighten the screws for the cable strain relief using a torque in the range of 1.2 to 1.7 Nm.
7. Reverse the removal procedure to reassemble the connection housing.

**Connecting the transmitter**

*Connecting transmitter via plug*

- Connect the plug.
Connecting transmitter via terminals

1. Loosen the securing clamp of the electronics compartment cover.
2. Unscrew the electronics compartment cover.
3. Pull out the display module with a gentle rotational movement. To make it easier to access the lock switch, attach the display module to the edge of the electronics compartment.

4. Loosen the locking screw of the transmitter housing.
5. Loosen the securing clamp of the transmitter housing.
6. Turn the transmitter housing to the right until it reaches the marking.

7. **NOTICE**

   The connection board of the wall housing is connected to the electronics board of the transmitter via a signal cable!
   
   - Pay attention to the signal cable when lifting the transmitter housing!

   Lift the transmitter housing.
Connecting cable (standard, reinforced)

8. Disconnect the signal cable from the connection board of the wall housing by pressing in the locking clip on the connector. Remove the transmitter housing.

9. Guide the connecting cable through the cable entry and into the connection housing (if using a connecting cable without an M12 device plug, use the shorter stripped end of the connecting cable).

10. Wire the connecting cable:
   - Terminal 1 = brown cable
   - Terminal 2 = white cable
   - Terminal 3 = yellow cable
   - Terminal 4 = green cable

11. Connect the cable shield via the cable strain relief.

12. Tighten the screws for the cable strain relief using a torque in the range of 1.2 to 1.7 Nm.

13. Reverse the removal procedure to reassemble the transmitter housing.

Connecting cable (option "mass pressure-/temperature-compensated")

8. Disconnect both signal cables from the connection board of the wall housing by pressing in the locking clip on the connector. Remove the transmitter housing.

9. Guide the connecting cable through the cable entry and into the connection housing (if using a connecting cable without an M12 device plug, use the shorter stripped end of the connecting cable).
10. Wire the connecting cable:
   - Terminal 1 = brown cable
   - Terminal 2 = white cable
   - Terminal 3 = green cable
   - Terminal 4 = red cable
   - Terminal 5 = black cable
   - Terminal 6 = yellow cable
   - Terminal 7 = blue cable

11. Connect the cable shield via the cable strain relief.

12. Tighten the screws for the cable strain relief using a torque in the range of 1.2 to 1.7 Nm.

13. Reverse the removal procedure to reassemble the transmitter housing.

5.2.3 Ensuring potential equalization

Requirements
Please consider the following to ensure correct measurement:
- Same electrical potential for the medium and sensor
- Remote version: same electrical potential for the sensor and transmitter
- Company-internal grounding concepts
- Pipe material and grounding

5.3 Ensuring the degree of protection
The measuring device fulfills all the requirements for the IP66/67 degree of protection, Type 4X enclosure.

To guarantee IP66/67 degree of protection, Type 4X enclosure, carry out the following steps after the electrical connection:

1. Check that the housing seals are clean and fitted correctly.
2. Dry, clean or replace the seals if necessary.
3. Tighten all housing screws and screw covers.
4. Firmly tighten the cable glands.
5. To ensure that moisture does not enter the cable entry:
   Route the cable so that it loops down before the cable entry ("water trap").
6. Insert dummy plugs into unused cable entries.

5.4 Post-connection check

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are cables or the device undamaged (visual inspection)?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the cables used meet the requirements?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the mounted cables have adequate strain relief?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are all cable glands installed, securely tightened and leak-tight?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable run with 'water trap'?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depending on the device version, are all the device plugs firmly</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tightened?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only for remote version: is the sensor connected to the right transmitter?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check the serial number on the nameplate of the sensor and transmitter.</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the supply voltage match the specifications on the transmitter</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nameplate?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the terminal assignment correct?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If supply voltage is present, do values appear on the display module?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are all the housing covers installed and tightened?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the securing clamp tightened correctly?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have the screws for the cable strain relief been tightened using the</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct torque?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Operation options

6.1 Overview of operation options

1 Local operation via display module
2 Computer with operating tool (e.g. FieldCare, SIMATIC PDM)
3 Control system (e.g. PLC)
6.2 Structure and function of the operating menu

6.2.1 Structure of the operating menu

![Diagram of the operating menu structure]

8 Schematic structure of the operating menu

6.2.2 Operating philosophy

The individual parts of the operating menu are assigned to certain user roles (operator, maintenance etc.). Each user role contains typical tasks within the device lifecycle.

