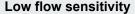


Permanently installed and non-invasive ultrasonic flowmeter for the measurement of thermal energy and volumetric flow rate

Stationary ultrasonic clamp-on system for thermal energy and volume flow measurement of water

Features

- Non-invasive BTU measurement with high measuring accuracy for stationary use
- Complete integrated BTU system
- For inner pipe diameters of 0.5 to 20"
- Very high temperature accuracy,
 1000 Ω temperature probes matched to 0.06 °F
- Available with 4 to 20 mA current outputs and offering Modbus or BACnet functionality
- Extremely high turndown ratio > 1000 : 1
- Measures very low flow velocities down to 0.03 ft/s very important for submetering off peak flow rates
- Permanent coupling pads no grease, no maintenance required



Thermal energy supply systems are designed to deliver adequate cooling or heating during peak climate conditions. As a result, most submetering applications run at low and sometimes very low flow velocities.

One of the biggest problems with accurate BTU metering is that most meters cannot detect such flow velocities and, consequently, often fail to monitor low energy flows. The FLUXUS F502TE meter is specially designed to accurately meter flow velocities in this low range.

Temperature accuracy

In applications with small temperature differentials such as chilled water applications, the temperature measurement accuracy is critically important.

FLEXIM's temperature measurement system provides a differential measurement uncertainty of better than 0.06 °F.



FLUXUS F502TE

Applications

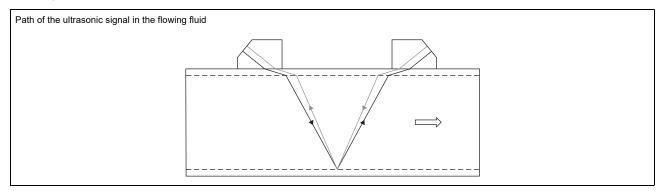
- HVAC
- · District energy
- · Chilled and hot water plants in
- College campuses
- Corporate complexes
- Government complexes
- Commercial buildings
- Malls
- Hospitals
- Sports arenas
- etc.
- · Industrial cooling and heating
- Geothermal installations
- · Industrial processes

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Function

Measurement principle

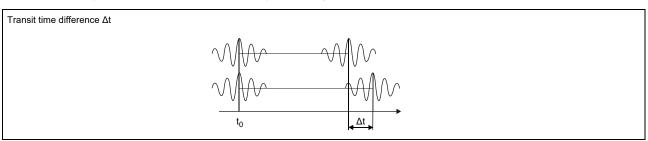
The transducers are mounted on the pipe which is completely filled with the fluid. The ultrasonic signals are emitted alternately by a transducer and received by the other. The physical quantities are determined from the transit times of the ultrasonic signals.



As the fluid where the ultrasound propagates is flowing, the transit time of the ultrasonic signal in flow direction is shorter than the one against the flow direction.

The transit time difference Δt is measured and allows the flowmeter to determine the average flow velocity along the propagation path of the ultrasonic signals. A flow profile correction is then performed in order to obtain the area averaged flow velocity, which is proportional to the volumetric flow rate.

The integrated microprocessors control the entire measuring cycle. The received ultrasonic signals are checked for measurement usability and evaluated for their reliability. Noise signals are eliminated.



Calculation of volumetric flow rate

$$\dot{V} = k_{Re} \cdot A \cdot k_a \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2 \cdot t_y}$$

where

V - volumetric flow rate

 $k_{\mbox{\scriptsize Re}}$ - fluid mechanics calibration factor

A - cross-sectional pipe area

ka - acoustical calibration factor

Δt - transit time difference

 $t_{\gamma} \hspace{0.5cm}$ - $\hspace{0.5cm}$ average of transit times in the fluid

Calculation of thermal energy rate

The thermal energy rate is internally calculated with the following formula:

 $\Phi = k_i \cdot \dot{V} \cdot (T_V - T_R)$ (heating application)

 $\Phi = k_i \cdot \dot{V} \cdot (T_R - T_V)$ (cooling application)

where

Φ - thermal energy rate

k_i - heat coefficient

V − volumetric flow rate

T_V – supply temperature

T_R - return temperature

The heat coefficient k_i results from several thermal energy rate coefficients for the specific enthalpy and density of the fluid. The thermal energy rate coefficients of some fluids are stored in the internal database of the transmitter. Further customized fluids are possible.

