Ultrasonic Energy Meter Instruction Manual

Model: EES-401

Update Record	Revision	3.0.1
	Date	12 . 2021

Notice

Thank you for choosing the EES-401 Ultrasonic Energy Meter with ARM.FPGA chip and low-voltage wide-pulse sending technology.

This instruction manual contains important information. Please read carefully before the operation of the Energy Meter, avoiding damaging Energy Meter and improper use.

This instruction manual will introduce how to use the Energy Meter step-by-step, including product component, installation, wiring, quick setup etc. to make it easier to operate.

Understanding more about the menu settings can fulfill your higher requirements with the Energy Meters' powerful function option and output function.

Warning

May cause injury.

Attention

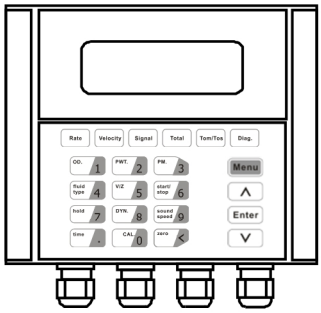
May damage the Energy Meters.

Some of the instructions may be different to the Energy Meters you purchased, depending on configuration requirements, otherwise, there is no indication about the product design and upgrade requirement in the instructions, subject to the Energy Meter display , lease refer to the version number, as well as the appendix.

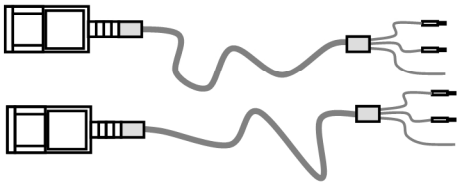
Product Components

Inspection should be made before installing the Energy Meter. Check to see if the spare parts are in accordance with the packing list. Make sure that there is no damage to the enclosure due to a loose screw or loose wire, or other damage that may have occurred during transportation. Any questions, please contact your representative as soon as possible.

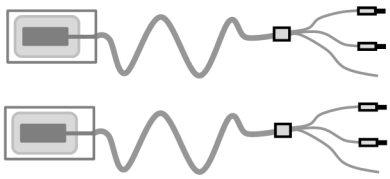
Transmitter



Transducers

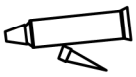


Temperature Sensor



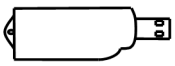
Accessories

Pipe Straps



Coupling compound

Software



SD Card Reader

Screws and plastic bushings

Documents

1. Instruction Manual
2. Packing List
3. Certified 3-Point Factory Calibration
4. Position drawing
5. Application Worksheet

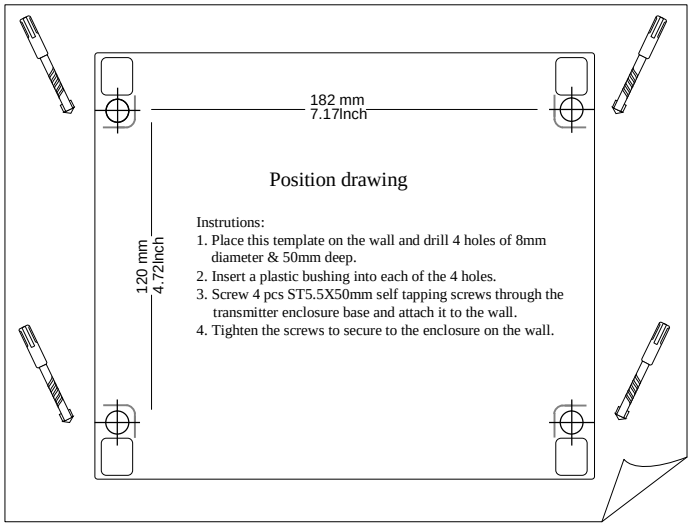
Content

Update Information:

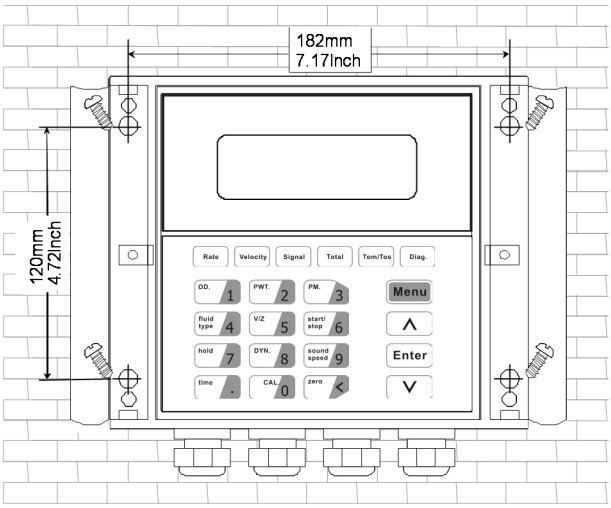
1 Transmitter Installation and Connection

1.1 Inspection Prior to Transmitter Installation

You will find a "Position Drawing" in the packing. Please use it as a template in the place that you are going to install the Energy Meter. Then drill 4 installation holes at the screw position shown on the drawing with the 5.5mm drill.



Take out the enclosed screws and plastic bushings. Insert the plastic bushings into the installing holes. Then open the two aluminum pieces on the two sides of the top cover. Put the Energy Meter into the position and screw it in.



Attention

When installing please ensure the front cover is secure and will not fall open.

1.2 Wire Connecting

1.2.1 Power Supply Option

Customers should pay special attention to specify the desired power supply when wiring.

Factory standard power supply is 90 ~ 245 VAC.

To ensure the transmitter can work normally, please pay attention to the followings when wiring:

Ensure that power connections are made in accordance with the specifications shown on the transmitter.

Transmitters can be powered by two different power supplies: 90 ~ 245VAC or 10-36VDC.

1.2.2 Transmitter Wiring

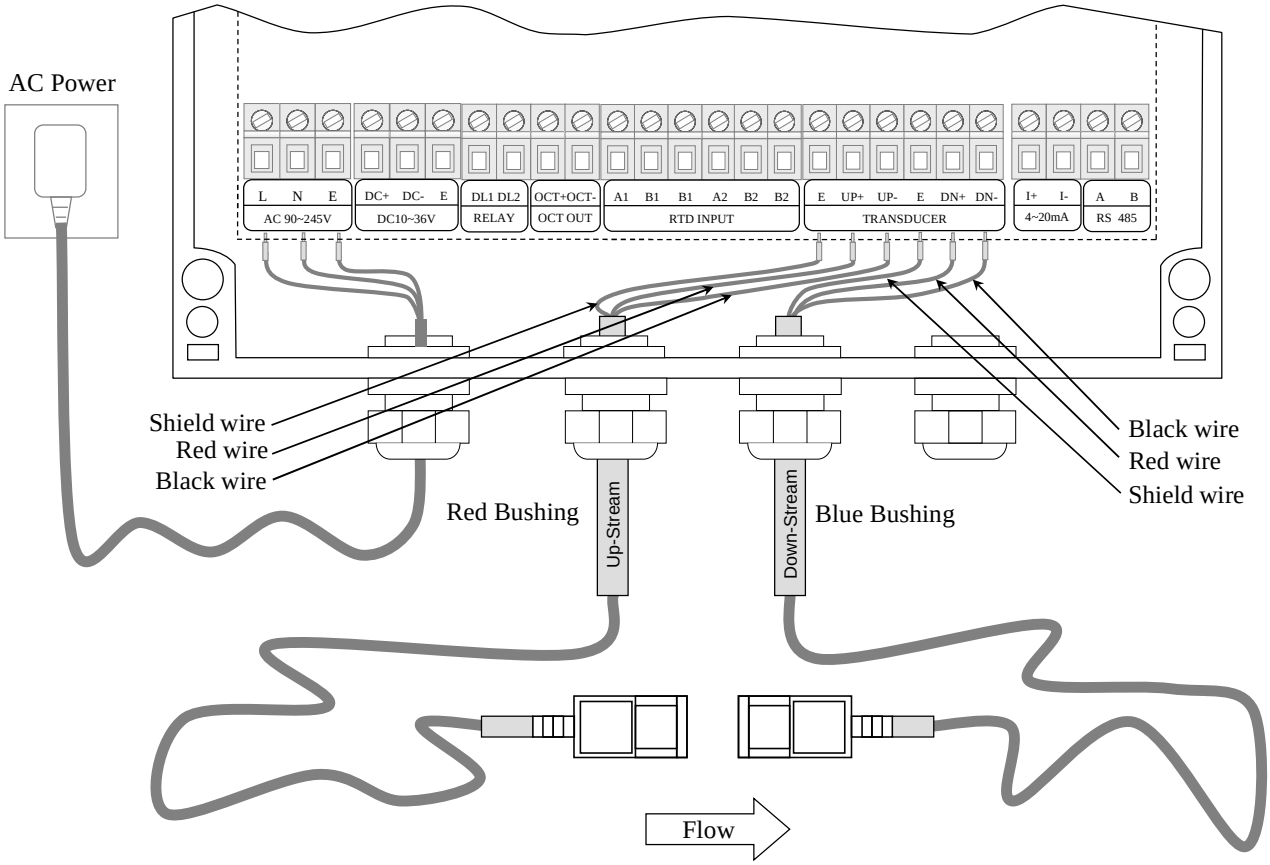
Once the electronics enclosure has been installed, the Energy Meter wiring can be connected.

Open the case, you will find the Power board wiring ports, from up to down, from left to right, are as follows;

Connect to the,AC power (90-245V), DC power (10-36V), Relay Output, OCT Output, RTD Temperature Sensor input, Transducer wiring, 4-20mA Output, RS485 Output.

For double-shielded transducer cable: "-" on the black wire, "+" on the red wire and "shield" on the shield wire.

Refer to the below diagram for specific connection:



Warning

Wire when it is power-off. Reliable grounding must be taken for the instrument before installation and use .

Use either AC or DC power supply. Do not connect them both at the same time.

1.3 Powering On

As soon as the Energy Meter is switched on, the system will run automatically according to the last input parameters. If the installation is accomplished when system is switched on, gain adjustment can be monitored in Window M01. After code "*R" are displayed on the upper left corner of the screen, the system will activate the normal measurement condition automatically. It is indicated by code "*R" on the upper left corner of the screen.

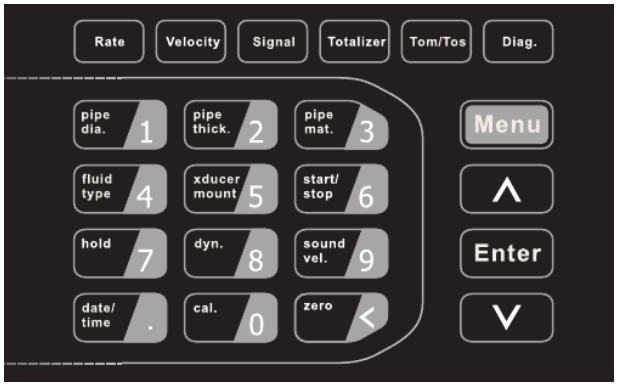
If it is the first time to use or install on a new site, the customer need to input the new installation site parameters. Any parameters which are set by user will be saved permanently until they are changed by the user.

When the user modifies the parameters and removes the transducers, the meter will recalculate automatically, and operate normally with the parameters.

The Energy Meter can always complete all tasks at the same time. The tasks (Including measurement, output, etc) will be carried out as usual, no matter in which display window. The system will default to the last window settings and automatically display them when the Energy Meter is power - on.

1.4 Keypad Functions

Follow these guidelines when using the dual function keypad (Refer to Keypad Figure):



cal. 0 ~ sound vel. 9 and date/ time . Input Numbers or Menu Code.

zero Backspace or delete characters to the left.

∧ and ∨ Return to the last menu or open the next menu. Acts as "+" and "-" are used to enter numbers.

Menu Select a menu. Press this key first, then input two menu numbers to display the selected menu. For example, To Input a pipe outside diameter, press Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe dia. 1 keys, where "11" is the window ID to display the parameter for pipe outside diameter.

Rate、Velocity、Signal、Totalizer、Tom/Tos、Diag. are shortcuts to the windows for Flow Rate, Velocity, Signal Strength and Signal Quality, Totalizer, Velocity, Transit Time Ratio, and System Error Codes.

1.5 Keypad Operation

The flow meter adopts the window software design to consolidate or subdivide all of the parameters entered, the instrument setup and measurement result displays into more than 100 independent windows. The operator can input parameters, modify settings or display measurement results by "visiting" a specific window. These windows are arranged by 2-digit serial numbers (including "+" sign) from 00 ~ 99, then to +0, +1, etc. Each window serial number, or so-called window ID code, has a defined meaning. For example, Window M11 indicates the parameter input for pipe outside diameter, while Window M25 indicates the mounting spacing between the transducers, etc. (Refer – Windows Display Explanations).

The keypad shortcut to visit a specific window is to press the Menu key at any time, then input the 2-digit window ID code. For example, to input or check the pipe outside diameter, just press the Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe dia. 1 keys for window ID code 11.

Another method to visit a particular window is to press ∧ and ∨ keys to scroll the screen. For example, if the current window ID code is M02, press ∧ key to enter Window M01, press the ∧

button again to enter Window M00; then, press the [V] key to back Window M01, and press the [V] key again to enter Window M02.

Windows are separated into three types: (1) Data Type, such as M11, M12; (2) Option Type, such as M14; (3) Pure Display Type, such as M01, M00.

You can check the corresponding parameters by visiting the Data Type Windows. If you want to modify the parameters, after press [Enter], and the digits, and then press [Enter] again to confirm.

Example1: To enter a pipe outside diameter of 200, the procedure is as follows:

Press [Menu] [pipe dia. 1] [pipe dia. 1] keys to enter Window M11 (the numerical value displayed currently is a previous value). Now press [Enter] key. The symbol ">" and the flashing cursor are displayed at the left end of the second line on the Screen. Then input the value parameters [pipe thick. 2] [cal. 0] [cal. 0] [Enter].

```
Pipe Outer Diameter
>_
```

You can check the selected option by visiting Option Type Windows. If you want to modify it, you must press [Enter] first, the symbol ">" and the flashing cursor are displayed at the left of the Screen. Operator can use the [∧] and [V] to scroll the screen and get the required value then press [Enter] to confirm.

```
Pipe Material      [14
>1. Stainless Steel
```

For example, if the pipe material is "Stainless Steel", Press [Menu] [pipe dia. 1] [fluid type 4] to enter Window M14, press [Enter] to modify the options. Select the "1. Stainless Steel" option by pressing [∧] and [V], then press [Enter] to confirm the selection.

Attention

Generally, press [Enter] key first if operator wants to enter "modify" status. If the "modify" is still not possible even after pressing the [Enter] key, it means that system is locked by a password. To "Unlock" it, select "Unlock" in Window M47 and enter the original password.

1.6 Energy Meter Window Descriptions

These windows are assigned as follows:

00 ~ 09	Display menus: to display flow rate, positive total, negative total, net total, velocity, date & time, present analog output, present operation and flow results today, etc.
10 ~ 29	Initial Parameter Setup: to enter pipe outside diameter, pipe wall thickness, fluid type, transducer type, transducer mounting method and spacing, etc.
30 ~ 38	Flow Units Options: to select the flow unit such as cubic meter, liter or other units, can turn totalizers on/off and reset totalizers, etc.
40 ~ 51	Setup options: Scale factor, system lock (Window M47), etc.
52 ~ 89	Input and output setup: CL mode select, CL 4mA/20mA output value, serial port parameter ,etc.

90 ~ 98 Diagnoses: Signal strength and signal quality (Window M90), TOM/TOS*100 (Window M91), flow sound velocity (Window M92), total time and delta time (Window M93), Reynolds number and factor (Window M94), etc.

+0 ~ -2 Appendix: power on/off time, total working hours, on/off times and a single-accuracy function calculator.

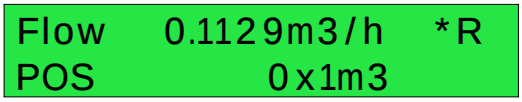
Attention
The other windows for hardware adjustment are reserved by the manufacturer.

2 Pipe Parameter Entry Shortcuts

2.1 Dual Function Keys Menu Description

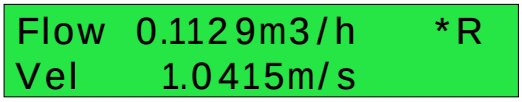
Press Rate key.

Display Flow Rate. The function is the same with Window M02.



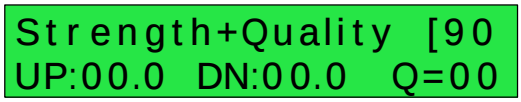
Press Velocity key.

Display Velocity. The function is the same with Window M01.



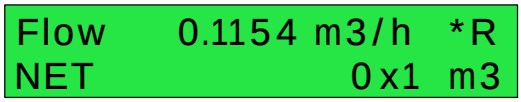
Press Signal key.

Display Signal Strength and Signal Quality. The function is the same with Window M90.



Press Totalizer key.

Display Net Totalizer. The function is the same with Window M00.

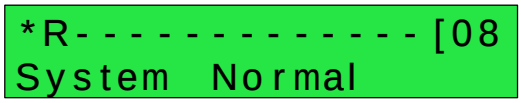


Press Tom/Tos key.

Display Transit Time Ratio. The function is the same with Window M91.

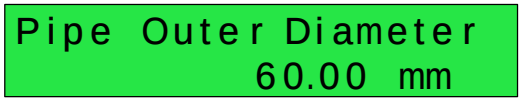
Press Diag. key.

Display System Error Code. The function is the same with Window M08.



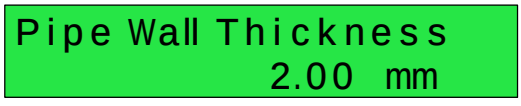
Press pipe dia. 1 key.

Enter Pipe Outer Diameter in Window M11.



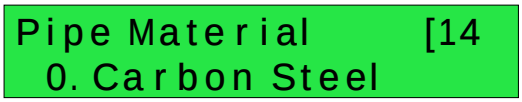
Press pipe thick. 2 key.

Enter Pipe Wall Thickness in Window M12.



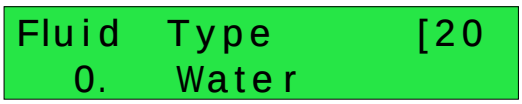
Press pipe mat. 3 key.

Enter Pipe Material in Window M14.



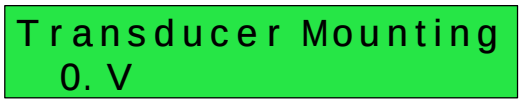
Press fluid type 4 key.

Enter Fluid Type in Window M20.



Press xducer mount 5 key.

Enter Transducer Mounting in Window M24.

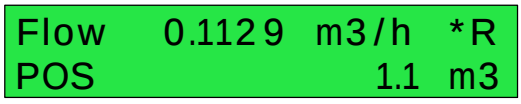


Press start/ stop 6 key.

Enter to start and stop Manual Totalizer in turn.

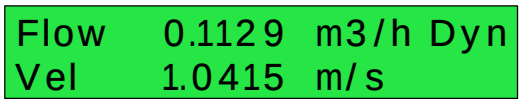
Press hold 7 key.

Display the Display / Hold Totalizer in turn.



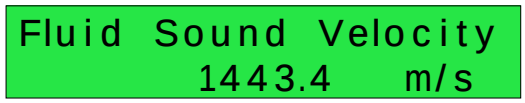
Press dyn. 8 key.

Display Dynamic / Normal Flow Rate and Velocity in turn.



Press sound vel. 9 key.

Enter Fluid Sound Velocity in Window M92.

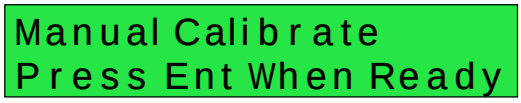


Press date/ time . key

Display Date and Time in Window M60.

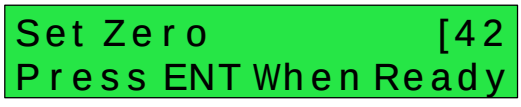
Press cal. 0 key

Press Enter to start Manual Totalizer, then press Enter to end Manual Totalizer, press Enter to input Standard Totalizer to get the final K factor. Complete the calibration with pressing Enter to store.



Press zero < key

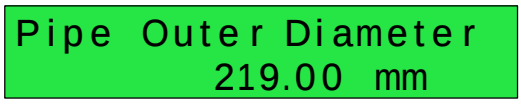
Press zero <, and enter Zero Cut, the same as Menu 42



2.2 Examples

For example, let us you have a pipe of 219mm outer diameter and 6mm wall thickness, measuring medium is water, Pipe Material is carbon steel with no Liner, These parameters should be operated as follows:

Step1. Pipe outer diameter:

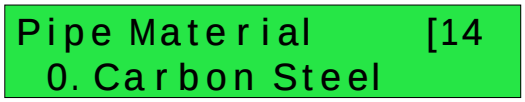


Press Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe dia. 1 keys to enter Window M11, and enter the pipe outside diameter, and then press the Enter key to confirm.

Step2. Pipe wall thickness

Press the Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe thick. 2 key to enter Window M12, and enter the pipe wall thickness, and press the Enter key to confirm.

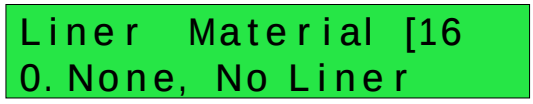
Step3. Pipe Material



Press the Menu pipe dia. 1 fluid type 4 keys to enter Window M14, press the Enter key, press the ∧ or ∨ key to select Pipe Material, and press the Enter key to confirm.

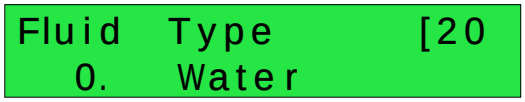
Step 4. Liner Material Parameters

(including thickness and sound velocity, if needed):



Press the Menu pipe dia. 1 start/ stop 6 key to enter Menu 16, press the Enter key, use the ∧ or ∨ key to select liner material from the drop-down Menu, and then press the Enter key.

Step 5. Fluid Type



Press the Menu pipe thick. 2 cal. 0 key to enter Menu 20, press the Enter key, use the ∧ or ∨ key to select fluid type from the drop-down Menu, then press the Enter key.

Step6. Transducer Type

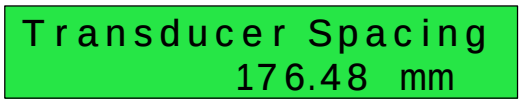
(The transmitter is available for various transducer types.)

Press the Menu pipe thick. 2 pipe mat. 3 key to enter Window M23, press the Enter key, move the ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer type, and press the Enter key to confirm.

Step 7. Transducer Mounting Methods

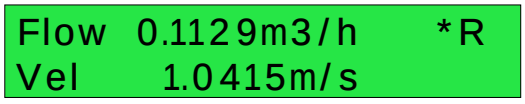
Press the Menu pipe thick. 2 fluid type 4 key to enter Menu 24, press the Enter key, use the ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer-mounting from the drop-down Menu, then press the Enter key.

Step 8. Adjust Transducer Spacing



Press the Menu pipe thick. 2 xducer mount 5 key to enter Menu 25, accurately install the transducer according to the displayed transducer mounting spacing and the selected mounting method.

