Technical Information

Micropilot FMR63B
PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

Free space radar

Level measurement in hygienic applications

Application
- Continuous, non-contact level measurement of liquids in hygienic applications
- Process connections: For hygiene applications (e.g.: Tri-Clamp or M24 adapter concept)
- Maximum measuring range: 80 m (262 ft)
- Temperature: –40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)
- Pressure: –1 to +25 bar (–14.5 to +363 psi)
- Accuracy: ±1 mm (±0.04 in)

Your benefits
- PTFE or PEEK antenna for hygienic requirements
- Reliable measurement thanks to strong signal focusing, even with multiple internal fixtures
- Easy, guided commissioning with intuitive user interface
- Bluetooth® wireless technology for commissioning, operation and maintenance
- Longer calibration cycles with Radar Accuracy Index
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Important document information

Symbols

Safety symbols

⚠️ DANGER
This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation will result in serious or fatal injury.

⚠️ WARNING
This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in serious or fatal injury.

⚠️ CAUTION
This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in minor or medium injury.

纪委
This symbol contains information on procedures and other facts which do not result in personal injury.

Electrical symbols

——
Direct current

~
Alternating current

——~
Direct current and alternating current

Ground connection
A grounded terminal which, as far as the operator is concerned, is grounded via a grounding system.

Protective earth (PE)
Ground terminals that must be connected to ground prior to establishing any other connections. The ground terminals are located on the inside and outside of the device.
• Inner ground terminal; protective earth is connected to the mains supply.
• Outer ground terminal; device is connected to the plant grounding system.

Symbols for certain types of information and graphics

✓ Permitted
Procedures, processes or actions that are permitted

✓/✓ Preferred
Procedures, processes or actions that are preferred

✗ Forbidden
Procedures, processes or actions that are forbidden

Tip
Indicates additional information

Reference to documentation

Reference to graphic

1, 2, 3, ...
Item numbers

A, B, C, ...
Views

Hat
Hazardous area
Indicates the hazardous area

X Safe area (non-hazardous area)
Indicates the non-hazardous area
Function and system design

Measuring principle

The Micropilot is a "downward-looking" measuring system, operating based on the frequency modulated continuous wave method (FMCW). The antenna emits an electromagnetic wave at a continuously varying frequency. This wave is reflected by the product and received again by the antenna.

\[ \Delta f = k \Delta t \]

where \( \Delta t \) is the run time and \( k \) is the specified increase in frequency modulation. \( \Delta t \) is given by the distance \( D \) between the reference point \( R \) and the product surface.
\[ D = \frac{(c \Delta t)}{2} \]

where \( c \) is the speed of propagation of the wave.

In summary, \( D \) can be calculated from the measured difference frequency \( \Delta f \). \( D \) is then used to determine the content of the tank or silo.

### Input

**Measured variable**

The measured variable is the distance between the reference point and the product surface. The level is calculated based on \( E \), the empty distance entered.

**Measuring range**

The measuring range starts at the point where the beam hits the tank floor. Levels below this point cannot be measured, particularly in the case of spherical bases or conical outlets.

**Maximum measuring range**

The maximum measuring range depends on the antenna size and design.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenna</th>
<th>Maximum measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in)</td>
<td>10 m (32.8 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in)</td>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in)</td>
<td>80 m (262 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usable measuring range**

The usable measuring range depends on the antenna size, the medium's reflective properties, the installation position and any possible interference reflections.

In principle, measurement is possible up to the tip of the antenna.

To avoid any material damage from corrosive or aggressive media or deposit buildup on the antenna, the end of the measuring range should be selected 10 mm (0.4 in) before the tip of the antenna.
**3 Usable measuring range**

- **A** Length of antenna + 10 mm (0.4 in)
- **B** Usable measuring range
- **C** 50 to 80 mm (1.97 to 3.15 in); medium \( \varepsilon_r < 2 \)
- **H** Vessel height
- **R** Reference point of measurement, varies depending on the antenna system

For further information on the reference point, see \( \rightarrow \) Mechanical construction.

In the case of media with a low dielectric constant, \( \varepsilon_r < 2 \), the tank floor may be visible through the medium at very low levels (lower than level C). Reduced accuracy must be expected in this range. If this is not acceptable, the zero point should be positioned at a distance C above the tank floor in these applications \( \rightarrow \) Usable measuring range.

The media groups and the possible measuring range are described as a function of the application and media group in the following section. If the dielectric constant of the medium is not known, to ensure a reliable measurement assume the medium belongs to group B.
Media groups
- **A0** ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)
  e.g. n-butane, liquid nitrogen, liquid hydrogen
- **A** ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9)
  Non-conductive liquids, e.g. liquefied gas
- **B** ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)
  Non-conductive liquids, e.g. gasoline, oil, toluene, etc.
- **C** ($\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10)
  e.g. concentrated acid, organic solvents, ester, aniline, etc.
- **D** ($\varepsilon_r$ > 10)
  Conductive liquids, aqueous solutions, diluted acids, bases and alcohol

**Measurement of the following media with absorbing gas phase**

For example:
- Ammonia
- Acetone
- Methylene chloride
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Propylene oxide
- VCM (vinyl chloride monomer)

To measure absorbing gases, either use a guided radar, measuring devices with another measuring frequency or another measuring principle.

If measurements must be performed in one of these media, please contact Endress+Hauser.

For the dielectric constants (DC values) of many media commonly used in industry, please refer to:
- Dielectric constant (DC value) Compendium CP01076F
- The Endress+Hauser "DC Values app" (available for Android and iOS)

**Measurement in storage vessel**

**Storage vessel - measuring conditions**
Calm medium surface (e.g. bottom filling, filling via immersion tube or rare filling from above)

**Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in storage vessel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A0</strong> ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>2.5 m (8 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> ($\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10)</td>
<td>8 m (26 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong> ($\varepsilon_r$ &gt; 10)</td>
<td>10 m (33 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in) in storage vessel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A0</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4</td>
<td>7 m (23 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9</td>
<td>12 m (39 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4</td>
<td>23 m (75 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10</td>
<td>40 m (131 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ &gt;10</td>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
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### Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in) in storage vessel

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A0</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4</td>
<td>22 m (72 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9</td>
<td>40 m (131 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4</td>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10</td>
<td>65 m (231 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ &gt;10</td>
<td>80 m (262 ft)</td>
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### Cladded antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in storage vessel

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<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A0</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9</td>
<td>2.5 m (8 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4</td>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10</td>
<td>8 m (26 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong> $\varepsilon_r$ &gt;10</td>
<td>10 m (33 ft)</td>
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Cladded antenna, PEEK, 40 mm (1.5 in) in storage vessel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>6 m (20 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>11 m (36 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ($\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10)</td>
<td>15 m (49 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ($\varepsilon_r$ &gt;10)</td>
<td>22 m (72 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Measurement in buffer vessel

Buffer vessel - measuring conditions
Moving medium surface (e.g. permanent free filling from above, mixing jets)

Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in buffer vessel

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
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<td>A0 ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>1 m (3.3 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ($\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10)</td>
<td>6 m (20 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ($\varepsilon_r$ &gt;10)</td>
<td>8 m (26 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in) in buffer vessel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
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<tr>
<td>A0 ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>4 m (13 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>7 m (23 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ($\varepsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>13 m (43 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ($\varepsilon_r$ 4 to 10)</td>
<td>28 m (92 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ($\varepsilon_r$ &gt;10)</td>
<td>44 m (144 ft)</td>
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</table>
**Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in) in buffer vessel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>12 m (39 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>23 m (75 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>45 m (148 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 4 to 10)</td>
<td>60 m (197 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; &gt;10)</td>
<td>70 m (230 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cladded antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in buffer vessel**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>A0 (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>1 m (3.3 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 4 to 10)</td>
<td>6 m (20 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; &gt;10)</td>
<td>8 m (26 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cladded antenna, PEEK, 40 mm (1.5 in) in buffer vessel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>6 m (20 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; 4 to 10)</td>
<td>13 m (43 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (ε&lt;sub&gt;r&lt;/sub&gt; &gt;10)</td>
<td>20 m (66 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurement in vessel with agitator**

**Vessel with agitator - measuring conditions**

Turbulent medium surface (e.g. from filling from above, stirrers and baffles)
### Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in vessel with agitator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.4 to 1.9}) )</td>
<td>1 m (3.3 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.9 to 4}) )</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 4 to 10}) )</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ( (\varepsilon_r &gt;10) )</td>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in) in vessel with agitator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.2 to 1.4}) )</td>
<td>2 m (7 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.4 to 1.9}) )</td>
<td>4 m (13 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.9 to 4}) )</td>
<td>7 m (23 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 4 to 10}) )</td>
<td>15 m (49 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ( (\varepsilon_r &gt;10) )</td>
<td>25 m (82 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in) in vessel with agitator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.2 to 1.4}) )</td>
<td>7 m (23 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.4 to 1.9}) )</td>
<td>13 m (43 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 1.9 to 4}) )</td>
<td>25 m (82 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ( (\varepsilon_r \text{ 4 to 10}) )</td>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ( (\varepsilon_r &gt;10) )</td>
<td>60 m (197 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cladded antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in vessel with agitator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (ε 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>1 m (3.3 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (ε 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (ε 4 to 10)</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (ε &gt;10)</td>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cladded antenna, PEEK, 40 mm (1.5 in) in vessel with agitator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media group</th>
<th>Measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0 (ε 1.2 to 1.4)</td>
<td>1 m (3.3 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (ε 1.4 to 1.9)</td>
<td>1.5 m (5 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (ε 1.9 to 4)</td>
<td>3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (ε 4 to 10)</td>
<td>7 m (23 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (ε &gt;10)</td>
<td>11 m (36 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating frequency
Approx. 80 GHz
Up to 8 devices can be installed in a tank without the devices mutually influencing one another.