Max. permissible error

The max. permissible error MPE of a complete heat meter is according to EN 1434 the arithmetic sum of the max. permissible errors of the subassemblies: calculator, temperature sensor pair and flow sensor.

 $MPE = E_c + E_t + E_f$

where

MPE - total max. permissible error

E_c – max. permissible relative error of the calculator

E_t – max. permissible relative error of the temperature sensor pair

E_f – max. permissible relative error of the flow sensor

Number of sound paths

The number of sound paths is the number of transits of the ultrasonic signal through the fluid in the pipe. Depending on the number of sound paths, the following methods of installation exist:

· reflect arrangement

The number of sound paths is even. The transducers are mounted on the same side of the pipe. Correct positioning of the transducers is easier.

· diagonal arrangement

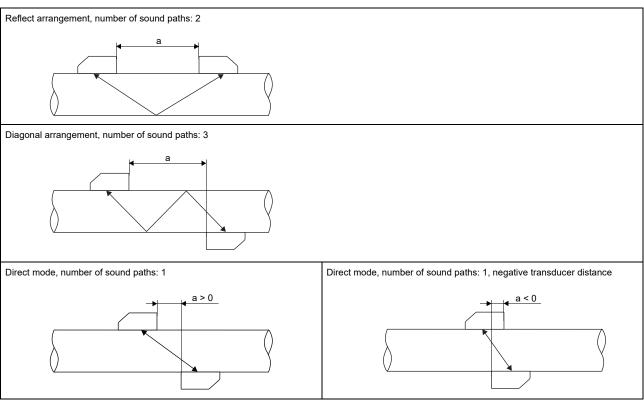
The number of sound paths is odd. The transducers are mounted on opposite sides of the pipe.

direct mode

Diagonal arrangement with 1 sound path. This should be used in the case of a high signal attenuation by the fluid, pipe or coatings.

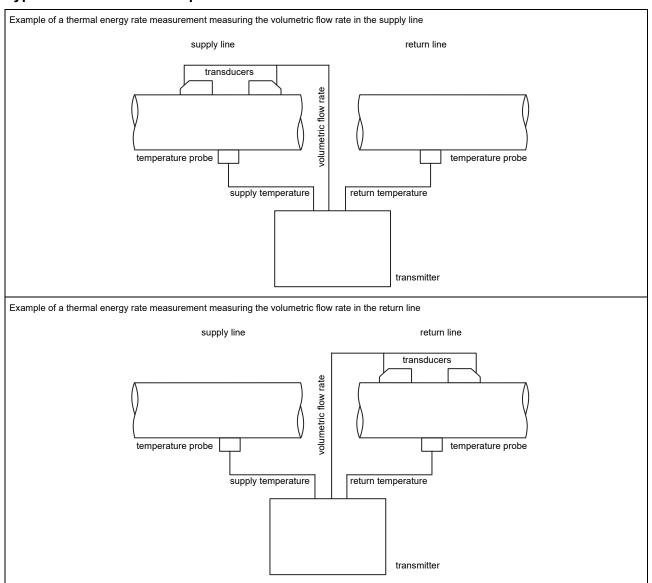
The preferred method of installation depends on the application. While increasing the number of sound paths increases the accuracy of the measurement, signal attenuation increases as well. The optimum number of sound paths for the parameters of the application will be determined automatically by the transmitter.