Step 9. Display Measurement Results



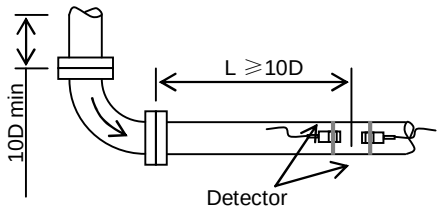
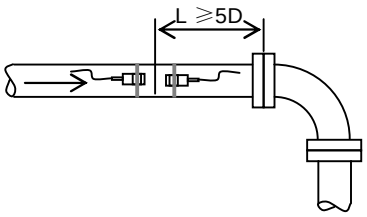
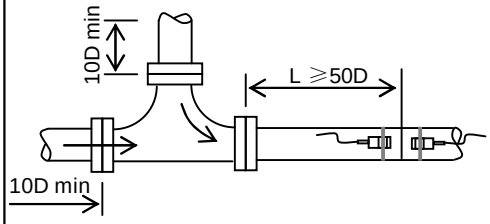
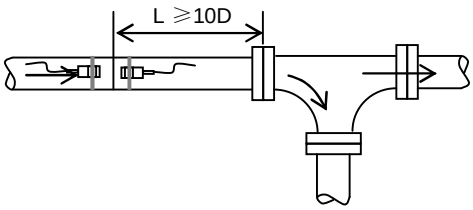
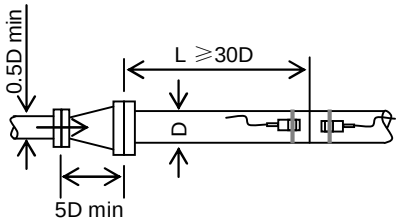
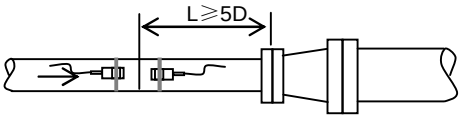
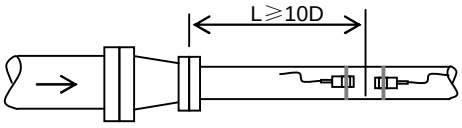
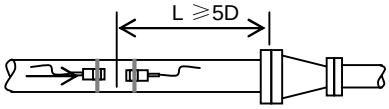
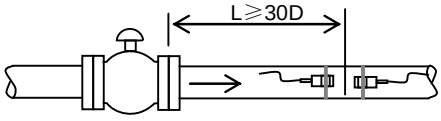
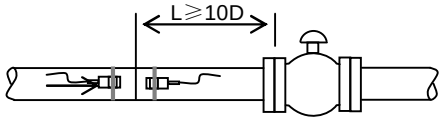
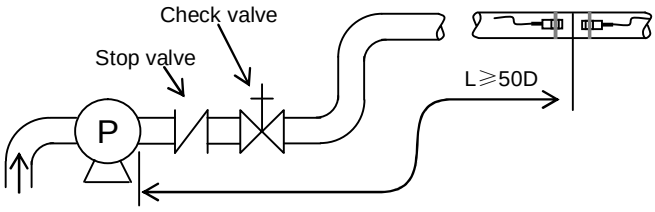
Press Menu cal. 0 pipe dia. 1 to enter Menu 01 to display flow rate. (Subject to the real measurement.)

3 Measurement Site Selection

The installation of this ultrasonic flow meter is the simplest one of all kinds of Energy Meters. Only one suitable measuring site needed, plug the transducers on the pipe and then start the measurement.

When selecting a measurement site, it is important to select an area where the fluid flow profile is fully developed to guarantee a highly accurate measurement. Use the following guidelines to select a proper installation site:

- Choose a section of pipe that is always full of liquid, such as a vertical pipe with flow in the upward direction or a full horizontal pipe.
- Ensure enough straight pipe length at least equal to the figure shown below for the upstream and downstream transducers installation. Try to avoid Ensure enough straight pipe length at least equal to the figure shown below for the upstream and downstream transducers installation.
- On the horizontal pipe, the transducer should be mounted on the 9 and 3 of the pipe, avoiding the position of 6 and 12, in case of the signal attenuation caused by pipe at the bottom sediment or bubble、cavitation on the pipe.
- Ensure that the measuring site temperature is under the transducer temperature limits.
- Consider the inside condition of the pipe carefully. If possible, select a section of pipe where the inside is free of excessive corrosion or scaling.
- Choose a section of sound conducting pipe.

Name	Straight length of upstream piping	Straight length of downstream piping
90° bend		
Tee		
Diffuser		
Reduce		
Valve	 Flow controlled upstream	 Flow controlled downstream
Pump		

4 Transducer Installation

4.1 Transducer Installation

Before installing the transducers, clean the pipe surface where the transducers are to be mounted. Remove any rust, scale or loose paint and make a smooth surface. Choose a section of sound conducting pipe for installing the transducers. Apply a wide band of sonic coupling compound down the center of the face of each transducer as well as on the pipe surface, ensure there are no air bubbles between the transducers and the pipe wall, and then attach the transducers to the pipe with the straps provided and tighten them securely.

Note: The two transducers should be mounted at the pipe's centerline on horizontal pipes.

Make sure that the transducer mounting direction is parallel with the flow.

During the installation, there should be no air bubbles or particles between the transducer and the pipe wall. On horizontal pipes, the transducers should be mounted in the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions of the pipe section in order to avoid any air bubbles inside the top portion of the pipe. (Refer to Transducer Mounting). If the transducers cannot be mounted horizontally symmetrically due to limitation of the local installation conditions, it may be necessary to mount the transducers at a location where there is a guaranteed full pipe condition (the pipe is always full of liquid).

4.2 Transducer Spacing

The spacing between the ENDS of the two transducers is considered as the standard transducer spacing (Refer to MENU25). After entering the required parameters, Check the data displayed in Window M25 and adjust the transducers spacing according to the data displayed in Windows M25.

4.3 Transducer Mounting Methods

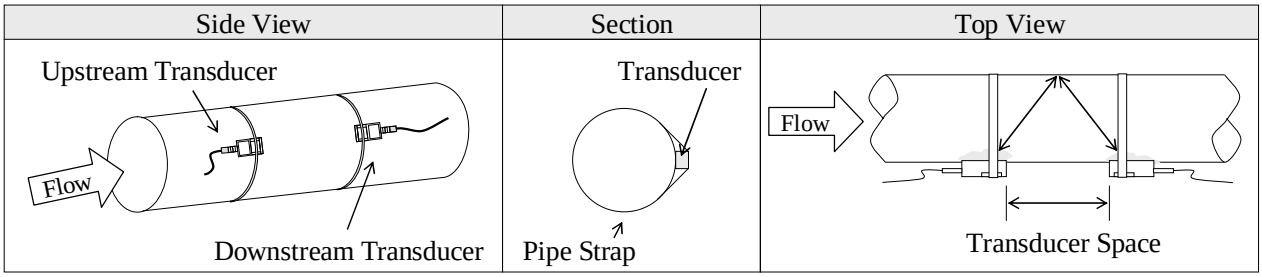
Three transducer mounting methods are available. They are respectively: V method, Z method and N method.

The V method is primarily used on small diameter pipes (DN100 ~ 300mm, 4″ ~ 12″). The Z method is used in applications where the V method cannot work due to poor signal or no signal detected. In addition, the Z method generally works better on larger diameter pipes (over DN300mm, 12″) or cast iron pipes.

The N method is an uncommonly used method. It is used on smaller diameter pipes (below DN50mm, 2″).

4.3.1 V Method

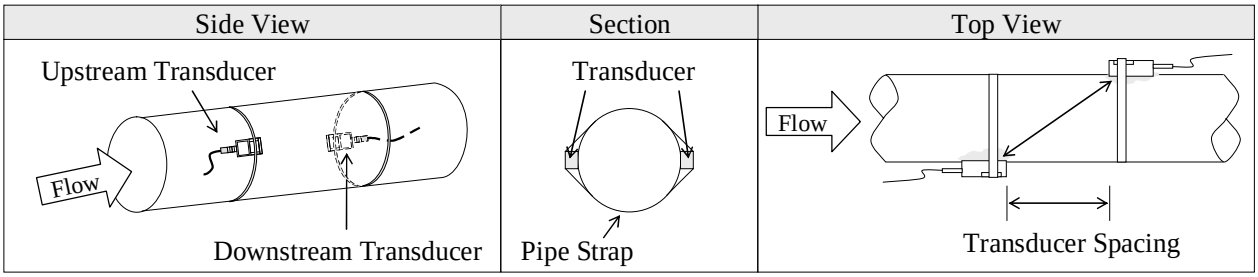
The V method is considered as the standard method. It usually gives a more accurate reading and is used on pipe diameters ranging from 25mm to 400mm (1" ~ 16″) approximately. Also, it is convenient to use, but still requires proper installation of the transducers, contact on the pipe at the pipe's centerline and equal spacing on either side of the centerline.



4.3.2 Z Method

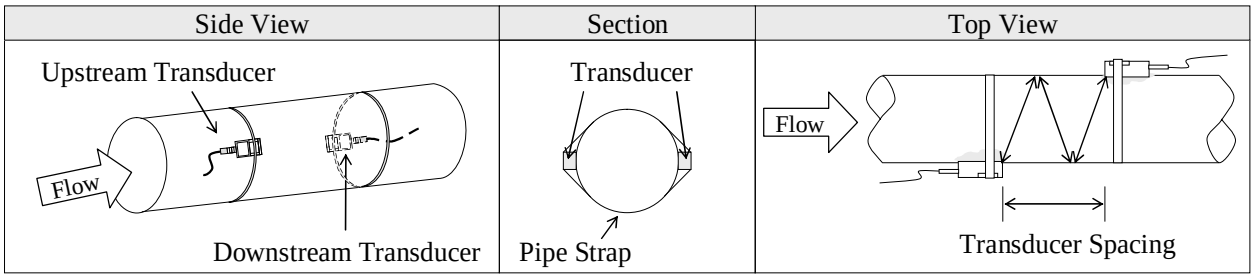
The signal transmitted in a Z method installation has less attenuation than a signal transmitted with the V method

when the pipes are too large, there are some suspended solid in the fluid, or the scaling and liner are too thick . This is because the Z method utilizes a directly transmitted (rather than reflected) signal which transverses the liquid only once. The Z method is able to measure on pipe diameters ranging from 100mm to 5000mm (4 inch to 200 inch) approximately. Therefore, we recommend the Z method for pipe diameters over 300mm (12 inch).



4.3.3 N Method (not commonly used)

With the N method, the sound waves traverse the fluid three times and bounce twice off the pipe walls. It is suitable for small pipe diameter measurement. The measurement accuracy can be improved by extending the transit distance with the N method (uncommonly used).



4.4 Transducer Mounting Inspection

Check to see if the transducer is installed properly and if there is an accurate and strong enough ultrasonic signal to ensure proper operation and high reliability of the transducer. It can be confirmed by checking the detected signal strength, total transit time, delta time as well as transit time ratio.

The "mounting" condition directly influences the flow value accuracy and system long-time running reliability. In most instances, only apply a wide band of sonic coupling compound lengthwise on the face of the transducer and stick it to the outside pipe wall to get good measurement results. However, the following inspections still need to be carried out in order to ensure the high reliability of the measurement and long-term operation of the instrument.

4.4.1 Signal Strength

Signal strength (displayed in Window M90) indicates a detected strength of the signal both from upstream and downstream directions. The relevant signal strength is indicated by numbers from 00.0 ~ 99.9. 00.0 represents no signal detected while 99.9 represents maximum signal strength. Normally, the stronger the signal strength detected, the longer the operation of the instrument reliably, as well as the more stable the measurement value obtained.

Adjust the transducer to the best position and check to ensure that enough sonic coupling compound is applied adequately during installation in order to obtain the maximum signal strength.

System normally requires signal strength over 60.0, which is detected from both upstream and downstream directions. If the signal strength detected is too low, the transducer installation position and the transducer mounting spacing should be re-adjusted and the pipe should be re-inspected. If necessary, change the mounting method to be Z method.

4.4.2 Signal Quality (Q value)

Q value is short for Signal Quality (displayed in Window M90). It indicates the level of the signal detected. Q value is indicated by numbers from 00 ~ 99. 00 represents the minimum signal detected while 99 represent the maximum. Normally, the transducer position should be adjusted repeatedly and coupling compound application should be checked frequently until the signal quality detected is as strong as possible.

4.4.3 Total Time and Delta Time

"Total Time and Delta Time", which displays in Window M93, indicates the condition of the installation. The measurement calculations in the Energy Meter are based upon these two parameters. Therefore, when "Delta Time" fluctuates widely, the flow and velocities fluctuate accordingly, this means that the signal quality detected is too poor. It may be the resulted of poor pipe-installation conditions, inadequate transducer installation or incorrect parameter input.

Generally, "Delta Time" fluctuation should be less than ±20%. Only when the pipe diameter is too small or velocity is too low can the fluctuation be wider.

4.4.4 Transit Time Ratio

Transit Time Ratio indicates if the transducer mounting spacing is accurate. The normal transit time ratio should be 100+/-3 if the installation is proper. Check it in Window M91.

Attention

If the transit time ratio is over 100±3, it is necessary to check:

(1) If the parameters (pipe outside diameter, wall thickness, pipe material, liner, etc.) have been entered correctly,

(2) If the transducer mounting spacing is accordance with the display in Window M25,

(3) If the transducer is mounted at the pipe's centerline on the same diameter,

(4) If the scale is too thick or the pipe mounting is distorted in shape, etc.

4.4.5 Warnings

(1) Pipe parameters entered must be accurate; otherwise the Energy Meter will not work properly.

(2) During the installation, apply enough coupling compounds in order to stick the transducers onto the pipe wall. While checking the signal strength and Q value, move the transducers slowly around the mounting site until the strongest signal and maximum Q value can be obtained. Make sure that the larger the pipe diameter, the more the transducers should be moved.

(3) Check to be sure the mounting spacing is accordance with the display in Window M25 and the transducer is mounted at the pipe's centerline on the same diameter.

(4) Pay special attention to those pipes that formed by steel rolls (pipe with seams), since such pipe is always irregular. If the signal strength is always displayed as 0.00, that means there is no signal detected. Thus, it is necessary to check that the parameters (including all the pipe parameters) have been entered accurately. Check to be sure the transducer mounting method has been selected properly, the pipe is not worn-out, and the liner is not too thick. Make sure there is indeed fluid in the pipe or the transducer is not too close to a valve or elbow, and there are not too many air bubbles in the fluid, etc. With the exception of these reasons, if there is still no signal detected, the measurement site has to be changed.

(5) Make sure that the Energy Meter is able to run properly with high reliability. The stronger the signal strength displayed, the higher the Q value reached. The longer the Energy Meter runs accurately, the higher the reliability of the flow rates displayed. If there is interference from ambient electromagnetic waves or the signal detected is too poor, the flow value displayed is not reliable; consequently, the capability for reliable operation is reduced.

(6) After the installation is complete, power on the instrument and check the result accordingly.

5 Temperature Sensor Installation

Standard configuration PT1000 temperature sensor.

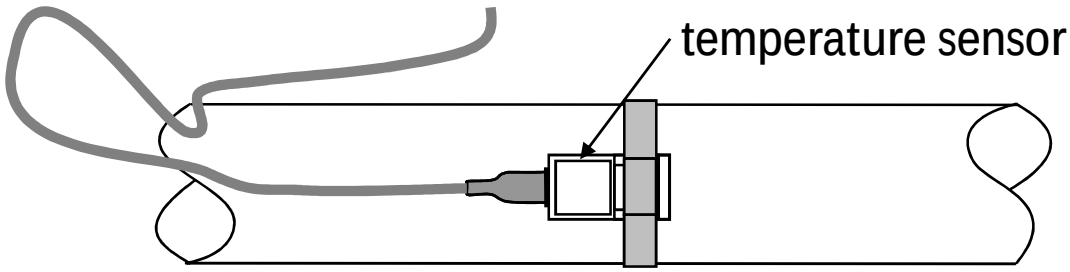
Before the temperature sensor transducer is installed, it is necessary to select the appropriate measuring point to ensure the accuracy of measurement.

5.1 Selection of measuring point

The installation position of the temperature sensor shall be selected according to the following principles:

1. The installation position of the temperature sensor shall be selected at the place with sensitive and representative medium temperature change, not near the resistance parts such as valves, welds and the dead angle of medium flow rate.
2. Installed in a place convenient for operation and maintenance.
3. The temperature of the measured fluid does not exceed the rated working temperature, and the working temperature range of the temperature sensor is 0-100 ℃.
4. The installation of the temperature sensor shall not affect the installation of the ultrasonic sensor because it will become a resistance part for the fluid in the pipeline after the temperature sensor is installed , which will cause turbulence of the fluid flow). It shall be installed downstream of the ultrasonic sensor.

5.2 Installation of temperature sensor



Before installing the clamp on temperature sensor, the area to be installed on the surface of the pipeline shall be cleaned and the rust and paint shall be removed, and then the clamp on temperature sensor shall be tightly bound on the pipe wall. Note that the water inlet temperature sensor is installed on the water inlet pipe wall, and the water outlet temperature sensor is installed on the water outlet pipe wall.

6 Operating Instructions

6.1 System Normal Identification

Press the Menu cal. 0 dyn. 8 keys. If the letter "*R" displays on the screen, it indicates system normal.

If the letter "G" is displayed, it indicates that system is adjusting the signal gain prior to the measurement. Also, it means system normal. Only when the adjustment takes too long (＞2min) without stopping, can system be identified as abnormal.

Letter "I" indicates no signal is being detected. Check the transducer wiring connections are correct, the transducers are installed firmly, etc.

For further information, please refer to "Error Diagnosis".

6.2 Low Flow Cutoff Value

The data in M41 is Low Flow Cutoff Value. If the flow rate falls below the low flow cutoff value, the flow indication is driven to zero. This function can prevent the flow meter from displaying flow as "0"after a pump was shut down, but there is still liquid movement in the pipe, which will result in cumulative error. Generally, 0.01m/s is recommended to enter as the low flow cutoff point.

The low flow cutoff value has no relation to the measurement results once the velocity increases over the low flow cutoff value.

6.3 Zero Settings

Once zero flow occurs, a zero point may indicate on each measuring instrument, but the displayed measuring value is not equal to "0", this value indicates "Zero". To any measuring instrument, the smaller the "Zero" is, the better the quality is. Conversely, if the Zero is too big, that indicates the quality of the instrument is poor.

If the zero set point is not at true zero flow, a measurement difference may occur. The smaller the physical measurement capacity is, the larger the measurement difference from the zero point will exist. Only when zero point reduced to a definite degree, as compared with the physical measurement capacity, can the measuring difference from zero point be ignored.

For an ultrasonic Energy Meter, the measurement error from zero point cannot be ignored under low flow conditions. It is necessary to perform a static zero set calibration to improve low flow measurement accuracy.

Press Window M42 to set the Zero, press Enter first, and then wait the readings display is finished. If this is carried out with flow, the flow will be displayed as "0", M43 can help to restore settings.

6.4 Scale Factor

Scale factor refers to the ratio between "actual value" and "reading value". For example, when the measurement is 2.00, and it is indicated as 1.98 on the instrument, the scale factor reading is 2/1.98. This means that the best scale factor constant is 1. However, it is difficult to keep the scale factor as "1" on the instrument especially in batch productions. The difference is called "consistency".

During operation, there still exists possible difference in pipe parameters, etc. The "scale factor" may be necessary when used on different pipes. Thus, scale factor calibration is specially designed for calibrating the differences that result from application on different pipes. The scale factor entered must be one that results from actual flow calibration. The scale factor can be input in Window M45.

6.5 System Lock

System lock is intended to prevent operation error due to tampering by unauthorized personnel.

Press the Menu fluid type 4 hold 7 Enter keys, move ∧ or ∨ key to select "Lock", press the Enter key, enter a 1 ~ 4 numerically long password, and then press the Enter key to confirm.

Unlock it by using the selected password only. Press Menu fluid type 4 hold 7, if "lock"is displayed on the screen, then press Enter, enter the correct password, then press Enter to confirm.

Keep the password in mind or recorded in a safe place,otherwise the instrument cannot be used.

6.6 4 ~ 20mA Current Loop Output

With a current loop output exceeding an accuracy of 1%, the Energy Meter is programmable and configurable with outputs such as 4 ~ 20mA or 0 ~ 20mA selected in Menu 55. For details, please refer to Menu 55 in "Window Display Explanations".

In Window M56, enter a 4mA flow value. Enter the 20mA flow value in Window M57. For example, if the flow range in a specific pipe is 0 ~ 1000m^3/h, enter 0 in Window M56 and 1000 in Window M57. If the flow ranges from -1000 ~ 0 ~ 2000m^3/h, configure the 20 ~ 4 ~ 20mA output by selecting in Window M55 when flow direction is not an issue. Enter 1000 in Window M56 and 2000 in Window M57. When flow direction is an issue, module 0 ~ 4 ~ 20mA is available. When the flow direction displays as negative, the current output is in range of 0 ~ 4mA, whereas the 4 ~ 20mA is for the positive direction. The output module options are displayed in Window M55. Enter "-1000" in Window M56 and 2000 in Window M57.

Calibrating and testing the current loop is performed in Window M58. Complete the steps as follows:

Press Menu xducer mount 5 dyn. 8 Enter, move ∧ or ∨ to display "0mA", "4mA", "8mA", "16mA", "20mA" readings, connect an ammeter to test the current loop output and calculate the difference. Calibrate it if the difference is not within tolerance. Refer to Section 4.11 for Current Loop Verification.

Check the present current loop output in Window M59 as it changes along with change in flow.

6.7 Frequency Output

The Energy Meter is provided with a frequency output transmitter function. The high or low frequency output displayed indicates the high or low flow rate reading. The user can reset the frequency output as well as flow rate as the user's actual requirements.

For example: if a pipe flow range is 0 ~ 3000m^3/h, the relative frequency output required is 123 ~ 1000Hz, and the configuration is as follows:

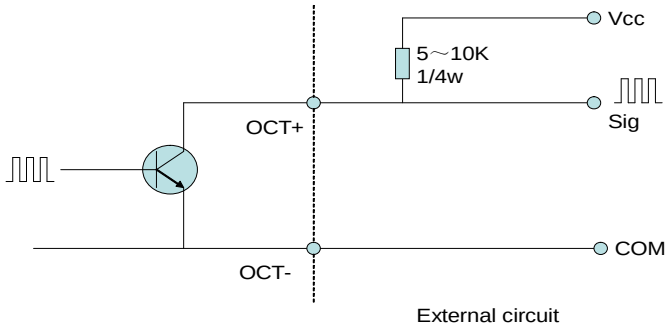
In Window M68 (low limit frequency output flow value), input 0;

In Window M69 (high limit frequency output flow value), input 3000;

In Window M67 (low limit frequency), input 123; in Window M67 (high limit frequency), input 1000.

There is no output circuit specially assigned to frequency output. It only can be transmitted through OCT, i.e. select Window M78 (item "13. FO").

Typical OCT Output wiring diagram as below:



OCT Output wiring diagram

6.8 Totalizer Pulse Output

The heating (cooling) meter can generate a cumulative pulse output to the external counting device for every unit flow through the heating (cooling) meter.。

The accumulated pulse can only be output through hardware OCT or relay. Therefore, the hardware OCT or relay must be set accordingly (see M78, M79). For example: if you want to use OCT to output positive cumulative pulses, each pulse represents a flow of 0.1m3, kindly set the following:

1. Select the cumulative flow unit in the M33: "Cubic Meters (m3)";
2. Set the pulse single quantity to 0.1 in M52;
3. Select in M78: "1. Net cumulative pulse output"

For details, please refer to 7.2 menu detailed explanation. MENU 52 and MENU 53 can realize the cumulative pulse output of flow or heating (cooling) energy.

Attention

The pulse period is at least 200ms, that is, the maximum of 5 pulses are output per second. Therefore, the value needs to be adjusted according to the actual situation. For example, if the set value is 1.20, then the instantaneous value must not exceed 5*1.2=6, that is, it must not exceed 6 units per second.

6.9 Alarm Programming

The on-off output alarm is generated through OCT or transmission to an external circuit by opening or closing a relay. The on-off output signal is activated under the following conditions:

(1) Signal not detected;

(2) Poor signal detected;

(3) The Energy Meter is not ready for normal measurement;

(4) The flow is in the reverse direction (back flow).

(5) The analog outputs exceed span by 120%.

(6) The frequency output exceeds span by 120%.

(7) The flow rate exceeds the ranges configured (Configure the flow ranges using the software alarm system. There are two software alarms: Alarm#1 and Alarm #2. The lower limit value for Alarm#1 is configured in Window M73, and the upper limit value is configured in Window M74. As for Alarm#2, the lower limit value is in M75 and the upper one is in Window M76).