Transmission power
- Peak power: <1.5 mW
- Average output power: <70 µW

Output

PROFINET-APL
PROFINET with Ethernet-APL
10BASE-T1L, 2-wire 10 Mbit/s

Signal on alarm
Local display
Status signal (in accordance with NAMUR Recommendation NE 107):
Plain text display

Operating tool via service interface (CDI)
Status signal (in accordance with NAMUR Recommendation NE 107):
Plain text display

Operating tool via PROFINET with Ethernet-APL
- According to "Application layer protocol for decentralized periphery", Version 2.4
- Diagnostics according to PROFINET PA Profile 4.02
**Linearization**

The linearization function of the device allows the conversion of the measured value into any unit of length, weight, flow or volume.

**Pre-programmed linearization curves**

Linearization tables for calculating the volume in the following vessels are preprogrammed into the device:
- Pyramid bottom
- Conical bottom
- Angled bottom
- Horizontal cylinder
- Sphere

Other linearization tables of up to 32 value pairs can be entered manually.

---

**PROFINET with Ethernet-APL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Application layer protocol for decentral device periphery and distributed automation, Version 2.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Ethernet Advanced Physical Layer 10BASE-T1L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conformance Class</td>
<td>Conformance Class B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netload Class</td>
<td>Netload Class II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baud rates</td>
<td>Automatic 10 Mbit/s with full-duplex detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle times</td>
<td>From 32 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarity</td>
<td>Auto-polarity for automatic correction of crossed TxD and RxD pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System redundancy support</td>
<td>System redundancy S2 (2 AR with 1 NAP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Device profile | Application interface identifier 0xB321
  Generic device |
| Manufacturer ID | 0x11 |
| Device type ID | 0xA1C1 |
| Device description files (GSD, FDI, DTM, DD) | Information and files available at:
  - www.endress.com
  - www.profibus.org
  - On the product page for the device: Documents/Software → Device drivers
| Supported connections | 2 x AR (IO Controller AR)
  - 1 x AR (IO-Supervisor Device AR connection allowed)
  - 1 x Input CR (Communication Relation)
  - 1 x Output CR (Communication Relation)
  - 1 x Alarm CR (Communication Relation) |
| Configuration options for device | Manufacturer-specific software (FieldCare, DeviceCare)
  - Web browser
  - Device master file (GSD), can be read out via the integrated Web server of the device
  - DIP switch for setting the service IP address |
| Configuration of the device name | DCP protocol
  - Process Device Manager (PDM)
  - Integrated Web server |
### Supported functions

- **Identification & maintenance**
  - Simple device identification via:
    - Control system
    - Nameplate
    - Measured value status
  - The process variables are communicated with a measured value status
- **Blinking feature** via the local display for simple device identification and assignment
- **Device operation** via operating tools (e.g., FieldCare, DeviceCare, SIMATIC PDM)

### System integration

For information on system integration, see Operating Instructions

- Cyclic data transmission
- Overview and description of the modules
- Status coding
- Startup configuration
- Factory setting

---

### Power supply

**Terminal assignment**

**Single compartment housing**

![Connection terminals and ground terminal in the connection compartment](image.png)

1. **Positive terminal**
2. **Negative terminal**
3. **Internal ground terminal**

---

*Endress+Hauser*
Dual compartment housing

![Diagram of dual compartment housing](image)

5. Connection terminals and ground terminal in the connection compartment
- 1 Positive terminal
- 2 Negative terminal
- 3 Internal ground terminal

Dual compartment housing, L-form

![Diagram of dual compartment housing, L-form](image)

6. Connection terminals and ground terminal in the connection compartment
- 1 Positive terminal
- 2 Negative terminal
- 3 Internal ground terminal

**Terminals**
- Supply voltage and internal ground terminal: 0.5 to 2.5 mm$^2$ (20 to 14 AWG)
- External ground terminal: 0.5 to 4 mm$^2$ (20 to 12 AWG)

**Available device plugs**
- In the case of devices with a plug, it is not necessary to open the housing for connection purposes.
  - Use the enclosed seals to prevent the penetration of moisture into the device.
Devices with M12 plug

7 View of the plug-in connection on the device
1 APL signal -
2 APL signal +
3 Shielding
4 Not assigned

Various M12 sockets are available as accessories for devices with M12 plugs.

Supply voltage
APL performance class A (9.6 to 15 VDC, 540 mW)

The APL field switch must be tested to ensure it meets safety requirements (e.g., PELV, SELV, Class 2) and must comply with the relevant protocol specifications.

Electrical connection
Connection examples

PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

8 Connection example for PROFINET with Ethernet-APL
1 Automation system
2 APL field switch
3 Observe cable specifications
4 Transmitter

Potential equalization
The protective ground on the device must not be connected. If necessary, the potential matching line can be connected to the outer ground terminal of the transmitter before the device is connected.

A Single compartment housing, plastic
B Single compartment housing, aluminum
C Single compartment housing, 316L hygiene (Ex device)
D Dual compartment housing
E Dual compartment housing, L-form
1 Ground terminal for connecting the potential matching line
**WARNING**

Explosion Hazard!

- Please refer to the separate documentation on applications in hazardous areas for the safety instructions.

For optimum electromagnetic compatibility:

- Keep the potential matching line as short as possible
- Observe a cross-section of at least 2.5 mm² (14 AWG)

### Cable entries

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Single compartment housing, plastic</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Single compartment housing, aluminum</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dual compartment housing</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Dual compartment housing, L-form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cable entry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dummy plug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The type of cable entry depends on the device version ordered.

Always route connecting cables downwards so that moisture cannot penetrate the connection compartment.

If necessary, create a drip loop or use a weather protection cover.

### Cable specification

**Rated cross-section**

- Supply voltage: 0.5 to 2.5 mm² (20 to 13 AWG)
- Protective earth or grounding of the cable shield: > 1 mm² (17 AWG)
- External ground terminal: 0.5 to 4 mm² (20 to 12 AWG)

**Cable outer diameter**

The cable outer diameter depends on the cable gland used:

- Coupling, plastic: Ø5 to 10 mm (0.2 to 0.38 in)
- Coupling, nickel-plated brass: Ø7 to 10.5 mm (0.28 to 0.41 in)
- Coupling, stainless steel: Ø7 to 12 mm (0.28 to 0.47 in)

**Reference cable type**

The reference cable type for APL segments is fieldbus cable type A, MAU type 1 and 3 (specified in IEC 61158-2). This cable meets the requirements for intrinsically safe applications according to IEC TS 60079-47 and can also be used in non-intrinsically safe applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cable type</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cable capacitance</td>
<td>45 to 200 nF/km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop resistance</td>
<td>15 to 150 Ω/km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable inductance</td>
<td>0.4 to 1 mH/km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further details are provided in the Ethernet-APL Engineering Guideline ([https://www.ethernet-apl.org](https://www.ethernet-apl.org)).
Overvoltage protection
The overvoltage protection can optionally be ordered as a 'Mounted accessory' via the product structure.

Devices without optional overvoltage protection
The equipment fulfills the requirements of the product standard IEC / DIN EN 61326-1 (Table 2 Industrial Environment).