As the transducers can be mounted with the transducer mounting fixture in reflect arrangement or diagonal arrangement, the number of sound paths can be adjusted optimally for the application.



a - transducer distance

Typical measurement setup



Transmitter

Technical data

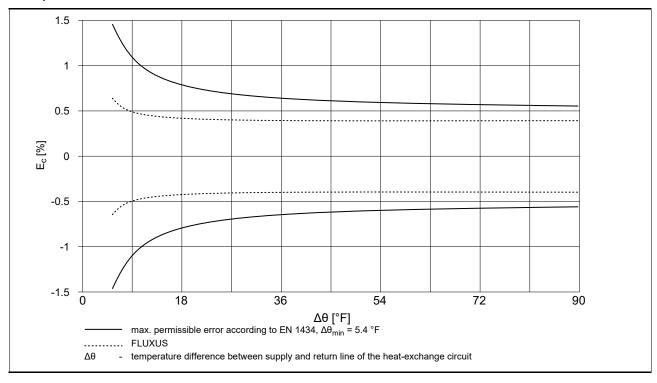
Technical da		
		FLUXUS F502TE
		FLEXIM
design		field device with 1 measuring channel
application		energy meter
transducers		CDM2LZ1, CDP2LZ1, CDQ1LZ1
measurement		
• energy		Language FN 4404 Andred
max. permissible relative error		complies to EN 1434 standard
temperature		
temperature		≤ 0.06 °F (2x Pt matched)
difference		Learning to FN 4424 standard
max. permissible relative error		complies to EN 1434 standard
• flow	1	<u>I</u>
measurement		transit time difference correlation principle
principle		
flow velocity	ft/s	0.03 to 82
fluid pressure		without influence
pressure loss repeatability		- 0.25 % of reading ±0.03 ft/s
fluid		• water
		• glycol/H ₂ O: 20 %, 30 %, 40 %, 50 %
max. permissible		flow sensor: $E_f = \pm 1.5$ % of reading ± 0.03 ft/s ¹
relative error		
transmitter		L 400 - 200 V/F0 - 20 U
power supply		• 100 to 230 V/50 to 60 Hz or
		• 20 to 32 V DC or
power consumption	W	• 11 to 16 V DC
number of measuring	V V	1
channels		
damping	s	0 to 100 (adjustable)
measuring cycle	Hz	[10
response time housing material	S	1 aluminum, powder coated
degree of protection		IP66
	in	see dimensional drawing
weight	lb	4.2
fixation		wall mounting, optional: 2" pipe mounting
ambient temperature	°F	14 to +140
display		2 x 16 characters, dot matrix, backlight
menu language measuring functions	<u> </u>	English, German, French, Dutch, Spanish, polnisch, tschechisch
physical quantities	-	thermal energy rate, volumetric flow rate, mass flow rate, flow velocity
totalizer		thermal energy, volume, mass
communication inte	rface	S S
service interfaces		• RS232
		USB (with adapter) - USB (adapter)
process interfaces		max. 1 option:
		RS485 (sender) Medhya RTIL conder (switcheble)
		Modbus RTU, sender (switchable) RACnet MS/TP, sender (switchable)
		BACnet MS/TP, sender (switchable) Modbus TCP (max. 1 current output)
		Modbus TCP (max. 1 current output) BACnet IP (max. 1 current output)
accessories	1	
serial data kit		
• cable		RS232
adapter		RS232 - USB
software		 FluxDiagReader: download of measured values and parameters, graphical presentation FluxDiag (optional): download of measurement data, graphical presentation, report generation
data logger		This is the properties of the sourcement data, graphical presentation, report generation
loggable values		all physical quantities and totalized values
capacity		> 100 000 measured values
-	•	•