Example 1: When flow rate exceeds 300 ~ 1000 m^3/h, in order to program the relay output alarm, Complete the steps as follows:

(1) In Window M73, input 300;

(2) In Window M74, input 1000;

(3) In Window M79, select item 6: "6. Alarm #1 limit exceed".

Example 2: To program OCT output alarm signal, when flow rate exceeds 100 ~ 500 m^3/h; and to relay output alarm signal, when flow rate exceeds 600 ~ 1000 m^3/h, complete the steps as follows :

(1) In Window M73, input 100;

(2) In Window M74, input 500;

(3) In Window M75, input 600;

(4) In Window M76, input 1000;

(5) In Window M78, select item 6: "6. Alarm #1".

(6) In Window M79, select item 7: "7. Alarm #2".

6.10 Batch Controller

The batch controller is able to perform flow quantity control. The internal batch controller in the Energy Meter is able to be controlled through the keypad. The output can be transmitted through OCT or a relay.

In Window M78 (OCT output)、M79 (relay output) or M80 (Flow Batch CTRL), select Item 8 "Batch controller" and the OCT or relay output will generate output signals.

Enter the batch value in Window M81. Start the batch controller after that. For details, please refer to "Windows Display Explanations".

6.11 4-20mA Analog Output Calibration

Attention

Each Energy Meter has been calibrated strictly before leaving factory. It is unnecessary to carry out this step except when the current value (detected while calibrating the current loop) displayed in Window M58 is not identical with the actual output current value.

The hardware detect window must be activated prior to calibration the Analog Output. The procedure is as follows:

Press 

to enter password "115800", then press 

to activate the detected menu. With no effect to next power on, this window will close automatically as soon as the power is turned off.

Press  to calibrate the current loop 20mA output. Use an ammeter to measure the output current of current loop. At the same time, press  or  key to adjust the displayed numbers. Watch the ammeter until it reads 20.00. Stop at this point, the 20mA has been calibrated.

Then, press 

to calibrate the current loop 4mA output. The method is the same as 20mA calibration.

The results are automatically saved in EEPROM and won't lose when power off.

6.12 SD Card Operation

6.12.1 Specifications

Data collection interval: any interval settings from 1 to 3600 seconds are OK according to the requirement. Set through MENU 50.

Data content: date and time, flow rate, flow velocity, total flow, positive totalizer, negative totalizer. instantaneous heating energy, accumulated heating energy, instantaneous cooling energy, accumulated cooling energy.

Data storage format:

1=2019-06-05 02:16:51

2=+1.000000E+02 m3/h

3=+0.000000E+00 m/s

4=+9.145000E+01 m3

5=+1.007000E+02 m3

6=-9.250000E+00 m3

7=+0.000000E+00 KW

8=+1.386472E+01 KWh

9=+0.000000E+00 KW

10=+0.283678E+01 KWh

File system format: FAT32.

File type: plain text file (.TXT).

Folder naming format: yyyymm is in the form of 6 digits, where yyyy is the year and mm is the month. For example, 201905 means May 2019. All the files of the current month are saved in this folder.

File naming format: yyyymmdd file name is in the form of 8 digit numbers in which yyyy represents the year, mm

represents the month and dd represents the day, e.g. 20190514 meaning 2019-5-14.

A new folder should be created every month and a new file should be created every day.

When the SD card runs out of capacity, the earliest monthly file saved will be deleted(the minimum to-be-deleted unit is month).

When the SD card is working normally, the LED on the signal board is always on, and LED flickers when it works abnormally.

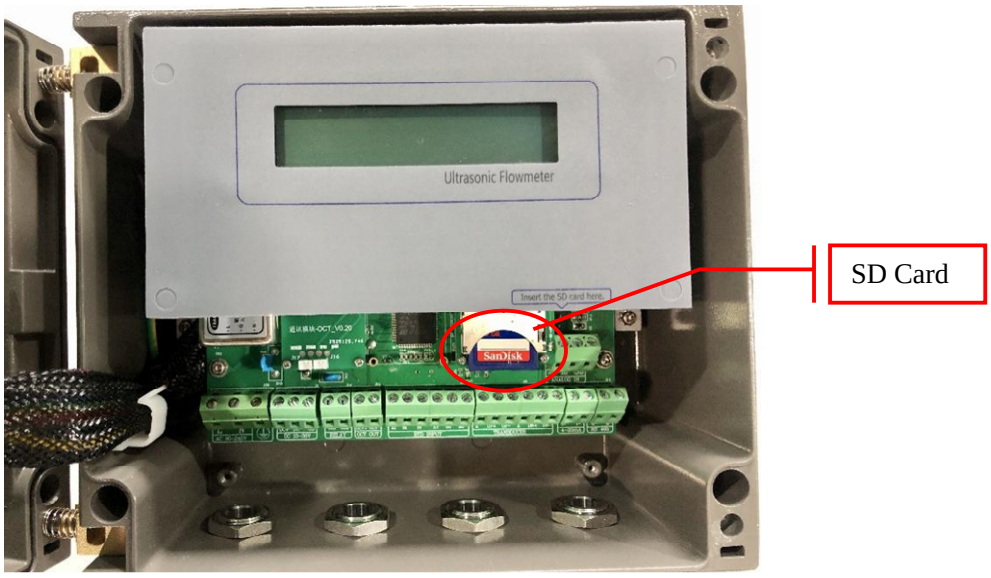
The size of a file = the size of a record x (86400 / interval time), the default record size is 209 bytes, the interval time is 10s, so the size of a file is 209 x 8640 = 1805760 bytes, which is 1805.760KB, That is 1.80576M.

The size of a folder = the number of days in the month * the size of 1 file; for example, the size of 201905 is 31 * 1.80576M = 55.97856M.

The minimum number of folders that can be stored = SD card capacity / the maximum size of a folder; for example, the default maximum size of a folder is 55.97856M and the SD card capacity is 8G, so the number of folders that can be stored is at least 146, that is, it can be stored 146 months..

Note: The above calculation is for reference only. 1G refers to the theoretical 1G, not the actual 1G. The size of a record is the size in the default unit, not the size of any unit. The size of a folder is the theoretical size. The actual size.

6.12.2 Install or Remove the SD Card while the Meter is Powered On



Insert the SD memory card into the card slot, and the Memory indicator green LED will turn from a flickering light to a continuous light, meaning the SD memory card is working and it can save the data.

Remove the SD memory card out of the card slot, and the Memory indicator green LED will flicker.

Attention:

The SD memory card can not be inserted and removed frequently during the normal operation, otherwise the file or file system of the SD memory card will be damaged, the stored flow data will be lost, and the SD memory card can not be used normally

6.12.3 Offline Data Reading

Removed from the instrument and insert the SD card into the SD card reader, and use the card reader to copy the data (TXT file) directly to the computer for analysis.

6.13 ESN

We provide the Energy Meter with a unique electronic serial number to identify each Energy Meter for the convenience of the manufacturer and customers. The ESN, instrument types and versions are able to view in Window M61.

Attention

Other operating Refer to "7.2 Window Display Explanations".

7 Windows Display Explanations

7.1 Windows Display Codes

Flow Totalizer Display	
00	Flow Rate / Net Totalizer
01	Flow Rate / Velocity
02	Flow Rate / POS Totalizer
03	Flow Rate / NEG Totalizer
04	Date Time / Flow Rate
05	Instantaneous Heat Capacity / Totalizer Heat Capacity
06	Instantaneous Cool Capacity/ Totalizer Cool Capacity
07	Inlet Water Temp/ Outlet Water Temp / Delta Temp.
08	System Error Codes
09	Net Flow Today
Initial Parameter setup	
10	Pipe Outer Perimeter
11	Pipe Outer Diameter
12	Pipe Wall Thickness
13	Pipe Inner Diameter
14	Pipe Material
15	Pipe Sound Velocity
16	Liner Material
17	Liner Sound Velocity
18	Liner Thickness
20	Fluid Type
21	Fluid Sound Velocity
22	Fluid Viscosity
23	Transducer Type
24	Transducer Mounting Method
25	Transducer Mounting Spacing
26	Parameter Setups
27	Cross-sectional Area
28	Holding with Poor Sig
29	Empty Pipe Setup
Flow Units Options	
30	Metric system Units
31	Flow Rate Units Options
32	Totalizer Flow Units Options
33	Totalizer Multiplier Options
34	NET Totalizer ON/OFF
35	POS Totalizer ON/OFF
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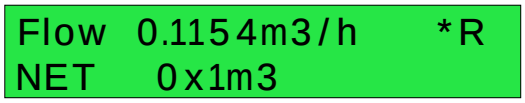
37	Totalizer Reset
38	Manual Totalizer
Setup Options	
40	Damping
41	Low Flow Cutoff Value
42	Set Static Zero
43	Reset Zero
44	Manual Zero Point
45	Scale Factor
46	Network Identifying Address Code
47	System Lock
48	Sectional Correction
49	Segmented Correction
50	SD Card Data Collection Time Interval Settings
51	Energy Record ON/OFF
Input and output setup	
52	Flow Pulse Single Quantity
53	Heating(Cooling) Energy Pulse Single Quantity
55	CL Output Mode Options
56	CL 4mA Output Value
57	CL 20mA Output Value
58	CL Check Verification
59	CL Current Output
60	Date and Time Settings
61	ESN
62	Serial Port Parameter
63	Display AI1 analog input value
64	Display AI2 analog input value
65	AI1 Value Range
66	AI2 Value Range
67	FO Frequency Range
68	Low FO Flow Rate
69	High FO Flow Rate
70	LCD Backlit Options
72	Working Timer
73	Alarm #1 Low Value
74	Alarm #1 High Value
75	Alarm #2 Low Value

76	Alarm #2 High Value
77	Beeper Setup
78	OCT Output Setup
79	Relay Output Setup
80	Flow Batch CTRL
81	Flow Batch Controller
82	Date Totalizer
83	Automatic Flow Correction
Energy Calculation Methods	
84	Energy Units Options
85	Cumulative energy unit Options
86	Delta Temperature Sensitivity Settings
87	Energy Totalizer ON/OFF
88	Energy Totalizer Multiplier
89	Reset Energy Totalizer
Diagnoses	
90	Signal Strength and Quality
91	TOM / TOS*100
92	Fluid Sound Velocity
93	Total Time and Delta Time
94	Reynolds Number and Factor
97	Transducer Spacing Automatic Correction Options
98	Transducer Mounting Position Options
99	Temperature Units Options
Shortcut Buttons	
Rate	Menu 02
Velocity	Menu 01
Signal	Menu 90
Totalizer	Menu 00
Tom/Tos	Menu 91
Diag.	Menu 08
Appendix	
+0	Last Power Off Time and Flow Rate
+1	Total Working Hours
+2	Last Power Off Time
+3	Last Flow Rate
+4	Total ON/OFF Times
+7	Fluid Sound Velocity changing Range
-0	Hardware Adjusting Entry
-1	Temperature Calibration
-2	WIFI distribution network and state display
-3	AI Calibration

NOTE：The other menu features are retained by manufacturers.

7.2 Display Explanations

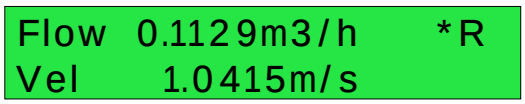


Flow Rate / Net Totalizer

Display flow rate and net totalizer.

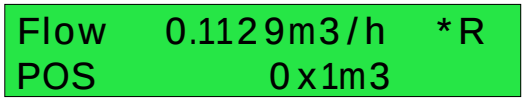
If the net totalizer has been turned off (refer to M34), the net totalizer value displayed is the total prior to its turn off.

Note: under the premise of not manually clearing the net accumulation, it will be automatically cleared when the net accumulation reaches 2000000000.



Flow Rate / Velocity

Display flow rate and velocity.



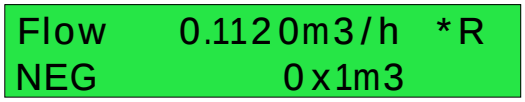
Flow Rate / Positive Totalizer

Display flow rate and positive totalizer.

Select the positive totalizer units in Window M31.

If the positive totalizer has been turned off (refer to M35), the positive totalizer value displayed is the total prior to its turn off.

Note: under the premise of not manually clearing the positive accumulation, it will be automatically cleared when the positive accumulation reaches 2000000000.



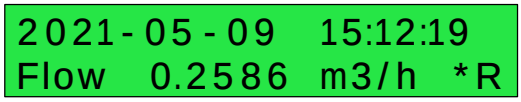
Flow Rate / Negative Totalizer

Display flow rate and negative totalizer.

Select the negative totalizer value in Window M31.

If the negative totalizer has been turned off (refer to M36), the value displayed is the total prior to turn off.

Note: under the premise of not manually clearing the negative accumulation, it will be automatically cleared when the negative accumulation reaches -2000000000.



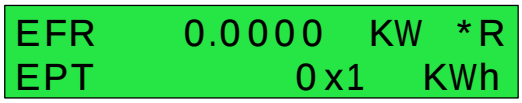
Date Time / Flow Rate

Display the current date time and flow rate.

The time setting method is found in Window M60.

Menu cal. 0 xducer mount 5

Heat Capacity / Totalizer Heat Capacity



Display Instantaneous Heat Capacity and Totalizer Heat Capacity.

Net Energy Totalizer: E.T; Instantaneous Energy: EFR.

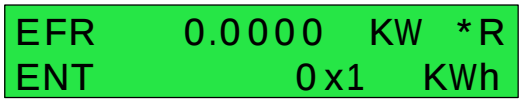
Note1 : when the instrument is named energy meter:

Heat Capacity: "EPT", Cool Capacity: "ENT".

Note2 : Under the premise that the heat accumulation is not manually cleared, the heat accumulation will be automatically cleared when the accumulation reaches 2000000000.

Menu cal. 0 start/ stop 6

Cool Capacity / Totalizer Cool Capacity

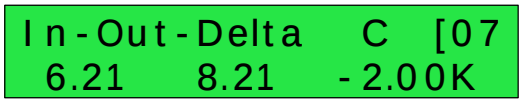


Display Instantaneous Cool Capacity and Totalizer Cool Capacity.

Note : Under the premise that the heat accumulation is not manually cleared, the heat accumulation will be automatically cleared when the accumulation reaches 2000000000.

Menu cal. 0 hold 7

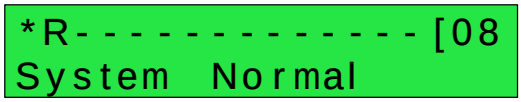
Inlet Water Temp / Outlet Water Temp / Delta Temp



Display Inlet Water Temperature, Outlet Water Temperature and Delta Temperature.

Menu cal. 0 dyn. 8

System Error Codes

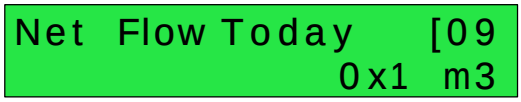


Display the working condition and the system error codes. More than one error code can occur at the same time.

The explanations of error codes and detailed resolution methods can be found in "Error Diagnoses".

Menu cal. 0 sound vel. 9

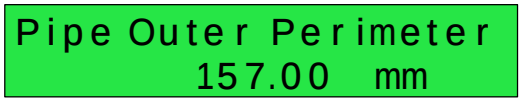
Net Flow Today



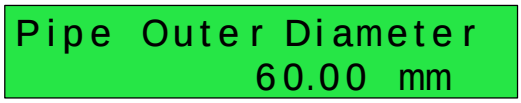
Display net total flow today.

Menu pipe dia. 1 cal. 0

Pipe Outer Perimeter



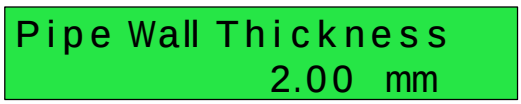
Enter the pipe outer perimeter. If the diameter of the pipe is known, enter it in window M11.



Pipe Outer Diameter

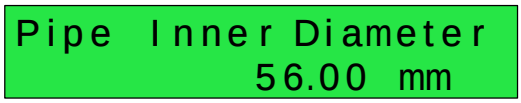
Enter the pipe outer diameter; the pipe outer diameter must range from 10mm to 6000mm.

Note: Enter Either pipe outer diameter or pipe outer perimeter.



Pipe Wall Thickness

Enter the pipe wall thickness. If the pipe inner diameter is already known, skip this window and enter it in Window M13.

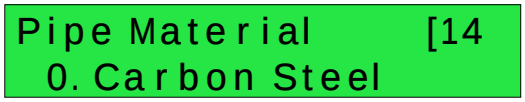


Pipe Inner Diameter

Enter the pipe inside diameter. If the pipe outer diameter and pipe wall thickness has been entered, press 

to skip this window.

Note: Enter either pipe wall thickness or pipe inner diameter.



Pipe Material

Enter pipe material. The following options are available (by 

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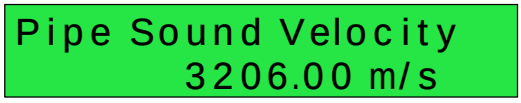
buttons or numerical keys):

0. Carbon Steel	5. Copper
1. Stainless Steel	6. Aluminum
2. PVC	7. Asbestos
3. Cast Iron	8. Fiber Glass-Epoxy
4. Ductile Iron	9. Other

Refer to item 9 "Other"; it is possible to enter other materials, which are not included in previous eight items. Once item 9 is selected, the relevant pipe sound velocity must be entered in Window M15.



Pipe Sound Velocity

Enter pipe sound velocity. This function is only used when item 9 "Other" is selected in Window M14. Otherwise, this window cannot be viewed.

Menu pipe dia. 1 start/ stop 6

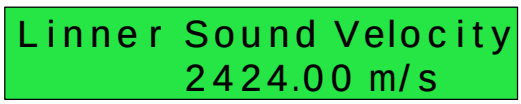
Select the Liner Material

The following options are available:

0. None ,No Liner	6. Polystyrene
1. Tar Epoxy	7. Polyester
2. Rubber	8. Polyethylene
3. Mortar	9. Ebonite
4. Polypropylene	10. Teflon
5. Polystryol	11. Other

Item 11 "Other" is available to enter other materials that are not included in previous ten items. Once the "Other" is selected, the relevant liner sound velocity must be entered in Window M17.

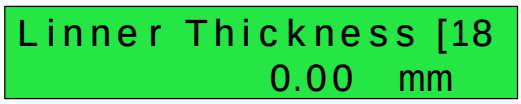
Menu pipe dia. 1 hold 7



Liner Sound Velocity

Enter liner sound velocity. This function is only used when Item 11 "Other" is selected in M16.

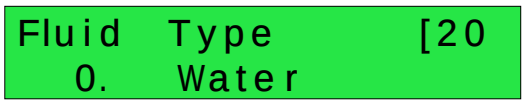
Menu pipe dia. 1 dyn. 8



Liner Thickness

Enter liner thickness. It only can be visited when a definite liner is selected in Window M16.

Menu pipe thick. 2 cal. 0

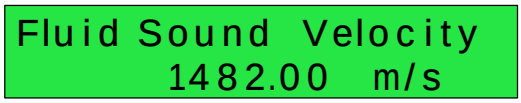


Select Fluid Type

The following options are available:

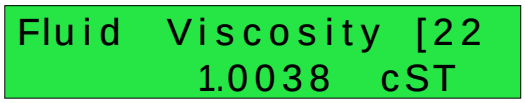
0. Water	8. Other
1. Sea Water	9. Diesel Oil
2. Kerosene	10. Castor Oil
3. Gasoline	11. Peanut Oil
4. Fuel Oil	12. Gasoline #90
5. Crude Oil	13. Gasoline #93
6. Propane (-45℃)	14. Alcohol
7. Butane (0℃)	15. Water (125℃)

"Other" refers to any fluid. The relevant sound velocity must be entered in Window M21.



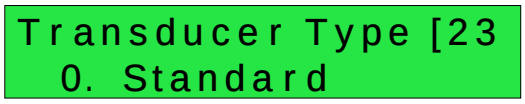
Fluid Sound Velocity

Enter the fluid sound velocity. It can only be used when item "Other" is selected in Window M20, i.e. it is unnecessary to enter all the fluids listed in Window M20.



Fluid Viscosity

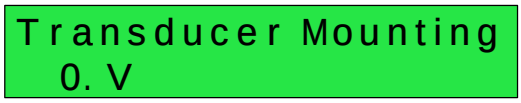
Enter fluid's kinematics viscosity. It only can be used when item "Other" is selected in Window M20, i.e. it is unnecessary to enter all the fluids that listed in Window M20.



Select Transducer type

The following transducer types are available:

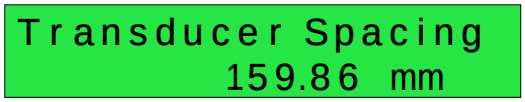
0. Standard（Standard Clamp-on Sensor）
1. CH020（High-temperature Clamp-on Sensor）
2. Plug in Type W211 (Insertion Sensor)
3. Plug in Type W110 (Insertion Sensor)
4. Plug in Type WH101 (High-temperature Insertion Sensor)



Transducer Mounting Methods

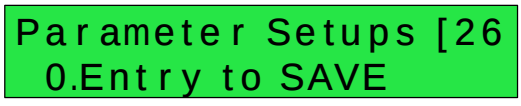
Three mounting methods are available:

0. V (sound wave bounces 2 times.)
1. Z (sound wave bounces once. The most commonly use method.)
2. N (small pipe, sound wave bounces 3 times.)



Transducer Mounting Spacing (this value is calculated by the Energy Meter)

The operator must mount the transducer according to the transducer spacing displayed (ensure that the transducer spacing is measured precisely during installation). The system will display the data automatically after the pipe parameter had been entered.



Initial Parameter Setups and Save

Load and save the parameters. 4 different sets of setup conditions/groups are available to load and save by

three methods (i.e.you can load and save 4 different applications):

0. Entry to Save
1. Entry to Load
2. To Browse

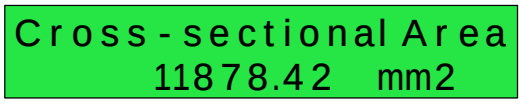
Select "Entry to Save", press Enter. An ID code and the original parameters are displayed in the window. Press ∧ or ∨ to move the ID code, then press the Enter key again to save the current parameter in the current ID room.

When selecting "Entry to Load", press ENT, and the system will read and calculate the parameters automatically and display the transducer mounting spacing in Window M25.

Menu pipe thick. 2 hold 7

Cross-Sectional Area

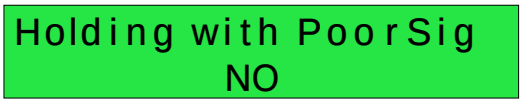
Display the cross-sectional area inside the pipe.



Menu pipe thick. 2 dyn. 8

Holding with Poor Sig

Select "Yes" to hold last good flow signal displayed if the Energy Meter experiences a poor signal condition. This function will allow continued data calculation without interruption.

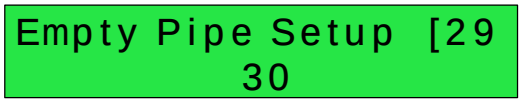


Menu pipe thick. 2 sound vel. 9

Empty Pipe Setup

This parameter is used to overcome the possible problems that usually show up when the pipe being measured is empty. Since signals can be transmitted through the pipe wall, the flow meter may still read a flow while measuring an empty pipe. To prevent this from happening, you can specify a value. When the signal quality falls below this value, the measurement stops automatically. If the flow meter is already able to stop measuring when the pipe is empty, a value in the range of 30 to 40 should also be entered in this window to ensure no measurement when the pipe is empty.

It should be understood that the instrument is NOT designed to function correctly on an empty pipe.



Menu pipe mat. 3 cal. 0

Metric System Units

Measurement Units In
0. Metric

Select the measurement unit as follows:

0. Metric
1. English

Factory default is metric.

Menu pipe mat. 3 pipe dia. 1

Flow Rate Units Options

Flow Rate Units [31
m3/h

The following flow rate units are available:

0.	m3	Cubic Meters
1.	l	Liters
2.	gal	USA Gallons
3.	ig	Imperial Gallons
4.	mg	Million Gallons
5.	cf	Cubic Feet
6.	bal	USA Barrels
7.	ib	Imperial Barrels
8.	ob	Oil bbl

The following time units are available:

/Day /Hour
/Min /Sec

Factory default is Cubic Meters/hour.