Depending on the type of port (DC power supply, input/output port) different testing levels according to IEC / DIN EN 61326-1 against transient overvoltages (Surge) are applied (IEC / DIN EN 61000-4-5 Surge):
Test level on DC power ports and input/output ports is 1 000 V line to earth

Devices with optional overvoltage protection
• Spark-over voltage: min. 400 V$_{DC}$
• Tested according to IEC / DIN EN 60079-14 sub chapter 12.3 (IEC / DIN EN 60060-1 chapter 7)
• Nominal discharge current: 10 kA

**NOTICE**
Device could be destroyed
▶ Always ground device with integrated overvoltage protection.

Overvoltage category
Overvoltage category II

Performance characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference operating conditions</th>
<th>Reference accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature = +24 °C (+75 °F) ±5 °C (±9 °F)</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure = 960 mbar abs. (14 psia) ±100 mbar (±1.45 psi)</td>
<td>The accuracy is the sum of the non-linearity, non-repeatability and hysteresis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity = 60 % ±15 %</td>
<td>• Measuring distance up to 0.8 m (2.62 ft): max. ±4 mm (±0.16 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflector: metal plate with diameter ≥ 1 m (40 in)</td>
<td>• Measuring distance &gt; 0.8 m (2.62 ft): ±1 mm (±0.04 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No major interference reflections inside the signal beam</td>
<td>Non-repeatability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-repeatability
Non-repeatability is already included in the accuracy.
≤ 1 mm (0.04 in)

If conditions deviate from the reference operating conditions, the offset/zero point that results from the installation conditions can be up to ±4 mm (±0.16 in). This additional offset/zero point can be eliminated by entering a correction (**Level correction** parameter) during commissioning.
Differing values in near-range applications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D [m (ft)]</th>
<th>( \Delta ) [mm (in)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.8 (2.62)</td>
<td>4 (0.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (0.16)</td>
<td>1 (0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (0.04)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1 (-0.04)</td>
<td>-4 (-0.16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximum measured error in near-range applications

\( \Delta \) Maximum measured error

\( R \) Reference point of the distance measurement

\( D \) Distance from reference point of antenna

Measured value resolution

Dead band according to DIN EN IEC 61298-2/DIN EN IEC 60770-1:

Digital: 1 mm

Response time

According to DIN EN IEC 61298-2 / DIN EN IEC 60770-1, the step response time is the time following an abrupt change in the input signal up until the changed output signal has adopted 90 % of the steady-state value for the first time.

The response time can be configured.

The following step response times apply (in accordance with DIN EN IEC 61298-2/DIN EN IEC 60770-1) when damping is switched off:

- Pulse frequency ≥ 5/s (cycle time ≤ 200 ms)
- Step response time < 1 s

Influence of ambient temperature

The output changes due to the effect of the ambient temperature with respect to the reference temperature.

The measurements are performed according to DIN EN IEC 61298-3/DIN EN IEC 60770-1

Average \( T_c = 2 \text{ mm/10 K} \)

Influence of gas phase

High pressure reduces the speed of propagation of the measuring signals in the gas/vapor above the medium. This effect depends on the type of gas phase and its temperature. This results in a systematic measured error that increases with increasing distance between the reference point of the measurement (flange) and the surface of the product. The following table shows this measured error for some typical gases/vapors (with regard to the distance, a positive value means that an excessively large distance is measured):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas phase</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pressure 1 bar (14.5 psi)</th>
<th>Pressure 10 bar (145 psi)</th>
<th>Pressure 25 bar (362 psi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air/nitrogen</td>
<td>+20 °C (+68 °F)</td>
<td>0.00 %</td>
<td>+0.22 %</td>
<td>+0.58 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+200 °C (+392 °F)</td>
<td>−0.01 %</td>
<td>+0.13 %</td>
<td>+0.36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+400 °C (+752 °F)</td>
<td>−0.02 %</td>
<td>+0.08 %</td>
<td>+0.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen</td>
<td>+20 °C (+68 °F)</td>
<td>−0.01 %</td>
<td>+0.10 %</td>
<td>+0.25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+200 °C (+392 °F)</td>
<td>−0.02 %</td>
<td>+0.05 %</td>
<td>+0.17 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas phase</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pressure 1 bar (14.5 psi)</th>
<th>Pressure 10 bar (145 psi)</th>
<th>Pressure 25 bar (362 psi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+400 °C (+752 °F)</td>
<td>-0.02 %</td>
<td>+0.03 %</td>
<td>+0.11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (saturated steam)</td>
<td>+100 °C (+212 °F)</td>
<td>+0.02 %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+180 °C (+356 °F)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+2.10 %</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+263 °C (+505 °F)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+4.15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+310 °C (+590 °F)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+364 °C (+687 °F)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With a known, constant pressure, it is possible to compensate for this measured error with a linearization, for example.

**Mounting**

**Mounting location**

- **A** Recommended distance from wall to nozzle outer edge ~ 1/6 of the vessel diameter. The device should never be mounted closer than 15 cm (5.91 in) to the tank wall.
- **1** Use of a weather protection cover; protection from direct sunlight or rain
- **2** Installation in the center; interference can cause signal loss
- **3** Do not install above the filling curtain
Avoiding interference echoes

Metal deflector plates, installed at an angle to scatter the radar signals, help prevent interference echoes.

Vertical alignment of antenna axis

Align the antenna so that it is perpendicular to the product surface.

The maximum reach of the antenna can be reduced, or additional interference signals can occur, if the antenna is not installed perpendicular to the product.
Radial alignment of the antenna
Based on the directional characteristic, radial alignment of the antenna is not necessary.

Installation instructions

Integrated antenna, PEEK 20 mm (0.75 in)

Information about the mounting nozzle
The maximum nozzle length $H_{\text{max}}$ depends on the nozzle diameter $D$.

Maximum nozzle length $H_{\text{max}}$ as a function of the nozzle diameter $D$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\phi D$</th>
<th>$H_{\text{max}}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 to 50 mm (1.6 to 2 in)</td>
<td>200 mm (8 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 80 mm (2 to 3.2 in)</td>
<td>300 mm (12 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 100 mm (3.2 to 4 in)</td>
<td>450 mm (18 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 in)</td>
<td>550 mm (22 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 150 mm (6 in)</td>
<td>850 mm (34 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of longer nozzles, reduced measuring performance must be expected.

Please note the following:
- The end of the nozzle must be smooth and free from burrs.
- The edge of the nozzle should be rounded.
- Mapping must be performed.
- Please contact the manufacturer's support department for applications with nozzles that are higher than indicated in the table.

Antenna, PTFE cladded, flush mount 50 mm (2 in)

Information about the mounting nozzle
The maximum nozzle length $H_{\text{max}}$ depends on the nozzle diameter $D$.

The maximum length of the nozzle $H_{\text{max}}$ depends on the nozzle diameter $D$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\phi D$</th>
<th>$H_{\text{max}}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 to 80 mm (2 to 3.2 in)</td>
<td>600 mm (24 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 100 mm (3.2 to 4 in)</td>
<td>1000 mm (40 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 in)</td>
<td>1250 mm (50 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 150 mm (6 in)</td>
<td>1850 mm (74 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of longer nozzles, reduced measuring performance must be expected.

Please note the following:
- The end of the nozzle must be smooth and free from burrs.
- The edge of the nozzle should be rounded.
- Mapping must be performed.
- Please contact the manufacturer's support department for applications with nozzles that are higher than indicated in the table.

Antenna, PTFE cladded, flush mount 80 mm (3 in)

Information about the mounting nozzle
The maximum nozzle length $H_{\text{max}}$ depends on the nozzle diameter $D$. 

Endress+Hauser
The maximum length of the nozzle $H_{\text{max}}$ depends on the nozzle diameter $D$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\phi D$</th>
<th>$H_{\text{max}}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 to 100 mm (3.2 to 4 in)</td>
<td>1750 mm (70 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 in)</td>
<td>2200 mm (88 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\geq$ 150 mm (6 in)</td>
<td>3300 mm (132 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of longer nozzles, reduced measuring performance must be expected.

Please note the following:
- The end of the nozzle must be smooth and free from burrs.
- The edge of the nozzle should be rounded.
- Mapping must be performed.
- Please contact the manufacturer's support department for applications with nozzles that are higher than indicated in the table.

### Beam angle

The beam angle is defined as the angle $\alpha$ where the energy density of the radar waves reaches half the value of the maximum energy density (3 dB width). Microwaves are also emitted outside the signal beam and can be reflected off interfering installations.

$$W = 2 \cdot D \cdot \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$W = D \times 0.26$</th>
<th>$D$</th>
<th>$W$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
<td>1.23 m (4.04 ft)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 m (33 ft)</td>
<td>2.46 m (8.07 ft)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PTFE cladded, flush mount 50 mm (2 in) antenna, α 7°**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
<td>0.61 m (2.00 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 m (33 ft)</td>
<td>1.22 m (4.00 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 m (49 ft)</td>
<td>1.83 m (6.00 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 m (66 ft)</td>
<td>2.44 m (8.01 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 m (82 ft)</td>
<td>3.05 m (10.01 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 m (98 ft)</td>
<td>3.66 m (12.01 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 m (115 ft)</td>
<td>4.27 m (14.01 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 m (131 ft)</td>
<td>4.88 m (16.01 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 m (148 ft)</td>
<td>5.50 m (18.04 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
<td>6.11 m (20.05 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PTFE cladded, flush mount 80 mm (3 in) antenna, α 3°**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 m (16 ft)</td>
<td>0.25 m (0.82 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 m (33 ft)</td>
<td>0.50 m (1.64 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 m (49 ft)</td>
<td>0.75 m (2.46 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 m (66 ft)</td>
<td>1.00 m (3.28 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 m (82 ft)</td>
<td>1.25 m (4.10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 m (98 ft)</td>
<td>1.50 m (4.92 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 m (115 ft)</td>
<td>1.75 m (5.74 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 m (131 ft)</td>
<td>2.00 m (6.56 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 m (148 ft)</td>
<td>2.25 m (7.38 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
<td>2.50 m (8.20 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 m (197 ft)</td>
<td>3.00 m (9.84 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 m (230 ft)</td>
<td>3.50 m (11.48 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 m (262 ft)</td>
<td>4.00 m (13.12 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special mounting instructions**

**Measurement through a ball valve**
• Measurements can be performed through an open full bore ball valve without any problems.
• At the transitions, no gap exceeding 1 mm (0.04 in) may be left.
• Opening diameter of ball valve must always correspond to the pipe diameter; avoid edges and constrictions.