¹ for reference conditions and v > 0.82 ft/s, with transducer module

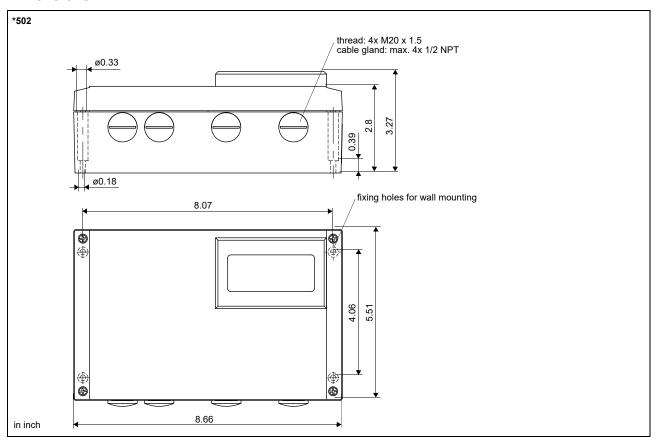
		FLUXUS F502TE					
putputs							
	The outputs are galvanically isolated from the transmitter.						
 current output 	current output						
number		2					
range	mΑ	0/4 to 20					
accuracy		0.1 % of reading ±15 μ A					
active output		$R_{\rm ext} < 500 \ \Omega$					
 binary output 							
number		2					
optorelay		28 V/100 mA					
binary output as alarm output							
 functions 		limit, change of flow direction or error					
binary output as pulse	outp	put					
 functions 		nainly for totalizing					
 pulse value 	units	.01 to 1000					
 pulse width 	ms	0 to 1000					
inputs							
		The inputs are galvanically isolated from the transmitter.					
 temperature input 							
number		2					
type		Pt100/Pt1000					
connection		4-wire					
range	°F	-238 to +1040					
resolution	K	0.01					
accuracy		±0.01 % of reading ±0.03 K					

¹ for reference conditions and v > 0.82 ft/s, with transducer module

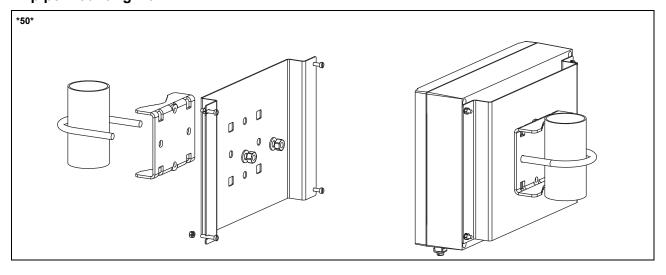
Max. permissible error of the calculator



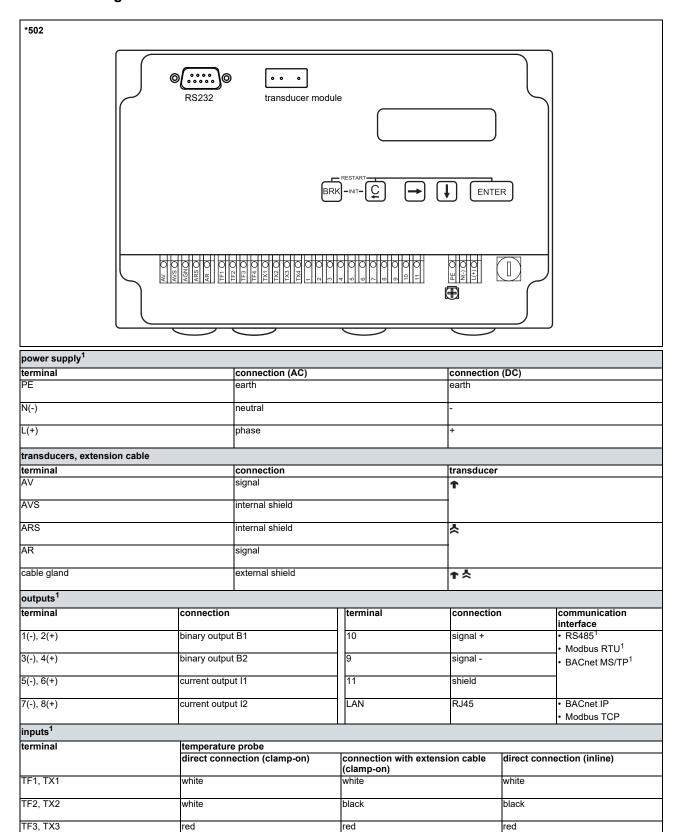
Dimensions



2" pipe mounting kit



Terminal assignment



green

red

TF4, TX4

green

¹ cable (by customer): e.g., flexible leads, with insulated wire end ferrules, lead cross sectional area: AWG14 to 24