Menu pipe mat. 3 pipe thick. 2

Totalizer Units Options

Totalizer Units [32
0. Cubic Meter (m3)

Select totalizer units. The available unit options are as same as those found in Window M31. The user can select units as their required. Factory default is Cubic Meters.

Menu pipe mat. 3 pipe mat. 3

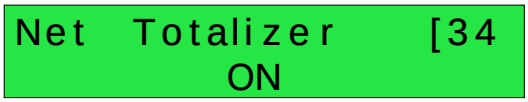
Totalizer Multiplier Options

Totalizer Multiplier
0. x0.001(1E-3)

The totalizer multiplier will affect the display mode of flow cumulant (positive, negative, net) and the output cumulant mode of RS485 MODBUS. The following options are available:

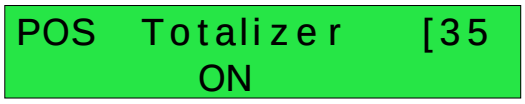
0.	x 0.001 (1E-3)	1.	x 0.01
2.	x 0.1	3.	x 1
4.	x 10	5.	x 100
6.	x 1000	7.	x 10000(1E+4)

Factory default factor is x1.



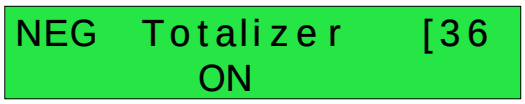
Net Totalizer ON/OFF

ON/OFF net totalizer. “ON” indicates the totalizer is turned on, while “OFF” indicates it is turned off. When it is turned off, the net totalizer displays in Window M00 will not change. Factory default is “ON”.



POS Totalizer ON/OFF

ON/OFF positive totalizer. "ON" indicates the Energy Meter starts to totalize the value. When it is turned off, the positive totalizer displays in Window M02 will not change. Factory default is "ON".



NEG Totalizer ON/OFF

ON/OFF negative totalizer. "ON" indicates the totalizer is turned on. When it is turned off, the negative totalizer displays in Window M03 will not change. Factory default is "ON".

Totalizer Reset

Totalizer reset; all parameters are reset. Press Enter; press ∧ or ∨ arrow to select corresponding options. And then press Enter to clear ZERO. The following options are available:

0.None:No reset;

1.All:Reset all totalizers;

2.NET Totalizer Reset;

3.POS Totalizer Reset;

4.NEG Totalizer Reset;

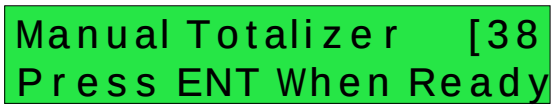
5.Reset:back to the factory default

If the user wants to delete all the already set parameters and return to the factory default, select the "Reset" option in this window. And then the Energy Meter will return to the factory default automatically.

Attention

This operation will delete the entire user’s data(In addition to the cumulatant, power off record, installation point parameters) and reset as the factory default. Please consider carefully before taking this operation.

Menu pipe mat. 3 dyn. 8



Manual Totalizer

The manual totalizer is a separate totalizer. Press Enter to start, and press Enter to stop it. It is used for flow measurement and calculation.

Menu fluid type 4 cal. 0

Damping Factor

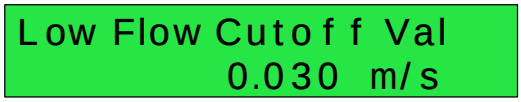
The damping factor ranges from 0 ~ 99 seconds.

0 indicates no damping; 99 indicates the maximum damping.

The damping function will stabilize the flow display.

Its principle is the same as that in a single-section RC filter. The damping factor value corresponds to the circuit time constant. Usually a damping factor of 3 to 10 is recommended in applications.

Menu fluid type 4 pipe dia. 1



Low Flow Cutoff Value

Low Flow Cut off is used to make the system display as "0" value at lower and smaller flows to avoid any invalid totalizing. For example, if the cutoff value is set as 0.03, system will take all the measured flow velocity values from - 0.03 to + 0.03 as "0". Generally, 0.03 is recommended in most applications.

Menu fluid type 4 pipe thick. 2

Set Static Zero

When fluid is in the static state, the displayed value is called "Zero Point". When "Zero Point' is not at zero in the Energy Meter, the difference is going to be added into the actual flow values and measurement differences will occur in the Energy Meter.

Set zero must be carried out after the transducers are installed and the flow inside the pipe is in the absolute static state (no liquid movement in the pipe). Thus, the "Zero Point" resulting from different pipe mounting locations and parameters can be eliminated. The measuring accuracy at low flow is enhanced by doing this and flow offset is eliminated.

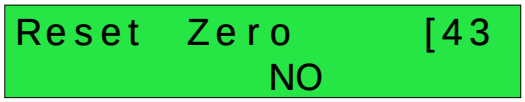
Press Enter, wait for the processing instructions at the bottom right corner to reach 0.

When the zero point is greater than 0.3m/s, the static zero point function setting will not be possible.

Menu fluid type 4 pipe mat. 3

Reset Zero

Select "YES"; reset "Zero Point" which was set by the user.



Menu fluid type 4 fluid type 4

Manual Zero Point

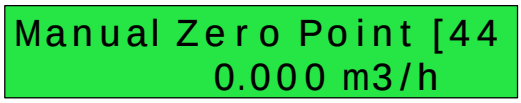
This method is not commonly used. It is only suitable for experienced operators to set zero under conditions when it is not preferable to use other methods. Enter the value manually to add to the measured value to obtain the actual value. For example:

Actual measured value ＝250 m^3/H

Value Deviation ＝-10 m^3/H

Energy Meter Display ＝240 m^3/H

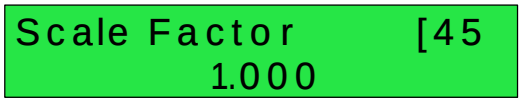
Normally, set the value as "0".



Menu fluid type 4 xducer mount 5

Scale Factor

The scale factor is used to modify the measurement results. The user can enter a numerical value (other than "1") according to the actual calibration results.



Menu fluid type 4 start/ stop 6

Network IDN

Input system identifying code, these numbers can be selected from 1 ~ 247 except that 13 (0DH ENTER), 10 (0AH Newline), 42 (2AH*) and 38 (26H&) are reserved. System IDN is used to identify the Energy Meter to a network.

Menu fluid type 4 hold 7

System Lock

Lock the instrument. Once the system is locked, any modification to the system is prohibited, but the parameter is readable. Entering your designated password correctly can be the only way to "Unlock". The password is composed of 6 numbers. (please contact the representative or manufacturer as soon as possible when the password is lost.)

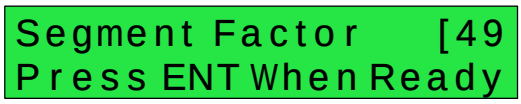
Menu fluid type 4 dyn. 8

Sectional Correction

ON: Open the Sectional Correction Function;

OFF: Close the Sectional Correction Function （optional）

Menu fluid type 4 sound vel. 9



Segmented Correction

You need input the password "115800", then press Enter key to expand. Expand only in the current period, automatically shut down when the power is cut off. You can set 16 groups correction coefficient for sectionally correcting measurement results. The user can input the actual scale factor, referring to the calibration results.

Menu xducer mount 5 cal. 0

SD Card Data Collection Time Interval settings

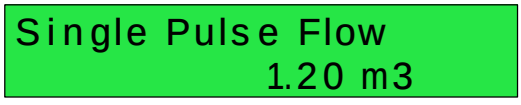
Input the data collection time interval in this menu. Time is in seconds. The interval can be selected in the range of 1 ~ 3600 seconds. Press Enter, the display shows ">" on the second line, input the required data collection interval, and then press Enter again. The data collection interval is set. The factory default is 10 seconds.

Menu xducer mount 5 pipe dia. 1

Energy Record ON / OFF

When the energy record is set as "ON", SD card can record heat data, when it is set as "OFF", SD card can not record the heat data. The factory default setting is "OFF"。

Menu xducer mount 5 pipe thick. 2



Single flow pulse

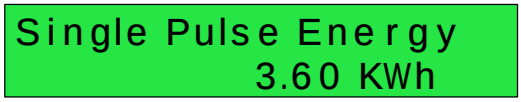
Set the single flow pulse, that is, how much accumulated flow is represented by each rising edge pulse output;

Note: The pulse period is at least 200ms, that is, a maximum of 5 pulses are output per second. Therefore, the value needs to be adjusted according to the actual situation. For example, if the set value is 1.20, then the instantaneous value must not exceed 5*1.2=6, that is, it must not exceed 6 units per second. Cumulative unit can be changed in MENU 32.

This setting is related to OCT, select 1. NET Int Pulse

toutput cumulative pulse in MENU 78.

This setting is related to the relay, select 3.NET Int Pulse output cumulative pulse in MENU 79.

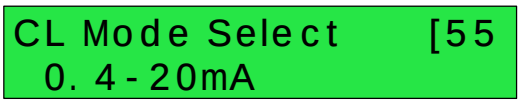


Heat (cold) single pulse

Set heat (cold) single pulse, that is, how much accumulated heat (cold) is represented by each rising edge pulse;

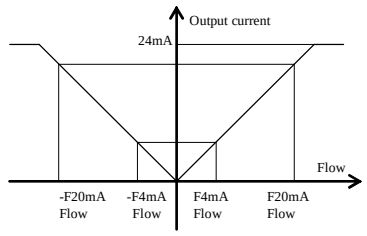
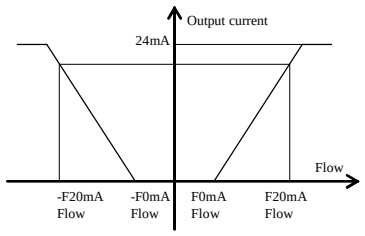
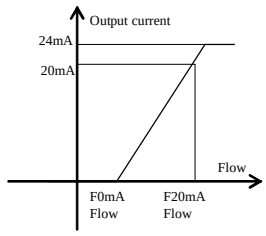
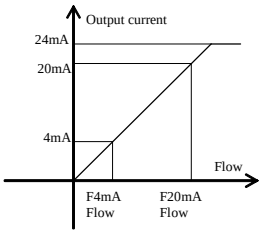
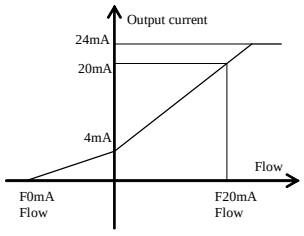
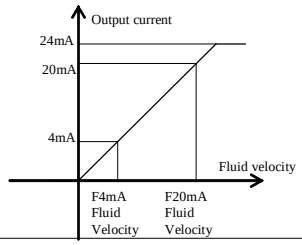
Note: The pulse period is at least 200ms, that is, a maximum of 5 pulses are output per second. Therefore, the value needs to be adjusted according to the actual situation. For example, if the set value is 3.60, then the instantaneous value must not exceed 5*3.6=18, that is, it must not exceed 18 units per second. Cumulative unit can be changed in MENU 85.

This setting is related to OCT, select 2. Energy Pulse output cumulative pulse in MENU 78.



Current Loop Mode Options

0.	4-20mA	set up the output range from 4-20mA
1.	0-20mA	set up the output range from 0-20mA
2.	0-20mA via RS232	set up to be controlled by Serial Port
3.	20-4-20mA	set up the CL output range from 20-4-20mA
4.	0-4-20mA	set up the CL output range from 0-4-20mA
5.	20-0-20mA	set up the CL output range from 20-0-20mA
6.	4-20mA vs. Vel	set up the CL output range from 4-20mA corresponding flow velocity
7.	4-20mA vs.Energy	set up the CL output range from 4-20mA corresponding heat capacity.

20-4-20mA mode output	20-0-20mA mode output	0-20mA mode output
		
4-20mA mode output	**0-4-20mA mode output**	**Fluid velocity / 4-20mA mode output**
		

The Serial Port controls the output according to the command and parameter entered in the RS232 to output a definite current value through the current loop. The command formats are narrated in the command explanations to Serial Port controls. For example, if it is necessary to output a 6mA current through the current loop, it can be realized by setting Window M56 to the mode "0-20mA Via RS232" and giving a command as "AO6 (CR)". This function is able to make the Energy Meter operate a control valve conveniently.

Other different current output characteristics are displayed in above figures. The user can select one of them according to his actual requirements.

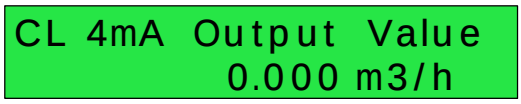
In six graphs shown above, flow F_{0mA} or F_{4mA} indicates the value that user entered in Window M57; and flow F_{20mA} indicates the value that customer entered in Window M58. In the 4-20mA and 0-20mA modes, F_{0mA}(or F_{4mA})and F_{20mA} can be selected as a positive or negative flow value as long as the two values are not the same. As for modes 20-4-20mA and 20-0-20mA, the Energy Meter ignores the positive and negative value of the actual flow; therefore, both F_{0mA} (or F_{4mA}) and F_{20mA} must be selected as positive flow values.

In mode 0-4-20mA, F_{0mA} must be select as a negative value and F_{20mA} as a positive value. Furthermore, in mode 4-20mA, the output current is indicated as velocity.

CL 4mA Output Value

Set the CL output value according to the flow value at 4mA or 0MA. (4mA or 0mA are determined by the settings in Window M55). The flow unit's options are as same as those in Window M31.

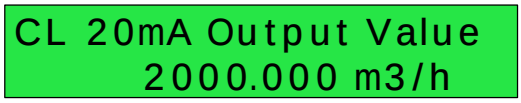
Once "20mA vs Vel."is selected in Window M55, the unit should be set as m/s .



20mA Output Value

Set the CL output value according to the flow value at 20mA. The flow unit is the as same as that found in Window M31.

When select "4-20mA vs Vel." the value unit in M55. The unit should be set as m / s.

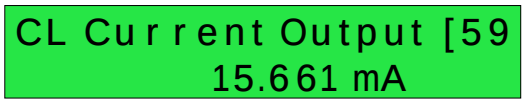


Menu xducer mount 5 dyn. 8

CL Check Verification

Check if the current loop has been calibrated before leaving the factory. Press Enter move ∧ or ∨ separately to display 0mA, 4mA till 24mA, and at the same time, check with an ammeter to verify that CL output terminals 16 and 17 agree with the displayed values. It is necessary to re-calibrate the CL if over the permitted tolerance. For more information, refer to "Analog Outputs Calibration".

Menu xducer mount 5 sound vel. 9



CL Current Output

Display theoretical CL current output. The display of 10.0000mA indicates that CL current output value is 10.0000mA.

If the difference between displaying value and CL output value is too large, the current loop then needs to be re-calibrated accordingly.

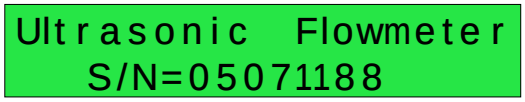
Menu start/ stop 6 cal. 0

Date and Time Settings

Date and time modifications are made in this window.

The format for setting time setting is 24 hours. Press Enter, wait until ">" appears, the modification can be made.

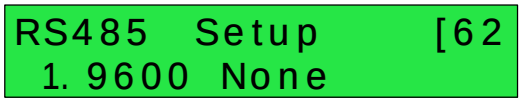
Menu start/ stop 6 pipe dia. 1



ESN

Display electronic serial number (ESN) of the instrument. This ESN is the only one assigned to each Energy Meter ready to leave the factory. The factory uses it for files setup and for management by the user.

Menu start/ stop 6 pipe thick. 2



Serial Port Settings

This window is used for serial port setting. Serial port is used to communicate with other instruments. The serial port parameters setting of the instrument that applies the serial port connection must be consistence. The first selected data indicates baud rate, 4800、9600、14400、19200、38400、43000、57600、76800、115200 are available.

The second option indicates parity bit, None (No verification).

Data length fixed to 8;

Stop bit length fixed to 1.

The factory default serial port parameter is "9600, 8, None, 1".

Display the current value of analog input AI1

Display the corresponding temperature value and pressure value of the analog input AI1.

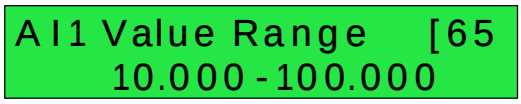
Correspondence is set in M65.

Display the current value of analog input AI2

Display the corresponding temperature value and pressure value of the analog input AI2.

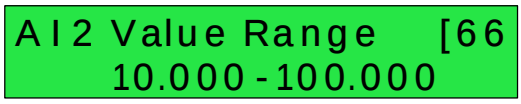
Correspondence is set in M66.

AI1 Value Range



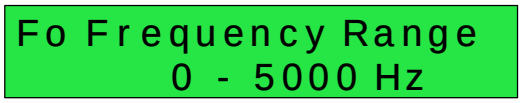
In window 65 enter temperature value which 4mA and 20mA analog input represented. See this window "10" represent 4mA corresponding value, "100" represent 20mA corresponding value.

AI2 Value Range



In window 66 enter temperature value which 4mA and 20mA analog input represented. See this window "10" represent 4mA corresponding value, "100" represent 20mA corresponding value.

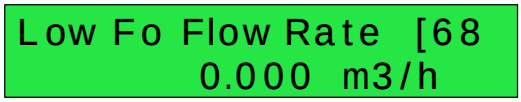
Set FO Frequency Range



Set up low FO Frequency and high FO frequency range. The high FO must be higher than the low FO frequency. Ranges from 0-9999Hz. Factory default is 0 ~ 5000 Hz.

Note: The frequency output is transmitted through OCT Serial Port; therefore the OCT must be set to the frequency output mode. (select "13. FO" in M78)

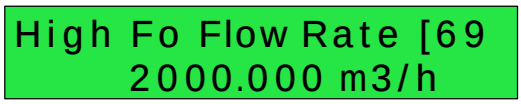
Low FO Flow Rate



Set up low FO flow rate, i.e. the corresponding flow value when output signal frequency is at the lowest

FO frequency. For example, when the low FO frequency is 1000Hz, low FO flow rate is 100 m^3/h. When the frequency output is 1000Hz, then the low flow at this moment measured by the Energy Meter is 100 m^3/h.

Menu start/stop 6 sound vel. 9



High FO Flow Rate

Enter the high FO flow rate, i.e. the corresponding flow value when frequency output signal is at highest FO frequency. For example, when the high FO frequency is 3000Hz, high FO flow rate is 1000m^3/h. When the frequency output is 3000Hz, then the low flow at this moment measured by the Energy Meter is 1000m^3/h.

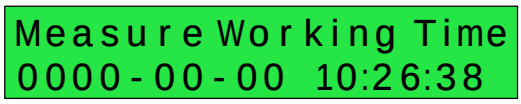
Menu hold 7 cal. 0

LCD Backlit Options

Select LCD backlit controls.

"Always On" indicates that the backlight remains lit constantly; "Always Off" indicates that the backlit remains off constantly. Select "Lighting For nn Sec", then enter the desired backlighting time for "n" seconds; it indicates that after pressing the button, the backlighting will keep on for "n" seconds then turn off automatically. This function saves energy. Keep the backlight can save about 30mA power.

Menu hold 7 pipe thick. 2



Working Timer

Display the totalized working hours of the Energy Meter since last reset. It is displayed by HH:MM: SS. If it is necessary to reset it, press Enter, and select "YES".

Menu hold 7 pipe mat. 3

Alarm #1 Low Value

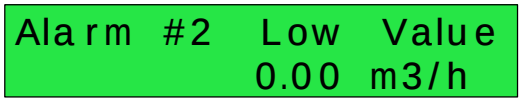
Enter the low alarm value. Both relevant alarms are turned on in Windows M78 and M79; any of the measured flow, which is lower than the low value, will activate the alarm in the OCT hardware or relay output signal.

Menu hold 7 fluid type 4

Alarm #1 High Value

Enter the high alarm value. Both relevant alarms are turned on in Windows M78 and M79; any of the measured flow, which is higher than the high value, will activate the alarm in the OCT hardware or relay output signal.

Menu hold 7 xducer mount 5



Alarm #2 Low Value

Enter the alarm low value. Both relevant alarms are turned on in Windows M78 and M79; any measured flow, which is lower than the low value, will activate the alarm in the OCT hardware or relay output signal.

Alarm #2 High Value

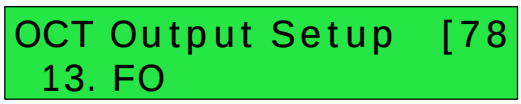
Enter the alarm high value.

Both relevant alarms are turned on in Windows M78 and M79; any of the measured flow, which is higher than the high value, will activate the alarm in the OCT hardware or relay output signal.

Beeper Setup

Set up the beeper on-off state.

0. No Signal	1. Poor Signal
2. Not Ready (No*R)	3. Reverse Flow
4. AO Over 100%	5. FO Over 120%
6. Alarm #1	7. Alarm #2
8. Batch Control	9. POS Int Pulse
10. NEG Int Pulse	11. NET Int Pulse
12. Energy Pulse	13. ON/OFF viaRS232
14. Fluid changed	15. Key Stroking ON
16. Not Using	



OCT Output Setup

The following signal options are available:

0. No Signal	1. Poor Signal
2. Not Ready (No*R)	3. Reverse Flow
4. AO Over 100%	5. FO Over 120%
6. Alarm #1	7. Alarm #2
8. Batch Control	9. POS Int Pulse
10. NEG Int Pulse	11. NET Int Pulse
12. Energy Pulse	13. FO
14. FO via RS-485	15. ON/OFF via RS485
16. Fluid changed	17. Not Using

Menu hold 7 sound vel. 9

RELAY Output Setup
0. NO Signal

Relay Output Setup

The relay is single-pole and constant-on for external instrument controls. The following options are available:

0. No Signal	1. Poor Signal
2. Not Ready (No*R)	3. Reverse Flow
4. AO Over 100%	5. FO Over 120%
6. Alarm #1	7. Alarm #2
8. Batch Control	9. POS Int Pulse
10. NEG Int Pulse	11. NET Int Pulse
12. Energy Pulse	13. ON/OFF viaRS232
14. Fluid changed	15. Key Stroking ON
16. Not Using	

Menu dyn. 8 cal. 0

Flow Batch CTRL by
0.Key Input

Flow Batch CTRL

Set the input trigger for the batch control function on the flow meter. The following options are available:

0. Key Input	1. AI1 Raise UP
2. AI2 Raise UP	3. Via RS232

Menu dyn. 8 pipe dia. 1

FlowBatch Controller
1000.00 m3

Flow Batch Controller

The internal batch controller in the Energy Meter is able to control the input signals through keypad or analog input Serial Port. Output signals can be transmitted through OCT or relay.

The flow batch value can be modified in this window. The screen will enter the batch control display as soon as the modification completed.

Menu dyn. 8 pipe thick. 2

Date Totalizer [82
0. Day

06 2021-01-09
36.98 m3

Date Totalizer

The following options are available:

0. Day
1. Month
2. Year

In this window, it is possible to review the historical flow data totalizer for any day for the last 64 days, any month for last 64 months and any year for last 5 years. Press Enter, use the ∧ or ∨ to review totalizer in days, months and years.

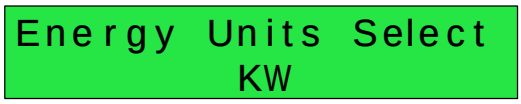
Menu dyn. 8 pipe mat. 3

Automatic Flow Correction

With the function of automatic flow correction, the flow lost in an offline session can be estimated and automatically adjusted. The estimate is based on the average value, which is obtained from flow rate before going offline and flow measured after going online the next time, multiplied times the time period that the meter was offline. Select "ON" to use this function, select "OFF" to cancel this function.