For detailed information on the operating philosophy, see the Operating Instructions for the device.
6.3 Access to the operating menu via the local display

1 Operational display with measured value shown as "1 value, max." (example)
   1.1 Device tag
   1.2 Display area for measured values (4-line)
   1.3 Explanatory symbols for measured value: Measured value type, measuring channel number, symbol for diagnostic behavior
   1.4 Status area
   1.5 Measured value
   1.6 Unit for the measured value
   1.7 Operating elements
2 Operational display with measured value shown as "1 bar graph + 1 value" (example)
   2.1 Bar graph display for measured value 1
   2.2 Measured value 1 with unit
   2.3 Explanatory symbols for measured value 1: measured value type, measuring channel number
   2.4 Measured value 2
   2.5 Unit for measured value 2
   2.6 Explanatory symbols for measured value 2: measured value type, measuring channel number
3 Navigation view: picklist of a parameter
   3.1 Navigation path and status area
   3.2 Display area for navigation: ✔ designates the current parameter value
4 Editing view: text editor with input mask
5 Editing view: numeric editor with input mask
6.3.1 Operational display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanatory symbols for the measured value</th>
<th>Status area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depends on the device version, e.g.:</td>
<td>The following symbols appear in the status area of the operational display at the top right:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Q: Volume flow</td>
<td>■ Status signals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– m: Mass flow</td>
<td>– F: Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– ρ: Density</td>
<td>– C: Function check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– G: Conductivity</td>
<td>– S: Out of specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– t: Temperature</td>
<td>– M: Maintenance required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Σ: Totalizer</td>
<td>■ Diagnostic behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ G: Output</td>
<td>– X: Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ◐: Input</td>
<td>– A: Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 1, 3: Measurement channel number 1)</td>
<td>■ Locking (locked via hardware))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Diagnostic behavior 2)</td>
<td>■ Communication via remote operation is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) If there is more than one channel for the same measured variable type (totalizer, output etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) For a diagnostic event that concerns the displayed measured variable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.2 Navigation view

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status area</th>
<th>Display area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following appears in the status area of the navigation view in the top right corner:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ In the submenu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– The direct access code for the parameter you are navigating to (e.g. 0022-1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– If a diagnostic event is present, the diagnostic behavior and status signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ In the wizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a diagnostic event is present, the diagnostic behavior and status signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Icons for menus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– ◐: Operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– ◐: Setup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– ◐: Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– ◐: Expert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ▸: Submenus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ◐: Wizards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ◐: Parameters within a wizard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ◐: Parameter locked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.3 Editing view

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text editor</th>
<th>Correction symbols under Aa16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ƒ</td>
<td>Confirms selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Clears all entered characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Exits the input without applying the changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Moves the input position one position to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Moves the input position one position to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Deletes one character immediately to the left of the input position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Switches to the selection of the correction tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Toggles between upper-case and lower-case letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>For entering numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>For entering special characters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.3.4 Operating elements

#### Keys and meaning

##### Enter key

*For operational display*
- Pressing the key briefly opens the operating menu.
- Pressing the key for 2 s opens the context menu.

*In a menu, submenu*
- Pressing the key briefly
  - Opens the selected menu, submenu or parameter.
  - Starts the wizard.
  - If help text is open:
    - Closes the help text of the parameter.
- Pressing the key for 2 s for parameter:
  - If present, opens the help text for the function of the parameter.

*With a wizard:* Opens the editing view of the parameter.