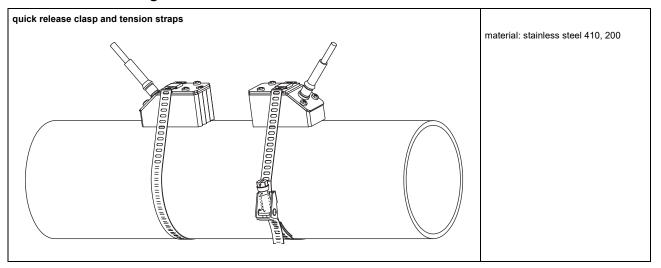
Transducers

Technical data

Shear wave transducers

technical type		CDM2LZ1	CDP2LZ1	CDQ2LZ1			
transducer frequency	MHz	1	2	4			
nominal size							
min.	in	4	1	0.5			
max.	in	20	8	4			
pipe wall thickness							
min.	in	0.1	0.05	0.02			
material							
housing		PEEK with stainle	ss steel cap 316L				
contact surface		PEEK					
degree of protection		NEMA 6					
transducer cable		•					
type		2606					
	ft	32					
length (***-****/LC)	ft	65					
dimensions		•					
length I	in	2.52		1.57			
width b	in	1.26		0.87			
height h	in	1.59		1			
dimensional drawing							
weight (without cable)	lb	0.15		0.04			
pipe surface temper							
min.	°F	-40					
max.	°F	+212					
ambient temperature							
min.	°F	-40					
max.	°F	+212					

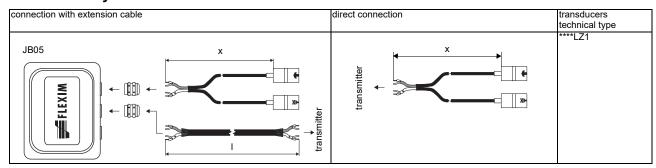
Transducer mounting fixture



Coupling materials for transducers

type	ambient temperature		
	°F		
coupling compound type N	-22 to +266		
coupling pad type VT	14 to +392		

Connection systems



Cable

transducer cable				
type		2606		
weight	lb/ft	0.07		
ambient temperature	°F	-40 to +212		
cable jacket				
material		PUR		
outer diameter	in	0.2		
thickness	in			
color		gray		
shield		x		
sheath				
material		-		
outer diameter	in	-		

extension cable			
type		2615	
weight	lb/ft	0.12	
ambient temperature	°F	-22 to +158	
properties		halogen free	
		fire propagation test according to IEC 60332-1	
		combustion test according to IEC 60754-2	
cable jacket			
material		PUR	
outer diameter	in	0.47	
thickness	in	0.08	
color		black	
shield		x	

Cable length

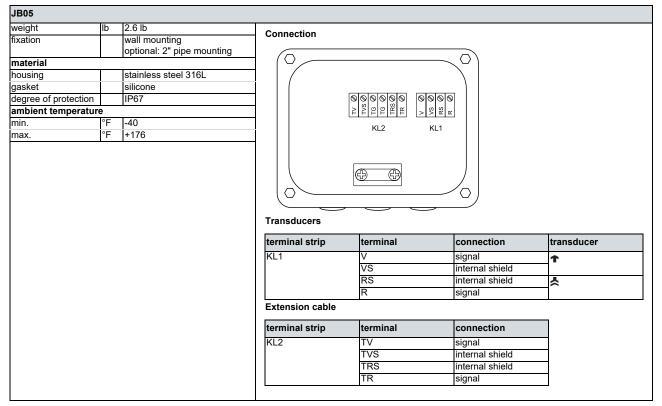
transducer frequency		M, P		Q			
connection system TS							
transducers technical type		х	I	Х	I		
****LZ1	ft	13	≤ 295	9	≤ 295		