Menu dyn. 8 fluid type 4

Energy Units Options



Select Energy Units. The factory default unit is KW. The following options are available:

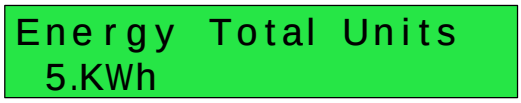
0.	GJ	1.	KCAL
2.	MBtu	3.	KJ
4.	Btu	5.	KWh
6.	MWh		

The following units of time are available:

/day (per day); /hour (per hour); /min (per minute); /sec (per second). The factory default unit is /hour.

Menu dyn. 8 xducer mount 5

Cumulative energy unit Options

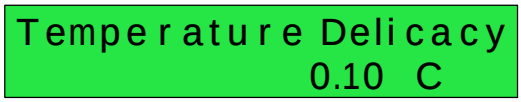


Factory default unit: KWH, selectable units are as follows:

0.	Giga Joule(GJ)	1.	Kilocalorie(kcal)
2.	MBtu	3.	Kilojoule(kJ)
4.	Btu	5.	KWh
6.	MWh		

Menu dyn. 8 start/ stop 6

Temperature sensitivity



When the delta temperature is less than the sensitivity set,, energy will not be accumulated. Set the adjustable temperature range of 0℃ to 10℃.

The factory default setting is 0.1℃.

MENU 99 selectable temperature unit.

Menu dyn. 8 hold 7

Energy Totalizer Switch

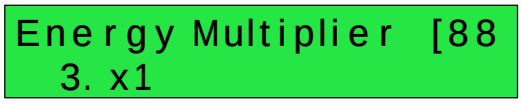
Select "ON" represent to open Energy Totalizer;

Select "OFF" represent to close Energy Totalizer.

Menu dyn. 8 dyn. 8

Energy Multiplier

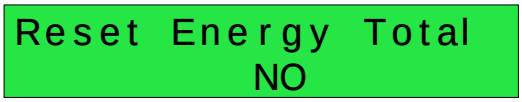
Select Energy Multiplier range: 10^{-3} ~ 10^{4} (1E-3 ~1 E+4)



Menu dyn. 8 sound vel. 9

Reset Energy Totalizer

Select "YES" to reset Energy Totalizer value.



Menu sound vel. 9 cal. 0

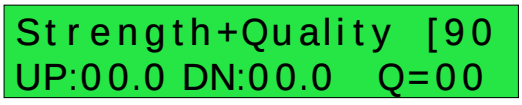
Signal Strength and Signal Quality

Display the measured signal strength and signal quality Q value upstream and downstream.

Signal strength is indicated from 00.0 ~ 99.9. A reading of 00.0 indicates no signal detected, while 99.9 indicates maximum signal strength. Normally the signal strength should be ≥ 60.0.

Signal quality Q is indicated by 00 ~ 99. Therefore, 00 indicates the poorest signal while 99 indicates the best signal. Normally, signal quality Q value should be better than 50.

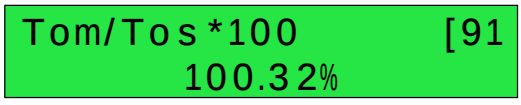
During the installation, pay attention to the signal strength and signal quality, the higher, the better. The strong signal strength and high quality value can ensure the long-term stability and the high accuracy of the measurement results.



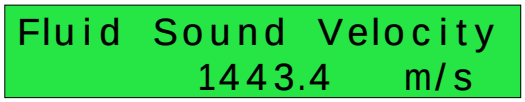
Menu sound vel. 9 pipe dia. 1

TOM/TOS*100

Display the ratio between the actual measured transmit time and the calculated transmit time according to customer's requirement. Normally the ratio should be 100±3%. If the difference is too large, the user should check that the parameters are entered correctly, especially the sound velocity of the fluid and the installation of the transducers.



Menu sound vel. 9 pipe thick. 2



Fluid Sound Velocity

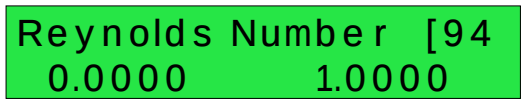
Display the measured fluid sound velocity. Normally this value should be approximately equal to the entered value in Window M21. If the difference is too large, it probably results from an incorrect value entered in Window M21 or improper installation of the transducers.

Menu sound vel. 9 pipe mat. 3

Total Time and Delta Time

Display the measured ultrasonic average time (unit: uS) and delta time of the upstream and downstream (unit: nS) time. The velocity calculation in the Energy Meter is based on the two readings. The delta time is the best indication that the instrument is running steadily. Normally the fluctuation in the ratio of the delta time should be lower than 20%. If it is not, it is necessary to check if the transducers are installed properly or if the parameters have been entered correctly.

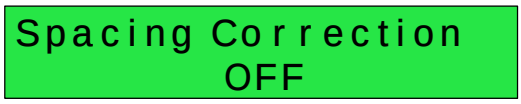
Menu sound vel. 9 fluid type 4



Reynolds Number and Factor

Display the Reynolds number that is calculated by the Energy Meter and the factor that is set currently by the Energy Meter. Normally this scaling factor is the average of the line and surface velocity factor inside the pipe.

Menu sound vel. 9 hold 7

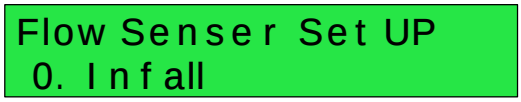


Installation spacing correction Options

The following options are available:

0. OFF Turn off Installation spacing correction
1. ON Turn on Installation spacing correction

Menu sound vel. 9 dyn. 8

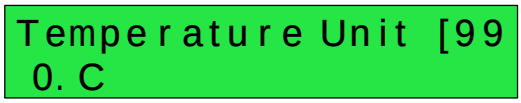


Flow sensor setup (Transducer Mounting Position Selection)

The following options are available:

0. Infall
1. Outfall

Menu sound vel. 9 sound vel. 9



Temperature Units Options

0. ℃ Centigrade
1. ℉ Fahrenheit

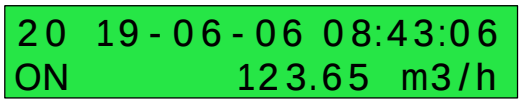
When you choose ℉, The temperature unit of Menu07 and Menu 86 will be changed to ℉ , Modbus will read RTD temperature value in ℉

Menu ^ cal. 0

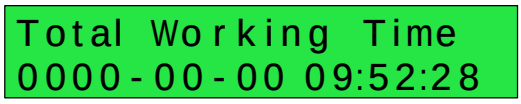
Power ON/OFF Time

To view the power on/off time and flow rate for the last 64 update times to obtain the offline time period and the corresponding flow rate.

Enter the window, press Enter and ^ to display alternately the last time, the before last time and so on. The total is 64 times for on/off time and instantaneous flow values. The display style is shown on the right, "ON" indicates that the power is on; "20" on the upper left corner indicates "order". "19-06-06 08:43:06" indicates the date time; instantaneous flow is displayed in the lower right corner.



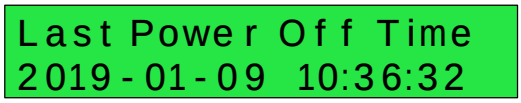
Menu ^ pipe dia. 1



Total Working Hours

With this function, it is possible to view the total working hours since the Energy Meter left the factory. The figure on the right indicates that the total working hours since the Energy Meter left the factory is 9 hours 52 minute 28 seconds.

Menu ^ pipe thick. 2



Last Power Off Time

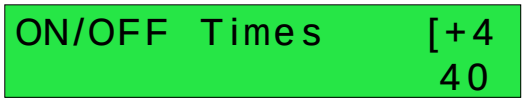
Display the last power off time.

Menu ^ pipe mat. 3

Last Flow Rate

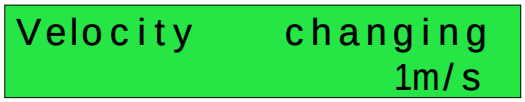
Displays the last flow rate.

Menu ^ fluid type 4



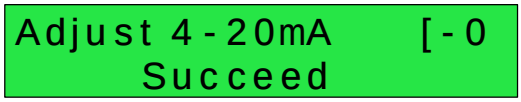
Total ON/OFF Times

Display total on / off times since the Energy Meter left the factory.



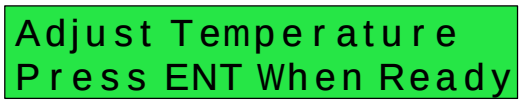
Fluid Sound Velocity Changing Range

The data displayed in the window is a sound velocity comparator threshold value, namely when the estimated medium sound velocity is over the value, an alarm signal can be produced. The alarm signal can be output to the relay or OCT. Through the numerical settings, the ultrasonic Energy Meter can make an alarm signal as soon as the medium changing.



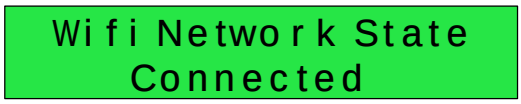
Hardware Adjusting Entry

Please refer to Chapter 6.11 "4-20mA Current Loop Output" for more details.



Temperature Calibration

Please refer to Chapter 14.4 "Temperature Calibration Methods" for more details.



WIFI distribution network and state display

See chapter 16.

AI Calibration

Connect the analog input to standard 20mA, input the password 115800 and enter the calibration, press  or  , then adjust AI value to the AI range upper limit.

8 Error Diagnoses

The ultrasonic Flowmeter has advanced self-diagnostics functions and displays any errors on the LCD via definite codes in a date/time order. Hardware error diagnostics are usually performed upon each power on. Some errors can be detected during normal operation. Undetectable errors caused by incorrect settings and unsuitable measurement conditions can be displayed accordingly. This function helps to detect the errors and determine causes quickly; thus, problems can be solved in a timely manner according to the solutions listed in the following tables.
Table 1 applies when errors caused by incorrect settings and signals are detected and are announced by error codes displayed in Window M08.

If a problem still exists, please contact the factory or the factory's local representative for assistance.

8.1 Table 1. Error Codes and Solutions (During Operation)

Code	M08 Display	Cause	Solutions
*R	System Normal	* System normal	
*I	NO Signal Detected	* Signal not detected. * Spacing is not correct between the transducers or not enough coupling compound applied to face of transducers. * Transducers installed improperly * Scale is too thick. * New pipe liner.	* Attach transducer to the pipe and tighten it securely. Apply a plenty of coupling compound on transducer and pipe wall. * Remove any rust, scale, or loose paint from the pipe surface. Clean it with a file. * Check the initial parameter settings. * Remove the scale or change the scaled pipe section. Normally, it is possible to change a measurement location. The instrument may run properly at a new site with less scale. * Wait until liners solidified and saturated.
*G	Adjusting Gain	The machine is adjusting for gain,preparing for normal calibration.	
*J	Memory Error	Storage error in power supply system	Repair
	Measure Uart Error	Communication error between power supply system and measurement system	Repair
	Measure Memery Error	Storage error in measurement system	Repair

8.2 Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Question: New pipe, high quality material, and all installation requirements met: why still no signal detected ?

Answer: Check pipe parameter settings, installation method and wiring connections. Confirm if the coupling compound is applied adequately, the pipe is full of liquid, transducer spacing agrees with the screen readings and the transducers are installed in the right direction.

Question: Old pipe with heavy scale inside, no signal or poor signal detected: how can it be resolved?

Answer: Check if the pipe is full of fluid. Try the Z method for transducer installation (If the pipe is too close to a wall, or it is necessary to install the transducers on a vertical or inclined pipe with flow upwards instead of on a horizontal pipe).

Carefully select a good pipe section and fully clean it, apply a wide band of coupling compound on each transducer face (bottom) and install the transducer properly.

Slowly and slightly move each transducer with respect to each other around the installation point until the maximum signal is detected. Be careful that the new installation location is free of scale inside the pipe and that the pipe is concentric (not distorted) so that the sound waves do not bounce outside of the proposed area.

For pipe with thick scale inside or outside, try to clean the scale off, if it is accessible from the inside. (Note: Sometimes this method might not work and sound wave transmission is not possible because of the a layer of scale between the transducers and pipe inside wall).

Question: Why is the CL output abnormal?

Answer: Check to see if the desired current output mode is set in Window M55.

Check to see if the maximum and minimum current values are set properly in Windows M56 and M57.

Re-calibrate CL and verify it in Window M59.

Question: Why is the flow rate still displayed as zero while there is fluid obviously inside the pipe and a symbol of "R" displayed on the screen?

Answer: Check to see if "Set Zero" was carried out with fluid flowing inside the pipe (Refer to Window M42). If it is confirmed, recover the factory default in Window M43.

9 Product Overview

9.1 Introduction

The Model EES-401 Ultrasonic Energy Meter is a state-of-the-art universal transit-time Energy Meter designed using ARM COMA technology and low-voltage broadband pulse transmission. While principally designed for clean liquid applications, the instrument is tolerant of liquids with the small amounts of air bubbles or suspended solids found in most industrial environments.

9.2 Features of EES-401

Comparing With other traditional Energy Meter or ultrasonic Energy Meter, it has distinctive features such as high precision, high reliability, high capability and low cost, the Energy Meter features other advantages:

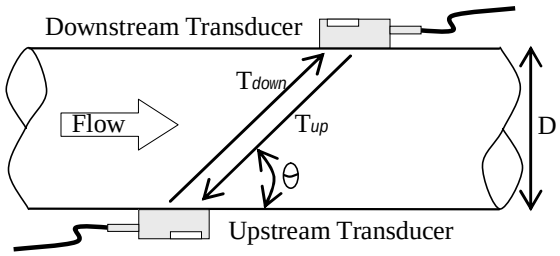
1. With ARM COMA chip, low power consumption, high reliability, anti-jamming and outstanding benefits.
2. User-friendly menu designed. Parameters of pipe range, pipe material, pipe wall thickness, output signals, etc can be conveniently entered via the windows. British and Metric measurement units are available.
3. Daily, monthly and yearly totalized flow: Totalized flow for the last 64 days and months as well as for the last 5 years are may be viewed. Power on/off function allows the viewing of time and flow rate as power is switched on and off 64 times. Also, the Energy Meter has manual or automatic amendment during offline sessions.
4. With the SD Card, 512 files can be stored; the time interval can be within 1 second.
5. Parallel operation of positive, negative and net flow totalizer with scale factor and 7 digit display. Internally configured batch controller makes batch control convenient.

The flow meter ensures the higher resolution and wider measuring range by the 0.04nS high resolution, high linearity and high stability time measuring circuit and 32 bits digits processing program.

9.3 Operating principle

When the ultrasonic signal is transmitted through the flowing liquid, there will be a difference between the upstream and downstream transit time (travel time or time of flight), which is proportional to flow velocity, according to the formula below.

$$V = \frac{MD}{\sin 2q} \times \frac{\Delta T}{T_{up} \bullet T_{down}}$$



Remarks:

V	Medium Velocity
M	Ultrasonic frequency of reflection
D	Pipe Diameter
θ	The angle between the ultrasonic signal and the flow
T_{up}	Transit time in the forward direction
T_{down}	Transit time in the reverse direction

$\Delta T = T_{up} - T_{down}$

A energy meter is installed in the heat exchange system. When the water flows through the system, the heat released or absorbed by the system can be calculated and displayed by the heat meter according to the flow given by the flow sensor, the temperature of the water supply and backwater given by the matched temperature sensor, and the time of the water flow. Its basic formula is:

$$Q = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} q_m \Delta h \, dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} r q_v \Delta h \, dt$$

Formula: Q——The heat released or absorbed(J or wh);

q_m——Mass flow of water through the hot (cold) meter (kg/h);

q_v——Volume flow of water through the hot (cold) meter (m^3/h);

ρ——Density of water flowing through the hot (cold) meter（kg/ m^3）;

Δh——Enthalpy difference of water at inlet and outlet temperature of heat exchange system(J/kg);

t ——Time(h).

9.4 Applications

- Water, sewage (with low particle content) and seawater;
- Water supply and drainage water;
- Power plants (nuclear power plant, thermal and hydropower plants), heat energy, boiler feed water and energy management system;
- Metallurgy and mining applications (cooling water and acid recovery, for example);
- Petroleum and chemicals;
- Food, beverage and pharmaceutical;
- Marine operation and maintenance;
- Energy economy supervision and water conservation management;
- Pulp and paper;
- Pipeline leak detection;
- Regular inspection, tracking and collection;
- Energy measuring and balance;

Network monitoring systems and energy / flow computer management.

9.5 Specifications

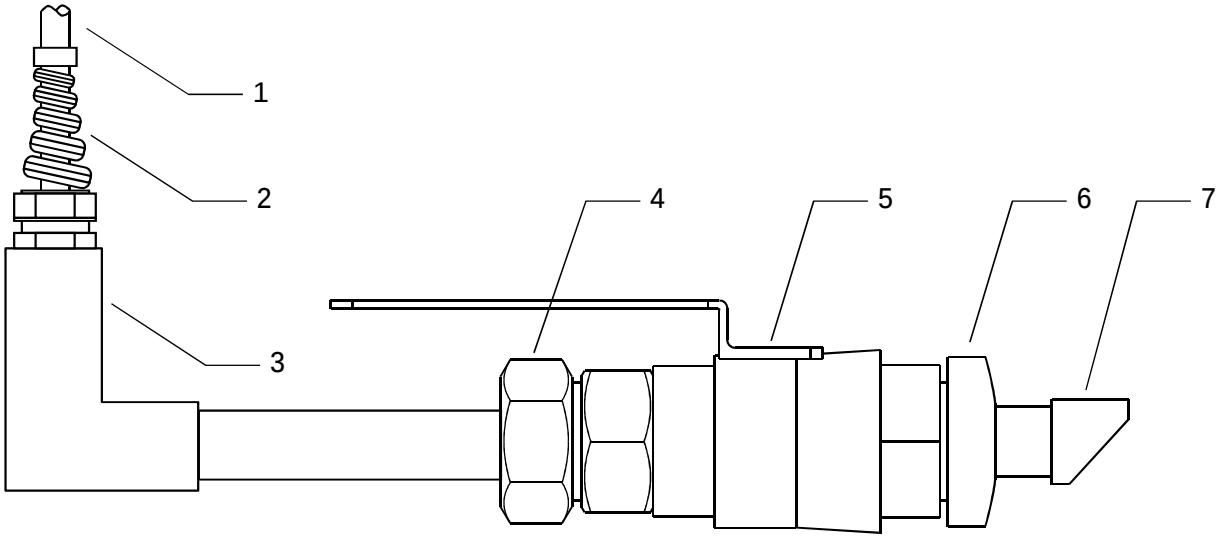
Performance specifications	
Flow Rage	±0.03ft/s ~ ±40 ft/s (±0.01m/s ~ ±12 m/s)
Accuracy	Flow accuracy: ±0.5% of measured value., Energy accuracy: ±2%. ±1.5 ft/s ~ ±40 ft/s （±0.5 m/s ~ ±12 m/s）
Repeatability	0.1%
Pipe Size	1″ ~ 200″ (25 mm ~ 5000 mm)
Function Specifications	
Output	Analog output: 0/4 ~ 20 mA, (max load 750 Ω); Pulse output: 0 ~ 9999 Hz, OCT (min. and max. frequency is adjustable); Relay output: max. frequency 1Hz (1A@125VAC or 2A@30VDC).
Input Interface	2*PT1000 interface Three-wire system： 0 ~ 100℃（32 ~ 212℉）heat(cold) energy meter
Communication Interface	RS485.
WIFI	Frequency range: 2.412~2.484GHz
	Transmitting power: 802.11b 16±2 dBm 802.11n 13±2 dBm 802.11g 14±2 dBm
	Working temperature：-20 ~ 85℃
	40m transmission distance in open environment
Standard SD card	Maximum storage period: 512 days, storage interval: 1-3600 seconds
Power Supply	90 ~ 245 VAC (48 ~ 63 Hz) Or 10 ~ 36 VDC.
Keypad	22 light tactile keys.
Display	20 × 2 lattice alphanumeric, backlit LCD.
Temperature	Transmitter: 14°F ~ 122 °F (- 10℃ ~ 50℃). Transducer: -40 °F ~ 176 °F (- 40 ℃ ~ 80 ℃, standard).
Humidity	Up to 0 ~ 99% RH, non - condensing.
Physical specifications	
Transmitter	Die-cast aluminum, IP65.
Transducer	Encapsulated design. IP68. Standard / Maximum cable length: 30 ft / 1000 ft (9m / 305 m).
Weight	Transmitter: approximately 4.7 lb (2.15 kg). Transducer: approximately 2.0 lb (0.9 kg). (standard)

10 Appendix1 – W211 Insertion Transducer

10.1 Overview

W211 type insertion transducers can be installed into metal pipelines via an isolation ball valve (installation into pipelines of plastic or other materials may require an optional mounting seat). The maximum pipe diameter in which insertion transducers can be installed is DN2000. Fluid temperature range: -10℃ ~ +80℃. Sensor cable length (9m standard) normally can be extended to as long as 100m.

Figure 1 shows a diagram of the W211 Insertion Transducer. The insertion transducer is attached to its mounting base (which is welded to the pipe section at the measurement point) via a ball valve. When the transducer is removed, pipe fluids can be contained by shutting off the ball valve. Therefore, installation and extraction of the transducer can be performed without relieving pipeline pressure. An O-ring seal and joint nut guarantee user safety while installing or operating the transducer.



Construction Drawing of W211 Insertion Transducer

1. Cable
2. Cable Connector
3. Connector
4. Lock - nut
5. Ball valve
6. Mounting base
7. Transducer probe

10.2 Measurement Point Selection

To obtain the strongest signal strength and the highly accurate measurement results, it is necessary to select an appropriate measurement point before installing the transducer. For examples of measuring point selection, see the related section in the manual.

10.3 Determining Transducer Spacing & Transducer Installation

The mounting space of insertion transducer is the center-to-center hole distance between the two transducers (please refer to Menu 25). After entering the right parameter, please check the mounting space in Menu 25. (unit: mm)

Mounting method:

1. Drilling at the measuring point, the diameter of the drilling hole is 24mm. Before drilling, please make the hole center of transducer mounting base aim at the drilling hole center, and then weld it on the pipe vertically. (When the Energy Meter need to be hot-tapped into the pipe under pressure without flow interruption ,please refer to the Standard operation construction of DDK electric Hot-tapping or corresponding equipment.)
2. Close the ball valve and screw it tightly on the mounting base.

3. Twist off the locknut and loose the lock ring, pull the transducer into the joint nut, and then screw up the joint nut on the ball valve.
4. Open the ball valve and insert the transducer, measure the dimension from the outer surface of the pipe to the front end surface of handspike position to meet the following formula:

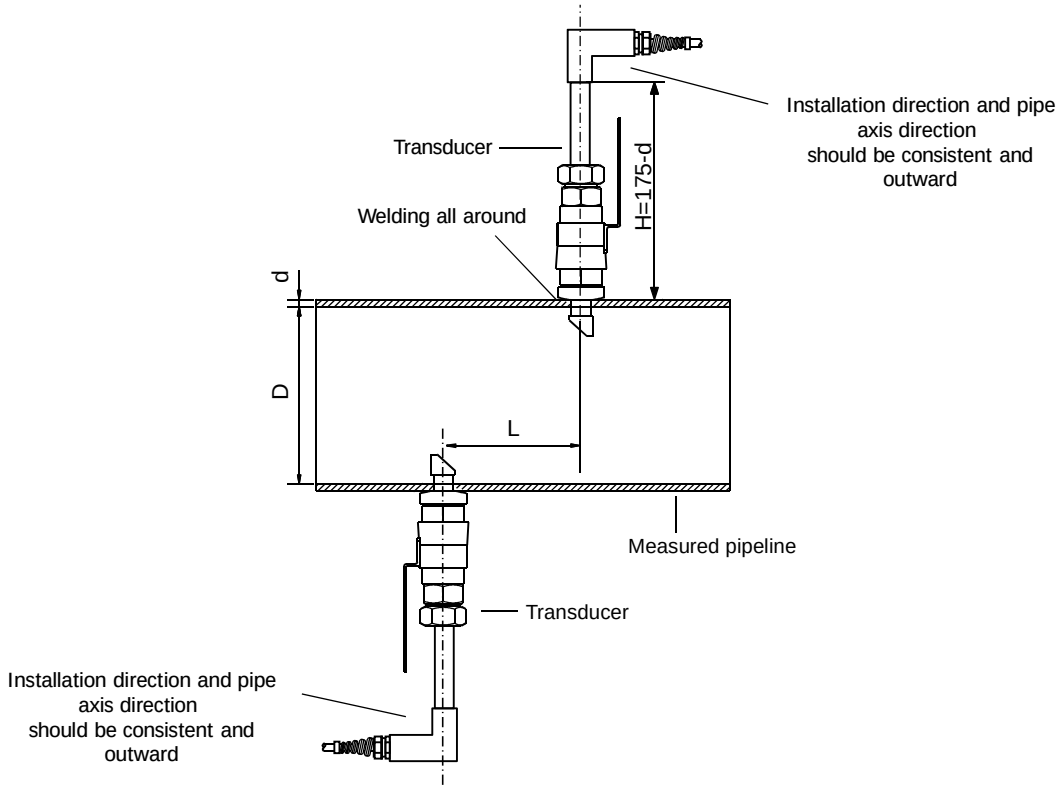
   H = 175 - d

   In this formula:

   H is Mounting height (mm);

   175 is Transducer length (mm);

   d is Pipe wall thickness (mm).
5. Tighten the nut slightly, make the locking ring press the transducer, rotate the connector, make the installation direction of the connector consistent with the pipe axis and outward, and finally tighten the nut.
6. Connect the transducer cables to the corresponding upstream / downstream (upstream = red, downstream = blue) terminal ends.
7. Please refer to the following installation diagram(vertical view):



Important

The direction of the connector shall be consistent with the center line of the pipeline under test and outward, otherwise the sensor will not receive the signal.