*With a text and numeric editor:*
- Pressing the key briefly
  - Opens the selected group.
  - Carries out the selected action.
- Pressing the key for 2 s:
  - Confirms the edited parameter value.

##### Minus key

*In a menu, submenu:* Moves the selection bar upwards in a choose list.
*With a wizard:* Confirms the parameter value and goes to the previous parameter.
*With a text and numeric editor:* Moves the selection bar to the left (backwards) in an input screen.

##### Plus key

*In a menu, submenu:* Moves the selection bar downwards in a choose list.
*With a wizard:* Confirms the parameter value and goes to the next parameter.
*With a text and numeric editor:* Moves the selection bar to the right (forwards) in an input screen.

##### Escape key combination (press keys simultaneously)

*In a menu, submenu*
- Pressing the key briefly
  - Exits the current menu level and takes you to the next higher level.
  - If help text is open, closes the help text of the parameter.
- Pressing the key for 2 s for the parameter: Returns you to the operational display ("home position").

*With a wizard:* Exits the wizard and takes you to the next higher level.
*With a text and numeric editor:* Closes the text or numeric editor without applying changes.

##### Minus/Enter key combination (press the keys simultaneously)
### Keys and meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduces the contrast (brighter setting).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Press</strong> + <strong>Enter</strong> key combination (press and hold down the keys simultaneously)</td>
<td>Increases the contrast (darker setting).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Press</strong> + <strong>Minus</strong> + <strong>Plus</strong> + <strong>Enter</strong> key combination (press the keys simultaneously)</td>
<td><em>For operational display:</em> Enables or disables the keypad lock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.3.5 Further information

For further information on the following topics, see the Operating Instructions for the device:
- Calling up help text
- User roles and related access authorization
- Disabling write protection via access code
- Enabling and disabling the keypad lock

### 6.4 Access to the operating menu via the operating tool

The operating menu can also be accessed via the FieldCare and DeviceCare operating tools. See the Operating Instructions for the device.

### 7 System integration

For detailed information on system integration, see the Operating Instructions for the device.
- Overview of device description files:
  - Current version data for the device
  - Operating tools
- Device master file (GSD):
  - Manufacturer-specific GSD
  - Profile GSD
- Compatibility with previous model
- Using the GSD modules of the previous model
- Cyclic data transmission
  - Block model
  - Description of the modules
7.1 Overview of device description files

7.1.1 Current version data for the device

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firmware version</td>
<td>01.01.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release date of firmware version</td>
<td>01.2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer ID</td>
<td>0x11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device type ID</td>
<td>0x1564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile version</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For an overview of the different firmware versions for the device

7.1.2 Operating tools

The suitable device description file for the individual operating tools is listed in the table below, along with information on where the file can be acquired.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating tool via PROFIBUS protocol</th>
<th>Sources for obtaining device descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FieldCare</td>
<td>- <a href="http://www.endress.com">www.endress.com</a> → Download Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- CD–ROM (contact Endress+Hauser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DVD (contact Endress+Hauser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeviceCare</td>
<td>- <a href="http://www.endress.com">www.endress.com</a> → Download Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- CD–ROM (contact Endress+Hauser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DVD (contact Endress+Hauser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMATIC PDM (Siemens)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.endress.com">www.endress.com</a> → Download Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Device master file (GSD)

In order to integrate field devices into a bus system, the PROFIBUS system needs a description of the device parameters, such as output data, input data, data format, data volume and supported transmission rate.

These data are available in the device master file (GSD) which is provided to the PROFIBUS Master when the communication system is commissioned. In addition device bit maps, which appear as icons in the network structure, can also be integrated.

With the Profile 3.0 device master file (GSD) it is possible to exchange field devices made by different manufacturers without having to reconfigure.

Generally speaking two different GSD versions are possible with Profile 3.0 and higher.