External measurement through plastic cover or dielectric windows

• Dielectric constant of medium: \( \epsilon_r \geq 10 \)
• The distance from the tip of the antenna to the tank should be approx. 100 mm (4 in).
• Avoid installation positions where condensate or buildup can form between the antenna and the vessel
• In the case of outdoor installations, ensure that the area between the antenna and the tank is protected from the weather
• Do not install any fittings or attachments between the antenna and the tank that could reflect the signal

The thickness of the tank ceiling or the dielectric window depends on the \( \epsilon_r \) of the material.
The material thickness can be a full multiple of the optimum thickness (table); it is important to note, however, that the microwave transparency decreases significantly with increasing material thickness.

**Optimum material thickness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Optimum material thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE; ( \epsilon_r ) 2.3</td>
<td>1.25 mm (0.049 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE; ( \epsilon_r ) 2.1</td>
<td>1.30 mm (0.051 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP; ( \epsilon_r ) 2.3</td>
<td>1.25 mm (0.049 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspex; ( \epsilon_r ) 3.1</td>
<td>1.10 mm (0.043 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Container with heat insulation**

If process temperatures are high, the device should be included in the usual container insulation system (2) to prevent the electronics from heating as a result of thermal radiation or convection. The rib structure (1) must not be insulated.
Environment

**Ambient temperature range**

The following values apply up to a process temperature of +85 °C (+185 °F). At higher process temperatures, the permitted ambient temperature is reduced.

- **Without LCD display:**
  - Standard: –40 to +85 °C (–40 to +185 °F)
  - With LCD display: –40 to +85 °C (–40 to +185 °F) with limitations in optical properties such as display speed and contrast for example. Can be used without limitations up to –20 to +60 °C (–4 to +140 °F)

- **If operating outdoors in strong sunlight:**
  - Mount the device in the shade.
  - Avoid direct sunlight, particularly in warm climatic regions.
  - Use a weather protection cover (see accessories).

**Ambient temperature limits**

The permitted ambient temperature ($T_a$) depends on the selected housing material (Product Configurator → Housing; Material →) and the selected process temperature range (Product Configurator → Application →).

In the event of temperature ($T_p$) at the process connection, the permitted ambient temperature ($T_a$) is reduced.

The following information only takes functional aspects into consideration. Additional restrictions may apply for certified device versions.

**Plastic housing**

*Plastic housing; process temperature −10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)*

The selected process temperature range is restricted from −10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F) to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) in devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval.
Process temperature restricted to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) for CSA C/US approval and plastic housing

Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) for CSA C/US approval

Plastic housing; process temperature –10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

The selected process temperature range is restricted from –10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F) to 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) in devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval.
Micropilot FMR63B PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

Plastic housing; process temperature –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

\[
\begin{align*}
T_p &= T_{p1} - 20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p2} + 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p3} + 150 \, ^\circ C (302 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 25 \, ^\circ C (77 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p4} + 150 \, ^\circ C (302 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p5} - 20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = -20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F)
\end{align*}
\]

In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F) is limited to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F).

Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing

\[
\begin{align*}
T_p &= T_{p1} 0 \, ^\circ C (32 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p2} + 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p3} + 150 \, ^\circ C (302 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 25 \, ^\circ C (77 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p4} + 150 \, ^\circ C (302 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 0 \, ^\circ C (32 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p5} 0 \, ^\circ C (32 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 0 \, ^\circ C (32 \, ^\circ F)
\end{align*}
\]

Plastic housing; process temperature –20 to +200 °C (–4 to +392 °F)

\[
\begin{align*}
T_p &= T_{p1} - 20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p2} + 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 76 \, ^\circ C (169 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p3} + 200 \, ^\circ C (392 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = 27 \, ^\circ C (81 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p4} + 200 \, ^\circ C (392 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = -20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F) \\
T_p &= T_{p5} - 20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_{a} = -20 \, ^\circ C (-4 \, ^\circ F)
\end{align*}
\]

In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of –20 to +200 °C (–4 to +392 °F) is limited to 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F).
Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing

![Diagram]

18 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) with CSA C/US approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>$T_a$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>+200 °C (+392 °F)</td>
<td>+27 °C (+81 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4</td>
<td>+200 °C (+392 °F)</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plastic housing; process temperature –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)

![Diagram]

19 Plastic housing; process temperature –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>$T_a$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>–40 °C (–40 °F)</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>+150 °C (+302 °F)</td>
<td>+25 °C (+77 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4</td>
<td>+150 °C (+302 °F)</td>
<td>–40 °C (–40 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5</td>
<td>–40 °C (–40 °F)</td>
<td>–40 °C (–40 °F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F) is limited to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F).

Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing

![Diagram]

20 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) with CSA C/US approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>$T_a$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
<td>+76 °C (+169 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>+150 °C (+302 °F)</td>
<td>+25 °C (+77 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4</td>
<td>+150 °C (+302 °F)</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
<td>0 °C (+32 °F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Plastic housing; process temperature –40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)**

|   |  
|---|---|
| P1 | \( T_p \): –40 °C (–40 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +76 °C (+169 °F) |
| P2 | \( T_p \): +76 °C (+169 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +76 °C (+169 °F) |
| P3 | \( T_p \): +200 °C (+392 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +27 °C (+81 °F) |
| P4 | \( T_p \): +200 °C (+392 °F) \( | \ T_a \): –40 °C (–40 °F) |
| P5 | \( T_p \): –40 °C (–40 °F) \( | \ T_a \): –40 °C (–40 °F) |

In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of –40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F) is limited to 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F).

**Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing**

|   |  
|---|---|
| P1 | \( T_p \): 0 °C (+32 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +76 °C (+169 °F) |
| P2 | \( T_p \): +76 °C (+169 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +76 °C (+169 °F) |
| P3 | \( T_p \): +200 °C (+392 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +27 °C (+81 °F) |
| P4 | \( T_p \): +200 °C (+392 °F) \( | \ T_a \): 0 °C (+32 °F) |
| P5 | \( T_p \): 0 °C (+32 °F) \( | \ T_a \): 0 °C (+32 °F) |

**Aluminum housing, coated**

*Aluminum housing; process temperature –10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)*

|   |  
|---|---|
| P1 | \( T_p \): –10 °C (+14 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +79 °C (+174 °F) |
| P2 | \( T_p \): +79 °C (+174 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +79 °C (+174 °F) |
| P3 | \( T_p \): +150 °C (+302 °F) \( | \ T_a \): +53 °C (+127 °F) |
| P4 | \( T_p \): +150 °C (+302 °F) \( | \ T_a \): –10 °C (+14 °F) |
| P5 | \( T_p \): –10 °C (+14 °F) \( | \ T_a \): –10 °C (+14 °F) |
Aluminum housing; process temperature –10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

- **P1**: $T_p: -10 °C (+14 °F) | T_a: +79 °C (+174 °F)$
- **P2**: $T_p: +79 °C (+174 °F) | T_a: +79 °C (+174 °F)$
- **P3**: $T_p: +200 °C (+392 °F) | T_a: +47 °C (+117 °F)$
- **P4**: $T_p: +200 °C (+392 °F) | T_a: -10 °C (+14 °F)$
- **P5**: $T_p: -10 °C (+14 °F) | T_a: -10 °C (+14 °F)$

Aluminum housing; process temperature –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

- **P1**: $T_p: -20 °C (–4 °F) | T_a: +79 °C (+174 °F)$
- **P2**: $T_p: +79 °C (+174 °F) | T_a: +79 °C (+174 °F)$
- **P3**: $T_p: +150 °C (+302 °F) | T_a: +53 °C (+127 °F)$
- **P4**: $T_p: +150 °C (+302 °F) | T_a: -20 °C (–4 °F)$
- **P5**: $T_p: -20 °C (–4 °F) | T_a: -20 °C (–4 °F)$

Aluminum housing; process temperature –20 to +200 °C (–4 to +392 °F)

