## **LEVEL MEASUREMENT**

# **Ultrasonic Rate of Flow open channel** 136 ROF



#### INTRODUCTION

The Ultrasonic Rate of flow, together with measuring weir flume, is used to measure water flow in open channel. the non-contact method is used for measurement by letting ultrasonic wave passing through air. Therefore, they are more reliable and durable in dirty and corrosive solutions compared with the contact-type meters.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

The Ultrasonic Rate of flow It is mainly used to measure the flow of sewage plant, sewage discharge outlet of enterprises and public institutions, urban sewers, as well as the channels for irrigation and water conservancy. to accurately measure levels of various liquids in industrial tanks, vessels, and containers, providing reliable monitoring and control capabilities.



### **FEATURES**

- 1) High accuracy
- 2) Remote Communication
- 3) Wide polymer
- 4) Real time Monitoring
- 5) Low Mainatance
- 6) Non Contact measurement
- 7) Environmental Compatibility

#### PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

An ultrasonic rate of flow operates by emitting a sound pulse from a transmitter directed towards the liquid surface under measurement. This pulse propagates through the surrounding medium, typically air or another gas, and upon reaching the liquid surface, it reflects back to a receiver.

The meter measures the round-trip time ttt it takes for the pulse to travel from the transmitter to the liquid surface and back to the receiver. Using the known speed of sound CCC in the propagation medium (such as air), the meter calculates the distance DDD from the transducer to the liquid surface using the formula:

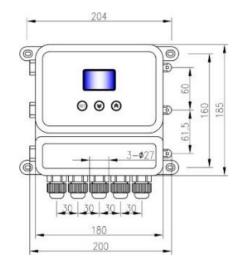
 $D=C\times t2D = \frac{C \times t}{2}D=2C\times t$ 

#### Where:

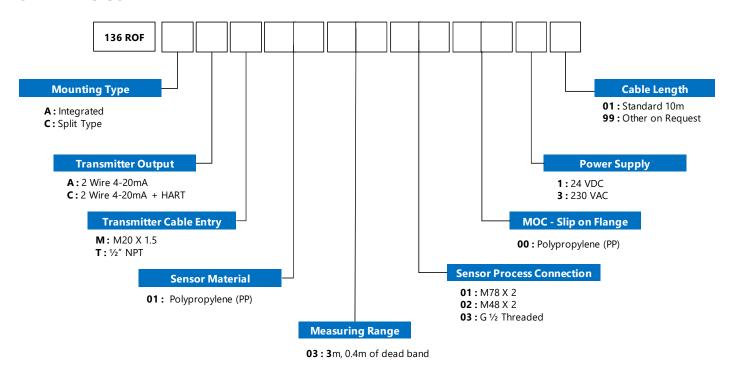
- DDD is the distance from the transducer to the liquid surface.
- CCC is the speed of sound in the medium (air).
- ttt is the time taken for the pulse to complete its round trip.

Once the distance DDD is determined, the meter subtracts this distance from the total distance between the transducer and the bottom of the channel or vessel to precisely ascertain the liquid level. This method enables accurate measurement of liquid levels in open channels, including natural water bodies, industrial canals, or tanks, leveraging ultrasound technology's capability for distance measurement via sound wave reflections.

#### **MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS**



#### **ORDERING CODE**



### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Sr.No.	Category	Parameter Name	Parameter Description
1	General	Measuring Frequency	64KHz
2	. Specification	Measuring Ranges (m)	3
3		Dead Band (mm)	400
4		Mounting Type	Integrated or Split Type
5		Accuracy	±0.5% of Full scale
6		Power Supply	24VDC @100mA or 230 VAC @50 Hz
7		Analog Output	4 Wire 4-20 mA @ 500 Ω
8		Digital Output	HART Communication (Optional) @250 Ω
9		Load Resistance	600Ω
10		Display	LCD Display
11		Installation Method	Flange
12	Construction	Sensor Material	Polypropylene (PP)
13		Transmitter Cable entry	M20 X 1.5 or ½" NPT
14		Process Connection	M78 X 2 or M48 X 2 or G ½ Threaded
15		Cable Length (m)	10m (standard) / Higher length on request
16		Protection class	IP 66 (Converter) & IP 68 (Sensor)
17	Process Condition	Process Temperature	0 to 60°C
18		Process Pressure	Standard atmospheric Pressure
19	Environmental	Humidity	≤90% RH
20		Ambient Temperature	0 to 50°C

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