VortexMaster FSV400, SwirlMaster FSS400

Vortex and Swirl flowmeter

Device firmware version:

- 03.00.xx (HART)
- 02.00.xx (Modbus)
- 01.00.xx (PROFIBUS)
- 01.00.xx (FOUNDATION Fieldbus)

Measurement made easy

VortexMaster
FSV430 / FSV450

SwirlMaster
FSS430 / FSS450

Introduction

The robust VortexMaster FSV4x0 vortex flowmeter by ABB is a high-performance and reliable tool, which is especially suited for the measurement of liquids, gas, and steam.

The SwirlMaster FSS4x0 swirl flowmeters combine the measuring dynamics of turbine flowmeters with the robustness and reliability of Vortex flowmeters and require only very short inlet and outlet sections.

Equipped with digital signal processing (DSP) and advanced filtering techniques, these innovative flowmeters allow for excellent flow signal detection and provide measurement immunity from the effects of hydraulic noise and pipe vibration.

Additional Information

Additional documentation on VortexMaster FSV400, SwirlMaster FSS400 is available for download free of charge at www.abb.com/flow.

Alternatively simply scan this code:

FSV430 FSV450 FSS430 FSS450

Table of contents

1 Safety

General information and instructions

These instructions are an important part of the product and must be retained for future reference.
Installation, commissioning, and maintenance of the product may only be performed by trained specialist personnel who have been authorized by the plant operator accordingly. The specialist personnel must have read and understood the manual and must comply with its instructions.
For additional information or if specific problems occur that are not discussed in these instructions, contact the manufacturer.
The content of these instructions is neither part of nor an amendment to any previous or existing agreement, promise or legal relationship.
Modifications and repairs to the product may only be performed if expressly permitted by these instructions.
Information and symbols on the product must be observed. These may not be removed and must be fully legible at all times.
The operating company must strictly observe the applicable national regulations relating to the installation, function testing, repair and maintenance of electrical products.

Warnings

The warnings in these instructions are structured as follows:

⚠ DANGER

The signal word '**DANGER**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information will result in death or severe injury.

⚠ WARNING

The signal word '**WARNING**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in death or severe injury.

⚠ CAUTION

The signal word '**CAUTION**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

The signal word *'**NOTICE**'* indicates possible material damage.

Note
'**Note**' indicates useful or important information about the product.

Intended use

This device is intended for the following uses:

- For conveying liquid and gaseous media (including unstable liquids and gases)
- For measuring volume flow in the operating condition.
- For measuring standard volume flow (indirectly via volume flow rate, pressure and temperature).
- For measuring mass flow (indirectly via volume flow, pressure / temperature and density)
- For measuring the energy flow (indirectly via volume flow, pressure / temperature and density)
- For measuring the temperature of the medium

The device has been designed for use exclusively within the technical limit values indicated on the identification plate and in the data sheets.

When using measuring media, the following points must be observed:

- Measuring media may only be used if, based on the state of the art or the operating experience of the user, it can be assured that the chemical and physical properties necessary for operational security of the materials of the wetted parts of the flowmeter sensor will not be adversely affected during the operating time.
- Media containing chloride in particular can cause corrosion damage to stainless steels which, although not visible externally, can damage wetted parts beyond repair and lead to the measuring medium escaping. It is the operator's responsibility to check the suitability of these materials for the respective application.
- Measuring media with unknown properties or abrasive measuring media may only be used if the operator is able to perform regular and suitable tests to ensure the safe condition of the device

Improper use

The following are considered to be instances of especially improper use of the device:

- Operation as a flexible compensating adapter in piping, for example for compensating pipe offsets, pipe vibrations, pipe expansions, etc.
- For use as a climbing aid, for example for mounting purposes.
- For use as a bracket for external loads, for example as a support for piping, etc.
- Material application, for example by painting over the housing, name plate or welding/soldering on parts.
- Material removal, for example by spot drilling the housing.

Warranty provisions

Using the device in a manner that does not fall within the scope of its intended use, disregarding this manual, using underqualified personnel, or making unauthorized alterations releases the manufacturer from liability for any resulting damage. This renders the manufacturer's warranty null and void.

Cyber security disclaimer

This product is designed to be connected to and to communicate information and data via a network interface. It is operator's sole responsibility to provide and continuously ensure a secure connection between the product and your network or any other network (as the case may be).
Operator shall establish and maintain any appropriate measures (such as but not limited to the installation of firewalls, application of authentication measures, encryption of data, installation of anti-virus programs, etc.) to protect the product, the network, its system and the interface against any kind of security breaches, unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and/or theft of data or information.
ABB and its affiliates are not liable for damages and/or losses related to such security breaches, any unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and/or theft of data or information.

Software downloads

By visiting the web pages indicated below, you will find notifications about newly found software vulnerabilities and options to download the latest software. It is recommended that you visit this web pages regularly:
www.abb.com/cybersecurity

ABB Libary - FSx400

Manufacturer's address

ABB AG
Measurement & Analytics
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32425 Minden
Germany
Tel: +49 571 830-0
Fax: +49 571 830-1806

ABB Inc.
Measurement & Analytics
125 E. County Line Road
Warminster, PA 18974
USA
Tel: +1 215 674 6000
Fax: +1 215 674 7183

ABB Engineering (Shanghai) Ltd.
Measurement & Analytics
No. 4528, Kangxin Highway, Pudong New District
Shanghai, 201319,
P.R. China
Tel: +86(0) 21 6105 6666
Fax: +86(0) 21 6105 6677
Email: china.instrumentation@cn.abb.com

Customer service center
Tel: +49 180 5 222 580
Email: automation.service@de.abb.com

2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Obligations of the operator

Ex marking

If the device manufacturer has not specified the type of protection on the name plate, the operator must specify the type of protection used on the name plate, by permanent means, during installation of the device.

ATEX, IECEx, NEPSI

The installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of devices in potentially explosive atmospheres must only be carried out by appropriately trained personnel. Works may be carried out only by persons, whose training has included instructions on different types of protection and installation techniques, concerned rules and regulations as well as general principles of zoning.
The person must possess the appropriate competences for the type of work to be conducted.
The safety instructions for electrical apparatus in potentially explosive areas must be in accordance with Directive 2014/34/EU (ATEX) and IEC 60079-14 (Installation of electrical equipment in potentially explosive areas).
Comply with the applicable regulations for the protection of employees to ensure safe operation.

FM / CSA

The installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of devices in areas with explosion hazard must only be carried out by appropriately trained personnel.
The operator must strictly observe the applicable national regulations with regard to installation, function tests, repairs, and maintenance of electrical devices. (e. g. NEC, CEC).

Overview of explosion protection approvals

The following tables provide an overview of the approvals available for explosion protection.
Refer to the appropriate chapter for information on Ex marking as well as electric and temperature data!

Type of protection 'non-sparking' (Ex n / NA) and 'intrinsic safety' (Ex ic*), Zone 2, 22

Approval	Order code	Ex relevant specifications
ATEX (Europe)	B1	Refer to **Type of protection 'non-sparking' (Ex n / NA) and 'intrinsic safety' (Ex ic), Zone 2, 22** on page 11.
IECEx	N1	
NEPSI (China)	S2	
FM (USA and Canada)	F3	

* Only for devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION-Fieldbus® communication

Type of protection 'intrinsic safety' (Ex ia / IS), Zone 0, 1, 20, 21

Approval	Order code	Ex relevant specifications
ATEX (Europe)	A4	Refer to **Zone 0, 1, 20, 21 - type of protection 'intrinsically safe'** on page 14.
IECEx	N2	
NEPSI (China)	S6	
FM (USA and Canada)	F4	

Type of protection 'flameproof enclosure' (Ex db ia / XP-IS), Zone 1, 21

Approval	Order code	Ex relevant specifications
ATEX (Europe)	A9	Refer to **Type of protection 'flameproof (enclosure)' – Zone 1, 21** on page 20.
IECEx	N3	
NEPSI (China)	S1	
FM (USA and Canada)	F1	

Combined approvals

In the case of combined approvals, the user decides on the type of protection during installation.

Type of protection	Order code	Ex relevant specifications
ATEX Ex n + Ex ia	B8 = B1 + A4	For combined approvals, the Ex relevant specification of the respective individual approvals apply.
ATEX Ex n + Ex ia + Ex db ia	B9 = B1 + A4 + A9	
IEC Ex Ex n + Ex ia	N8 = N1 + N2	
IEC Ex Ex n + Ex ia + Ex db ia	N9 = N1 + N2 + N3	
NEPSI Ex n + Ex ia	S8 = S2 + S6	
NEPSI Ex n + Ex ia + Ex db ia	S9 = S2 + S1 + S6	
cFMus NA + IS	F8 = F3 + F4	
cFMus NA + IS + XP-IS	F9 = F3 + F4 + F1	

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Assembly and operating instructions

Devices with aluminum housing

⚠ DANGER

Risk of explosion!
Risk of explosion due to formation of sparks.
Devices with housing components made of aluminum can form an ignition source, as sparks occur due to mechanical friction or impact.

- When working on the devices, only use tools that are approved for working with aluminum in potentially explosive atmospheres.
- Avoid mechanical friction and impacts on aluminum components.

Protection against electrostatic discharges

⚠ DANGER

Risk of explosion!
The painted surface of the device can store electrostatic charges.
As a result, the housing can form an ignition source due to electrostatic discharges in the following conditions:

- The device is operated in environments with a relative humidity of ≤ 30 %.
- The painted surface of the device is thereby relatively free from impurities such as dirt, dust or oil.
- Instructions on avoiding ignition in potentially explosive environments due to electrostatic discharges in accordance with PD CLC/TR 60079-32-1 and IEC TS 60079-32-1 must be complied with!

Instructions on cleaning

The painted surface of the device must be cleaned only using a moist cloth.

Opening and closing the housing

⚠ DANGER

Danger of explosion if the device is operated with the transmitter housing or terminal box open!
Before opening the transmitter housing or the terminal box, note the following points:

- Check that a valid fire permit is available.
- Make sure that there is no explosion hazard.
- Before opening the device, switch off the power supply and wait for t > 2 minutes.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to live parts!
When the housing is open, contact protection is not provided and EMC protection is limited.

- Before opening the housing, switch off the power supply.

See also **Opening and closing the housing** on page 34.

Only original spare parts must be used to seal the housing.

Note
Spare parts can be ordered from ABB Service.
www.abb.com/contacts

Temperature resistance for the connecting cable

The temperature at the cable entries of the device is dependent on the measuring medium temperature T_{medium} and the ambient temperature $T_{amb.}$.

- For electrical connection of the device, cables suited for temperatures up to 110 °C (230 °F) can be used without restriction.
- For cables suited only for temperatures up to 80 °C (176 °F), the connection of both circuits must be checked in the event of a fault. Otherwise, the restricted temperature ranges listed in the following table shall apply.

T_{amb}	T_{medium} maximum	Maximum cable temperature
−40 to 50 °C (−40 to 122 °F)	272 °C (522 °F)	80 °C (176 °F)
−40 to 40 °C (−40 to 104 °F)	400 °C (752 °F)	
−40 to 67 °C (−40 to 153 °F)	180 °C (356 °F)	

Cable glands

Note

Devices with a ½ in-NPT thread are generally supplied without cable glands.

The devices are supplied with cable glands certified according to ATEX or IECEx.
The cable glands supplied are approved for use in Zone 1.

Please observe the following points:

- The use of standard cable glands and closures is prohibited.
- The black plugs in the cable glands are intended to provide protection during transport. Any unused cable entries must be sealed securely before commissioning.
- The outside diameter of the connection cable must measure between 6 mm (0.24 in) and 12 mm (0.47 in) to guarantee the required tightness.

Use of the devices in Zone 0 / 20

If the devices are used in Zone 0 / 20, the cable glands supplied must be replaced with cable glands approved for use in Zone 0.

Flame-resistant pipe fittings

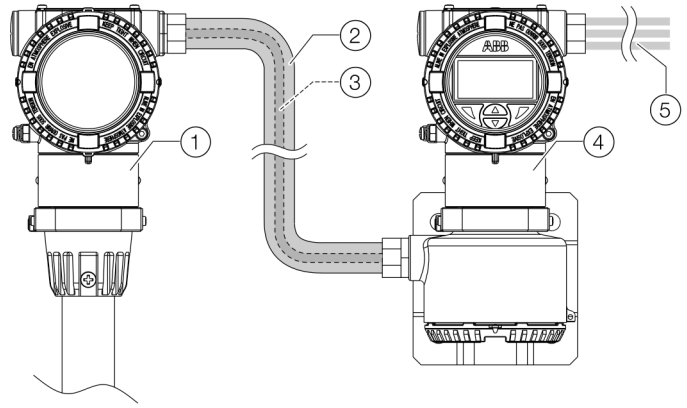
The electrical connection for the flowmeter is made via the cable gland on the device. Alternatively, the flowmeter can be connected using an approved flame-resistant pipe fitting located directly on the device.
To do this, the existing cable gland must be removed.
When selecting suited flame-resistant pipe fittings, please note the following:

- The requirements set out in EN 50018 section 13.1 and 13.2 must be observed.
- The installation requirements set out in EN 60079-14 must be complied with when selecting pipe fittings.
- The outside diameter of the unshielded connection cable must be between 8.0 mm (0.31 in) und 11.7 mm (0.46 in).

Note

The flame-resistant pipe fitting must be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's assembly instructions supplied with the pipe fitting.