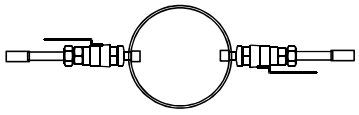
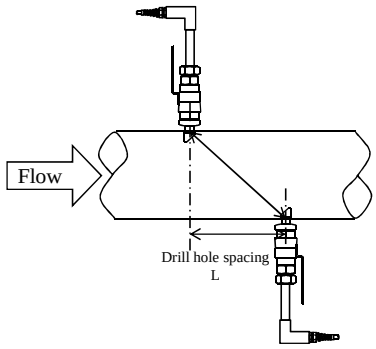
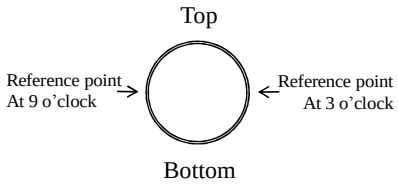
On the horizontal measuring pipeline, the sensor must be installed in the positive side position (i.e. 3 o'clock, 9 o'clock position), because there are often bubbles or air pockets in the upper part of the pipeline, and sediment at the bottom, which causes signal attenuation.

10.4 Transducer Mounting Methods

W211 insertion transducer mounting method: Z method through M24, it should be installed according to the specific application condition.

10.4.1 Z Mounting Method

Z method is the most commonly used mounting method for insertion-type ultrasonic Energy Meters, suitable for pipe diameters ranging from 50mm to 1200mm. Due to strong signal strength and high measurement accuracy, the Z method is preferable for pipe sections severely rusted or with too much scale formation on the inside wall. When installing the transducer using the Z method, be sure that the two transducers and the pipeline center axis are in the same plane, but never in the 6 or 12 o'clock positions. see below:

Profile Chart	Top View	Section
		

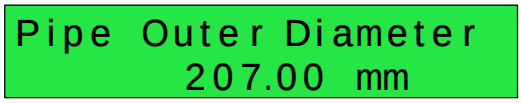
10.5 Pipe Parameter Entry Shortcuts

For example, measuring the diameter of DN200, pipe outside diameter is 219mm, pipe wall thickness is 6mm, pipe inner diameter is 207mm, measuring medium is water, and material is carbon steel, no liner, can be operated as follows:

Step1. Pipe outside diameter

Press Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe dia. 1 keys to enter the window M11 and enter the pipe outside diameter, and then press the Enter key to confirm.

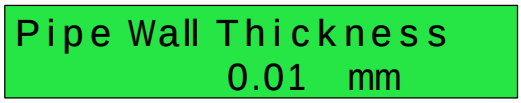
(For insertion transducer, M11 menu need to be entered the pipe inner diameter)



Step2. Pipe wall thickness

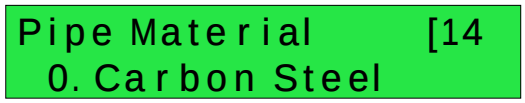
Press Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe thick. 2 key to enter the window M12, and enter the pipe wall thickness, and press the Enter key to confirm.

(The Wall Thickness needs to be 0.01mm for use with insertion sensors.)



Step3. Pipe Material

Press Menu pipe dia. 1 fluid type 4 keys to enter the window M14, press the Enter key, press ∧ or ∨

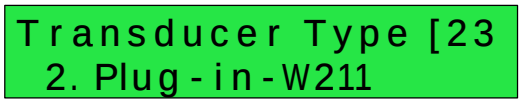


key to select Pipe Material, and press the Enter key to confirm.

Step4. Transducers type

Press Menu pipe thick. 2 pipe mat. 3 keys to enter the window M23, press ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer type, and press the Enter key to confirm.

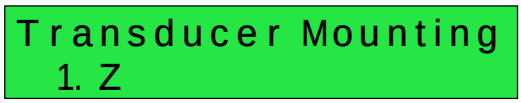
2. Plug-in-W211 (W211 type insertion transducer).



Step5. Transducer mounting methods

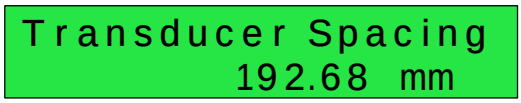
Press Menu pipe thick. 2 fluid type 4 keys to enter the window M24, press the Enter key, press ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer-mounting method, and press the Enter key to confirm.

Choose according to the pipes on site.



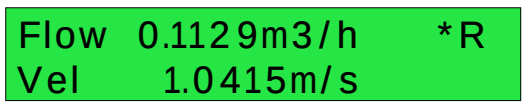
Step6. Adjust Transducer spacing

Press Menu pipe thick. 2 xducer mount 5 keys to enter the window M25, accurately install the transducer according to the displayed transducer mounting spacing and the selected mounting method (Refer to Installing the Transducers in this chapter).



Step7. Display measurement result

Press Menu cal. 0 pipe dia. 1 keys to enter the window M01.



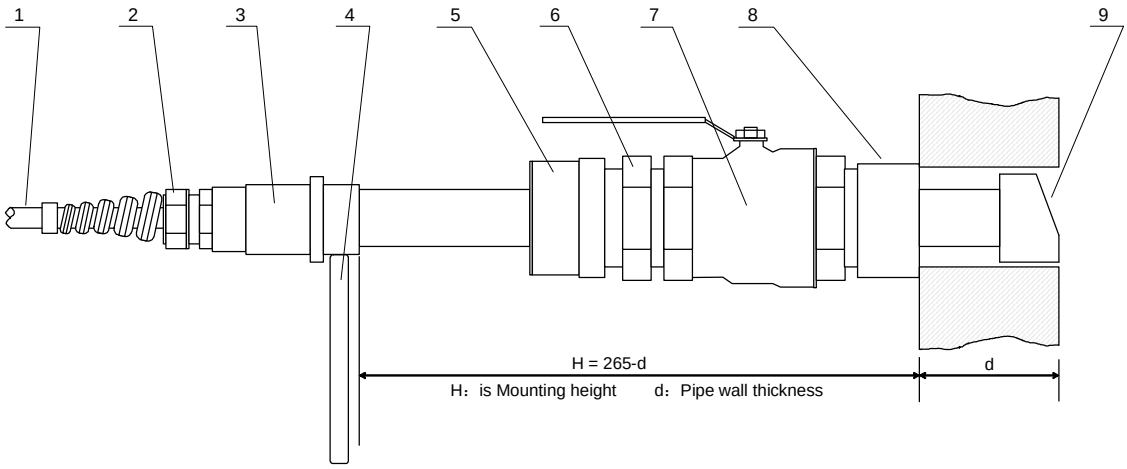
About other setups, please refer to the related information in the manual.

11 Appendix2 –W110 Insertion Transducer

11.1 Overview

W110 type insertion transducer (hereinafter referred to as for plug-in sensor) can be through ball valve installed on the carbon steel pipe (if installed on plastic pipes or other material, may need to install the choose and buy other coupling to install). The maximum pipe diameter in which insertion transducers can be installed is DN5000mm. and it can measure temperature range from -40 to +80ºC. Cable standard length is 9 meters, and it can be extended to 300 meters.

See below the specific structure of the Insertion Transducer. The insertion transducer is attached to its mounting base via a ball valve. When the transducer is removed, pipe fluids can be contained by shutting off the ball valve. Therefore, installation and extraction of the transducer can be performed without relieving pipeline pressure. An O-ring seal and joint nut guarantee user safety while installing or operating the transducer.



Construction Drawing of W110 Insertion Transducer

1.Cable	2.Flexed-resistance revolved piece	3.Connector
4.Orientation handle	5.Locating sleeve	6.Joint nut
7.Ball valve	8.Mounting base	9.Transducer housing

11.2 Measurement Point Selection

To obtain the strongest signal strength and the highly accurate measurement results, it is necessary to select an appropriate measurement point before installing the transducer. For examples of measuring point selection, see the related section in the manual.

11.3 Determining Transducer Spacing and Installation Method

The mounting space of insertion transducer is the center-to-center hole distance between the two transducers (please refer to Menu 25). After enter the right parameter, please check the mounting space in Menu 25. (unit: mm). Calculate the center-to-center hole distance S between the two transducers by using the formula below:

L=SP+34(units:mm)

In this formula, SP is the spacing value calculated (by the Energy Meter) by entering the pipe parameters such as pipe inner diameter, pipe wall thickness, etc. (Units in mm). Mounting method:

1.Drilling at the measuring point, the diameter of the drilling hole is 40mm. Before drilling, please make the hole center of transducer mounting base aim at the drilling hole center, and then weld the mounting base of the transducer vertically at that position on the pipe surface. (When the Energy Meter need to be hot-tapped into the

pipe under pressure without flow interruption ,please refer to the Standard operation construction of DDK electric Hot-tapping or corresponding equipment.)

2. Tighten the ball valve securely onto the mounting base (shut off the ball valve).

3. Unscrew the locating sleeve and loosen the lock ring, retract the transducer into the joint nut, and then tighten the joint nut onto the ball valve.

4. Open the ball valve, insert the sensor to the tube, at the same time the tube to the surface size measurement, and make sure it complies with the following formula:

H＝265-d

In this formula:

H— mounting height, the distance between the middle of the stop lever and outside of the pipe .

265—transducer length (mm)

d—Pipe wall thickness (mm)

5. Attach the lock ring to the joint nut by fitting its pinhole in the locating pin, then tighten the screw slightly and turn the orientation handle until it points at the middle position between the two transducers and its axes matches the axes of the pipeline. Finally, tighten the locking screw and screw the locating sleeve onto the joint nut.

6. Connect the transducer cables to the corresponding upstream/downstream (upstream=red, downstream=blue) terminal ends.

Important

For horizontal pipelines, transducers must be fixed on the sides of the pipe (i.e. at the 3 and 9 o'clock position of the pipe) to prevent signal attenuation caused by sediment on the bottom of the pipe or air bubbles and air pockets in the top of the pipe.

11.4 Menu Setup Instructions

For example, measuring the diameter of DN150, pipe outside diameter is 168mm, pipe wall thickness is 6mm, pipe inner diameter is 156mm, measuring medium is water, and material is carbon steel, no liner, can be operated as follows:

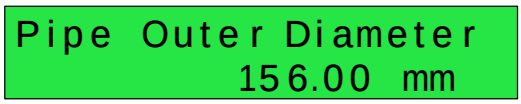
Step1. Pipe outside diameter:

Press 

keys to enter the window M11 and enter the pipe outside diameter, and then press 

key to confirm.

(For insertion transducer, M11 menu need to be entered the pipe inner diameter)



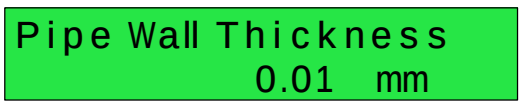
Step2. Pipe wall thickness

Press 

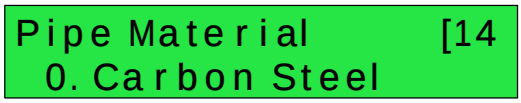
key to enter the window M12, and enter the pipe wall thickness, and press 

key to confirm.

(The Wall Thickness needs to be 0.01mm for use with insertion sensors.)

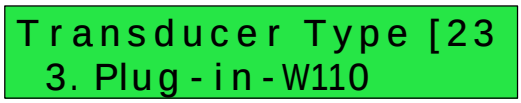


Step3. Pipe Material



Press Menu pipe dia. 1 fluid type 4 keys to enter the window M14, press Enter key, press ∧ or ∨ key to select Pipe Material, and press Enter key to confirm.

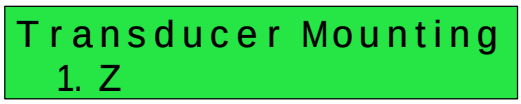
Step4. Transducers type



Press Menu pipe thick. 2 pipe mat. 3 keys to enter the window M23, press ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer type, and press Enter key to confirm.

3. Plug—in Type W110.

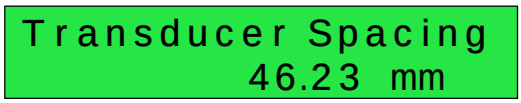
Step5. Transducer mounting methods



Press Menu pipe thick. 2 fluid type 4 keys to enter the window M24, press Enter key, press ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer-mounting method, and press Enter key to confirm.

Choose according to the pipes on site.

Step6. Adjust Transducer spacing

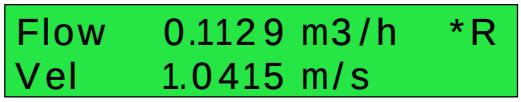


Press Menu pipe thick. 2 xducer mount 5 key to enter Menu 25, accurately install the transducer according to the displayed transducer mounting spacing and the selected mounting method.

L=SP+34（unit：mm）

SP for window shows the numerical 25.

Step7. Display measurement result



Press Menu cal. 0 pipe dia. 1 keys to enter the window M01.

About other setup, please refer to the related information in the manual.

Special Note

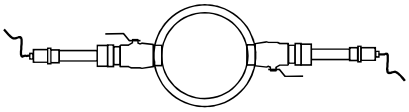
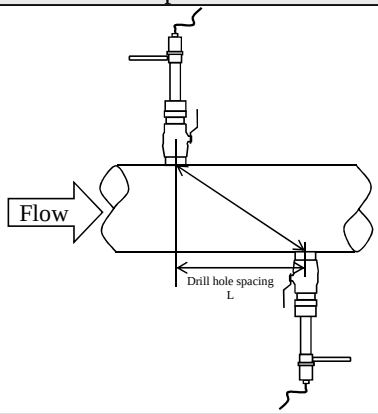
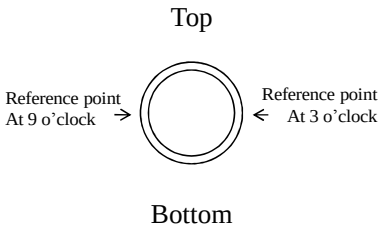
Since the holes needs to be opened when the W110 insertion sensor is installed, and the hole position cannot be changed after the opening, the correct setting of the pipe section parameters must be first confirmed and verified before opening the hole. And then press the SP value displayed in Menu 25 to calculate the hole center spacing L =SP+34 (mm) for opening, the opening spacing in this case is 46.23+34=80.23mm.

11.5 Installation Method

There are two kinds of mounting method for the insertion transducer : Z mounting method and V mounting method . Are set in the menu MENU24, want to choose according to specific application conditions

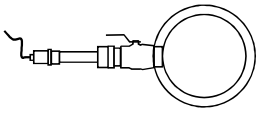
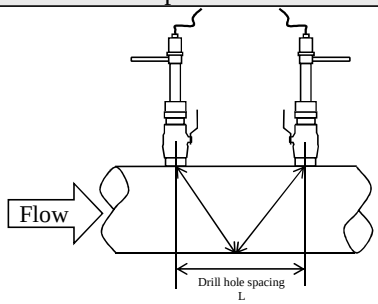
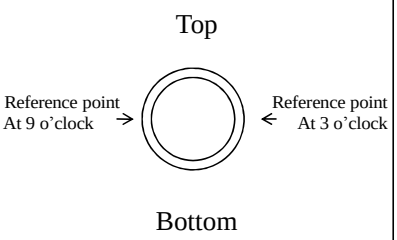
11.5.1 Z Mounting Method

Z method is the most commonly used mounting method for insertion-type ultrasonic Energy Meters, suitable for pipe diameters ranging from 50 mm to 5000 mm. Due to strong signal strength and high measurement accuracy, the Z method is preferable for pipe sections severely rusted or with too much scale formation on the inside wall. When installing the transducer by using the Z method, be sure that the two transducers and the pipeline center axis are in the same plane, but never in the 6 or 12 o'clock positions. (See below:)

Profile Chart	Top View	Section
		

11.5.2 V Mounting Method

V method is suitable for pipe diameters ranging from 300mm to 1200mm. It is used when only one side of the pipe is available (example: the other side is against a wall) at the installation site, (See below:)

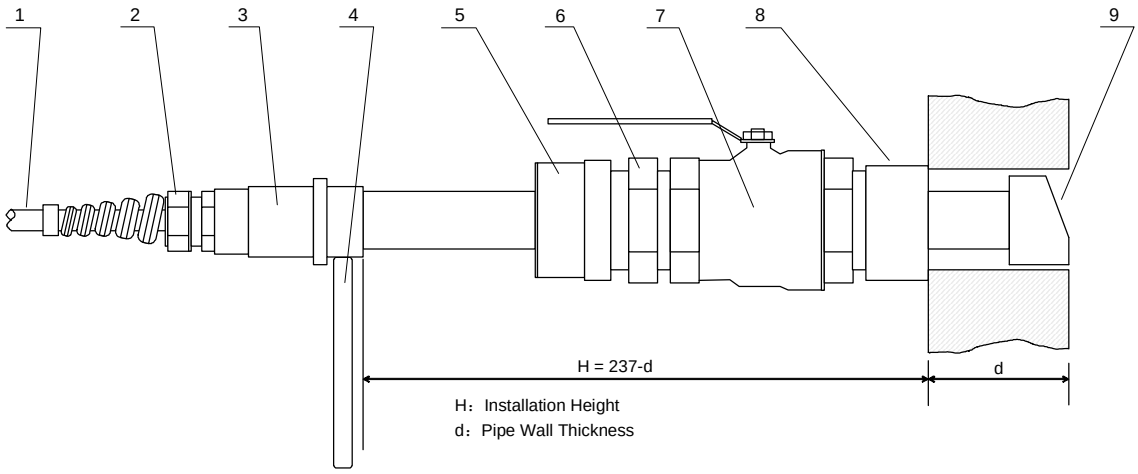
Profile Chart	Top View	Section
		

12 Appendix3 – WH101 Insertion Transducer

12.1 Overview

WH type insertion transducer can be installed into metal pipelines via an isolation ball valve, and it can measure fluid range from -40 to +150°C. The maximum pipe diameter in which insertion transducers can be installed is DN5000mm. The insertion transducer length is 237mm. Note that the pipe wall thickness of the pipe section should be smaller than 24mm.

See below the specific structure of the Insertion Transducer. The insertion transducer is attached to its mounting base (which is welded to the pipe section at the measurement point) via a ball valve. When the transducer is removed, pipe fluids can be contained by shutting off the ball valve. Therefore, installation and extraction of the transducer can be performed without relieving pipeline pressure. An O-ring seal and joint nut guarantee user safety while installing or operating the transducer.



Construction Drawing of WH101 Insertion Transducer r

1.Cable	2.Flexed-resistance revolved piece	3.Connector
4.Orientation handle	5.Locating sleeve	6.Joint nut
7.Ball valve	8.Mounting base	9.Transducer housing

12.2 Measurement Point Selection

To obtain the strongest signal strength and the highly accurate measurement results, it is necessary to select an appropriate measurement point before installing the transducer. For examples of measuring point selection, see the related section in the manual.

12.3 Determining Transducer Spacing & Transducer Installation

The mounting space of insertion transducer is the center-to-center hole distance between the two transducers (please refer to Menu 25). After enter the right parameter, please check the mounting space in Menu 25. (unit: mm). Calculate the center-to-center hole distance S between the two transducers by using the formula below:

L=SP+34(units:mm)

In this formula, SP is the spacing value calculated (by the Energy Meter) by entering the pipe parameters such as pipe inner diameter, pipe wall thickness, etc. (Units in mm). Mounting method:

1.Drilling at the measuring point, the diameter of the drilling hole is 40mm. Before drilling, please make the hole center of transducer mounting base aim at the drilling hole center, and then weld the mounting base of the

transducer vertically at that position on the pipe surface. (When the Energy Meter need to be hot-tapped into the pipe under pressure without flow interruption,please refer to the Standard operation construction of DDK electric Hot-tapping or corresponding equipment.)

2.Tighten the ball valve securely onto the mounting base (shut off the ball valve).

3.Unscrew the locating sleeve and loosen the lock ring, retract the transducer into the joint nut, and then tighten the joint nut onto the ball valve.

4.Open the ball valve and insert the transducer into the pipe. At the same time, measure the dimension between the outside pipe and the A point (See Figure 2) and make sure it complies with the following formula:

H＝237 - d

In this formula:

H is Mounting height (mm)

237 is Transducer length (mm)

d is Pipe wall thickness (mm)

5.Attach the lock ring to the joint nut by fitting its pinhole in the locating pin, then tighten the screw slightly and turn the orientation handle until it points at the middle position between the two transducers and its axes matches the axes of the pipeline. Finally, tighten the locking screw and screw the locating sleeve onto the joint nut.

6.Connect the transducer cables to the corresponding upstream/downstream (upstream=red, downstream=blue) terminal ends.

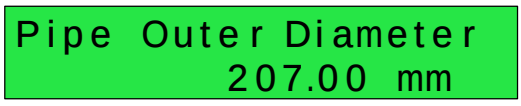
Important

For horizontal pipelines, transducers must be fixed on the sides of the pipe (i.e. at the 3 and 9 o'clock position of the pipe) to prevent signal attenuation caused by sediment on the bottom of the pipe or air bubbles and air pockets in the top of the pipe.

12.4 WH Type Insertion Transducer Pipe Parameter Entry Shortcuts

For example, measuring the diameter of DN200, pipe outside diameter is 219mm, pipe wall thickness is 6mm, pipe inner diameter is 207mm, measuring medium is water, and material is carbon steel, no liner, can be operated as follows:

Step1. Pipe outside diameter:



Press Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe dia. 1 keys to enter the window M11 and enter the pipe outside diameter, and then press Enter key to confirm.

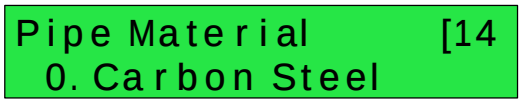
(For insertion transducer, M11 menu need to be entered the pipe inner diameter)

Step2. Pipe wall thickness

Press Menu pipe dia. 1 pipe thick. 2 key to enter the window M12, and enter the pipe wall thickness, and press Enter key to confirm.

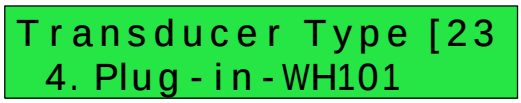
(The Wall Thickness needs to be 0.01mm for use with insertion sensors.)

Step3. Pipe Material



Press Menu pipe dia. 1 fluid type 4 keys to enter the window M14, press Enter key, press ∧ or ∨ key to select Pipe Material, and press Enter key to confirm.