- **P1**: $T_p: -20 °C (–4 °F) | T_a: +79 °C (+174 °F)$
- **P2**: $T_p: +79 °C (+174 °F) | T_a: +79 °C (+174 °F)$
- **P3**: $T_p: +200 °C (+392 °F) | T_a: +47 °C (+117 °F)$
- **P4**: $T_p: +200 °C (+392 °F) | T_a: -20 °C (–4 °F)$
- **P5**: $T_p: -20 °C (–4 °F) | T_a: -20 °C (–4 °F)$
Aluminum housing; process temperature –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)

For P1 = $T_p = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +79 \degree C \ (+174 \degree F)$

For P2 = $T_p = +79 \degree C \ (+174 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +79 \degree C \ (+174 \degree F)$

For P3 = $T_p = +150 \degree C \ (+302 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +53 \degree C \ (+127 \degree F)$

For P4 = $T_p = +150 \degree C \ (+302 \degree F)$ or $T_a = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$

For P5 = $T_p = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$ or $T_a = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$

Aluminum housing; process temperature –40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)

For P1 = $T_p = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +79 \degree C \ (+174 \degree F)$

For P2 = $T_p = +79 \degree C \ (+174 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +79 \degree C \ (+174 \degree F)$

For P3 = $T_p = +200 \degree C \ (+392 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +47 \degree C \ (+117 \degree F)$

For P4 = $T_p = +200 \degree C \ (+392 \degree F)$ or $T_a = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$

For P5 = $T_p = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$ or $T_a = -40 \degree C \ (-40 \degree F)$

316L housing; process temperature –10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)

For P1 = $T_p = -10 \degree C \ (+14 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +77 \degree C \ (+171 \degree F)$

For P2 = $T_p = +77 \degree C \ (+171 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +77 \degree C \ (+171 \degree F)$

For P3 = $T_p = +150 \degree C \ (+302 \degree F)$ or $T_a = +43 \degree C \ (+109 \degree F)$

For P4 = $T_p = +150 \degree C \ (+302 \degree F)$ or $T_a = -10 \degree C \ (-14 \degree F)$

For P5 = $T_p = -10 \degree C \ (+14 \degree F)$ or $T_a = -10 \degree C \ (-14 \degree F)$
316L housing; process temperature –10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

316L housing; process temperature –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

316L housing; process temperature –20 to +200 °C (–4 to +392 °F)
316L housing; process temperature –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)

- $P_1 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +77 \, ^\circ C (+171 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_2 = T_p: +77 \, ^\circ C (+171 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +77 \, ^\circ C (+171 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_3 = T_p: +150 \, ^\circ C (+302 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +43 \, ^\circ C (+109 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_4 = T_p: +150 \, ^\circ C (+302 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_5 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)$

316L housing; process temperature –40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)

- $P_1 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +77 \, ^\circ C (+171 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_2 = T_p: +77 \, ^\circ C (+171 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +77 \, ^\circ C (+171 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_3 = T_p: +200 \, ^\circ C (+392 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +38 \, ^\circ C (+100 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_4 = T_p: +200 \, ^\circ C (+392 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_5 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)$

316L housing, hygiene

316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)

- $P_1 = T_p: -10 \, ^\circ C (+14 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_2 = T_p: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_3 = T_p: +150 \, ^\circ C (+302 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: +41 \, ^\circ C (+106 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_4 = T_p: +150 \, ^\circ C (+302 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: -10 \, ^\circ C (+14 \, ^\circ F)$
- $P_5 = T_p: -10 \, ^\circ C (+14 \, ^\circ F) \mid T_a: -10 \, ^\circ C (+14 \, ^\circ F)$
316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

- P1 = \( T_p: -10 \degree C (+14 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \)
- P2 = \( T_p: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \)
- P3 = \( T_p: +200 \degree C (+392 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +32 \degree C (+90 \degree F) \)
- P4 = \( T_p: +200 \degree C (+392 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: -10 \degree C (+14 \degree F) \)
- P5 = \( T_p: -10 \degree C (+14 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: -10 \degree C (+14 \degree F) \)

316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

- P1 = \( T_p: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \)
- P2 = \( T_p: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \)
- P3 = \( T_p: +150 \degree C (+302 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +41 \degree C (+106 \degree F) \)
- P4 = \( T_p: +150 \degree C (+302 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \)
- P5 = \( T_p: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \)

316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –20 to +200 °C (–4 to +392 °F)

- P1 = \( T_p: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \)
- P2 = \( T_p: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +76 \degree C (+169 \degree F) \)
- P3 = \( T_p: +200 \degree C (+392 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: +32 \degree C (+90 \degree F) \)
- P4 = \( T_p: +200 \degree C (+392 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \)
- P5 = \( T_p: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \) | \( T_a: -20 \degree C (+4 \degree F) \)
### 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)

\[
P_1 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_2 = T_p: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_3 = T_p: +150 \, ^\circ C (+302 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: +41 \, ^\circ C (+106 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_4 = T_p: +150 \, ^\circ C (+302 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_5 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)
\]

### 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)

\[
P_1 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_2 = T_p: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: +76 \, ^\circ C (+169 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_3 = T_p: +200 \, ^\circ C (+392 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: +32 \, ^\circ C (+90 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_4 = T_p: +200 \, ^\circ C (+392 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)
\]
\[
P_5 = T_p: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F) \quad | \quad T_a: -40 \, ^\circ C (-40 \, ^\circ F)
\]

### Storage temperature
- Without LCD display: –40 to +90 °C (–40 to +194 °F)
- With LCD display: –40 to +85 °C (–40 to +185 °F)

### Climate class
DIN EN 60068-2-38 (test Z/AD)

### Installation height as per IEC61010-1 Ed.3
Generally up to 5000 m (16 404 ft) above sea level

### Degree of protection
Testing according to IEC 60529 and NEMA 250

#### Housing
IP66/68, NEMA Type 4X/6P
IP68 test condition: 1.83 m under water for 24 hours.

#### Cable entries
- M20 coupling, plastic, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 coupling, nickel-plated brass, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 coupling, 316L, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 coupling, hygiene, IP66/68/69 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 thread, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
Micropilot FMR63B PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

- G1/2 thread, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
  If the G1/2 thread is selected, the device is delivered with an M20 thread as standard and a G1/2 adapter is included with the delivery, along with the corresponding documentation
- NPT 1/2 thread, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M12 plug
  - When housing is closed and connecting cable is plugged in: IP66/67 NEMA Type 4X
  - When housing is open or connecting cable is not plugged in: IP20, NEMA Type 1

**NOTICE**

**M12 plug: Loss of IP protection class due to incorrect installation!**

- The degree of protection only applies if the connecting cable used is plugged in and screwed tight.
- The degree of protection only applies if the connecting cable used is specified according to IP66/67 NEMA Type 4X.
- The protection classes are only maintained if the dummy cap is used or the cable is connected.

**Vibration resistance**

DIN EN 60068-2-64 / IEC 60068-2-64 for 5 to 2,000 Hz: 1.5 (m/s²)/Hz

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)**

- Electromagnetic compatibility as per EN 61326 series and NAMUR recommendation EMC (NE21)
- Maximum measured error during EMC testing: < 0.5 % of the current digital measured value

For more details refer to the EU Declaration of Conformity.

**Process**

**Process pressure range**

**WARNING**

The maximum pressure for the device depends on the lowest-rated component with regard to pressure (components are: process connection, optional mounted parts or accessories).

- Only operate the device within the specified limits for the components!
- **MWP (Maximum Working Pressure):** The MWP is specified on the nameplate. This value refers to a reference temperature of +20 °C (+68 °F) and may be applied to the device for an unlimited time. Note temperature dependence of MWP. For flanges, refer to the following standards for the permitted pressure values at higher temperatures: EN 1092-1 (with regard to their stability/temperature property, the materials 1.4435 and 1.4404 are grouped together under EN 1092-1; the chemical composition of the two materials can be identical), ASME B16.5, JIS B2220 (the latest version of the standard applies in each case). MWP data that deviate from this are provided in the relevant sections of the Technical Information.
- The Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU) uses the abbreviation **PS**. This corresponds to the maximum working pressure (MWP) of the device.

The following tables show the dependencies between the seal material, process temperature (Tₚ) and process pressure range for each process connection that can be selected for the antenna used.

### Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in)

**Process connection M24 with process adapter, accessory enclosed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>Tₚ</th>
<th>Process pressure range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FKM Viton</td>
<td>~10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>~1 to 20 bar (~14.5 to 290 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FKM Viton</td>
<td>~10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)</td>
<td>~1 to 20 bar (~14.5 to 290 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPDM</td>
<td>~40 to +150 °C (~40 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>~1 to 20 bar (~14.5 to 290 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFKM Kalrez</td>
<td>~20 to +150 °C (~4 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>~1 to 20 bar (~14.5 to 290 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFKM Kalrez</td>
<td>~20 to +200 °C (~4 to +392 °F)</td>
<td>~1 to 20 bar (~14.5 to 290 psi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pressure range may be further restricted in the event of a CRN approval.
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in)

**Process connection Tri-Clamp DN51 (2”) ISO2852**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>Process pressure range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 16 bar (–14.5 to 232 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 16 bar (–14.5 to 232 psi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Process connection Tri-Clamp DN70-76.1 (3”) ISO2852**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>Process pressure range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 14 bar (–14.5 to 203 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 14 bar (–14.5 to 203 psi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Process connection slotted nut DIN11851 DN50 PN25**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>Process pressure range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 25 bar (–14.5 to 362.6 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 25 bar (–14.5 to 362.6 psi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pressure range may be further restricted in the event of a CRN approval.

Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in)

**Process connection Tri-Clamp DN101.6 (4”) ISO2852**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>Process pressure range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 14 bar (–14.5 to 203 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>-40 to +200 °C (–40 to +392 °F)</td>
<td>-1 to 14 bar (–14.5 to 203 psi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Process connection slotted nut DIN11851 DN80 PN25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seal</th>
<th>Process Pressure Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>~40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFE cladded</td>
<td>~40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pressure range may be further restricted in the event of a CRN approval.

#### Dielectric constant

For liquids

\[ \varepsilon_r \geq 1.2 \]

Contact Endress+Hauser for applications with lower dielectric constants than indicated.

#### Mechanical construction

### Dimensions

The dimensions of the individual components must be added together for the total dimensions.

**Single compartment housing, plastic**

1. Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
2. Cover without sight glass

Dimensions of single compartment housing, plastic (PBT). Unit of measurement mm (in)
Single compartment housing, aluminum

Dimensions of single compartment housing, aluminum. Unit of measurement mm (in)

1. Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (devices for Ex d/XP, dust Ex)
2. Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
3. Cover without sight glass
Micropilot FMR63B PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

Single compartment housing, 316L hygiene

Dimensions of single compartment housing, 316L hygiene. Unit of measurement mm (in)

1. Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (dust Ex)
2. Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
3. Cover without sight glass
Dual compartment housing, aluminum

- **1.** Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (devices for Ex d/XP, dust Ex)
- **2.** Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
- **3.** Cover without sight glass

![Dimensions of dual compartment housing, aluminum. Unit of measurement mm (in)](image)
Dual compartment housing, L-shaped, aluminum or 316 L

Dimensions of L-shaped dual compartment housing. Unit of measurement mm (in)

1. Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (devices for Ex d/XP, dust Ex)
2. Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
3. Cover without sight glass
**Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5**

![Diagram of antenna dimensions](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46</th>
<th>Dimensions of integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5. Unit of measurement mm (in)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Reference point of measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bottom edge of housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>127 mm (5.00 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>139 mm (5.47 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), slotted nut DIN11851

Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), slotted nut DIN11851. Unit of measurement mm (in)

- **A**  Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- **B**  Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
- **R**  Reference point of measurement
- **1**  Bottom edge of housing

- **L1**  118 mm (4.65 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- **L2**  130 mm (5.12 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851

Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851. Unit of measurement mm (in)

- **A**: Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- **B**: Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
- **R**: Reference point of measurement
- **1**: Bottom edge of housing
- **L1**: 159 mm (6.26 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- **L2**: 171 mm (6.73 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN51 (2") ISO2852

49 Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN51 (2") ISO2852.

Unit of measurement mm (in)

A Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
B Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
R Reference point of measurement
1 Bottom edge of housing
L1 116 mm (4.57 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
L2 128 mm (5.04 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)

Process connection suitable for
DN51 nominal diameter and pipe inner diameter 48.6 mm (1.91 in)
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN70-76.1 (3") ISO2852

Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN70-76.1 (3") ISO2852. Unit of measurement mm (in)

A  Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
B  Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
R  Reference point of measurement
1  Bottom edge of housing
L1  116 mm (4.57 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
L2  128 mm (5.04 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)

Process connection suitable for
- DN70 nominal diameter with pipe inner diameter 66.8 mm (2.63 in)
- DN76.1 nominal diameter with pipe inner diameter 72.9 mm (2.87 in)
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp DN101.6 (4") ISO2852

![Diagram of antenna dimensions]

51 Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp DN101.6 (4") ISO2852.

Unit of measurement mm (in)

A  Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
B  Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
R  Reference point of measurement
L1  155 mm (6.10 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
L2  167 mm (6.57 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)

Process connection suitable for DN101.6 nominal diameter with pipe inner diameter 97.6 mm (3.84 in)

### Weight

The weights of the individual components must be added together for the total weight.

#### Housing

Weight including electronics and display.

**Single compartment housing**

- Plastic: 0.5 kg (1.10 lb)
- Aluminum: 1.2 kg (2.65 lb)
- 316L hygiene: 1.2 kg (2.65 lb)

**Dual compartment housing**

- Aluminum: 1.4 kg (3.09 lb)

**Dual compartment housing, L-form**

- Aluminum: 1.7 kg (3.75 lb)
- Stainless steel: 4.5 kg (9.9 lb)

#### Antenna and process connection adapter

The flange weight (316/316L) depends on the selected standard and sealing surface.

- Details -> TI00426F or in the relevant standard

The heaviest version is indicated for the antenna weights

**Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in)**

1.2 kg (2.65 lb)

**Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in)**

2.2 kg (4.85 lb) for process connection slotted nut DIN11851
Micropilot FMR63B PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

**Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in)**
3.4 kg (7.50 lb) for process connection slotted nut DIN11851

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Materials not in contact with process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plastic housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Housing: PBT/PC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dummy cover: PBT/PC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover with sight glass: PBT/PC and PC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover seal: EPDM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Potential equalization: 316L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Seal under potential equalization: EPDM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Plug: PBT-GF30-FR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• M20 cable gland: PA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Seal on plug and cable gland: EPDM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Threaded adapter as replacement for cable glands: PA66-GF30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nameplate: plastic foil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TAG plate: plastic foil, metal or provided by customer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aluminum housing, coated</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Housing: EN AC-43400 aluminum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Housing coating, cover: Polyester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dummy cover: EN AC-43400 aluminum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• EN AC-43400 aluminum cover with Lexan 943A PC sight glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• EN AC-43400 aluminum cover with borosilicate sight glass; can be ordered as an accessory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For Ex d, dust Ex applications, the sight glass is always made from borosilicate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover seal materials: HNBR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover seal materials: FVMQ (only for low temperature version)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nameplate: plastic foil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TAG plate: plastic foil, stainless steel or provided by customer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• M20 cable glands: select material (stainless steel, nickel-plated brass, polyamide)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stainless steel housing, 316L</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Housing: stainless steel 316L (1.4409)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dummy cover: stainless steel 316L (1.4409)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 316L (1.4409) stainless steel cover with borosilicate window</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover seal materials: FVMQ (only for low temperature version)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover seal materials: HNBR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nameplate: stainless steel housing, labeled directly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TAG plate: plastic foil, stainless steel or provided by the customer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• M20 cable glands: select material (stainless steel, nickel-plated brass, polyamide)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stainless steel housing, 316L hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Housing: stainless steel 316L (1.4404)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dummy cover: stainless steel 316L (1.4404)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 316L (1.4404) stainless steel cover with PC Lexan 943A window</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 316L (1.4404) stainless steel cover with borosilicate window; can be optionally ordered as an enclosed accessory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For Dust-Ex applications, the window is always made from borosilicate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cover seal materials: EPDM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nameplate: stainless steel housing, labeled directly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TAG plate: plastic foil, stainless steel or provided by the customer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• M20 cable glands: select material (stainless steel, nickel-plated brass, polyamide)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Materials in contact with the medium

Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5

Antenna: PEEK, seal material can be selected (order option)
Process connection: 316L / 1.4404
Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404

Antenna, cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in), slotted nut DIN11851

Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding
DIN11851 slotted nut: 304L / 1.4307
Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404
Antenna, cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851

![Antenna Diagram]

54 Material: antenna, cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851. Unit of measurement mm (in)
1 Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding
2 DIN11851 slotted nut: 304L / 1.4307
3 Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
4 Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404

Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852

![Antenna Diagram]

55 Material: antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852. Unit of measurement mm (in)
1 Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding
2 Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
3 Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852

1. Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding
2. Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
3. Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404
## Display and user interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating concept</th>
<th>Operator-oriented menu structure for user-specific tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast and safe commissioning</td>
<td>Interactive wizard with graphical user interface for guided commissioning in FieldCare, DeviceCare or DTM, AMS and PDM-based third-party tools or SmartBlue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menu guidance with short explanations of the individual parameter functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standardized operation at the device and in the operating tools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integrated HistOROM data memory**

- Adoption of data configuration when electronics modules are replaced
- Up to 100 event messages recorded in the device

**Efficient diagnostic behavior increases measurement availability**

- Remedial measures are integrated in plain text
- Diverse simulation options

**Bluetooth (optionally integrated in local display)**

- Quick and easy setup with SmartBlue app or PC with DeviceCare, version 1.07.05 and higher, or FieldXpert SMT70
- No additional tools or adapters required
- Encrypted single point-to-point data transmission (tested by Fraunhofer Institute) and password-protected communication via Bluetooth® wireless technology