Signal cable installation in accordance with cFMus



1 Sensor
2 Metal pipe system (Conduit)
3 Signal cable
4 Transmitter
5 Inputs / outputs (customer system)

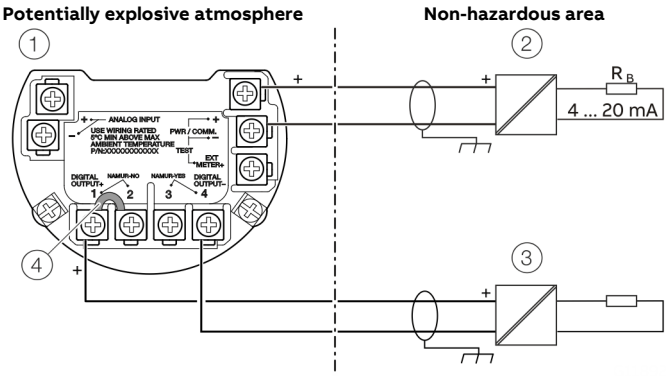
Figure 1: Signal cable installation with FM/CSA

The signal cable must be installed in accordance with the FM16US0227X certificate of conformity and the National Electrical Code, 2017 edition (NFPA70), Article 501.10 (a)(1)(a) wiring methods for Class I, Division 1 in appropriately approved metal pipe systems (Conduits).
They can be stiff metal pipes with threaded screw connections or metal pipes with threads.

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

… Assembly and operating instructions

Electrical connections



1. VortexMaster FSV400, SwirlMaster FSS400
2. Supply isolator
3. Switching amplifier
4. Bridge

Figure 2: Electrical connection (example)

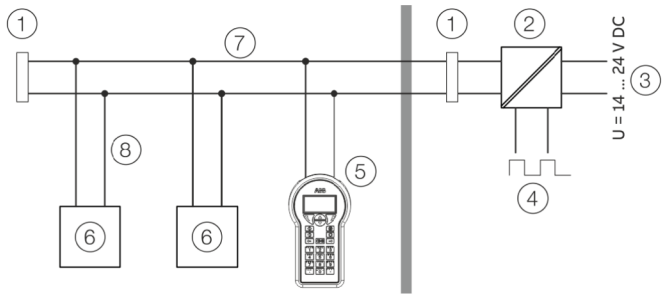
Output configuration	Bridge
Optoelectronic coupler output	1–2
NAMUR output	3–4

Terminal	Function
PWR/COMM + / PWR/COMM –	Power supply / current output / HART® output
DIGITAL OUTPUT+ / DIGITAL OUTPUT–	Digital output as optoelectronic coupler or NAMUR output

In the factory setting, the output is configured as an optoelectronic coupler output.

If the digital output is configured as a NAMUR output, a suitable NAMUR switching amplifier must be connected.

PROFIBUS PA® / FOUNDATION Fieldbus® FISCO-Concept



1. Bus termination
2. Power supply (Supply isolator)
3. Power supply
4. Data
5. Handheld Terminal
6. FISCO- Field Devices
7. Trunk line
8. Spur line

Figure 3: FISCO Control drawing (example)

The intrinsic safety fieldbus concept (FISCO for short) is an intrinsically safe fieldbus system for potentially explosive atmospheres.

Exclusive use of FISCO-approved intrinsically safe devices allows for simplified hookup in potentially explosive atmospheres without the need for costly intrinsic safety installation checks.

The following prerequisites must be met to this effect:

- The electric data of the supply isolator must be less / equal to the maximum permissible data of the field device, even in case of failure. (Intrinsic safety installation check)
- The unprotected residual capacity (C_i) and residual inductance (L_i) of each component connected to the fieldbus must not up-scale 5 nF / 10µH. The bus termination is excluded from this.
- Each intrinsically safe fieldbus segment must have only one power supply (supply isolator). All other components must be designed passively, while the maximum permissible leakage current per component is 50 µA.
- Devices with power supplies separated from the fieldbus must have electrical isolation between the power supply and the fieldbus.

Type of protection ‘non-sparking’ (Ex n / NA) and ‘intrinsic safety’ (Ex ic), Zone 2, 22

Ex marking

ATEX / IECEx

ATEX – order code ‘Explosion protection: B1, B8, B9’
Type Examination Test Certificate FM13ATEX0056X
For electrical parameters, see certificate FM13ATEX0056X
Order code ‘Output signal: H1, H5, M4’ – HART®, Modbus®
II 3G Ex nA IIC T4 to T6 Gc
II 3 D Ex tc IIIC T85 °C DC
Order code ‘Output signal: P1, F1’ – PROFIBUS®, FOUNDATION Fieldbus®
II 3G Ex ic IIC T4...T6 Gc
II 3G Ex nA IIC T4 to T6 Gc
II 3 D Ex tc IIIC T85 °C DC
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816

IECEx – Order code ‘Explosion protection: N1, N8, N9’
Certificate of conformity IECEx FME 13.0004X
For electrical parameters, see certification IECEx FME 13.0004X
Order code ‘Output signal: H1, H5, M4’ – HART®, Modbus®
Ex nA IIC T4 to T6 Gc
Ex tc IIIC T85 °C DC
Order code ‘Output signal: P1, F1’ – PROFIBUS®, FOUNDATION Fieldbus®
Ex ic IIC T4...T6 Gc
Ex nA IIC T4 to T6 Gc
Ex tc IIIC T85 °C Dc
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816

FM approval for USA and Canada

FM approval for USA and Canada– **order code ‘Explosion protection: F3, F8, F9’**
Housing: TYPE 4X
Order code ‘Output signal: H1, H5, M4’ – HART®, Modbus®
CL I, ZONE 2 AEx/Ex nA IIC T6, T5, T4
CL I/DIV 2/GP ABCD
NI CL 1/DIV 2/GP ABCD, DIP CL II, III/DIV 2/GP EFG
Order code ‘Output signal: P1, F1’ – PROFIBUS®, FOUNDATION Fieldbus®
CL I, ZONE 2 AEx/Ex ic IIC T6, T5, T4
CL I, ZONE 2 AEx/Ex nA IIC T6, T5, T4
NI CL 1/DIV 2/GP ABCD, DIP CL II, III/DIV 2/GP EFG
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816

NEPSI (China)

NEPSI – order code ‘Explosion protection: S2, S8, S9’
For electrical parameters, see certificate GYJ14.1088X
Order code ‘Output signal: H1, H5, M4’ – HART®, Modbus®
Ex nA IIC T4 to T6 Gc
DIP A22 Ta 85 °C
Order code ‘Output signal: P1, F1’ – PROFIBUS®, FOUNDATION Fieldbus®
Ex ic IIC T4 to T6 Gc
Ex nA IIC T4 to T6 Gc
DIP A22 Ta 85 °C
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

… Type of protection ‘non-sparking’ (Ex n / NA) and ‘intrinsic safety’ (Ex ic), Zone 2, 22

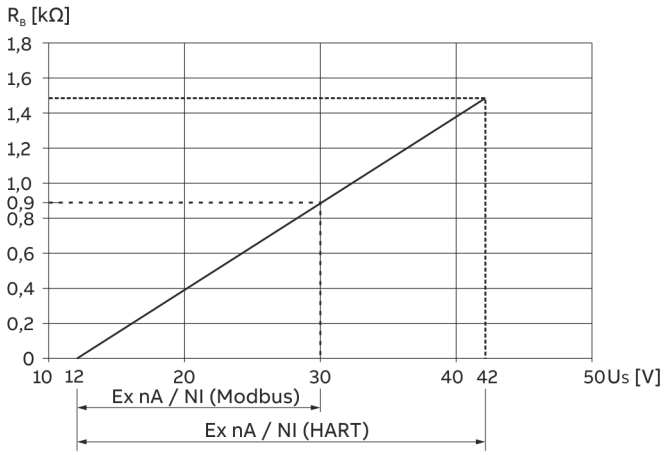
Electrical Data

The symbols used in this chapter have the following meaning.

ID code	Description
U_S	Supply voltage of the device (U_{Supply})
U_M	Maximum permissible voltage ($U_{Maximum}$)
R_B	Load resistor

Power supply

- Type of protection ‘Ex nA’: U_S = 12 to 42 V DC
- Type of protection ‘Ex ic’ (Fisco): U_S = 9 to 17.5 V DC



The voltage U_S = 12 V is based on a load of 0 Ω.

R_B Maximum permissible load in the power supply circuit, e.g. indicator, recorder or power resistor.

Figure 4: Power supply in Zone 2, explosion protection, non-sparking

Power supply / current output / HART®, Modbus®	
HART terminals	PWR/COMM + / PWR/COMM –
Modbus terminals	A (+), B (–) / PWR +, PWR –
U_S	HART: 45 V, Modbus: 30 V
Zone 2:	T_{amb} = –40 to xx °C*
Zone 22:	T_{amb} = –40 to 75 °C
Housing:	TYPE 4X

* The temperature xx °C depends on the temperature class T_{class}

Power supply / PROFIBUS PA®, FOUNDATION Fieldbus®	
Fieldbus terminals	BUS CONNECTION + / BUS CONNECTION –
U_M	45 V DC
Zone 2:	T_{amb} = –40 to xx °C* FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816
Zone 22 :	T_{amb} = –40 to 75 °C FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816
Housing:	TYPE 4X

* The temperature xx °C depends on the temperature class T_{class}

Digital output

For devices with HART®, Modbus®, PROFIBUS® and FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication.
The digital output is designed as an optoelectronic coupler or NAMUR contact (in accordance with DIN 19234).

- When the NAMUR contact is closed, the internal resistance is approx. 1000 Ω.
- When the contact is open, the internal resistance is > 10 kΩ.

The digital output can be changed over to ‘optoelectronic coupler’ if required.

- NAMUR with switching amplifier
- Digital output Ex nA: U_B = 16 to 30 V, I_B = 2 to 30 mA

Digital output	
Terminals	DIGITAL OUTPUT 1+ / DIGITAL OUTPUT 4–
U_M	45 V
T_{amb} = –40 to 75 °C*	

* See temperature ranges in **Temperature Data** on page 13.

Analog input

Analog input	
Terminals	ANALOG INPUT + / ANALOG INPUT –
U_M	45 V
T_{amb} = –40 to 75 °C	

Special conditions

- If the type of protection of the device has **not** been marked on the name plate by the manufacturer, during installation of the device, the operator must identify the type of protection used on the name plate in a **permanent** manner!
- The painted surface become electrostatically charged. If the painted surface is relatively free of contamination such as dirt, dust or oil and the relative air humidity is > 30%, it can become a source of ignition.
- Instructions on avoiding ignition in potentially explosive environments due to electrostatic discharges in accordance with PD CLC/TR 60079-32-1 and IEC TS 60079-32-1 must be observed!
- It must be guaranteed that the overvoltage is limited to 140 % of the maximum operating voltage of 45 V.

Overvoltage protection

For the devices, the client must provide an external overvoltage protection.
It must be guaranteed that the overvoltage is limited to 140 % (HART: 63 V DC, Modbus: 42 V DC) of the maximum operating voltage U_S.

Temperature Data

Operating temperature ranges

The permissible maximum ambient temperature and measuring medium temperature are dependent on each other and on the temperature class.

- The ambient temperature range T_{amb} is −40 to 85 °C (−40 to 185 °F).
- The measuring medium temperature range T_{medium} is −200 to 400 °C (−328 to 752 °F).

Devices without LCD indicator and with HART® / Modbus® communication

Temperature class	T_{amb} max.	T_{medium} max.
T4	≤ 85 °C	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C	180 °C
	≤ 81 °C	280 °C
	≤ 79 °C	400 °C
T5	≤ 56 °C	90 °C
	≤ 53 °C	180 °C
	≤ 52 °C	280 °C
	≤ 50 °C	400 °C
T6	≤ 44 °C	90 °C
	≤ 41 °C	180 °C
	≤ 40 °C	280 °C
	≤ 38 °C	400 °C

Devices with LCD indicator, order code L1 and with HART® / Modbus® communication

Temperature class	$T_{amb.}$ max.	T_{medium} max.
T4	≤ 85 °C	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C	180 °C
	≤ 81 °C	280 °C
	≤ 79 °C	400 °C
T5, T6	≤ 40 °C	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C	180 °C
	≤ 36 °C	280 °C
	≤ 34 °C	400 °C

Devices with LCD indicator, order code L2 and with HART® / Modbus® communication

Temperature class	$T_{amb.}$ max.	T_{medium} max.
T4	≤ 60 °C	90 °C
	≤ 57 °C	180 °C
	≤ 56 °C	280 °C
	≤ 54 °C	400 °C
T5	≤ 56 °C	90 °C
	≤ 53 °C	180 °C
	≤ 52 °C	280 °C
	≤ 50 °C	400 °C
T6	≤ 44 °C	90 °C
	≤ 41 °C	180 °C
	≤ 40 °C	280 °C
	≤ 38 °C	400 °C

Devices with PROFIBUS®- / FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication

Temperature class	T_{amb} max.	T_{medium} max.
T4	≤ 85 °C	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C	180 °C
	≤ 81 °C	280 °C
	≤ 79 °C	400 °C
T5, T6	≤ 40 °C	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C	180 °C
	≤ 36 °C	280 °C
	≤ 34 °C	400 °C

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Zone 0, 1, 20, 21 - type of protection ‘intrinsically safe’

Only for devices with HART®, PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication (order code ‘output signal H1, H5, P1 or F1’)!