- Before configuring, the user must decide which GSD should be used to operate the system.
- The setting can be changed via a Class 2 master.
7.2.1  Manufacturer-specific GSD

This GSD guarantees the unrestricted functionality of the measuring device. Device-specific process parameters and functions are therefore available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer-specific GSD</th>
<th>ID number</th>
<th>File name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROFIBUS PA</td>
<td>0x1564</td>
<td>EH3x1564.gsd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fact that the manufacturer-specific GSD should be used is specified in the Ident number selector parameter by selecting the Manufacturer option.

Where to acquire the manufacturer-specific GSD:
www.endress.com → Downloads area

7.2.2  Profile GSD

Differs in terms of the number of Analog Input blocks (AI) and the measured values. If a system is configured with a Profile GSD, it is possible to exchange devices made by different manufacturers. However, it is essential to ensure that the order of the cyclic process values is correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID number</th>
<th>Supported blocks</th>
<th>Supported channels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x9740</td>
<td>• 1 Analog Input</td>
<td>• Channel Analog Input: volume flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 Totalizer</td>
<td>• Channel totalizer: volume flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x9741</td>
<td>• 2 Analog Input</td>
<td>• Channel Analog Input 1: volume flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 Totalizer</td>
<td>• Channel Analog Input 2: mass flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Channel totalizer: volume flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x9742</td>
<td>• 3 Analog Input</td>
<td>• Channel Analog Input 1: volume flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 Totalizer</td>
<td>• Channel Analog Input 2: mass flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Channel Analog Input 3: corrected volume flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Channel totalizer: volume flow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Profile GSD that is to be used is specified in the Ident number selector parameter by selecting the Profile 0x9740 option, Profile 0x9741 option or Profile 0x9742 option.

7.2.3  Compatibility with other Endress+Hauser measuring devices

The Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA guarantees compatibility during cyclic data exchange with the automation system (Class 1 master) for the following measuring devices:
- Prowirl 72 PROFIBUS PA (Profile version 3.0, ID number 0x153B)
- Prowirl 73 PROFIBUS PA (Profile version 3.0, ID number 0x153C)

It is possible to replace these measuring devices with a Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA without the need to reconfigure the PROFIBUS network in the automation unit even though the names and ID numbers of the measuring devices differ. Once replaced, the device is either identified automatically (factory setting) or device identification can be set manually.
Automatic identification (factory setting)

The Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA automatically identifies the measuring device configured in the automation system (Prowirl 72 PROFIBUS PA or Prowirl 73 PROFIBUS PA) and makes the same input and output data and measured value status information available for cyclic data exchange.

Automatic identification is set in the Ident number selector parameter using the Auto option (factory setting).

Manual setting

The manual setting is made in the Ident number selector parameter via the option Prowirl 72 (0x153B) or Prowirl 73 (0x153C).

Afterwards, the Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA makes the same input and output data and measured status information available for cyclic data exchange.

- If the Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA is acyclically configured via an operating program (Class 2 master), access is directly via the block structure or the parameters of the measuring device.
- If parameters have been changed in the device to be replaced (Prowirl 72 PROFIBUS PA or Prowirl 73 PROFIBUS PA) (parameter setting no longer corresponds to the original factory setting), these parameters must be changed accordingly in the new replacement Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA via an operating program (Class 2 master).

Example

The setting for low flow cut off has been changed from mass flow (factory setting) to corrected volume flow in a Prowirl 72 PROFIBUS PA currently in operation. This device is now replaced by a Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA device. After replacing the device, the assignment for the low flow cut off must be changed manually in the Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS, i.e. to corrected volume flow, to ensure the measuring device behaves identically.

Replacing the measuring devices without changing the GSD file or restarting the controller

In the procedure described below, the device can be replaced without interrupting ongoing operation or restarting the controller. However with this procedure the measuring device is not fully integrated!

1. Replace the measuring device Prowirl 72 or 73 PROFIBUS PA by a Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA device.
2. Set the device address: The same device address that was set for the Prowirl 72, Prowirl 73 or PROFIBUS PA Profile GSD must be used.
3. Connect the Prowirl 200 PROFIBUS PA.