### Languages

**Operating languages**

- **English** option *(English option is set at the factory if no other language is ordered)*
- Deutsch
- Français
- Español
- Italiano
- Nederlands
- Portuguesa
- Polski
- русский язык *(Russian)*
- Türkçe
- 中文 *(Chinese)*
- 日本語 *(Japanese)*
- 한국어 *(Korean)*
- čeština *(Czech)*
- Svenska

### Local operation

**Operating keys and DIP switches on the electronic insert**

![Diagram of operating keys and DIP switches](image)

1. Operating key for Reset password and Reset device
2. DIP switch for setting the service IP address
3. DIP switch for locking and unlocking the device

The setting of the DIP switches on the electronic insert has priority over the settings made via other operation methods (e.g. FieldCare/DeviceCare).
Local display

Device display (optional)

Functions:
- Display of measured values and fault and notice messages
- Background lighting, which switches from green to red in the event of an error
- The device display can be removed for easier operation

Remote operation

Via PROFINET with Ethernet-APL network

Call up the website via the computer in the network. The IP address of the device must be known.
The IP address can be assigned to the device in a variety of ways:

- **Dynamic Configuration Protocol (DCP), factory setting**
  The automation system (e.g., Siemens S7) automatically assigns the IP address to the device.
- **Software addressing**
  The IP address is entered via the IP address parameter.
- **DIP switch for service**
  The device then has the fixed IP address 192.168.1.212.
  - The IP address is only adopted following a restart.
  - The IP address can now be used to establish the connection to the network.

The default setting is that the device uses the Dynamic Configuration Protocol (DCP). The automation system (e.g., Siemens S7) automatically assigns the IP of the device.

**Via service interface (CDI)**

![Diagram of service interface (CDI)]

1. Computer with FieldCare/DeviceCare operating tool
2. Commubox FXA291
3. Service interface (CDI) of the measuring device (= Endress+Hauser Common Data Interface)

**Via Web browser**

*Function scope*

Thanks to the integrated Web server the device can be operated and configured via a Web browser. The structure of the operating menu is the same as for the local display. In addition to the measured values, device status information is also displayed and allows users to monitor the status of the device. Furthermore the device data can be managed and the network parameters can be configured.

**Operation via Bluetooth® wireless technology (optional)**

*Prerequisite*

- Measuring device with Bluetooth display
- Smartphone or tablet with SmartBlue app or PC with DeviceCare, version 1.07.00 and higher, or FieldXpert SMT70

The connection has a range of up to 25 m (82 ft). The range can vary depending on environmental conditions such as attachments, walls or ceilings.

**System integration**

PROFINET with Ethernet-APL
- PROFINET Profile 4.02

**Supported operating tools**

- Smartphone or tablet with Endress+Hauser SmartBlue (app), DeviceCare, version 1.07.00 and higher, FieldCare, DTM, AMS and PDM.
- PC with Web server via fieldbus protocol.

**Certificates and approvals**

Current certificates and approvals for the product are available at [www.endress.com](http://www.endress.com) on the relevant product page:

1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
2. Open the product page.
3. Select **Downloads**.
CE mark
The measuring system meets the legal requirements of the applicable EU directives. These are listed in the corresponding EU Declaration of Conformity together with the standards applied. The manufacturer confirms successful testing of the device by affixing to it the CE mark.

RoHS
The measuring system meets the substance restrictions of the Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) and the Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863 (RoHS 3).

RCM marking
The supplied product or measuring system meets the ACMA (Australian Communications and Media Authority) requirements for network integrity, interoperability, performance characteristics as well as health and safety regulations. Here, especially the regulatory arrangements for electromagnetic compatibility are met. The products bear the RCM marking on the nameplate.

Ex approvals
Additional safety instructions must be followed for use in hazardous areas. Please refer to the separate "Safety Instructions" (XA) document included in the delivery. Reference to the applicable XA can be found on the nameplate.

Explosion-protected smartphones and tablets
If used in hazardous areas, mobile end devices with an Ex approval must be used.

Pressure equipment with permitted pressure ≤ 200 bar (2900 psi)
Pressure instruments with a process connection that does not have a pressurized housing do not fall within the scope of the Pressure Equipment Directive, irrespective of the maximum allowable pressure.

Reasons:
According to Article 2, point 5 of EU Directive 2014/68/EU, pressure accessories are defined as "devices with an operational function and having pressure-bearing housings".
If a pressure instrument does not have a pressure-bearing housing (no identifiable pressure chamber of its own), there is no pressure accessory present within the meaning of the Directive.

Radio approval
Displays with Bluetooth LE have radio licenses according to CE and FCC. The relevant certification information and labels are provided on display.

EN 302372 radio standard
The devices comply with the TLPR (Tanks Level Probing Radar) radio standard EN 302372 and are permitted for use in closed vessels. Points a to f in Annex E of EN 302372 must be observed for the installation.

FCC
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. [Any] changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Industry Canada
Canada CNR-Gen Section 7.1.3
This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not interfere with, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.
Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas...
produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

[Any] changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

- The installation of the LPR/TLPR device shall be done by trained installers, in strict compliance with the manufacturer’s instructions.
- 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.
- This device shall be installed and operated in a completely enclosed container to prevent RF emissions, which can otherwise interfere with aeronautical navigation.
- The installer/user of this device shall ensure that it is at least 10 km from the Dominion Astrophysical Radio Observatory (DRAO) near Penticton, British Columbia. The coordinates of the DRAO are latitude 49°19ʹ15ʹʹ N and longitude 119°37ʹ12ʹʹ W. For devices not meeting this 10 km separation (e.g., those in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia,) the installer/user must coordinate with, and obtain the written concurrence of, the Director of the DRAO before the equipment can be installed or operated. The Director of the DRAO may be contacted at 250-497-2300 (tel.) or 250-497-2355 (fax). (Alternatively, the Manager, Regulatory Standards Industry Canada, may be contacted.)

### Certification PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

PROFINET with Ethernet-APL interface

The device is certified and registered by the PNO (PROFIBUS Nutzerorganisation e.V. / PROFIBUS User Organization). The measuring system meets all the requirements of the following specifications:

- Certified according to:
  - Test specification for PROFINET devices
  - PROFINET Security Level – Netload Class
- The device can also be operated with certified devices of other manufacturers (interoperability)

### External standards and guidelines

- EN 60529
  Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code)
- EN 61010-1
  Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use
- IEC/EN 61326
  Emission in accordance with Class A requirements A; Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC requirements)
- NAMUR NE 21
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of industrial process and laboratory control equipment
- NAMUR NE 53
  Software of field devices and signal-processing devices with digital electronics
- NAMUR NE 107
  Status categorization in accordance with NE 107
- NAMUR NE 131
  Requirements for field devices for standard applications

### Ordering information

Detailed ordering information is available from your nearest sales organization www.addresses.endress.com or in the Product Configurator at www.endress.com:

1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
2. Open the product page.
3. Select **Configuration**.

**Product Configurator - the tool for individual product configuration**
- Up-to-the-minute configuration data
- Depending on the device: Direct input of measuring point-specific information such as measuring range or operating language
- Automatic verification of exclusion criteria
- Automatic creation of the order code and its breakdown in PDF or Excel output format
- Ability to order directly in the Endress+Hauser Online Shop

### Calibration

**Factory calibration certificate**

The calibration points are spread evenly over the measuring range (0 to 100\%). The Empty calibration E and Full calibration F must be specified to define the measuring range. If this information is missing, antenna-dependent default values are used instead.

![Diagram of calibration points](image.png)

- \( R \) Reference point of measurement
- \( A \) Minimum distance between reference point \( R \) and 100% mark
- \( E \) Empty calibration
- \( F \) Full calibration

**Measuring range restrictions**

The following restrictions must be considered when selecting E and F:
- Minimum distance between reference point \( R \) and 100% mark: \( A \geq 400 \text{ mm (16 in)} \)
- Minimum span: \( F \geq 45 \text{ mm (1.77 in)} \)
- Maximum value for Empty calibration: \( E \geq 450 \text{ mm (17.72 in)} \) (maximum 50 m (164 ft))
- Calibration takes place under reference conditions.
- The selected values for Empty calibration and Full calibration are only used to create the factory calibration certificate. Afterwards, the values are reset to the default values specific for the antenna. If values other than the default values are required, they must be ordered as a customized empty/full calibration.

**Service**

Services that can be selected via the product structure in the Product Configurator include.