Ex marking

ATEX / IECEx

ATEX – order code ‘Explosion protection: A4, B8, B9’	
Type examination certificate:	FM13ATEX0055X
II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 to T6 Ga	
II 1 D Ex ia IIIC T85 °C	
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816	
(for devices with PROFIBUS PA and FOUNDATION Fieldbus)	

IECEx – Order code ‘Explosion protection: N2, N8, N9’	
Certificate of conformity	IECEx FME 13.0004X
Ex ia IIC T4 to T6 Ga	
Ex ia IIIC T85 °C	
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816	
(for devices with PROFIBUS PA and FOUNDATION Fieldbus)	
For electrical parameters, see certificate IECEx FME 13.0004X	

FM approval for USA and Canada

FM approval for USA and Canada – order code ‘Explosion protection: F4, F8, F9’	
IS Control Drawing:	3KXF065215U0109
IS/S. Intrinseque(Entity) CL I,	
Zone 0 AEx/Ex ia IIC T6, T5, T4	
Cl I/Div 1/ABCD IS-CL II, III/DIV 1/EFG TYPE 4X	
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816	
(for devices with PROFIBUS PA and FOUNDATION Fieldbus)	

NEPSI (China)

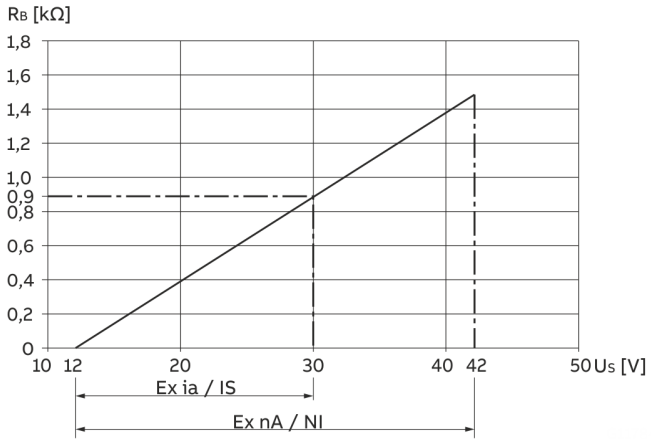
NEPSI – order code ‘Explosion protection: S6, S8, S9’
Ex ia IIC T4 to T6 Ga
Ex iaD 20 T85 °C
FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816
(for devices with PROFIBUS PA and FOUNDATION Fieldbus)
For electrical parameters, see certificate GYJ14.1088X

Electric and temperature data

The symbols used in this chapter have the following meaning.

ID code	Description
U_S	Supply voltage of the device (U_{Supply})
U_M	Maximum permissible voltage ($U_{Maximum}$)
R_B	Load resistor
I_{max}	Maximum permissible current ($I_{Maximum}$)
P_i	Maximum permissible power of the connected device
C_i	Maximum permissible inner capacity of the connected device
L_i	Maximum permissible inner inductance of the connected device

Power supply



The voltage U_S = 12 V is based on a load of 0 Ω.

R_B Maximum permissible load in the power supply circuit, e.g. indicator, recorder or power resistor.

Figure 5: Power supply in Zone 0, 1, 20, 21 – Ex protection ‘Intrinsically safe’

Power supply / current output / HART® output	
Terminals	PWR/COMM + / PWR/COMM –
Zone 0:	T_{amb} = −40 to 85 °C*
U_M	30 V
I_{max}	See **Limit value tables** on page 16
P_i	
C_i	13 nF for indicator option L1
	17 nF for all other options
L_i	10 µH
Zone 20:	T_{amb} = −40 to 85 °C*

* See temperature ranges in **Limit value tables** on page 16.

Power supply and PROFIBUS PA® / FOUNDATION Fieldbus® output	
Terminals	BUS CONNECTION+ / BUS CONNECTION–
Zone 0:	FISCO Field Instrument, FF-816
	$T_{amb.}$ = –40 to 85 °C*
U_M	24 V for FF-816,
	17.5V for FISCO
I_{max}	See **Limit value tables** on page 16
P_i	1.2 W for FF-816,
	5.32 W for FISCO
C_i	5 nF
L_i	10 µH

* See temperature ranges in **Limit value tables** on page 16.

Digital output

The digital output is designed as an optoelectronic coupler or NAMUR contact (in accordance with DIN 19234).

- When the NAMUR contact is closed, the internal resistance is approx. 1000 Ω.
- When the NAMUR contact is open, the internal resistance is > 10 kΩ.

The digital output can be changed over to 'optoelectronic coupler' if required.

- NAMUR with switching amplifier
- Digital output: Ex ia: U_i = 30 V DC

Digital output	
Terminals	DIGITAL OUTPUT 1+ / DIGITAL OUTPUT 4–
Zone 0:	
U_{max}	30 V
I_{max}	30 mA
C_i	7 nF
L_i	0 mH
Zone 20:	T_{amb}= –40 to 85 °C*

Analog input	
Terminals	ANALOG INPUT + / ANALOG INPUT –
Zone 0:	
U_{max}	See **Limit value tables** on page 16
I_{max}	
C_i	7 nF
L_i	0 mH
Zone 20:	T_{amb}= –40 to 85 °C*

* See temperature ranges in **Limit value tables** on page 16.

Special conditions

- If the type of protection of the device has **not** been marked on the name plate by the manufacturer, during installation of the device, the operator must identify the type of protection used on the name plate in a **permanent** manner!
- The painted surface become electrostatically charged. If the painted surface is relatively free of contamination such as dirt, dust or oil and the relative air humidity is > 30%, it can become a source of ignition.
- Instructions on avoiding ignition in potentially explosive environments due to electrostatic discharges in accordance with PD CLC/TR 60079-32-1 and IEC TS 60079-32-1 must be observed!
- In devices with the order option '**Housing material / cable connection – A1 or B1**', the transmitter housing is made of aluminum and can form a source of ignition through the creation of sparks due to mechanical friction or impact.
  - When working on the devices, only use tools that are approved for working with aluminum in potentially explosive atmospheres.
  - Avoid mechanical friction and impacts on aluminum components.

Devices with extended EMC-protection

For devices with the order code '**Optional equipment for devices – G4**', power circuits must be connected to the device through electrically isolated safety barriers.

Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION Fieldbus® output

- For devices in remote mount design, the fieldbus must be connected to the device through electrically isolated safety barriers.
- The power supply, digital output and the analog input must be considered as separate intrinsically safe circuits. If the power supply, digital output and analog input are routed in a common multi core cable, the laying and installation of the cable must comply with regulations for separate intrinsically safe circuits.

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

… Zone 0, 1, 20, 21 - type of protection ‘intrinsically safe’

Limit value tables

Operating temperature ranges

- The ambient temperature range T_{amb} of the devices is −40 to 85 °C
- The measuring medium temperature range T_{medium} is −200 to 400 °C

Devices without LCD indicator

Devices with ‘Output signal – H1, H5 and M4’ ordering code

Temperature class	T_{amb} max.	U_M	I_{max}	P_i max	T_{medium} max.
Power supply, current / HART® output, analog input					
T4*	≤ 85 °C	30 V	100 mA	0.75 W	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T4*	≤ 70 °C	30 V	160 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 67 °C				180 °C
	≤ 66 °C				280 °C
	≤ 64 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 56 °C	30 V	100 mA	1.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 53 °C				180 °C
	≤ 52 °C				280 °C
	≤ 50 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 44 °C	30 V	50 mA	0.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 41 °C				180 °C
	≤ 40 °C				280 °C
	≤ 38 °C				400 °C
Digital output					
T4	≤ 85 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 56 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 53 °C				180 °C
	≤ 52 °C				280 °C
	≤ 50 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 44 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 41 °C				180 °C
	≤ 40 °C				280 °C
	≤ 38 °C				400 °C

* Depending on the electric data of the connected supply isolator.

Devices with LCD indicator, order code L1

Devices with 'Output signal – H1, H5 and M4' ordering code

Temperature class	T_{amb} max.	U_M	I_{max}	P_i max	T_{medium} max.
Power supply, current / HART® output, analog input					
T4*	≤ 85 °C	30 V	100 mA	0.75 W	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T4*	≤ 70 °C	30 V	160 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 67 °C				180 °C
	≤ 66 °C				280 °C
	≤ 64 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 40 °C	30 V	100 mA	1.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 40 °C	30 V	50 mA	0.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C
Digital output					
T4	≤ 85 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 40 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 40 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C

* Depending on the electric data of the connected supply isolator.

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

… Zone 0, 1, 20, 21 - type of protection ‘intrinsically safe’

Devices with LCD indicator, order code L2 (operation through the front glass)
Devices with ‘Output signal – H1, H5 and M4’ ordering code

Temperature class	T_{amb} max.	U_{Mx}	I_{max}	P_i max	T_{medium} max.
Power supply, current / HART® output, analog input					
T4*	≤ 60 °C	30 V	100 mA	0.75 W	90 °C
	≤ 57 °C				180 °C
	≤ 56 °C				280 °C
	≤ 54 °C				400 °C
T4*	≤ 60 °C	30 V	160 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 57 °C				180 °C
	≤ 56 °C				280 °C
	≤ 54 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 56 °C	30 V	100 mA	1.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 53 °C				180 °C
	≤ 52 °C				280 °C
	≤ 50 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 44 °C	30 V	50 mA	0.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 41 °C				180 °C
	≤ 40 °C				280 °C
	≤ 38 °C				400 °C
Digital output					
T4	≤ 60 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 57 °C				180 °C
	≤ 56 °C				280 °C
	≤ 54 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 56 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 53 °C				180 °C
	≤ 52 °C				280 °C
	≤ 50 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 44 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 41 °C				180 °C
	≤ 40 °C				280 °C
	≤ 38 °C				400 °C

* Depending on the electric data of the connected supply isolator.

Devices with ‘Output signal – P1 and F1’ ordering code

Temperature class	T_{amb} max.	U_M	I_{max}	P_i max	T_{medium} max.
Power supply					
T4	≤ 85 °C				90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T5, T6	≤ 40 °C				90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C
Digital output					
T4	≤ 85 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T5, T6	≤ 40 °C	30 V	30 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C
Analog input					
T4*	≤ 85 °C	30 V	100 mA	0.75 W	90 °C
	≤ 82 °C				180 °C
	≤ 81 °C				280 °C
	≤ 79 °C				400 °C
T4*	≤ 70 °C	30 V	160 mA	1.0 W	90 °C
	≤ 67 °C				180 °C
	≤ 66 °C				280 °C
	≤ 64 °C				400 °C
T5	≤ 40 °C	30 V	100 mA	1.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C
T6	≤ 40 °C	30 V	50 mA	0.4 W	90 °C
	≤ 37 °C				180 °C
	≤ 36 °C				280 °C
	≤ 34 °C				400 °C

* Depending on the electric data of the connected supply isolator.

… 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Type of protection ‘flameproof (enclosure)’ – Zone 1, 21

Ex marking

ATEX / IECEx

ATEX	
Order code	A9, B9
Type Examination Test Certificate	FM13ATEX0057X
II 2 G Ex db ia IIC T6 Gb/Ga – II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T85 °C Db	
(−40 °C < Ta < +75 °C) supply voltage 42 V DC,	
Um: 45 V	

IECEx	
Order code	N3, N9
Certificate of conformity	IECEx FME 13.0004X
Ex db ia IIC T6 Gb/Ga-Ex tb IIIC T85 °C Db	
(−40 °C < Ta < +75 °C) supply voltage 42 V DC,	
Um = 45 V	

FM approval for USA and Canada

FM approval for USA and Canada	
Order code	F1, F9
XP-IS (US) CL I/DIV I/GP BCD, DIP CL II, III/DIV I/GP EFG	
XP-IS (Canada) CL I/DIV I/GP BCD, DIP CL II, III/DIV I/GP EFG	
CL I, ZONE 1, AEx/Ex d ia IIC T6 −40 °C < Ta < +75 °C	
TYPE 4X Tamb = 75 °C ‘Dual seal device’	

NEPSI (China)

NEPSI	
Order code	S1, S9
Ex d ia IIC T6 Gb / Ga	
DIP A21 Ta 85 °C	
For electrical parameters, see certificate GYJ14.1088X	

Electric and temperature data

The symbols used in this chapter have the following meaning.

ID code	Description
U_S	Supply voltage of the device (U_{Supply})
U_M	Maximum permissible voltage ($U_{Maximum}$)
R_B	Load resistor

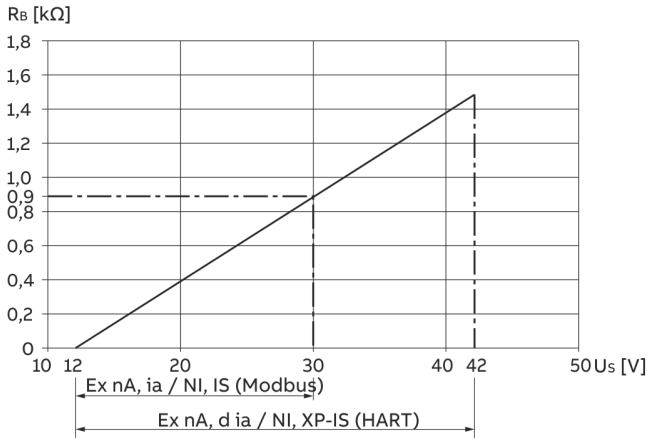
Power supply

Ex d ia Gb/Ga:

U_S= 12 to 42 V DC

Note

- The power supply and the digital output must be either only intrinsically safe or only non-intrinsically safe. A combination is not permit - ted.
- Intrinsically safe circuits must have potential equalization in place along the entire length of the cable of the circuit.



The voltage U_S = 12 V is based on a load of 0 Ω.

R_B Maximum permissible load in the power supply circuit, e.g. indicator, recorder or power resistor.