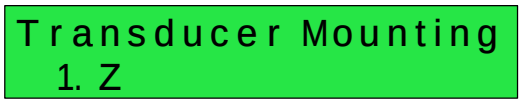
Step4. Transducers type



Press Menu pipe thick. 2 pipe mat. 3 keys to enter the window M23, press ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer type, and press Enter key to confirm.

4. Plug—in Type WH101 (WH type insertion transducer).

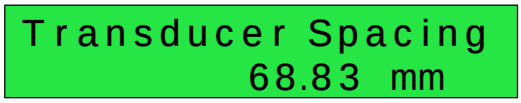
Step5. Transducer mounting methods



Press Menu pipe thick. 2 fluid type 4 keys to enter the window M24, press Enter key, press ∧ or ∨ key to select transducer-mounting method, and press Enter key to confirm.

Choose according to the pipes on site.

Step6. Adjust Transducer spacing

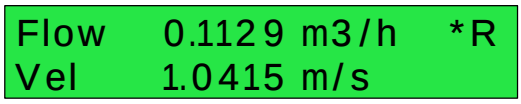


Press Menu pipe thick. 2 xducer mount 5 key to enter Menu 25, accurately install the transducer according to the displayed transducer mounting spacing and the selected mounting method.

L=SP+34（unit：mm）

SP for window shows the numerical 25.

Step7. Display measurement result



Press Menu cal. 0 pipe dia. 1 keys to enter the window M01.

About other setup, please refer to the related information in the manual.

Special Note

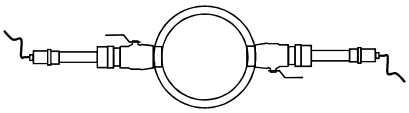
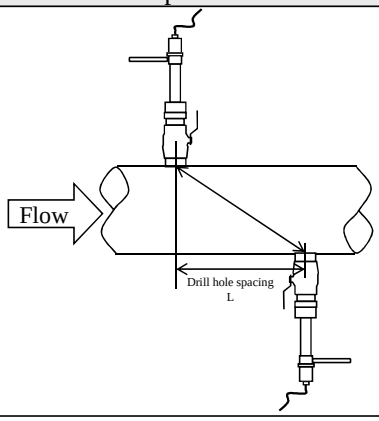
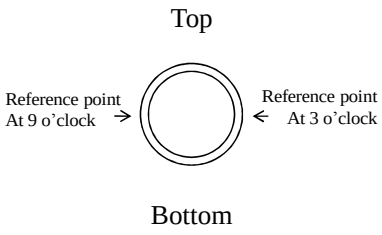
Since the holes needs to be opened when the WH101 insertion sensor is installed, and the hole position cannot be changed after the opening, the correct setting of the pipe section parameters must be first confirmed and verified before opening the hole. And then press the SP value displayed in Menu 25 to calculate the hole center spacing L =SP+34 (mm) for opening, the opening spacing in this case is 68.83+34=102.83mm.

12.5 WH Type Transducer Mounting Methods

Two transducer-mounting methods are available. Select one of them in the menu according to specific application conditions. They are: Z method, V method.

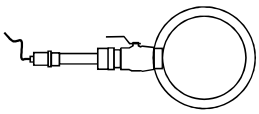
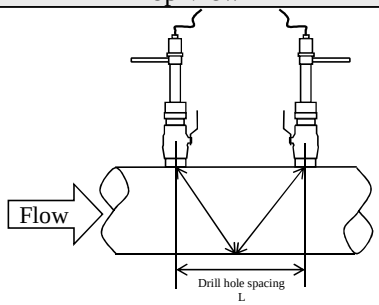
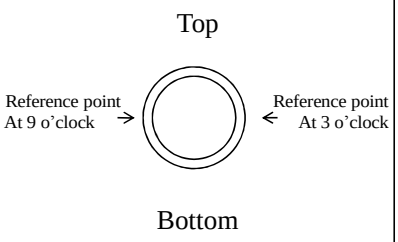
12.5.1 Z Mounting Method

Z method is the most commonly used mounting method for insertion-type ultrasonic Energy Meters, suitable for pipe diameters ranging from 50 mm to 5000 mm. Due to strong signal strength and high measurement accuracy, the Z method is preferable for pipe sections severely rusted or with too much scale formation on the inside wall. When installing the transducer by using the Z method, be sure that the two transducers and the pipeline center axis are in the same plane, but never in the 6 or 12 o'clock positions. See below:

Profile Chart	Top View	Section
		

12.5.2 V Mounting Method

V method is suitable for pipe diameters ranging from 300mm to 1200mm. It is used when only one side of the pipe is available (example: the other side is against a wall) at the installation site, See below:

Profile Chart	Top View	Section
		

13 Appendix4 – Serial Interface Network Use and Communications Protocol

13.1 Overview

The transmitter has perfect communication protocol. It can also be connected to a RS-485.

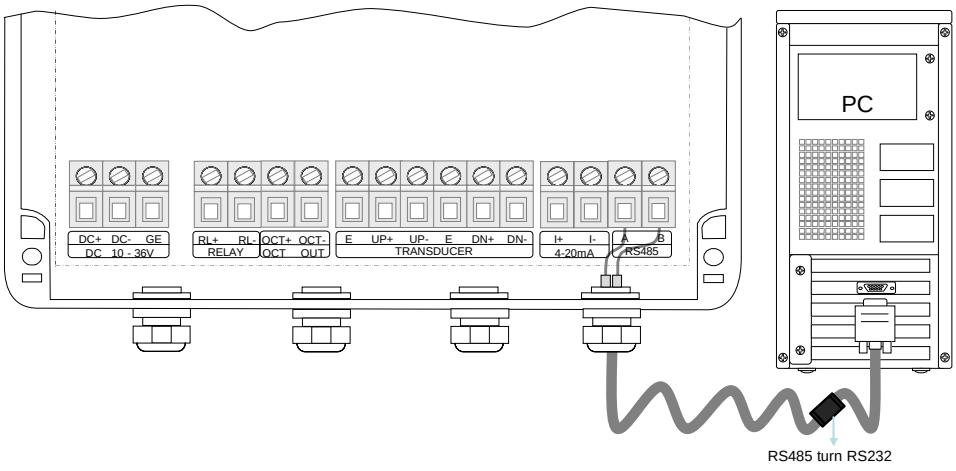
Two basic schemes can be chosen for networking, i.e. the analog current output method only using the Energy Meter or the RS485 communication method via serial port directly using the Energy Meter. The former is suitable to replace dated instruments in old monitoring networks. The later is used in new monitoring network systems. It has advantages such as low hardware investment and reliable system operation.

When the serial port communication method is directly used to implement a monitoring network system, the address identification code (in window M46) of the Energy Meter is used as network address code. Expanded command set with [W] is used as communication protocol. Thus analog current loop and OCT output of Energy Meter can be used to control the opening of a control valve. The relay output can be used to power-on/off other equipment. The analog input of the system can be used to input signals such as pressure and temperature. The system provides an RTU function for flow measurement.

RS-485(0~1000m) can be directly used for data transmission link for a short distance.

The command answer mode is used in data transmission, i.e. the host device issues commands and the Energy Meter answers correspondingly.

13.2 Direct connection via RS-485 to the host device



Drawing of Upper Computer RS-485 network data acquisition system

Notices:

When the Energy Meter is in Energy Meter network ,the following network IDN:13(0DH ENTER), 10(0AH NEWLINE), 42(2AH*) and 38(26H&). The Network IDN is set in M46.

13.3 Communication protocol and the use

The communication protocol format used by the ultrasonic Energy Meter is an expanded set of the Fuji FLV series Energy Meter protocol. The host device requests the Energy Meter to answer by sending a "command". The baud rate of asynchronous communication (Primary station; computer system; ultrasonic Energy Meter) is generally 9600BPS. A single byte data format (10 bits): one start bit, one stop bit and 8 data bits. Check bit: NONE.

13.3.1 FUJI Protocol

The communication protocol format used by the ultrasonic Energy Meter is an expanded set of the Fuji FLV series Energy Meter protocol. The host device requests the Energy Meter to answer by sending a "command". The baud rate of asynchronous communication (Primary station: computer system; Secondary station: ultrasonic Energy Meter) is generally 9600BPS. A single byte data format (10 bits): one start bit, one stop bit and 8 data bits. Check bit: NONE.

The basic command and response are represented by string, and the end of the command and response is represented by carriage return and line feed. The characteristic is that the string of data is flexible. Frequently used commands are as follows:

Communications commands

Command	Description	Remark
DQD(cr)(lf)注 0	Return daily instantaneous flow	1. Read command; 2. This command reads the instantaneous flow in one day; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd Note: 1
DQH(cr)(lf)	Return hourly instantaneous flow	1. Read command; 2. This command reads the instantaneous flow in one hour; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd
DQM(cr) (lf)	Return instantaneous flow per minute	1. Read command; 2. This command reads the instantaneous flow in one minute; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd
DQS(cr) (lf)	Return instantaneous flow per second	1. Read command; 2. This command reads the instantaneous flow in one second; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd
DV(cr) (lf)	Return instantaneous velocity	1. Read command; 2. The value changes with the change of flow velocity unit; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd
DI+(cr) (lf)	Return positive accumulative flow	1. Read command; 2. When the value exceeds 10^8, the accuracy will be lost, and actual displayed value shall be taken as standard; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd
DI-(cr) (lf)	Return negative accumulative flow	1. Read command; 2. When the value exceeds -10^8, the accuracy will be lost, and actual displayed value shall be taken as standard.; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd
DIN(cr) (lf)	Return net accumulative flow	1. Read command; 2. When the value exceeds 10^8, the accuracy will be lost, and actual displayed value shall be taken as standard; 3. Data format: ±d.dddddE±dd

DID(cr) (lf)	Return identification code of instrument (address code)	1. Read command; 2. The return value is expressed in decimal.
DL(cr) (lf)	Return signal intensity	1. Read command; 2. The format of return value: UP:dd.d,DN:dd.d,Q=dd
DT(cr) (lf)	Current date and time	1. Read command; 2. The format of return data: yy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss(cr)
ESN(cr) (lf)	Return electronic serial number	1. Read command; 2. The format of return data: ddddddd(cr)(lf) Note: 2
E+	Instantaneous heating Energy	1. Read command; 2. The format of return data: ±ddddddE±dd
E-	Instantaneous cooling Energy	1. Read command; 2. The format of return data: ±ddddddE±dd
DIE+	Accumulated heating energy	1.Read command; 2. When the value exceeds 10^8, the accuracy will be lost, and the displayed data shall prevail;; 3. The format of return data：±ddddddE±dd
DIE-	Accumulated cooling energy	1.Read command; 2. When the value exceeds 10^8, the accuracy will be lost, and the displayed data shall prevail;; 3. The format of return data: ±ddddddE±dd
DIE	Accumulated energy	1.Read command; 2. When the value exceeds 10^8, the accuracy will be lost, and the displayed data shall prevail;; 3. The format of return data: ±ddddddE±dd
MPAS	ModBus is compatible with previous device switch	1. Write command with parameters, such as MPAS1; 2. Parameter 0 indicates incompatibility (default), and parameter non-0 indicates compatibility; 3. It is compatible with the numerical data type in Modbus protocol of previous models, and the string data type is not compatible with the device except the serial number; 4. The settings will be saved; 5. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.

READSE	Read system error type	1. Read command; 2. Return error code and error prompt string.
RUNIT	Set whether to return unit when reading data such as flow	1. Write command with parameters, such as RUNIT1; 2. The setting of parameter 0 is return data without unit, and the setting of parameter non-0 is return data with unit (default); 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.
SCH	Set the corresponding value of 20mA	1. Write command with parameters, for example: SCH100; 2. The setting value changes according to the change of the unit; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success; 5. Remarks: when 4-20mA is configured into flow output, this setting is the upper limit of the flow. When flow velocity outputs, this setting is the upper limit of the flow velocity.
SCL	Set the corresponding value of 4mA	1. Write command with parameters, for example: SCL0; 2. The setting value changes according to the change of the unit; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success; 5. Remarks: when 4-20mA is configured into flow output, this setting is the lower limit of the flow. When flow velocity outputs, this setting is the lower limit of the flow velocity.
SDATE	Set date	1. Write command with parameters, such as SDATE2019-06-27; 2. Setting error returns "set error" and "OK" successfully.
SDID	Set internet address	1. Write command with parameters, such as SDID88; 2. The value can be set as 1-247, and the default value is 88; 3. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.
SED	Set the outside diameter	1. Write command with parameters; 2. The setting value changes according to the

		change of length unit, and default is set according to the initial setting; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.
SREBOOT	System restart	1. Write command without parameters; 2. Watchdog restart is used to test the watchdog restart function.
SRST	Restore factory settings	1. Write command without parameters; 2. The settings will be restored to the default values.
SSPE	Set single pulse heating (cooling) value	1. Write instructions with parameters; 2. It has nothing to do with the unit; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Set error returns "Set error", storage error returns "Memery error", and success returns "OK".
SSPF	Setting single pulse flow value	1. Write command with parameters; 2. It has nothing to do with the unit; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.
STIME	Set time	1. Write command with parameters, such as STIME15:20:46; 2. If the WiFi distribution network is successful, it will automatically update time according to the server time and the setting is meaningless; 3. Setting error returns "set error", success returns "OK".
SWT	Set wall thickness	1. Write command with parameters; 2. The setting value changes according to the length unit, and default use the initial wall thickness; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.
SUB	Setting communication baud rate	1. Write command with parameters, for example: SUB0; 2. Parameter 0 - 4800, parameter 1 - 9600 (default), parameter 2 - 14400, parameter 3 - 19200, parameter 4 - 34800, parameter 5 - 43000, parameter 6 - 57600, parameter 7 - 76800, parameter 8 - 115200, other values are

		undefined; 3. The settings will be saved; 4. Return "set error" when setting error, return "memory error" when storage error, and return "OK" when success.
AO	Set 4-20mA output value	1. Write command with parameters, for example: AO2; 2. The setting parameters are limited to the range of 0-20; 3. The setting will not be saved, and it will be reset after power on again; 4. Set error returns "Set error", storage error returns "Memery error", and success returns "OK".
BUZZER	Set the buzzer switch state	1. Write command with parameters, for example: BUZZER1; 2. The setting parameter is limited to 0 or 1, to correspond to the states of off and on; 3. The setting will not be saved, and it will be reset after power on again; 4. Set error returns "Set error", storage error returns "Memery error", and sucess returns "OK".
OCT	Set OCT output switch state	1. Write command with parameters, for example: OCT1; 2. The setting parameter is limited to 0 or 1, to correspond to the states of off and on; 3. The setting will not be saved, and it will be reset after power on again; 4. Set error returns "Set error", storage error returns "Memery error", and sucess returns "OK".
FOCT	Set OCT output frequency	1. Write command with parameters, for example: OCT1250; 2. The setting parameters are limited to the OCT output frequency range; 3. The setting will not be saved, and it will be reset after power on again; 4. Set error returns "Set error", storage error returns "Memery error", and success returns "OK".
RELAY	Set the relay output switch state	1. Write command with parameters, for example: RELAY1; 2. The setting parameter is limited to 0 or 1, to correspond to the states of off and on; 3. The setting will not be saved, and it will be

		reset after power on again; 4. Set error returns "Set error", storage error returns "Memery error", and sucess returns "OK".
W	Networking command prefix of numeric string address	Note: 3
P	Prefix of return command with check	
&	Function sign of command "add"	

Note:

1. The valid data that The format returns is 7 digits. When the data bits are larger than 7 digits, the low bit accuracy will be lost. Therefore, it is not recommended to use the Fuji protocol to obtain accumulation that may exceed 7 digits, such as accumulation. It is recommended to use the Modbus protocol described below.
2. Eight "dddddddd" expresses the electronic serial number of the machine.
3. If there are multiple Energy Meters in a data network then the basic commands cannot be used alone. The prefix W must be added. Otherwise, multiple Energy Meters will answer simultaneously, which will cause chaos in the system.

13.3.1.1 Function prefix and function sign

Prefix P

The character P can be added before every basic command. It means that the transferred data has check code. The check code is the 8-bit sum check obtained by hexadecimal addition.

For example: The command DI + The data returned is +1.234567e+06 m3 (the corresponding hexadecimal data are 0x2B, 0x31, 0x2E, 0x32, 0x33, 0x34, 0x35, 0x36, 0x37, 0x45, 0x2B, 0x30, 0x36, 0x20, 0x6D, 0x33), then PDI+The data returned is +1.234567E + 06 m3! 5B, '!' is the separator, does not participate in the calculation, and '5B' is the check code, which is calculated by 0x2B+0x31+...+0x6D+0x33. (Note: the end of the command and the end of the returned data are not described in the above process, so they do not participate in the calculation of the check code.)

Prefix W

The usage of prefix W is W+m46 address code+basic command. for example have access to the instantaneous flow velocity of No.5 flow meter, it is right tp send the command W5DV.

Function sign &

Function sign & can add up to 5 basic commands (Prefix P is allowed) together to form a compound command sent to the Energy Meter together. The Energy Meter will answer simultaneously. For example, if No.1 Energy Meter is requested to simultaneously return: 1] instantaneous flow, 2] instantaneous flow velocity, 3] positive total flow, 4] energy total, 5] AI1 analogous input current value, the following command is issued:

W1PDQH&PDV&PDI+&PDI-&PDIN

The returned data may be as follows:

+0.000000E+00 m3/h!D0

+0.000000E+00 m/s!A8

+1.234567E+06 m3!5B

-1.234567E+06 m3!5D

+0.000000E+00 m3!39

(Note: the command that requests multiple pieces of data only needs to carry the carriage return and line feed terminator at the end, and each piece of data returned has the corresponding carriage return and line feed terminator.)

13.3.2 MODBUS Communication Protocol

This MODBUS Protocol uses RTU transmission mode. The Verification Code uses CRC-16-IBM (polynomial is $X^{16}+X^{15}+X^2+1$, shield character is 0xA001) which is gained by the cyclic redundancy algorithm method.

MODBUS RTU mode uses hexadecimals to transmit data.

13.3.2.1 MODBUS Protocol Function Code and Format

The flow meter protocol supports the following two-function codes of the MODBUS:

Function Code	Performance Data
0x03	Read register
0x06	Write single register

13.3.2.2 MODBUS Protocol function code 0x03 usage

The host sends out the read register information frame format:

Slave Address	Operation Function Code	First Address Register	Register Number	Verify Code
1 byte	1 byte	2 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes
0x01~0xF7	0x03	0x0000~0xFFFF	0x0000~0x7D	CRC(Verify)

The slave returns the data frame format:

Slave Address	Read Operation Function Code	Number of Data Bytes	Data Bytes	Verify Code
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	N*x2 byte	2 bytes
0x01~0xF7	0x03	2xN*	N*x2	CRC(Verify)

N*＝data register number

The range of flow meter addresses 1 to 247 (Hexadecimal: 0x01～0xF7), and can be checked in the Menu 46. For example, decimal number "11" displayed on Menu 46 means the address of the flow meter in the MODBUS protocol is 0x0B.

The CRC Verify Code adopts CRC-16-IBM (polynomial is $X^{16}+X^{15}+X^2+1$, shield character is 0xA001) which is gained by the cyclic redundancy algorithm method. Low byte of the verify code is at the beginning while the high byte is at the end.

For example, to read the address 1 (0x01) in the RTU mode, if the instantaneous flow rate uses hour as a unit(m3/h), namely reads 40005 and 40006 registers data, the read command is as follows:

0x01	0x03	0x00 0x04	0x00 0x02	0x85 0xCA
Energy Meter Address	Function Code	Register Address	Register Number	CRC Verify Code

Energy Meter returned data is (assuming the current flow=1.234567m3/h)

0x01	0x03	0x04	0x06 0x51 0x3F 0x9E	0x3B 0x32
Energy Meter Address	Function Code	Data Bytes	Data(1.2345678)	CRCVerify Code

The four bytes 3F 9E 06 51 is in the IEEE754 format single precision floating point form of 1.2345678.

Pay attention to the data storage order of the above example. Using C language to explain the data, pointers can be used directly to input the required data in the corresponding variable address, the low byte will be put at the beginning, such as the above example 1.2345678 m/s, 3F 9E 06 51 data stored in order as 06 51 3F 9E .

Example 2. In RTU mode, read the positive accumulation (m3) of the meter with address 1 (0x01) in m3, that is, read the data of the three registers of register address 0008, 0009, 000A, the read command is as follows:

0x01	0x03	0x00 0x08	0x00 0x03	0x84 0x09
Meter Address	Function Code	Register First Address	Number of Register	CRC Check Code

The data returned by the meter is (assuming the current positive cumulative amount = 2.46m3):

0x01	0x03	0x06	0x00 0xF6 0x00 0x00 0xFF 0xFE	0x29 0x10
Meter Address	Function Code	Number of Data Bytes	Data(246*10-2)	CRC Check Code

Among them, the four bytes of 00 00 00 F6 are 246 hexadecimal, that is, directly convert the hexadecimal data into decimal.

The two bytes of FF FE are 10 to the power of -2. As shown in the table below:

MODBUS Data	**Corresponding Index Unit**	
FFFD	x0.001(1E-3)	10^{-3}
FFFE	x0.01	10^{-2}
FFFF	x0.1	10^{-1}
0000	x1	10^{0}
0001	x10	10^{1}
0002	x100	10^{2}
0003	x1000	10^{3}
0004	x10000(1E+4)	10^{4}
Include positive, negative, net accumulation and energy accumulation		

13.3.2.3 Error Check

①0x03 When reading data, if there is an error, the following response will be returned

Slave address	**Error code**	**Error type**	**Check code**
0x01 - 0xF7	0x83	1(Register address error)	CRC-16/MODBUS
0x01 - 0xF7	0x83	2(Register length error)	CRC-16/MODBUS
0x01 - 0xF7	0x83	3(Check code error)	CRC-16/MODBUS
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	2 byte

②0x06 When reading data, if there is an error, the following response will be returned

Slave address	**Error code**	**Error type**	**Check code**
0x01 - 0xF7	0x86	1(Register address error)	CRC-16/MODBUS

0x01 - 0xF7	0x86	2(Register length error)	CRC-16/MODBUS
0x01 - 0xF7	0x86	3(Check code error)	CRC-16/MODBUS
0x01 - 0xF7	0x86	4(The function is not supported at the moment)	CRC-16/MODBUS
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	2 byte

13.3.2.4 MODBUS Register Address List(default)

The Energy Meter MODBUS Register has a read register and a single write register.