If the factory setting had been changed on the replaced device (Prowirl 72 or Prowirl 73), the following settings may need to be changed:

1. Configuration of the application-specific parameters.
2. Choice of process variables to be transmitted via the CHANNEL parameter in the Analog Input or Totalizer function block.
3. Setting of the units for the process variables.

7.3  **Cyclic data transmission**

For detailed information on cyclic data transmission, see the Operating Instructions

---

8  **Commissioning**

8.1  **Function check**

Before commissioning the measuring device:

- Make sure that the post-installation and post-connection checks have been performed.

  - "Post-installation check" checklist →  12
  - "Post-connection check" checklist →  30

8.2  **Switching on the measuring device**

- After a successful function check, switch on the measuring device.

  After a successful startup, the local display switches automatically from the startup display to the operational display.

  If nothing appears on the local display or a diagnostic message is displayed, refer to the Operating Instructions for the device →  2

8.3  **Setting the operating language**

Factory setting: English or ordered local language
8.4 Configuring the measuring device

The Setup menu with its System units submenu and various guided wizards enable fast commissioning of the measuring device.

The desired units can be selected in the System units submenu. The wizards systematically guide the user through all the parameters required for configuration, such as parameters for measurement or outputs.

The wizards available in the particular device can vary on account of the device version (e.g. sensor).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wizard</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System units</td>
<td>Configure the units for all measured variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium selection</td>
<td>Define the medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse/frequency/switch output</td>
<td>Configure the selected output type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Configuration of the communication interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taking the example of the local display
### 8.5 Defining the tag name

To enable fast identification of the measuring point within the system, you can enter a unique designation using the **Device tag** parameter and thus change the factory setting.

#### Parameter overview with brief description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>User entry</th>
<th>Factory setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device tag</td>
<td>Enter the name for the measuring point.</td>
<td>Max. 32 characters, such as letters, numbers or special characters (e.g. @, %, /).</td>
<td>Prowirl 200 PA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.6  Protecting settings from unauthorized access

The following write protection options exist in order to protect the configuration of the measuring device from unintentional modification:

- Protect access to parameters via access code
- Protect access to local operation via key locking
- Protect access to measuring device via write protection switch

For detailed information on protecting the settings against unauthorized access, see the Operating Instructions for the device.

8.7  Application-specific commissioning

8.7.1  Steam application

Select medium

Navigation:

Setup → Medium selection

1. Call up the Medium selection wizard.

2. In the Select medium parameter, select the Steam option.

3. When pressure measured value is read in 1):
   In the Steam calculation mode parameter, select the Automatic (p-/T-compensated) option.

4. If pressure measured value is not read in:
   In the Steam calculation mode parameter, select the Saturated steam (T-compensated) option.

5. In the Steam quality value parameter, enter the steam quality present in the pipe.
   Without Wet Steam Detection/Measurement application package: Measuring device uses this value to calculate the mass flow of the steam.
   With Wet Steam Detection/Measurement application package: Measuring device uses this value if the steam quality cannot be calculated (steam quality is not compliant with basic conditions).

Configuring the analog input (AI)

6. Configuring the analog input (AI).

Configuring the external compensation

7. With Wet Steam Detection/Measurement application package:
   In the Steam quality parameter, select the Calculated value option.

For detailed information on the basic conditions for wet steam applications, see the Special Documentation.

1) Sensor version option ”mass (integrated pressure and temperature measurement)”, Pressure read in via PA
8.7.2 Liquid application
User-specific liquid, e. g. heat carrier oil

Select medium
Navigation:
Setup → Medium selection
1. Call up the Medium selection wizard.
2. In the Select medium parameter, select the Liquid option.
3. In the Select liquid type parameter, select the User-specific liquid option.
4. In the Enthalpy type parameter, select the Heat option.
   * Heat option: Non-flammable liquid that serves as a heat carrier.
   * Calorific value option: Flammable liquid whose combustion energy is calculated.