Figure 6: Power supply in Zone 1, explosion protection

Power supply / current output / HART® output, Modbus®	
HART terminals	PWR/COMM + / PWR/COMM −
Modbus terminals	A (+), B (−) / PWR +, PWR −
U_M	HART: 45 V, Modbus: 30 V
T_{amb}	−40 to 75 °C

Digital output

The digital output is designed as an optoelectronic coupler or NAMUR contact (in accordance with DIN 19234).

- When the NAMUR contact is closed, the internal resistance is approx. 1000 Ω.
- When the NAMUR contact is open, the internal resistance is > 10 kΩ.

The digital output can be changed over to 'optoelectronic coupler' if required.

- NAMUR with switching amplifier
- Digital output: Ex d ia: U_M = 45 V

Digital output	
Terminals	DIGITAL OUTPUT 1+ / DIGITAL OUTPUT 4–
U_M	45 V
T_{amb}	–40 to 75 °C

Analog input

Analog input	
Terminals	ANALOG INPUT + / ANALOG INPUT –
U_M	45 V
T_{amb}	–40 to 75 °C

Special conditions

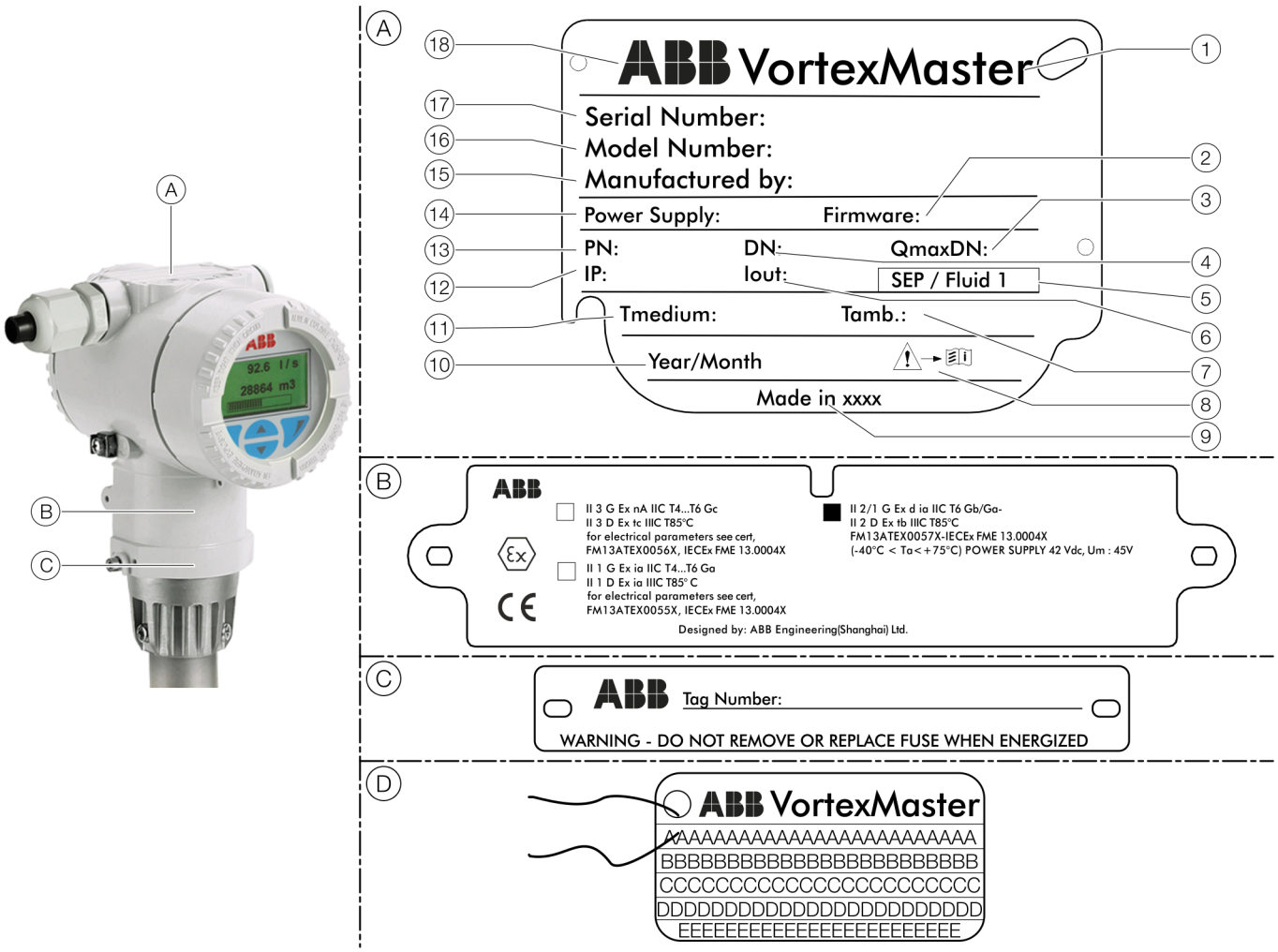
- If the type of protection of the device has **not** been marked on the name plate by the manufacturer, during installation of the device, the operator must identify the type of protection used on the name plate in a **permanent** manner!
- The painted surface become electrostatically charged. If the painted surface is relatively free of contamination such as dirt, dust or oil and the relative air humidity is > 30%, it can become a source of ignition.
- Instructions on avoiding ignition in potentially explosive environments due to electrostatic discharges in accordance with PD CLC/TR 60079-32-1 and IEC TS 60079-32-1 must be observed!
- In devices with the order option 'Housing material / cable connection – A1 or B1', the transmitter housing is made of aluminum and can form a source of ignition through the creation of sparks due to mechanical friction or impact.
  - When working on the devices, only use tools that are approved for working with aluminum in potentially explosive atmospheres.
  - Avoid mechanical friction and impacts on aluminum components.

Repair

Devices of explosion protection class of 'flameproof enclosure / Flameproof enclosure' are equipped with flameproof open joints in the housing.
Contact ABB before commencing repair work.

3 Product identification

Name plate



(A) Name plate
(B) Additional plate with Ex marking
(C) Plate with measuring point tagging (Tag number)
(D) Tag plate with customer data made from stainless steel (optional)
(1) Product name
(2) Firmware version
(3) Maximum flow rate at nominal diameter
(4) Nominal diameter
(5) Pressure equipment classification (SEP or fluid group)
(6) Current output
(7) Maximum ambient temperature
(8) Symbol: read instruction before use
(9) Country of manufacture
(10) Date of manufacture
(11) Maximum measuring medium temperature
(12) IP rating
(13) Pressure rating
(14) Power supply
(15) Manufacturer address
(16) Model number
(17) Serial number
(18) Manufacturer logo

Figure 7: Types and tag plates (example)

Note
The device can optionally be delivered with a tag plate (D) made from stainless steel and fastened with wire. Customer specific text that has been specified in the purchase order is laser printed on the tag plate.
For this, 4 lines of 32 characters each are provided.

4 Transport and storage

Inspection

Check the devices immediately after unpacking for possible damage that may have occurred from improper transport. Details of any damage that has occurred in transit must be recorded on the transport documents.
All claims for damages must be submitted to the shipper without delay and before installation.

Transport

⚠ DANGER

Life-threatening danger due to suspended loads.
In the case of suspended loads, a danger of the load falling exists.
- Standing under suspended loads is prohibited.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to device slipping.
The device's center of gravity may be higher than the harness suspension points.
- Make sure that the device does not slip or turn during transport.
- Support the device laterally during transport.

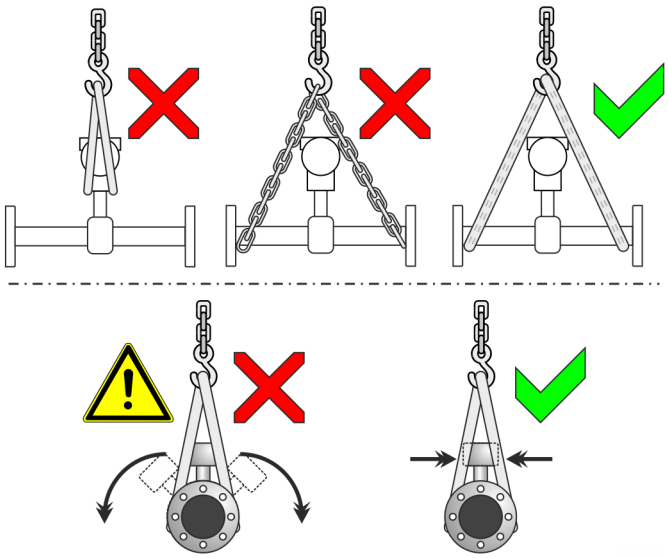


Figure 8: Transport instructions

Flange devices ≤ DN 300
- Use carrying straps to transport flange designs smaller than DN 350.
- Wrap the carrying straps around both process connections when lifting the device. Chains should not be used, since these may damage the housing.

Flange devices > DN 300
- Using a forklift to transport flange device can dent the housing.
- Flange devices must not be lifted by the center of the housing when using a forklift for transport.
- Flange devices must not be lifted by the terminal box or by the center of the housing.
- Only the transport lugs fitted to the device can be used to lift the device and insert it into the piping.

Storing the device

Bear the following points in mind when storing devices:
- Store the device in its original packaging in a dry and dust-free location.
- Observe the permitted ambient conditions for transport and storage.
- Avoid storing the device in direct sunlight.
- In principle, the devices may be stored for an unlimited period. However, the warranty conditions stipulated in the order confirmation of the supplier apply.

Ambient conditions
The ambient conditions for the transport and storage of the device correspond to the ambient conditions for operation of the device.
Refer to **Ambient conditions** on page 29.

… 4 Transport and storage

Returning devices

Use the original packaging or a secure transport container of an appropriate type if you need to return the device for repair or recalibration purposes.
Fill out the return form (see **Return form** on page 84) and include this with the device.
In accordance with the EU Directive governing hazardous materials, the owner of hazardous waste is responsible for its disposal or must observe the following regulations for shipping purposes:
All devices delivered to ABB must be free from any hazardous materials (acids, alkalis, solvents, etc.).

Address for returns:
Please contact Customer Center Service according to page 5 for nearest service location.

5 Installation

Safety instructions

⚠ DANGER

Danger of explosion if the device is operated with the transmitter housing or terminal box open!

Before opening the transmitter housing or the terminal box, note the following points:

- Check that a valid fire permit is available.
- Make sure that there is no explosion hazard.
- Before opening the device, switch off the power supply and wait for t > 2 minutes.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to process conditions.

The process conditions, for example high pressures and temperatures, toxic and aggressive measuring media, can give rise to hazards when working on the device.

- Before working on the device, make sure that the process conditions do not pose any hazards.
- If necessary, wear suited personal protective equipment when working on the device.
- Depressurize and empty the device / piping, allow to cool and purge if necessary.

Installation conditions

General

A Vortex or Swirl flowmeter can be installed at any point in the pipeline system. However, the following installation conditions must be considered:

- Compliance with the ambient conditions
- Compliance with the recommended inlet and outlet sections
- The flow direction must correspond to that indicated by the arrow on the sensor
- Compliance with the required minimum interval for removing the transmitter and replacing the sensor
- Avoidance of mechanical vibrations of the piping (by fitting supports if necessary)
- The inside diameter of the sensor and the piping must be identical
- Avoidance of pressure oscillations in long piping systems at zero flow by fitting gates at intervals
- Attenuation of alternating (pulsating) flow during piston pump or compressor conveying by using appropriate damping devices. The residual pulse must not exceed 10 %. The frequency of the conveying equipment must not be within the range of the measuring frequency of the flowmeter.
- Valves / gates should normally be arranged in the flow direction downstream of the flowmeter (typically: 3 × DN). If the medium is conveyed through piston / plunger pumps or compressors (pressures for fluids > 10 bar / 145 psi), it may be subject to hydraulic vibration in the pipeline when the valve is closed. If this does occur, the valve absolutely has to be installed in the flow direction upstream of the flowmeter. Suitable damping devices (e.g. air vessels) might need to be fitted.
- When fluids are measured, the sensor must always be filled with measuring medium and must not run dry.
- When fluids are measured and during damping, there must be no evidence of cavitation.
- The relationship between the measuring medium and the ambient temperature must be taken into consideration (see data sheet).
- At high measuring medium temperatures > 150 °C (> 302 °F), the sensor must be installed so that the transmitter or terminal box is pointing to the side or downward.

… 5 Installation

… Installation conditions

Inlet and outlet sections

SwirlMaster FSS430, FSS450

On account of its operating principle, the swirl flowmeter functions virtually without inlet and outlet sections.
The figures below show the recommended inlet and outlet sections for various installations.

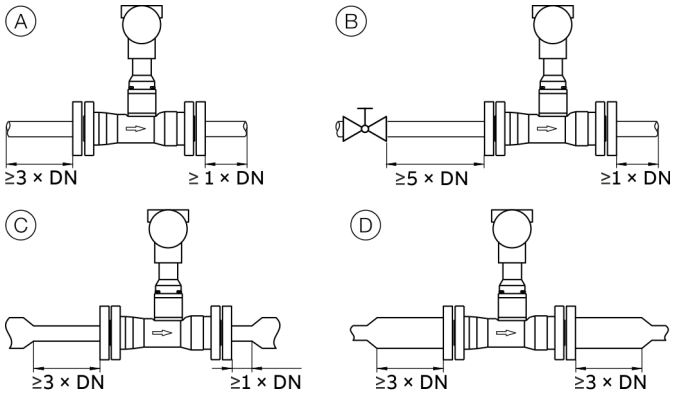


Figure 9: Straight pipe sections

Installation	Inlet section	Outlet section
(A) Straight pipe section	min. 3 × DN	min. 1 × DN
(B) Valve upstream of the meter tube	min. 5 × DN	min. 1 × DN
(C) Pipe reduction	min. 3 × DN	min. 1 × DN
(D) Pipe extension	min. 3 × DN	min. 3 × DN

Additional inlet and outlet sections are not required downstream of reductions with flange transition pieces in accordance with DIN 28545 (α/2 = 8°).