x = transducer cable length

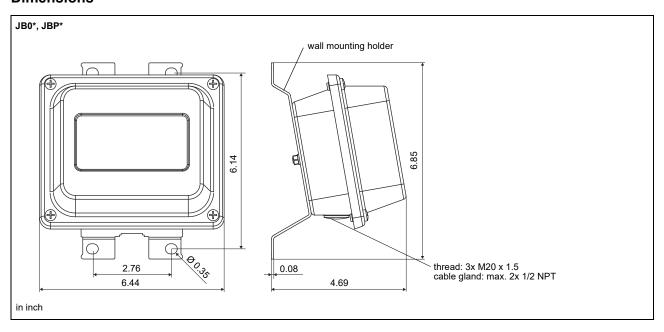
I = max. length of extension cable (depending on application)

Junction box

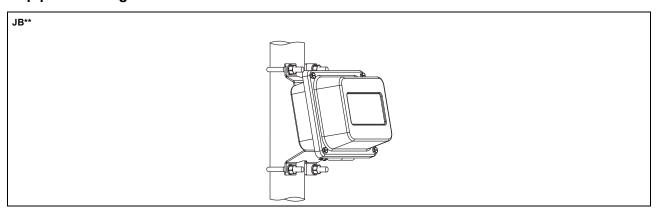
Technical data



Dimensions

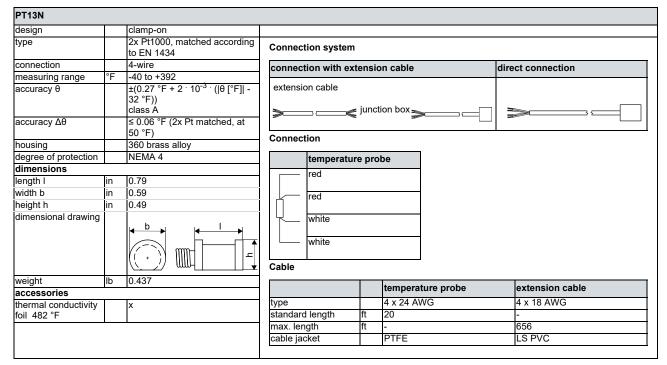


2" pipe mounting kit

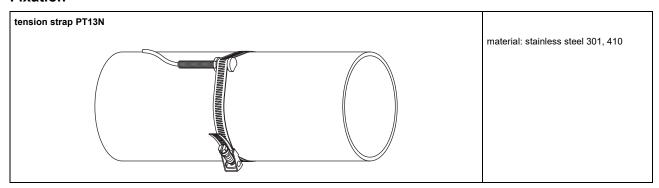


Clamp-on temperature probe (optional)

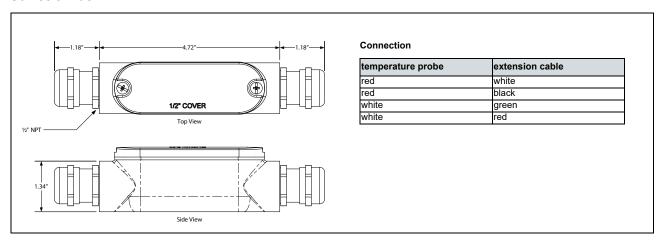
Technical data



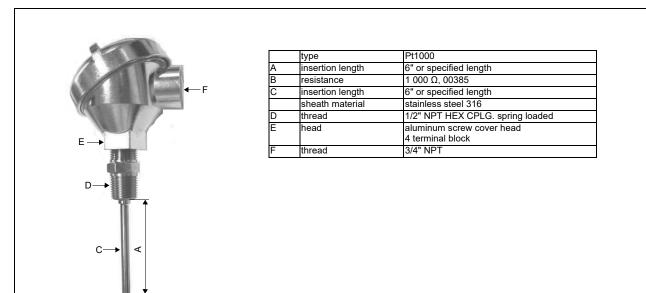
Fixation



Junction box



Inline temperature probe (optional)





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