- Cleaned of oil+grease (wetted)
- PWIS-free (paint-wetting impairment substances)
- ANSI Safety Red coating, coated housing cover
- Set damping
- Bluetooth communication is disabled on delivery
- Customized empty/full calibration
- Product documentation on paper

A printed (hard copy) version of test reports, declarations and inspection certificates can optionally be ordered via the **Service** feature, Product documentation on paper option. The documents can be selected via the Test, certificate, declaration feature and are then provided with the device upon delivery.
## Test, certificate, declaration
All test reports, declarations and inspection certificates are provided electronically in the Device Viewer:
Enter the serial number from the nameplate (www.endress.com/deviceviewer)

## Identification
### Measuring point (TAG)
The device can be ordered with a tag name.

#### Location of tag name
In the additional specification, select:
- Stainless steel tag plate
- Paper adhesive label
- TAG provided by customer
- RFID TAG
- RFID TAG + stainless steel tag plate
- RFID TAG + paper adhesive label
- RFID TAG + TAG provided by customer
- IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG
- IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC TAG
- IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG, stainless steel TAG
- IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC, stainless steel TAG
- IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG, plate provided
- IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC, plate provided

#### Definition of the tag name
In the additional specification, specify:
3 lines with a maximum of 18 characters per line
The specified tag name appears on the selected plate and/or on the RFID tag.

#### Presentation in the SmartBlue app
The first 32 characters of the tag name
The tag name can always be changed specifically for the measuring point via Bluetooth.

#### Display in electronic nameplate (ENP)
The first 32 characters of the tag name

For further information, please refer to SD01502F, SD02796P

## Application packages
### Heartbeat Technology
The Heartbeat Verification + Monitoring application package offers diagnostic functionality through continuous self-monitoring, the transmission of additional measured variables to an external Condition Monitoring system and the in-situ verification of devices in the application.

The application package can be ordered together with the device or can be activated subsequently with an activation code. Detailed information on the order code is available via the Endress+Hauser website www.endress.com or from your local Endress+Hauser Sales Center.

#### Heartbeat Verification
Heartbeat Verification is carried out on request and supplements self-monitoring, which is performed continuously, by carrying out further tests. During verification, the system checks whether the device components comply with the factory specifications. Both the sensor and the electronics modules are included in the tests.

Heartbeat Verification confirms the device function on request within the specified measuring tolerance with a total test coverage TTC (Total Test Coverage) in percent.

Heartbeat Verification meets the requirements for metrological traceability in accordance with ISO 9001 (ISO9001:2015 Section 7.1.5.2).

The result of the verification is either Passed or Failed. The verification data are saved in the device and optionally archived on a PC with the FieldCare asset management software or in the Netilion Library. Based on this data, a verification report is generated automatically to ensure that traceable documentation of the verification results is available.
Heartbeat Monitoring

**Foam detection** wizard and **Build-up detection** wizard are available, process windows can be configured. Furthermore, additional monitoring parameters can be displayed and used for predictive maintenance or application optimization.

**Foam detection** wizard

This wizard configures the automatic foam detection. Foam detection can be linked to an output variable or status information e.g. to control a sprinkler used to dissolve the foam. It is also possible to monitor the foam increase in a so-called foam index. The foam index can also be linked to an output variable and can be shown on the display.

Preparation:
The Foam monitoring initialization should only be done without or less foam.

**Areas of application**
- Measurement in liquids
- Reliable detection of foam on the medium

**Build-up detection** wizard

This wizard configures the build-up detection.

Basic idea:
The build-up detection can, for example, be linked to a compressed-air system to clean the antenna. With the build-up monitoring the maintenance cycles can be optimized.

Preparation:
The build-up monitoring initialization should only be done without or less build-up.

**Areas of application**
- Measurement in liquids and solids
- Reliable detection of build up on the antenna

Detailed description

Special Documentation SD03093F

Accessories

**Weather protection cover 316L**

The weather protection cover can be ordered together with the device via the "Accessory enclosed" product structure.

It is used to protect against direct sunlight, precipitation and ice.

Weather protection cover 316L is suitable for the dual compartment housing made of aluminum or 316L. The delivery includes the holder for direct mounting on the housing.
Material

- Weather protection cover: 316L
- Clamping screw: A4
- Holder: 316L

Order number for accessories:

71438303

Plastic weather protection cover

The weather protection cover can be ordered together with the device via the "Accessory enclosed" product structure.

It is used to protect against direct sunlight, precipitation and ice.

The plastic weather protection cover is suitable for the single compartment housing made of aluminum. The delivery includes the holder for direct mounting on the housing.

Material

Plastic

Order number for accessories:

71438291

M12 socket

- M12 socket, straight
M12 socket, straight
- Material:
  Body: PBT; union nut: nickel-plated die-cast zinc; seal: NBR
- Degree of protection (fully locked): IP67
- Pg coupling: Pg7
- Order number: 52006263

M12 socket, angled
- Material:
  Body: PBT; union nut: nickel-plated die-cast zinc; seal: NBR
- Degree of protection (fully locked): IP67
- Pg coupling: Pg7
- Order number: 71114212

M12 socket, angled, 5 m (16 ft) cable
- M12 socket material:
  - Body: TPU
  - Union nut: nickel-plated die-cast zinc
- Cable material:
  PVC
- Cable Li Y YM 4×0.34 mm² (20 AWG)
- Cable colors
  - 1 = BN = brown
  - 2 = WH = white
  - 3 = BU = blue
  - 4 = BK = black
- Order number: 52010285

Remote display FHX50B
The remote display is ordered via the Product Configurator.
If the remote display is to be used, the device version Prepared for display FHX50B must be ordered.
Micropilot FMR63B PROFINET with Ethernet-APL

Material of single compartment housing, remote display
- Aluminum
- Plastic

Degree of protection:
- IP68 / NEMA 6P
- IP66 / NEMA 4x

Connecting cable:
- Connecting cable (option) up to 30 m (98 ft)
- Customer-supplied standard cable up to 60 m (197 ft)
  Recommendation: EtherLine®-P CAT.5e from LAPP.

Specification of customer-supplied connecting cable
Push-in CAGE CLAMP®, connection technology, push actuation
- Conductor cross-section:
  - Solid conductor 0.2 to 0.75 mm² (24 to 18 AWG)
  - Fine-stranded conductor 0.2 to 0.75 mm² (24 to 18 AWG)
  - Fine-stranded conductor; with insulated ferrule 0.25 to 0.34 mm²
  - Fine-stranded conductor; without insulated ferrule 0.25 to 0.34 mm²
- Stripping length 7 to 9 mm (0.28 to 0.35 in)
- Outer diameter: 6 to 10 mm (0.24 to 0.4 in)
- Maximum cable length: 60 m (197 ft)

Ambient temperature:
- –40 to +80 °C (~–40 to +176 °F)
- Option: –50 to +80 °C (~–58 to +176 °F)

Gas-tight feedthrough
Chemically inert glass feedthrough, which prevents gases from entering the electronics housing.
Can optionally be ordered as "Accessory mounted" via the product structure.

Process adapter M24
For details, refer to TI00426F/00/EN "Weld-in adapters, process adapters and flanges".
Field Xpert SMT70  Universal, high-performance tablet PC for device configuration in Ex Zone 2 and non-Ex areas
For details, see “Technical Information” TI01342S

DeviceCare SFE100  Configuration tool for HART, PROFIBUS and FOUNDATION Fieldbus field devices
Technical Information TI01134S

FieldCare SFE500  FDT-based plant asset management tool
It can configure all smart field units in your system and helps you manage them. By using the status information, it is also a simple but effective way of checking their status and condition.
Technical Information TI00028S

Documentation
For an overview of the scope of the associated Technical Documentation, refer to the following:
- Device Viewer (www.endress.com/deviceviewer): Enter the serial number from the nameplate
- Endress+Hauser Operations app: Enter serial number from nameplate or scan matrix code on nameplate.

Document function
The following documentation may be available depending on the version ordered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>Purpose and content of the document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Technical Information (TI)                 | Planning aid for your device
The document contains all the technical data on the device and provides an overview of the accessories and other products that can be ordered for the device. |
| Brief Operating Instructions (KA)          | Guide that takes you quickly to the 1st measured value
The Brief Operating Instructions contain all the essential information from incoming acceptance to initial commissioning. |
| Operating Instructions (BA)                | Your reference document
The Operating Instructions contain all the information that is required in the various phases of the life cycle of the device: from product identification, incoming acceptance and storage, to mounting, connection, operation and commissioning through to troubleshooting, maintenance and disposal. |
| Description of Device Parameters (GP)      | Reference for your parameters
The document provides a detailed explanation of each individual parameter. The description is aimed at those who work with the device over the entire life cycle and perform specific configurations. |
| Safety Instructions (XA)                   | Depending on the approval, safety instructions for electrical equipment in hazardous areas are also supplied with the device. The Safety Instructions are an integral part of the Operating Instructions. Information on the Safety Instructions (XA) relevant to the device is provided on the nameplate. |
| Supplementary device-dependent documentation (SD/FY) | Always comply strictly with the instructions in the relevant supplementary documentation. The supplementary documentation is an integral part of the device documentation. |

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