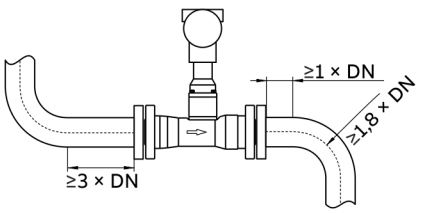


Figure 10: Pipe sections with pipe elbows

Installation	Inlet section	Outlet section
Single pipe elbow upstream or downstream of the meter tube	min. 3 × DN	min. 1 × DN

If the elbow radius of single or double pipe elbows positioned upstream or downstream of the device is greater than 1.8 × DN, inlet and outlet sections are not required.

VortexMaster FSV430, FSV450

In order to maximize operational reliability, the flow profile at the inflow end must not be distorted if at all possible.
The figures below show the recommended inlet and outlet sections for various installations.

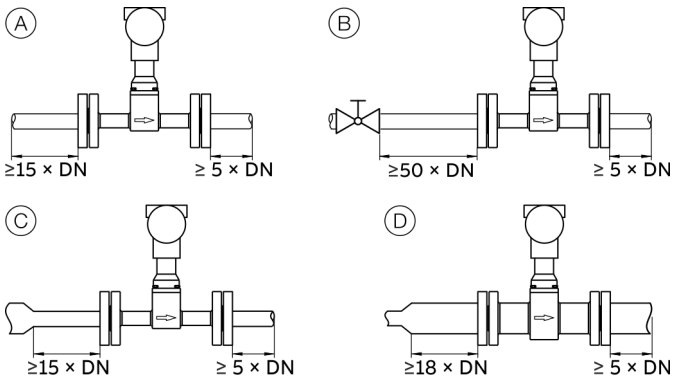


Figure 11: Straight pipe sections

Installation	Inlet section	Outlet section
(A) Straight pipe section	min. 15 × DN	min. 5 × DN
(B) Valve upstream of the meter tube	min. 50 × DN	min. 5 × DN
(C) Pipe reduction	min. 15 × DN	min. 5 × DN
(D) Pipe extension	min. 18 × DN	min. 5 × DN

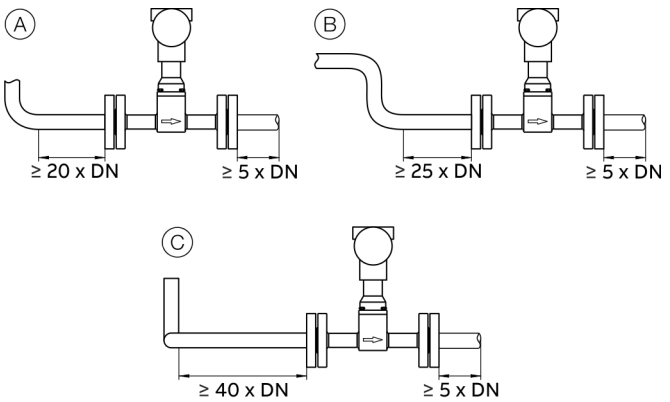


Figure 12: Pipe sections with pipe elbows

Installation		Inlet section	Outlet section
(A)	Single pipe elbow	min. 20 × DN	min. 5 × DN
(B)	S-shaped pipe elbow	min. 25 × DN	min. 5 × DN
(C)	Three-dimensional pipe elbow	min. 40 × DN	min. 5 × DN

Avoiding cavitation

To avoid cavitation, a static overpressure is required downstream of the flowmeter (downstream pressure). This can be estimated using the following formula:

$$p_1 \geq 1{,}3 \times p_2 + 2{,}6 \times \Delta p'$$

ρ_1	Static gauge pressure downstream of the device (mbar)
ρ_2	Steam pressure of fluid at operating temperature (mbar)
$\Delta\rho'$	Pressure drop, measuring medium (mbar)

Installation at high measuring medium temperatures

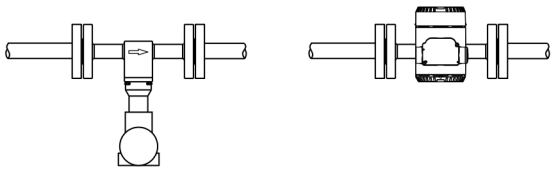
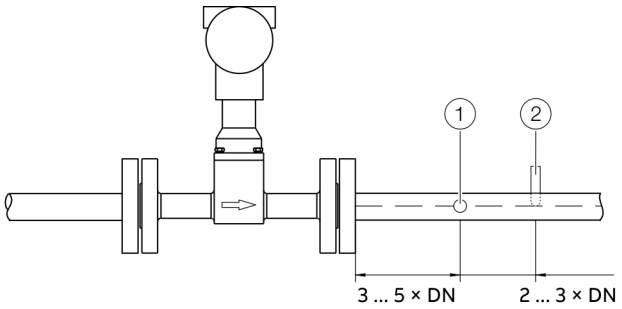


Figure 13: Installation at high measuring medium temperatures

At high measuring medium temperatures > 150 °C (> 302 °F), the sensor must be installed so that the transmitter is pointing to the side or downward.

Installation for external pressure and temperature measurement



(1) Pressure measuring point (2) Temperature measuring point

Figure 14: Arrangement of the temperature and pressure measuring points

As an option, the flowmeter can be fitted with a Pt100 for direct temperature measurement. This temperature measurement enables, for example, the monitoring of the measuring medium temperature or the direct measurement of saturated steam in mass flow units.
If pressure and temperature are to be compensated externally (e.g. using the flow computer unit), the measuring points must be installed as illustrated.

… 5 Installation

… Installation conditions

Installation of setting equipment

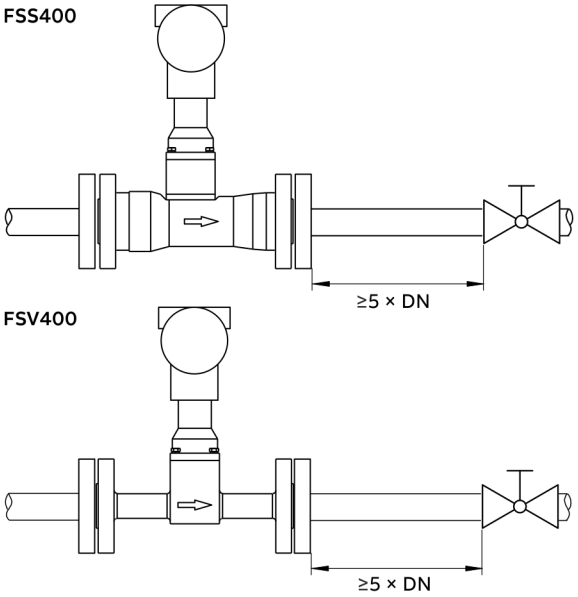
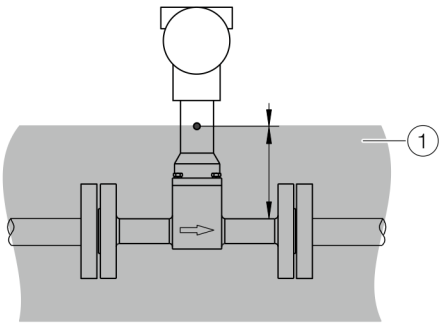


Figure 15: Installation of setting devices

Control and setting devices should be arranged in the forward flow direction **downstream** from the flowmeter at a distance of at least 5 × DN.
If the measuring medium is conveyed through piston pumps / plunger pumps or compressors (pressures for fluids > 10 bar [> 145 psi]), it may be subject to hydraulic vibration in the piping when the valve is closed.
If this case, it is essential that the valve be installed in the forward flow direction **upstream** from the flowmeter.
Suitable dampers (for example, air vessels in the case of pumping using a compressor) might need to be used.

The **SwirlMaster FSS400** is particularly well suited for such arrangements.

Sensor insulation



① Insulation

Figure 16: Insulation of the meter tube

The piping can be insulated up to small hole in the sensor tower.

NOTICE

Overheating of the transmitter
Insulating above the sensor neck can lead to overheating of the transmitter or ingress of moisture into the transmitter.

- Even with correct insulation, overheating of the transmitter can occur if the ambient temperature at the installation location of the transmitter in combination with a high medium temperature creates extreme conditions.
- The operator must observe the ambient conditions and ensure that measures are taken to avoid overheating of the transmitter components.

Use of heat tracing

Trace heating may be used under the following conditions:

- If it is installed directly on or around the piping
- If, in the case of existing pipeline insulation, it is installed inside the insulation (the maximum thickness shown in **Figure 16** must not be exceeded).
- If the maximum temperature the heat tracing is able to produce is less than or equal to the maximum medium temperature.

Note
Installation requirements in accordance with EN 60079-14 must be observed.
Please note that the use of trace heaters will not impair EMC protection or generate additional vibrations.

Ambient conditions

Ambient temperature

In accordance with IEC 60068-2-78

Explosion protection	Ambient temperature range T_{amb}	
	Standard	Advanced mode
No explosion protection	–20 to 85 °C (–4 to 185 °F)	–40 to 85 °C (–40 to 185 °F)
Ex ia, Ex nA	–20 °C < Ta < xx °C* (–4°F < Ta < xx °F)*	-40 °C < Ta < xx °C* (–40 °F < Ta < xx °F)*
Ex d ia, XP-IS	–20 to 75 °C (–4 to 167 °F)	–40 to 75 °C (–40 to 167 °F)
IS, NI	–20 °C < Ta < xx °C* (–4°F < Ta < xx °F)*	-40 °C < Ta < xx °C* (–40 °F < Ta < xx °F)*

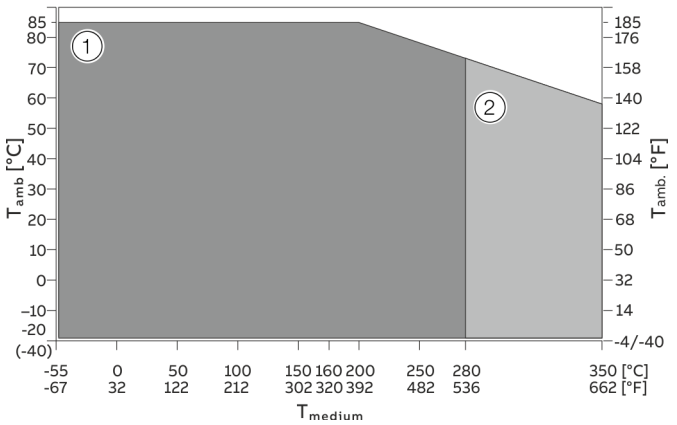
* The temperature xx °C (xx °F) depends on the temperature class T_{class}

Relative humidity

Design	Relative humidity
Standard	Maximum 85 %, annual average ≤ 65 %

Measuring medium temperature range

Design	T_{medium}
Standard	–55 to 280 °C (–67 to 536 °F)
High-temperature version (option)	–55 to 350 °C (–67 to 662 °F)



① Temperature range standard version

② Temperature range high-temperature version (option)

Figure 17: Measuring medium temperature T_{medium} dependent on the ambient temperature T_{amb}.

Pressure Equipment Directive

Conformity assessment in accordance with Category III, fluid group 1, gas.
Note the corrosion resistance of the meter tube materials in relation to the measuring medium.

CRN approval

Certain device versions and connection options have CRN approval under number ‘CRN 0F1209.xx’.
Please contact ABB for more information.

… 5 Installation

Material load

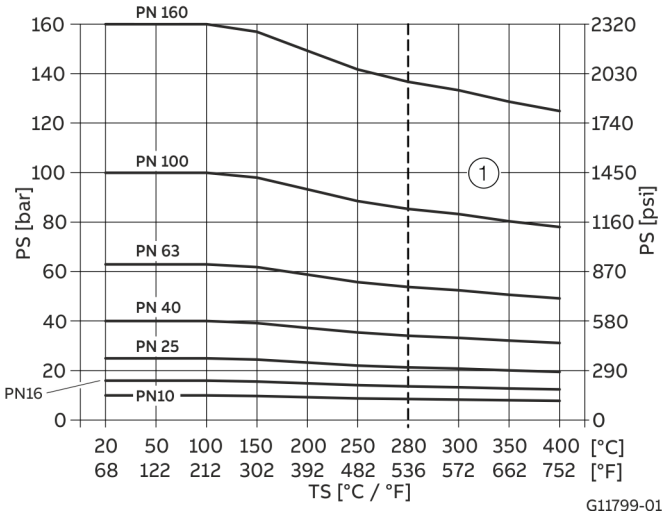
FSV430, FSV450

Note

For devices in high temperature version with sensor seals made of graphite, the maximum pressures deviating from the diagrams shall apply.