Read Register Address List (use 0x03 performance code to read)

Register address	Register	Data description	Type	No. registers*	Remark
$0000	40001	Flow/s - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$0001	40002	Flow/s - high half word			
$0002	40003	Flow/m - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$0003	40004	Flow/m- high half word			
$0004	40005	Flow/h - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$0005	40006	Flow/h - high half word			
$0006	40007	Velocity – low half word	32 bits real	2	
$0007	40008	Velocity – high half word			
$0008	40009	Positive total – low half word	32 bits uint.	2	
$0009	40010	Positive total – high half word			
$000A	40011	Positive total – exponent	16 bits int.	1	
$000B	40012	Negative total—low half word	32 bits int.	2	
$000C	40013	Negative total—high half word			
$000D	40014	Negative total—exponent	16 bits int.	1	
$000E	40015	Net total—low half word	32 bits int.	2	
$000F	40016	Net total—high half word			
$0010	40017	Net total—exponent	16 bits int.	1	
$0011	40018	Energy total – low word	32 bits int.	2	
$0012	40019	Energy total – high word			
$0013	40020	Energy total – exponent	16 bits int.	1	
$0014	40021	Energy flow – low word	32 bits real	2	
$0015	40022	Energy flow – high word			

$0016	40023	Up signal int – low half word	32 bits real	2	0～99.9
$0017	40024	Up signal int – high half word			
$0018	40025	Down signal int – low half word	32 bits real	2	0～99.9
$0019	40026	Down signal int – high half word			
$001A	40027	Quality	16 bits int.	1	0～99
$001B	40028	4~20mA Analog output－low half word	32 bits real	2	Unit: mA
$001C	40029	4~20mA Analog output－high half word			
$001D	40030	Error code – char 1,2	String	3	Refer to "Error Analysis" for detailed codes meanings.
$001E	40031	Error code – char 3,4			
$001F	40032	Error code – char 5,6			
$003B	40060	Velocity unit – char 1,2	String	2	Currently support m/s only
$003C	40061	Velocity unit – char 3,4			
$003D	40062	Flow unit – char 1,2	String	2	
$003E	40063	Flow unit – char 3,4			
$003F	40064	Total unit – char 1,2	String	1	
$0040	40065	Energy unit – char 1,2	String	2	
$0041	40066	Energy unit – char 3,4			
$0049	40074	Influent Temperature Value - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$004a	40075	Influent Temperature Value - high half word			
$004b	40076	Effluent Temperature Value - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$004c	40077	Effluent Temperature Value - high half word			
$004d	40078	Heating Total Energy - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$004e	40079	Heating Total Energy - high half word			
$004f	40080	Heating Total Energy - exponent	16 bits int.	1	
$0050	40081	Cooling Total Energy - low half word	32 bits real	2	
$0051	40082	Cooling Total Energy - high half word			

$0052	40083	Cooling Total Energy - exponent	16 bits int.	1	

Notes:

a）The following flow rate units are available:

0. "m3" —Cubic Meter
1. "l" —Liters
2. "ga" —Gallons
3. "ig" —Imperial Gallons
4. "mg" —Million Gallons
5. "cf" —Cubic Feet
6. "ba" —US Barrels
7. "ib" —Imperial Barrels
8. "ob" —Oil Barrels

b) When the Energy Meter address or communication baud rate change, the meter will work under the new address or communication baud rate after the communication baud rate responded with returned primary address and communication baud rate.

c) 16 bits int - represents a 16 bit signed integer, 32 bits int - represents a 32-bit signed integer, 32 bits uint - represents a 32-bit unsigned integer, 32 bits real - represents a floating-point number, and string - represents a string.

d) Under default, in order to be compatible with previous devices, the low half word of the output data is in the front, the high half word is in the back, and the high byte of the low half word is in the front, the low byte is in the back, and the high byte of the high half word is in the front, the low byte is in the back, that is, the CDAB form. If the device needs to output the high half word before the low half word, and the high byte of the high half word in the front and the low byte in the back, and the high byte of the low half word is in the front and the low byte is in the back, that is (ABCD form), so refer to Fuji instruction to send "mpas0" command, and analyze the data through the following table.

Register address	**Register**	**Data description**	**Data type**	**Remarks**
$0000	40001	Flow velocity (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	The value changes according to the change of flow rate unit
$0001	40002	Flow velocity (low half word)		
$0002	40003	Flow - unit in hours (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0003	40004	Flow - unit in hours (low half word)		
$0004	40005	Integer part of flow positive accumulation (high half word)	32-bit signed integer	
$0005	40006	Integer part of flow positive accumulation (low half word)		
$0006	40007	Fractional part of flow positive accumulation	16-bit signed integer	The value changes according to the change of the flow unit, and the number is expanded by 10000 times before output, so the real value needs to be reduced by the same multiple
$0007	40008	Integer part of flow negative accumulation (high half word)	32-bit signed	

$0008	40009	Integer part of flow negative accumulation (low half word)	integer	
$0009	40010	Fractional part of flow negative accumulation	16-bit signed integer	The value changes according to the change of the flow unit, and the number is expanded by 10000 times before output, so the real value needs to be reduced by the same multiple
$000A	40011	Integer part of flow net accumulation (high half word)	32-bit signed integer	
$000B	40012	Integer part of flow net accumulation (low half word)		
$000C	40013	Fractional part of flow negative accumulation	16-bit signed integer	The value changes according to the change of the flow unit, and the number is expanded by 10000 times before output, so the real value needs to be reduced by the same multiple
$000D	40014	Device serial number characters 1 and 2	String	
$000E	40015	Device serial number characters 3 and 4		
$000F	40016	Device serial number characters 5 and 6		
$0010	40017	Device serial number characters 7 and 8		
$0011	40018	Upstream signal strength (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0012	40019	Upstream signal strength (low half word)		
$0013	40020	Downstream signal strength (high halfword)		
$0014	40021	Downstream signal strength (low halfword)		
$0015	40022	Signal quality	16-bit signed integer	
$0016	40023	Outer diameter (high half character)	32-bit floating point number	
$0017	40024	Outer diameter (low half character)		
$0018	40025	Wall thickness (high half	32-bit floating	

		character)	point number	
$0019	40026	Wall thickness (low half character)		
$001A	40027	Offset (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$001B	40028	Offset (low half word)		
$001C	40029	Theoretical output current (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$001D	40030	Theoretical output current (low half word)		
$001E	40031	Sound speed ratio (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$001F	40032	Sound speed ratio (low half word)		
$0020	40033	Total time (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0021	40034	Total time (low half word)		
$0022	40035	Time difference (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0023	40036	Time difference (low half word)		
$0040	40065	Inlet water temperature (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0041	40066	Inlet water temperature (low half word)		
$0042	40067	Outlet water temperature (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0043	40068	Outlet water temperature (low half word)		
$0044	40069	Temperature difference (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0045	40070	Temperature difference (low half word)		
$0046	40071	Instantaneous heat (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0047	40072	Instantaneous heat (low half word)		
$0048	40073	Instantaneous cool (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	

$0049	40074	Instantaneous cool (low half word)		
$004A	40075	Instantaneous energy (high half word)	32-bit floating point number	
$004B	40076	Instantaneous energy (low half word)		
$004C	40077	Accumulated heat energy (high half-word)	The signed integer of 32-bit floating point number	
$004D	40078	Accumulated heat energy (low half-word)		
$004E	40079	Decimal part of accumulated heat energy	16-bit signed integer	The value changes according to the change of the flow unit, and the number is expanded by 10000 times before output, so the real value needs to be reduced by the same multiple
$004F	40080	Accumulated cool energy (high half-word)	32-bit signed integer	
$0050	40081	Accumulated cool energy (low half-word)		
$0051	40082	Decimal part of accumulated cool energy	16-bit signed integer	The value changes according to the change of the flow unit, and the number is expanded by 10000 times before output, so the real value needs to be reduced by the same multiple
$0052	40083	Accumulated energy (high half-word)	32-bit floating point number	
$0053	40084	Accumulated energy (low half-word)		
$0054	40085	Decimal part of accumulated energy	16-bit signed integer	

14 Appendix5–RTD Module and PT1000 Wiring (Module Optional)

14.1 RTD Energy Meter Function

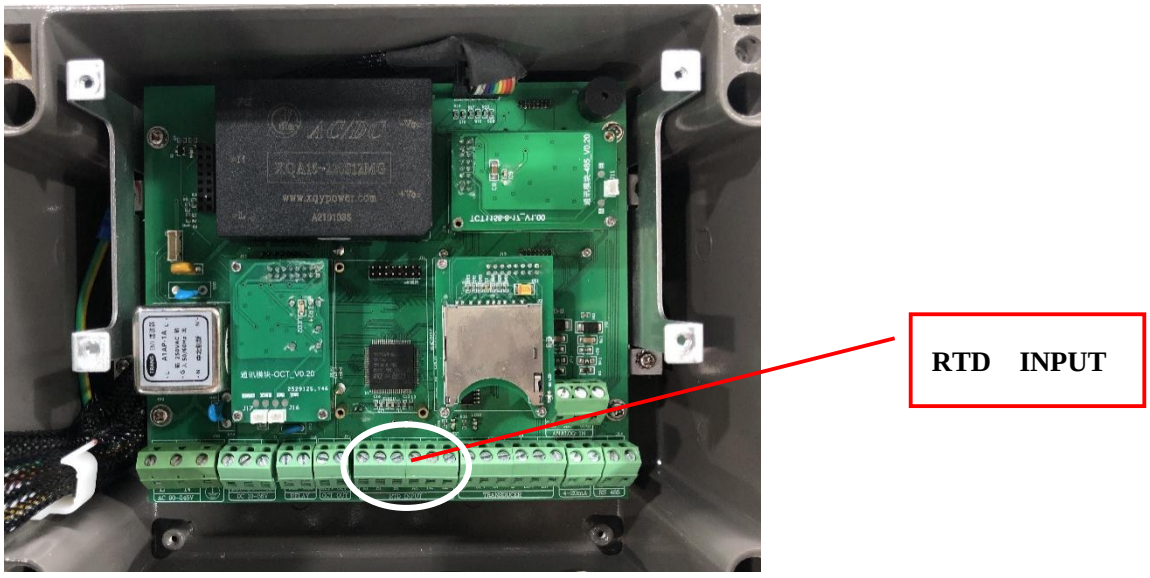
This function is applied to the following meter and measurement temperature range:

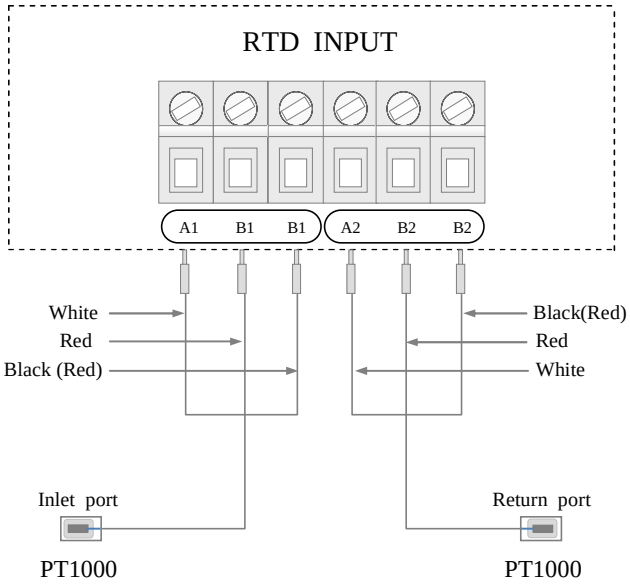
EES-401 Hot (Cold) Energy Meter: 0 ~ 180 ℃, equipped with PT1000 temperature sensor.

The RTD Module's main function is to input the temperature values for the energy measurement. The EES-401 can automatically calculate the caloric content of water at different temperatures and obtain an instantaneous energy value and totalized energy value.

14.2 Wiring (PT1000)

Three - wire connections methods is used for the RTD module and PT1000 temperature sensors, connections methods is as follows. (Note: A1, A2 are the same color, B1 and B2 are the same color).





Three Wires Connection

The two PT1000 temperature sensors are installed on the inlet and return pipes and they will input temperature signals to the EES-401 transmitter.

14.3 Energy Measurement Methods

Energy Measurement Methods:

Formula: $Q = m (h_1 - h_2)$

Q—Energy Value

m—quality of the medium(density× transit time water volume)

h1—enthalpy value of the inlet water

h2—enthalpy value of the return water

The temperature and pressure at the inlet and return water points can be measured by temperature sensors and a transmitter, and pressure sensors and a transmitter. Then the enthalpy value at the inlet and return water points can be calculated through the enthalpy values table. The flow of the medium can be measured via the ultrasonic flow sensors and EES-401 transmitter, and the caloric value can be derived according to the above formulas and the caloric calibration index.

14.4 Temperature Calibration Methods

Method: Resistance box calibration method

Note: The purpose is to calibrate the internal circuit of RTD module

Tools needed: one DC resistance box, 3 wires (each wire less than 40mm length), and an instrument screwdriver.

1. Connect RTD module A1 to one end of the DC resistance box, and B1 to the other end of the DC resistance box, and then connect A2 to one end of the DC resistance box, and B2 to the other end of the DC resistance box.
2. Power the transmitter on and then enter menu M07.
3. Set resistance value of the DC resistance box to be 1000.00 Ω.
4. Clockwise or counterclockwise adjust the 4mA potentiometer on the left of A1 and the 4mA potentiometer on the right of A2, and make sure the display of inlet water temperature and return water temperature is 0.00 ±0.1.
5. Press Menu ∨ pipe dia. 1 Enter keys, input code "115800", then press Enter key to stretch. Only in the current powering -on period, automatically shut down when the power is cut off.
6. Press Enter key to enter and then select "Adjust 0"to return water temperature adjustment, press ∨ ∧ to adjust temperature for 0.00, Press Enter key to enter and then select "Adjust 0"to inlet water temperature adjustment, press ∨ ∧ to adjust temperature for 0.00, Press Enter key to Complete calibration.
7. Set the resistance value of two DC Resistance boxes to be 1385.06 Ω.
8. Enter the menu M07, after waiting for two temperature stability press Menu ∧ pipe dia. 1 Enter keys to enter and select "Adjust 100"to return water temperature adjustment, press ∨ ∧ to adjust temperature for 100. Press Enter key to enter inlet water temperature 100 ℃ adjustment, press ∨ ∧ to adjust temperature for 100, press Enter key to Complete calibration.
9. Power on for many times, 0 ℃: inlet and return water temperature is 0.00±0.05, Temperature difference is 0.00±0.05. 100 ℃: inlet and return water temperature is 100±0.05, Temperature difference is 0.00±0.05.

15 Appendix6- Flow Application Data

15.1 Sound Velocity and Viscosity for Fluids Commonly Used

Fluid	Sound Velocity (m/s)	Viscosity
water 20℃	1482	1.0
water 50℃	1543	0.55
water 75℃	1554	0.39
water100℃	1543	0.29
water125℃	1511	0.25
water150℃	1466	0.21
water175℃	1401	0.18
water200℃	1333	0.15
water225℃	1249	0.14
water250℃	1156	0.12
Acetone	1190	
Carbinol	1121	
Ethanol	1168	
Alcohol	1440	1.5
Glycol	1620	
Glycerin	1923	1180
Gasoline	1250	0.80
Benzene	1330	
Toluene	1170	0.69
Kerosene	1420	2.3
Petroleum	1290	
Retinal	1280	
Aviation kerosene	1298	
Peanut oil	1472	
Castor oil	1502	

15.2 Sound Velocity for Various Materials Commonly Used

Pipe Material	Sound Velocity (m/s)
Steel	3206
ABS	2286
Aluminum	3048
Brass	2270
Cast iron	2460
Bronze	2270
Fiber glass-epoxy	3430
Glass	3276
Polyethylene	1950
PVC	2540

Liner Material	Sound Velocity
Teflon	1225
Titanium	3150
Cement	4190
Bitumen	2540
Porcelain enamel	2540
Glass	5970
Plastic	2280
Polyethylene	1600
PTFE	1450
Rubber	1600

15.3 Sound Velocity in Water (1 atm) at Different Temperatures

T (℃)	V (m/s)	T (℃)	V (m/s)	T (℃)	V (m/s)
0	1402.3	34	1517.7	68	1554.3
1	1407.3	35	1519.7	69	1554.5
2	1412.2	36	1521.7	70	1554.7
3	1416.9	37	1523.5	71	1554.9
4	1421.6	38	1525.3	72	1555.0
5	1426.1	39	1527.1	73	1555.0
6	1430.5	40	1528.8	74	1555.1
7	1434.8	41	1530.4	75	1555.1
8	1439.1	42	1532.0	76	1555.0
9	1443.2	43	1533.5	77	1554.9
10	1447.2	44	1534.9	78	1554.8
11	1451.1	45	1536.3	79	1554.6
12	1454.9	46	1537.7	80	1554.4
13	1458.7	47	1538.9	81	1554.2
14	1462.3	48	1540.2	82	1553.9
15	1465.8	49	1541.3	83	1553.6
16	1469.3	50	1542.5	84	1553.2
17	1472.7	51	1543.5	85	1552.8
18	1476.0	52	1544.6	86	1552.4
19	1479.1	53	1545.5	87	1552.0
20	1482.3	54	1546.4	88	1551.5
21	1485.3	55	1547.3	89	1551.0
22	1488.2	56	1548.1	90	1550.4
23	1491.1	57	1548.9	91	1549.8
24	1493.9	58	1549.6	92	1549.2
25	1496.6	59	1550.3	93	1548.5
26	1499.2	60	1550.9	94	1547.5
27	1501.8	61	1551.5	95	1547.1
28	1504.3	62	1552.0	96	1546.3
29	1506.7	63	1552.5	97	1545.6
30	1509.0	64	1553.0	98	1544.7
31	1511.3	65	1553.4	99	1543.9
32	1513.5	66	1553.7		
33	1515.7	67	1554.0		

Refer to the sound velocity of other fluids and materials, please contact the factory.

16 Appendix 6-WiFi Operation Instructions

16.1 A Brief Introduction on Functions

With the development of wireless technology, the application of wireless transmission technology is getting widely accepted by all walks of life. EES-401 Ultrasonic Energy Meter keeps pace with the ages and adds the WIFI transmission function based on the traditional Energy Meter. It can measure the data at any time and anywhere, and master the dynamic first hand information of the instrument.

a) EES-401 Energy Meter is equipped with WIFI function. After connecting to the network, it can upload the site data measured by the instrument, instrument working status and other information to the cloud servers.
b) Users can access the cloud servers by using Internet-enabled terminal tools such as mobile phones, tablets, notebooks ,etc. to read the required information.

16.2 Energy Meter Distribution Network Mode

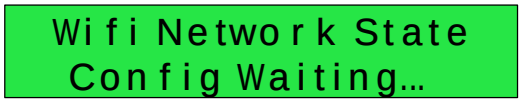
16.2.1 Automatic Access

When the Energy Meter is powered on under WiFi-available network for the first time, it automatically enters the to-be-distributed Network mode.

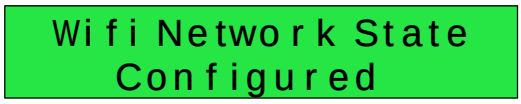
16.2.2 Manual Access

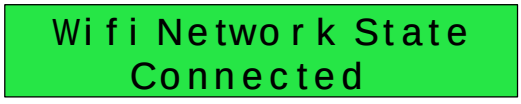
For the Energy Meters that have been successfully distributed network, if it is necessary to connect to another WiFi network, it can be entered manually.

1. Menu v 2 enter WiFi distribution menu, select “Smart Cofirg” by up and down key, and then the meter will show “Confirg Waiting...”, which indicates that the meter are waiting to connect WiFi.



2. Next, operate it accoridng 13.3. Users use mobile phone to enter into Wechat, search for Smart icould WeChat Official Account, and then connect WiFi based on steps. If the meter is connected with WiFi successfully, it will show “Configured” and if the meter is connected with sever, it will show “Connected”.





Attention

The meter waiting for the network distributionand and the user's mobile phone must be in the same wireless LAN.

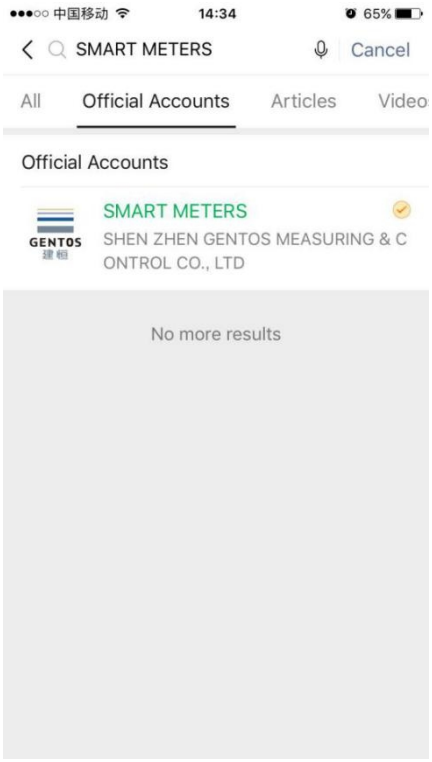
16.3 Energy Meter connecting network

User uses mobile phone to search SMART METERS, clicking to followSMART METERS, and enters into Config (Device Configuration). According to the prompt operation, the Energy Meter is in the state of interconnection when the connecting network is successful, and uploads data to icloud server.

16.3.1 Download WeChat

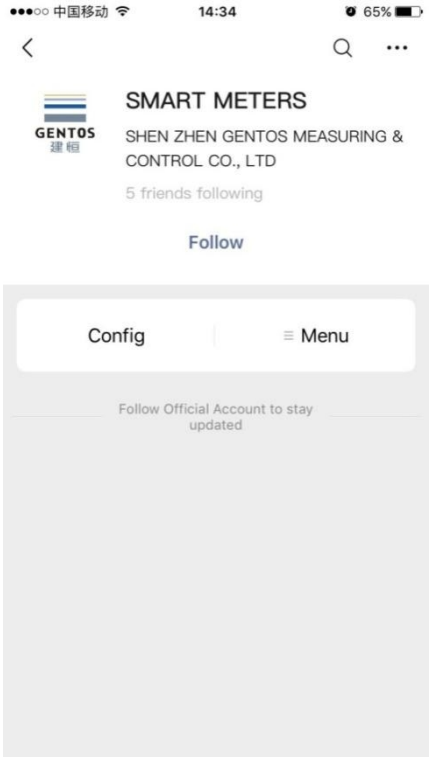
16.3.2 Search SMART METERS public cloud number

Enter WeChat and search public number.
“SMART METERS”



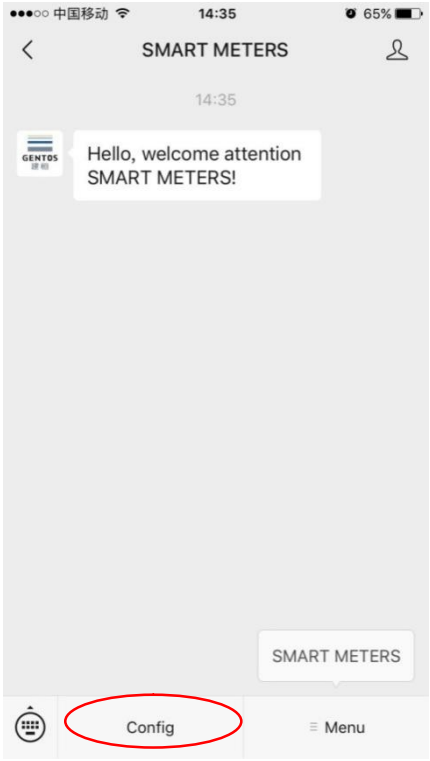
16.3.3 Click on following button

Follow SMART METERS public cloud number



16.3.4 Instrument Distribution Network

Enter SMART METERS public number, click the below "Config" menu, and automatically enter "configuration device online" interface.

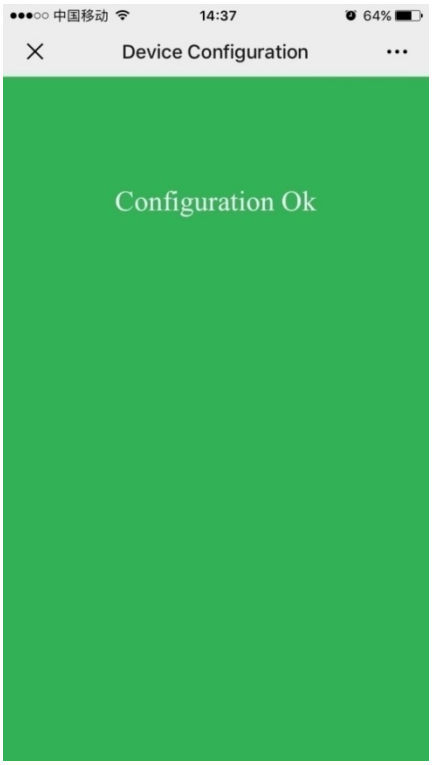


16.3.5 Configuration of equipment for Internet access

Input WiFi password, click connect and then waiting distribution network. This step will take about 5～30s. After connected successfully, mobile phone will shows “Finish Configuration”. The meter Menu v 2 will show “Configured”. After several seconds, it shows “Connected”, the LED light flashing will be always on.

Note:

1. The device distributes network, and the mobile phone must be connected to WiFi. It is recommended to keep the distance between the instrument and mobile phone within 5m.
2. If connected successfully, the configuration information has been saved in the WiFi module, and the WiFi signal of this connection will be connected automatically as long as it is detected during the next power on.



16.3.6 Visit SMART METERS

Refer to relevant chapters*Central Air Conditioning Billing System Mobile Terminal Instructions Manual*.