Configuring fluid properties
Navigation:
Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties
5. Call up the Medium properties submenu.
6. In the Reference density parameter, enter the reference density of the fluid.
7. In the Reference temperature parameter, enter the fluid temperature associated with the reference density.
8. In the Linear expansion coefficient parameter, enter the expansion coefficient of the fluid.
9. In the Specific heat capacity parameter, enter the heat capacity of the fluid.
10. In the Dynamic viscosity parameter, enter the viscosity of the fluid.

8.7.3 Gas applications
For accurate mass or corrected volume measurement, it is recommended to use the pressure-/temperature-compensated sensor version. If this sensor version is not available, read in the pressure via the PA. If neither of these two options is possible, the pressure can also be entered as a fixed value in the Fixed process pressure parameter.

Flow computer available only with the order code for "Sensor version", option "mass" (integrated temperature measurement)" or option "mass (integrated pressure/temperature measurement)".

Single gas
Combustion gas, e. g. methane CH₄

Select medium
Navigation:
Setup → Medium selection

1. Call up the **Medium selection** wizard.
2. In the **Select medium** parameter, select the **Gas** option.
3. In the **Select gas type** parameter, select the **Single gas** option.
4. In the **Gas type** parameter, select the **Methane CH4** option.

**Configuring fluid properties**

Navigation:

Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties

5. Call up the **Medium properties** submenu.
6. In the **Reference combustion temperature** parameter, enter the reference combustion temperature of the fluid.

7. 

**Configuring the analog input (AI)**

8. Configure the Analog Input (AI) for the "energy flow" process variable..

**Configuring optional fluid properties for output of corrected volume flow**

Navigation:

Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties

9. Call up the **Medium properties** submenu.
10. In the **Reference pressure** parameter, enter the reference pressure of the fluid.
11. In the **Reference temperature** parameter, enter the reference temperature of the fluid.

**Gas mixture**

Forming gas for steel mills and rolling mills, e. g. N₂/H₂

**Select medium**

Navigation:

Setup → Medium selection

1. Call up the **Medium selection** wizard.
2. In the **Select medium** parameter, select the **Gas** option.
3. In the **Select gas type** parameter, select the **Gas mixture** option.

**Configuring gas composition**

Navigation:

Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties → Gas composition → Gas composition

4. Call up the **Gas composition** submenu.
5. In the **Gas mixture** parameter, select the **Hydrogen H2** option and the **Nitrogen N2** option.

6. In the **Mol% H2** parameter, enter the quantity of hydrogen.

7. In the **Mol% N2** parameter, enter the quantity of nitrogen.
   - All quantities must add up to 100 %.
   - The density is determined according to NEL 40.

**Configuring optional fluid properties for output of corrected volume flow**

**Navigation:**

Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties

8. Call up the **Medium properties** submenu.

9. In the **Reference pressure** parameter, enter the reference pressure of the fluid.

10. In the **Reference temperature** parameter, enter the reference temperature of the fluid.

**Air**

**Select medium**

**Navigation:**

Setup → Medium selection

1. Call up the **Medium selection** wizard.

2. In the **Select medium** parameter, select the **Gas** option.

3. In the **Select gas type** parameter, select the **Air** option.
   - The density is determined according to NEL 40.

4. Enter the value in the **Relative humidity** parameter.
   - The relative humidity is entered as a %. The relative humidity is converted internally to absolute humidity and is then factored into the density calculation according to NEL 40.

5. In the **Fixed process pressure** parameter, enter the value of the process pressure present.

**Configuring fluid properties**

**Navigation:**

Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties

6. Call up the **Medium properties** submenu.

7. In the **Reference pressure** parameter enter the reference pressure for calculating the reference density.
   - Pressure that is used as a static reference for combustion. This makes it possible to compare combustion processes at different pressures.
8. In the **Reference temperature** parameter enter the temperate for calculating the reference density.

Endress+Hauser recommends the use of active pressure compensation. This fully rules out the risk of measured errors due to pressure variations and incorrect entries.