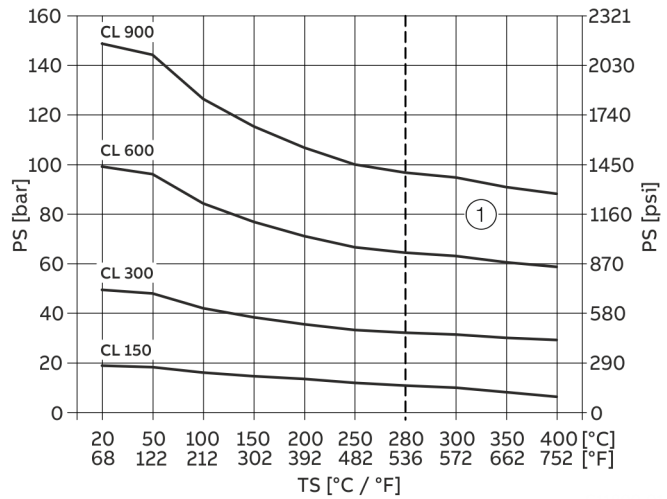
For more information, please contact the ABB Service.

Flange devices



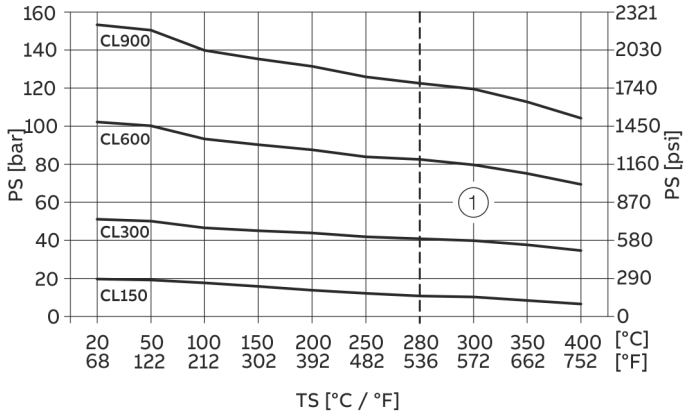
① Range for high-temperature version

Figure 18: DIN flange process connection



① Range for high-temperature version

Figure 19: Process connection of ASME-flange (stainless steel)



① Range for high-temperature version

Figure 20: Process connection of ASME-flange (carbon steel)

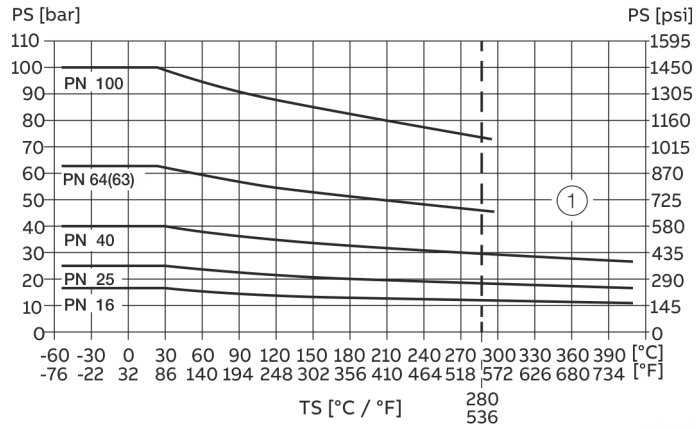
Aseptic flange

In accordance with DIN 11864-2

Nominal diameter	PS	TS [ºC]
DN 25 to DN 40	25 bar (362.6 psi)	140 °C (284 °F)
DN 50, DN 80	16 bar (232.1 psi)	140 °C (284 °F)

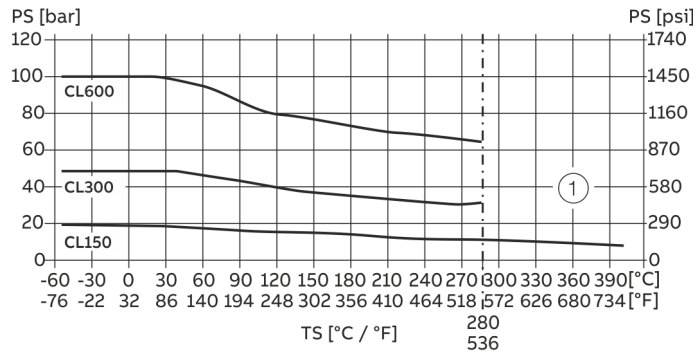
* When selecting suited gasket materials

Wafer type devices



① Range for high-temperature version

Figure 21: DIN wafer type process connection



① Range for high-temperature version

Figure 22: ASME wafer type process connection

FSS430, FSS450

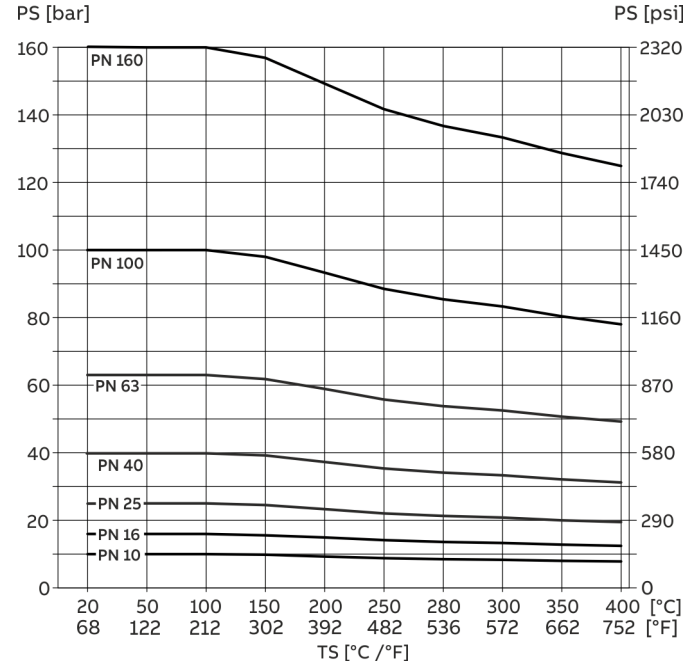


Figure 23: DIN flange process connection

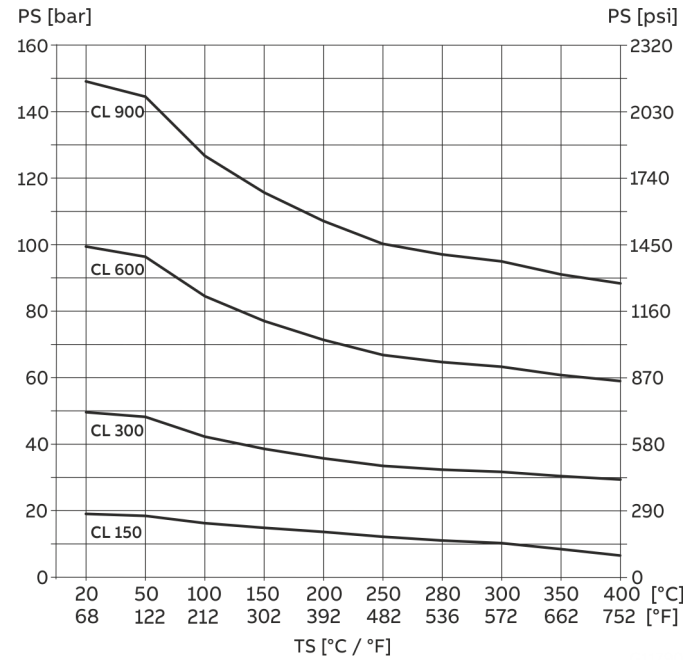


Figure 24: ASME flange process connection

Installing the sensor

Observe the following points during installation:

- For devices with a remote mount design, make sure that the sensor and transmitter are assigned correctly.
- The flow direction must correspond to the marking, if present
- The maximum torque must be observed for all flanged connections.
- The devices must be installed without mechanical tension (torsion, bending)
- Wafer type devices with plane parallel counterflanges should be installed with suited gaskets only.
- Use gaskets made from a material that is compatible with the measuring medium and measuring medium temperature.
- The piping may not exert any inadmissible forces or torques on the device.
- Do not remove the sealing plugs in the cable glands until you are ready to install the electric lines.
- Make sure the gaskets for the housing cover are seated correctly. Carefully seal the cover. Tighten the cover fittings
- Do not expose the transmitter to direct sunlight and provide for appropriate sun protection where necessary
- When selecting the installation location, make sure that moisture cannot penetrate into the terminal box or the transmitter housing

Installation of the flowmeter

The device can be installed at any location in a pipeline under consideration of the installation conditions.

1. Position the meter tube coplanar and centered between the piping.
2. Install gaskets between the sealing surfaces.

Note

- To achieve the best results, make sure that the gaskets and meter tube fit concentrically.
- To guarantee that the flow profile is not distorted, the gaskets must not protrude into the piping.

3. Use the appropriate screws for the holes.
4. Slightly grease the threaded nuts.
5. Tighten the nuts in a crosswise manner as shown in the figure. First tighten the nuts to approx. 50 % of the maximum torque, then to approx. 80 %, and finally a third time to the maximum torque.

Note

Torques for screws depend on temperature, pressure, screw and gasket materials. The relevant applicable regulations must be taken into consideration.

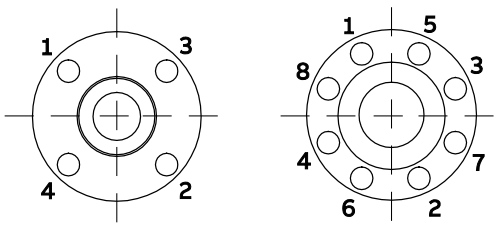
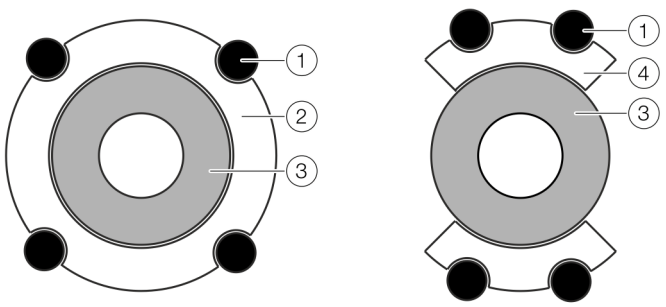


Figure 25: Tightening sequence for the flange screws

Centering the wafer type design



① Bolt
② Centering ring
③ Meter tube (wafer type)
④ Centering segment

Figure 26: Centering the wafer type design with the ring or segment

Wafer type devices (FV400 only) are centered via the outside diameter of the flowmeter sensor body with the corresponding bolts.
Depending on the nominal pressure rating, sleeves for the bolts, a centering ring up to DN 80 (3 in) or centering segments can be ordered as additional accessories.

Adjusting the transmitter position

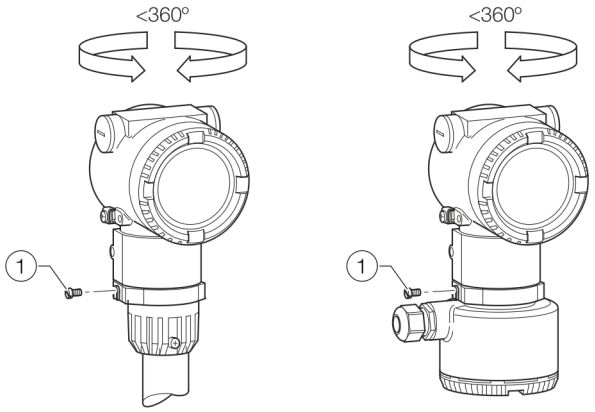
Rotating the transmitter housing

⚠ DANGER

Explosion hazard
When the screws for the transmitter housing are loosened, the explosion protection is suspended.
- Tighten all the screws of the transmitter housing prior to commissioning.

NOTE

Damage to components!
- The transmitter housing must not be lifted without pulling out the cable, otherwise the cable can tear off
- The transmitter housing must not be rotated more than 360 degrees.



① Locking screw

Figure 27: Rotating the transmitter housing

1. Loosen the stop screw on the transmitter housing using a 4 mm Allen key.
2. Rotate the transmitter housing in the direction required.
3. Tighten the locking screw.

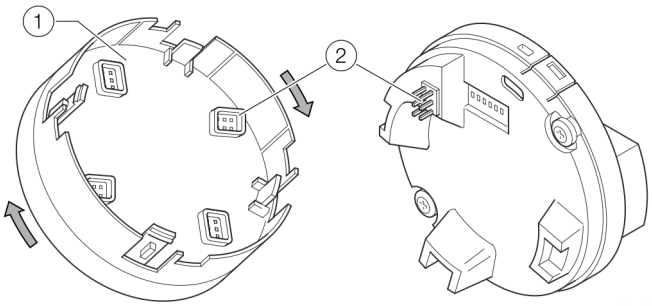
… 5 Installation

… Adjusting the transmitter position

Rotating the LCD indicator

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to live parts!
When the housing is open, contact protection is not provided and EMC protection is limited.
- Before opening the housing, switch off the power supply.



① LCD indicator ② Plug-in connector

Figure 28: Rotating the LCD indicator

The LCD indicator can be rotated in 90° increments to make it easier to read and operate.
1. Unscrew the front housing cover.
2. Pull out the LCD indicator and place it in the desired position.
3. Tighten the screws on the front of the housing cover hand-tight.

NOTE

Potential adverse effect on the IP rating!
If the O-ring gasket is seated incorrectly or is damaged, this may have an adverse effect on the IP rating.
- Check that the O-ring gasket is properly seated when closing the housing cover.

Opening and closing the housing

⚠ DANGER

Danger of explosion if the device is operated with the transmitter housing or terminal box open!
Before opening the transmitter housing or the terminal box, note the following points:
- Check that a valid fire permit is available.
- Make sure that there is no explosion hazard.
- Before opening the device, switch off the power supply and wait for t > 2 minutes.

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to live parts.
Improper work on the electrical connections can result in electric shock.
- Connect the device only with the power supply switched off.
- Observe the applicable standards and regulations for the electrical connection.

NOTE

Potential adverse effect on the IP rating
- Check the O-ring gasket for damage and replace it if necessary before closing the housing cover.
- Check that the O-ring gasket is properly seated when closing the housing cover.

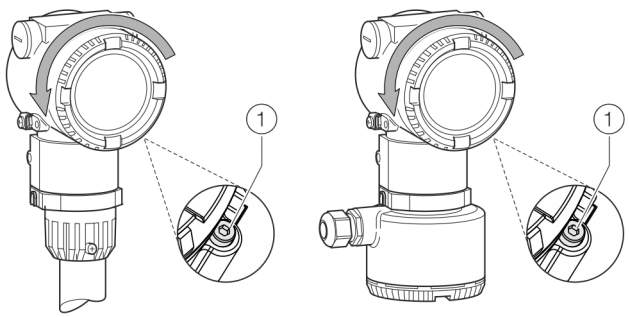


Figure 29: Cover lock (example)

To open the housing, release the cover lock by screwing in the Allen screw ①.
After closing the housing, lock the housing cover by unscrewing the Allen screw ①.

Note
After several weeks, increased force will be required to unscrew the housing cover.
This is not caused by the threads, but instead is due to the type of gasket.

Note
For LCD indicators with TTG (Through-The-Glass) operation via capacitive buttons, the device must be switched to zero potential briefly after closing the transmitter housing cover. Thus, the button sensitivity is calibrated and an optimum button function is ensured.

6 Electrical connections

Safety instructions

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to live parts.
Improper work on the electrical connections can result in electric shock.
- Connect the device only with the power supply switched off.
- Observe the applicable standards and regulations for the electrical connection.

Note
When using the device in potentially explosive atmospheres, note the additional connection data in **Use in potentially explosive atmospheres** on page 6!

The electrical connection may only be established by authorized specialist personnel and in accordance with the connection diagrams.

The electrical connection information in this manual must be observed; otherwise, the IP rating may be adversely affected. Ground the measurement system according to requirements.

… 6 Electrical connections

Signal cables

For devices with a remote mount design, the transmitter and sensor are connected using a signal cable.

The signal cable used must meet at least the following technical specification.

Cable specification	
Impedance	70 to 120 Ω
Withstand voltage	500 V
Outer diameter	6 to 12 mm (0.24 to 0.47 in)
Cable design	3×2×0.75 mm^2, twisted pair
Conductor cross-section	0.75 mm^2
Shield	Copper braid with approximately 85 % coverage
Temperature range	Application-dependent, for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the information in **Temperature resistance for the connecting cable** on page 8!
Maximum signal cable length	30 m (98 ft)

Recommended cables

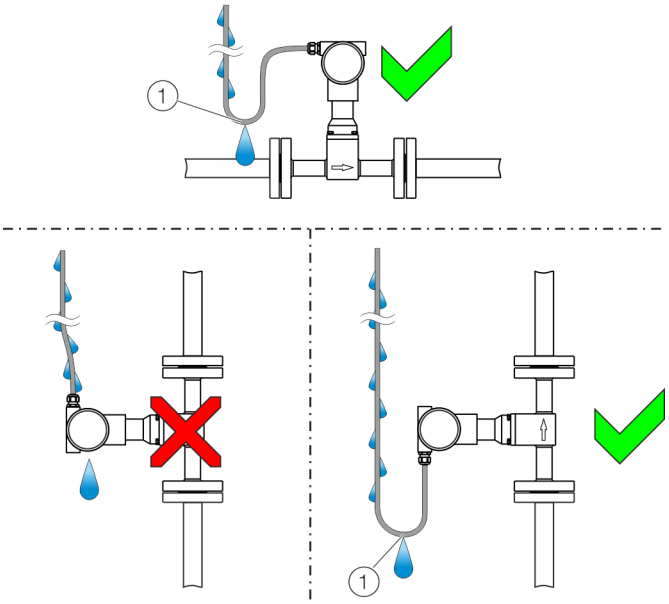
It is recommended to use an ABB signal cable for standard applications.

The ABB signal cable fulfills the above-mentioned cable specification and can be utilized unrestrictedly up to an ambient temperature of $T_{amb.}$ = 80 °C (176 °F).

ABB signal cable	**Ordering number**
5 m (16 ft), standard scope of delivery	3KXF065068U0200
10 m (33 ft)	3KXF065068U0300
20 m (65 ft)	3KXF065068U0400
30 m (98 ft)	3KXF065068U0500

Installing the connection cables

Ensure that a drip loop (water trap) is used when installing the connecting cables for the sensor.
When mounting the sensor vertically, position the cable entries at the bottom.
If necessary, rotate the transmitter housing accordingly.



① Drip loop

Figure 30: Laying the connection cable

Cable glands

The electrical connection is made using cable entries with a ½ in NPT or M20 × 1.5 thread.

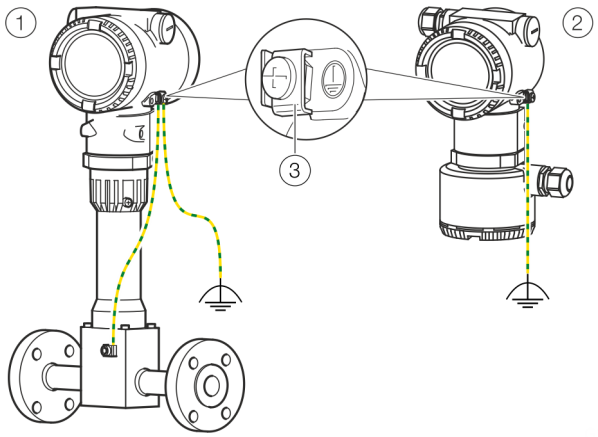
Devices with an M20 × 1.5 thread
Devices with an M20 × 1.5 thread are supplied with factory-installed cable glands and sealing plugs.

Devices with a ½ in NPT thread
The supplied transport sealing plugs do not have IP rating 4X / IP 67 and are not approved for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.
The transport sealing plugs must be replaced with suitable cable glands or sealing plugs during device installation.
When selecting the cable glands or sealing plugs, make sure they have the required IP rating and explosion protection!
To guarantee IP rating 4X / IP67, the cable glands / sealing plugs must be screwed in using a suited sealing compound.

Grounding

NOTICE

Impact on measurement
The measurement may be impacted by external electric disruptions (EMC disruptions).
- Ground the device as shown to avoid impact on the measurement by external electric disruptions (EMC disruptions)



1 Integral mount design and sensor in remote design
2 Transmitter with remote mount design
3 Ground terminal

Figure 31: Ground terminals

For the earthing (PE) of the transmitter or the connection of a protective earth, a connection is available both on the exterior of the housing and in the connection space. Both connections must be galvanically connected to one another.

To avoid potential differences, a 3-point grounding as shown in Figure 31 is recommended.

These connection points can be used if grounding or the connection of a protective conductor is prescribed by national regulations for the selected type of supply or the type of protection used.

1. Loosen the screw terminal on the transmitter housing or on the housing of the VortexMaster / SwirlMaster.
2. Insert the forked cable lug for functional grounding between the two metal tabs and into the loosened terminal.
3. Tighten the screw terminal.

… 6 Electrical connections

Devices with HART® communication

Note

The HART® protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

Current output / HART output

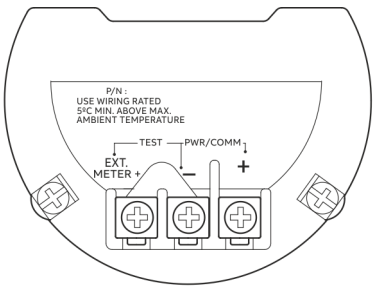


Figure 32: Terminals FSx430 (without binary output)

Terminal	Function / comment
PWR/COMM +	Power supply, current
PWR/COMM –	output- / HART output
EXT. METER	Not assigned

Current output / HART output, digital output and analog input

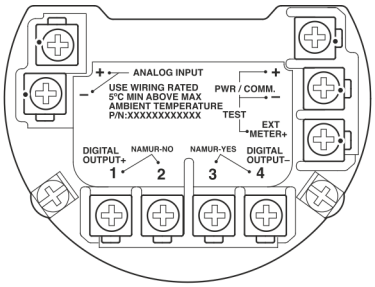


Figure 33: Terminals FSx450 or FSx430 with binary output

Terminal	Function / comment
PWR/COMM +	Power supply, current output / HART output
PWR/COMM –	
EXT. METER +	Current output 4 to 20 mA for external display
DIGITAL OUTPUT 1+	Digital output, positive pole
DIGITAL OUTPUT 2	Bridge after terminal 1+, NAMUR output deactivated
DIGITAL OUTPUT 3	Bridge after terminal 4-, NAMUR output activated
DIGITAL OUTPUT 4–	Digital output, negative pole
ANALOG INPUT +	Analog input 4 to 20 mA for remote transmitter, e.g. for temperature, pressure, etc.
ANALOG INPUT –	

Power supply

Devices with HART® communication	
Terminals	PWR/COMM + / PWR/COMM –
Supply voltage	12 to 42 V DC
Residual ripple	Maximum 5 % or U_{SS} = ±1.5 V
Power consumption	< 1 W

U_{SS} Peak-to-peak value of voltage

Current output / HART output

Only for devices with HART communication.

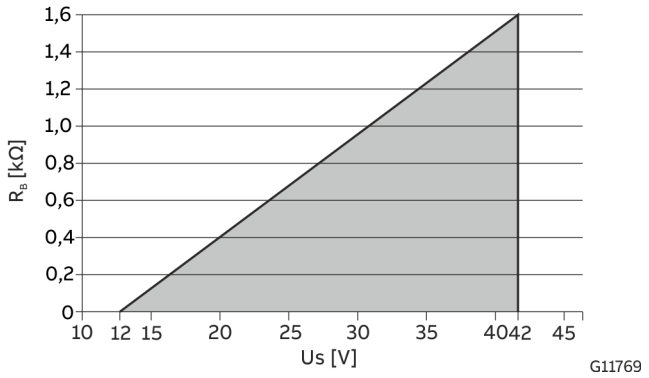
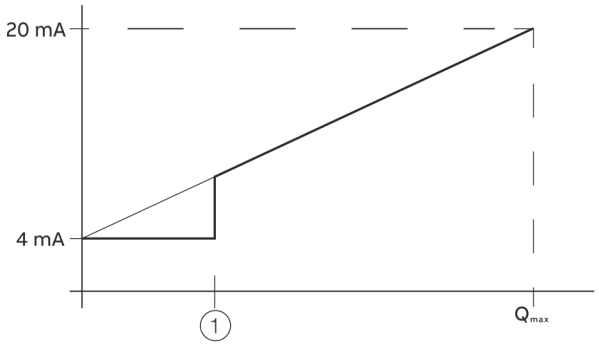


Figure 34: Load diagram of current output; load depending on supply voltage

Devices with HART® communication	
Terminals	PWR/COMM + / PWR/COMM –
Minimal Load R_B	250 Ω
The load R_B is calculated as a function of the available supply voltage U_S and the selected signal current I_B as follows:	
$R_B = U_S / I_B$	
R_B Load resistance	
U_S Supply voltage	
I_B Signalstrom	

Low flow cut-off



(1) Low flow

Figure 35: Behavior of the current output

The current output behaves as shown in the figure.
Above the low flow, the current curve proceeds as a straight line in accordance with the flow rate.

- Flow rate = 0, current output = 4 mA
- Flow rate = Q_{max}, current output = 20 mA

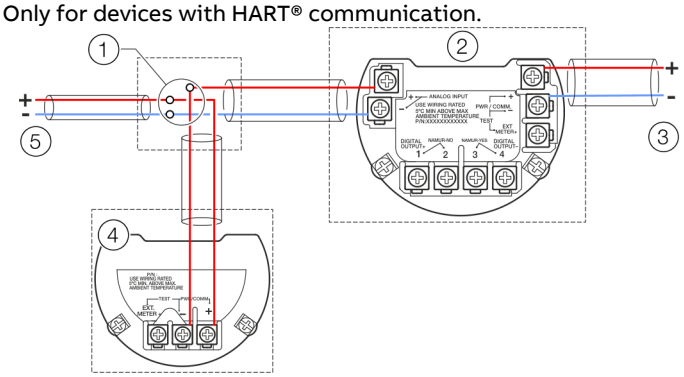
If the low flow cut-off is activated, flow rates below the low flow are set to 0 and the current output set to 4 mA.

… 6 Electrical connections

… Devices with HART® communication

Analog input 4 to 20 mA

Only for devices with HART® communication.