**Natural gas**

**Select medium**

Navigation:

Setup → Medium selection

1. Call up the **Medium selection** wizard.
2. In the **Select medium** parameter, select the **Gas** option.
3. In the **Select gas type** parameter, select the **Natural gas** option.
4. In the **Fixed process pressure** parameter, enter the value of the process pressure present.
5. In the **Enthalpy calculation** parameter, select one of the following options:
   - AGA5
   - ISO 6976 option (contains GPA 2172)
6. In the **Density calculation** parameter, select one of the following options.
   - AGA Nx19
   - ISO 12213- 2 option (contains AGA8-DC92)
   - ISO 12213- 3 option (contains SGERG-88, AGA8 Gross Method 1)

**Configuring fluid properties**

Navigation:

Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties

7. Call up the **Medium properties** submenu.
8. In the **Calorific value type** parameter, select one of the options.
9. In the **Reference gross calorific value** parameter, enter the reference gross calorific value of the natural gas.
10. In the **Reference pressure** parameter enter the reference pressure for calculating the reference density.
   - Pressure that is used as a static reference for combustion. This makes it possible to compare combustion processes at different pressures.
11. In the **Reference temperature** parameter enter the temperate for calculating the reference density.
12. In the **Relative density** parameter, enter the relative density of the natural gas.

Endress+Hauser recommends the use of active pressure compensation. This fully rules out the risk of measured errors due to pressure variations and incorrect entries.
Ideal gas
The unit "corrected volume flow" is often used to measure industrial gas mixtures, in particular natural gas. To do so, the calculated mass flow is divided by a reference density. To calculate the mass flow, knowledge of the exact composition of the gas is essential. In practice, however, this information is often not available (e. g. as it varies over time). In this case, it can be useful to regard the gas as an ideal gas. This means that only the operating temperature and operating pressure variables as well as the reference temperature and reference pressure variables are needed to calculate the corrected volume flow. The error resulting from this assumption (typically 1 to 5 %) is often considerably smaller than the error caused by inaccurate composition data. This method should not be used for condensing gases (e. g. saturated steam).

Select medium
Navigation:
Setup → Medium selection
1. Call up the Medium selection wizard.
2. In the Select medium parameter, select the Gas option.
3. In the Select gas type parameter, select the User-specific gas option.
4. For non-flammable gas:
   In the Enthalpy type parameter, select the Heat option.

Configuring fluid properties
Navigation:
Setup → Advanced setup → Medium properties
5. Call up the Medium properties submenu.
6. In the Reference density parameter, enter the reference density of the fluid.
7. In the Reference pressure parameter, enter the reference pressure of the fluid.
8. In the Reference temperature parameter, enter the fluid temperature associated with the reference density.
9. In the Reference Z-factor parameter, enter the value 1.
10. If specific heat capacity is to be measured:
   In the Specific heat capacity parameter, enter the heat capacity of the fluid.
11. In the Z-factor parameter, enter the value 1.
12. In the Dynamic viscosity parameter, enter the viscosity of the fluid under operating conditions.
9 Diagnostic information

Faults detected by the self-monitoring system of the measuring device are displayed as a diagnostic message in alternation with the operational display. The message on remedial measures can be called up from the diagnostic message, and contains important information on the fault.

11 Message about remedial measures

1 Diagnostic information
2 Short text
3 Service ID
4 Diagnostic behavior with diagnostic code
5 Operation time of occurrence
6 Remedial measures

1. The user is in the diagnostic message.
   Press \( \text{+/ } \) (\( \text{□} \) symbol).
   \( \rightarrow \) The Diagnostic list submenu opens.

2. Select the desired diagnostic event with \( \text{+/ } \) or \( \text{-/ } \) and press \( \text{□} \).
   \( \rightarrow \) The message about the remedial measures opens.

3. Press \( \text{-/ } \) + \( \text{+/ } \) simultaneously.
   \( \rightarrow \) The message about the remedial measures closes.