① Terminal points in separate cable junction box
② VortexMaster FSV400, SwirlMaster FSS400
③ Power supply VortexMaster FSV400, SwirlMaster FSS400
④ Remote transmitter
⑤ Power supply for the remote transmitter

Figure 36: Connection of transmitters to analog input (example)

Analog input 4 to 20 mA	
Terminals	ANALOG INPUT+ / ANALOG INPUT–
Operating voltage	16 to 30 V DC
Input current	3.8 to 20.5 mA
Equivalent resistance	90 Ω

A remote transmitter with current output from 4 to 20 mA can be connected to the analog input:

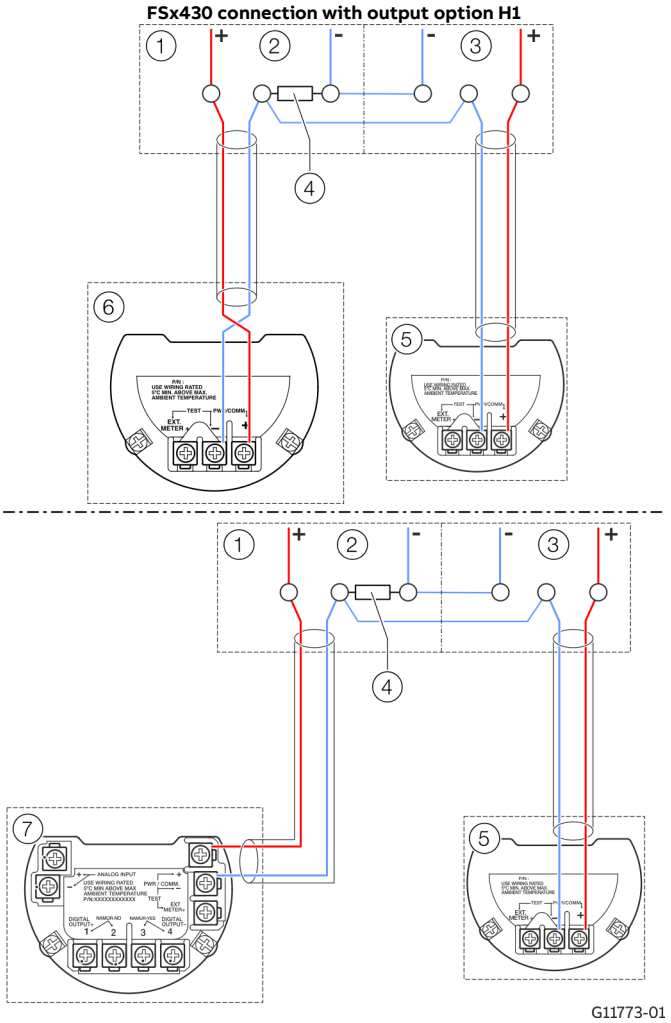
- Pressure transmitter e.g. ABB model 261 / 266
- Temperature transmitter
- Gas analyzer for the net methane content of biogas
- Density meter or mass meter for a density signal

The analog input can be configured using the relevant software:

- Input for the pressure measurement for pressure compensation for the flow measurement of gases and vapor.
- Input for the return temperature measurement for energy measurement.
- Input for the net methane content of biogas.
- Input for density measurement for the calculation of the mass flow.

HART® communication with remote transmitter

Only for devices with HART® communication.



FSx450 or FSx430 connection with output option H5

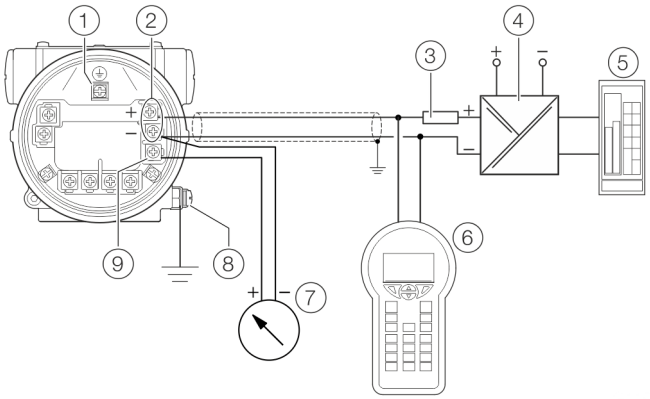
① Control cabinet
② Power supply
③ Power supply for the remote transmitter
④ Load resistance
⑤ External pressure transmitter
⑥ FSx430 connection with output option H1
⑦ FSx450 or FSx430 connection with output option H5

Figure 37: Connection of transmitters with HART communication (example)

A remote pressure transmitter with HART communication can be connected through the current output / HART output (4 to 20 mA). Here, the remote transmitter must be operated in HART Burst mode, e.g. the ABB pressure transmitter model 266 or model 261 with the 'P6 – HART Burst Mode' ordering option. The VortexMaster FSV400, SwirlMaster FSS400 transmitter supports HART communication up to the HART7 protocol.

Note
The VortexMaster / SwirlMaster cannot communicate with a control system or configuration tool via HART while the pressure transmitter is communicating in BURST mode, because the BURST signal has priority over cyclical HART communication.

HART® communication connection example



1. Internal ground terminal
2. Power supply, current output / HART output
3. Load resistance
4. Power supply / Supply isolator
5. PLC / DCS
6. HART Handheld Terminal
7. External indicator
8. External ground terminal
9. Terminal for external indicator

Figure 38: HART communication (example)

For connecting the signal voltage / supply voltage, twisted cables with a conductor cross-section of 18 to 22 AWG / 0.8 to 0.35 mm^2 and a maximum length of 1500 m (4921 ft) must be used. For longer leads a greater cable cross section is required.
For shielded cables the cable shielding must only be placed on one side (not on both sides).
For the earthing on the transmitter, the inner terminal with the corresponding marking can also be used.
The output signal (4 to 20 mA) and the power supply are conducted via the same conductor pair.
The transmitter works with a supply voltage between 12 and 42 V DC. For devices with the type of protection 'Ex ia, intrinsic safety' (FM, CSA, and SAA approval), the supply voltage must not exceed 30 V DC. In some countries the maximum supply voltage is limited to lower values. The permissible supply voltage is specified on the name plate on the top of the transmitter.

Note
Any configuration changes are saved in sensor memory only if no HART communication is taking place. To securely save any changes, make sure that HART communication has ended before the device is disconnected from power.

… 6 Electrical connections

… Devices with HART® communication

The possible lead length depends on the total capacity and the total resistance and can be estimated based on the following formula.

$$L = \frac{65 \times 106}{R \times C} - \frac{Ci + 10000}{C}$$

L Lead length is meters

R Total resistance in Ω

C Lead capacity

C_i Maximum internal capacity in pF of the HART field devices in the circuit

Avoid installing the cable together with other power leads (with inductive load, etc.), as well as the vicinity to large electrical installations.

The HART Handheld terminal can be connected to any connection point in the circuit if a resistance of at least 250 Ω is present in the circuit. If there is resistance of less than 250 Ω, an additional resistor must be provided to enable communication. The handheld terminal is connected between the resistor and transmitter, not between the resistor and the power supply.

Devices with Modbus® communication

Note

The Modbus® protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

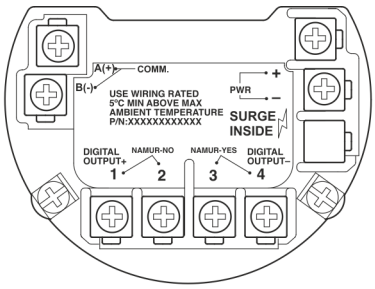


Figure 39: Terminals FSx430

Terminal	Function / comment
PWR +	Power supply
PWR –	
A (+)	Modbus interface RS485
B (–)	
DIGITAL OUTPUT 1+	Digital output, positive pole
DIGITAL OUTPUT 2	Bridge after terminal 1+, NAMUR output deactivated
DIGITAL OUTPUT 3	Bridge after terminal 4–, NAMUR output activated
DIGITAL OUTPUT 4–	Digital output, negative pole

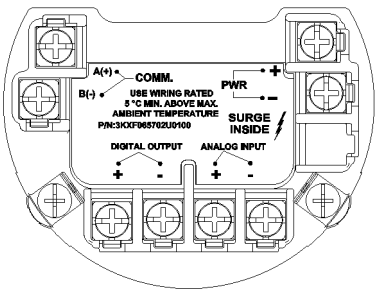


Figure 40: Terminals FSx450

Terminal	Function / comment
PWR +	Power supply
PWR –	
A (+)	Modbus interface RS485
B (–)	
DIGITAL OUTPUT +	Digital output, positive pole
DIGITAL OUTPUT –	Digital output, negative pole
ANALOG INPUT +	Analog input, positive pole
ANALOG INPUT -	Analog input, negative pole

Power supply

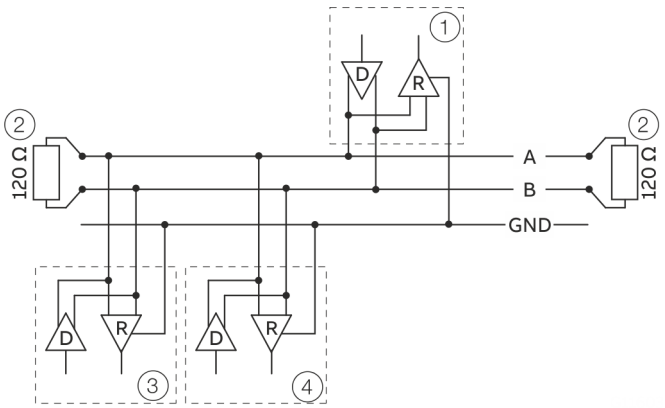
Devices with Modbus® communication	
Terminals	PWR + / PWR –
Supply voltage	9 to 30 V DC
Residual ripple	Maximum 5 % or U_{SS} = ±1.5 V
Power consumption	< 1 W

U_{SS} Peak-to-peak value of voltage

Modbus communication

Using the Modbus protocol allows devices made by different manufacturers to exchange information via the same communication bus, without the need for any special interface devices to be used.

Up to 32 devices can be connected on one Modbus line. The Modbus network can be expanded using repeaters.



1 Modbus master
2 Terminal resistance
3 Modbus slave 1
4 Modbus slave n to 32

Figure 41: Modbus network (example)

Modbus interface	
Configuration	Via the Modbus interface in connection with Asset Vision Basic (DAT200) and a corresponding Device Type Manager (DTM)
Transmission	Modbus RTU - RS485 serial connection
Baud rate	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600 bps Factory setting: 9600 bps
Parity	None, even, odd Factory setting: none
Typical response time	< 100 milliseconds
Response Delay Time	0 to 200 milliseconds Factory setting: 50 milliseconds
Device address	1 to 247 Factory setting: 247
Register address offset	One base, Zero base Factory setting: One base

… 6 Electrical connections

… Devices with Modbus® communication

Cable specification

The maximum permissible length depends on the baud rate, the cable (diameter, capacity and surge impedance), the number of loads in the device chain, and the network configuration (2-core or 4-core).

- At a baud rate of 9600 and with a conductor cross-section of at least 0.14 mm^2 (AWG 26), the maximum length is 1000 m (3280 ft).
- If a four-core cable is used in a two-wire system, the maximum length must be divided in half.
- The spur lines must be short (maximum of 20 m (66 ft)).
- When using a distributor with ‘n’ connections, the maximum length of each branch is calculated as follows: 40 m (131 ft) divided by ‘n’.

The maximum cable length depends on the type of cable used. The following standard values apply:

- Up to 6 m (20 ft):
  cable with standard shielding or twisted-pair cable.
- Up to 300 m (984 ft):
  double twisted-pair cable with overall foil shielding and integrated earth cable.
- Up to 1200 m (3937 ft):
  double twisted-pair cable with individual foil shielding and integrated earth cables. Example: Belden 9729 or equivalent cable.

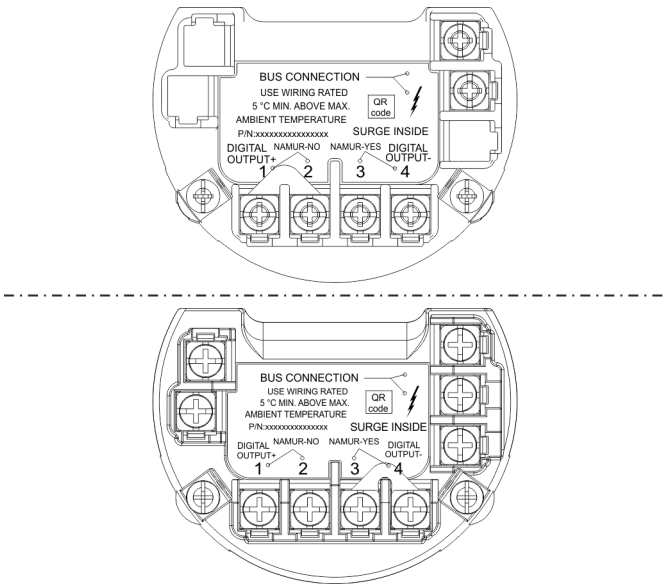
A category 5 cable can be used for Modbus RS485 up to a maximum length of 600 m (1968 ft). For the symmetrical pairs in RS485 systems, a surge impedance of more than 100 Ω is preferred, especially at a baud rate of 19200 and above.

Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION-Fieldbus® communication

Note

The PROFIBUS PA® / FOUNDATION Fieldbus® protocols are unsecured protocols, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

Standard design



Version with increased EMC protection in accordance with NE21

(Order code 'Additional device equipment – G4')

Figure 42: Terminals

Terminal	Function / comment
BUS CONNECTION	Power supply and PROFIBUS PA® /
BUS CONNECTION	FOUNDATION Fieldbus® interface
DIGITAL OUTPUT 1+*	Digital output, positive pole
DIGITAL OUTPUT 2*	Bridge after terminal 1+,
	NAMUR output deactivated
DIGITAL OUTPUT 3*	Bridge after terminal 4–,
	NAMUR output activated
DIGITAL OUTPUT 4–*	Digital output, negative pole

* Not active in devices with FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication.

Cable specification

The Fieldbus cable to connect the devices with each other must fulfill the following specifications.

Loop resistance R

15 to 150 Ω/km

Inductance L

0.4 to 1 µH/km

Capacitance C

80 to 200 nF/km

Cable length

Spur line: maximum 30 m

Trunk line: maximum 1 km

Bus termination

Passive at both ends of the main bus line

(RC element R = 90 to 100 Ω, C = 0 to 2.2 µF).

Power supply

Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication.	
Terminals	BUS CONNECTION
Supply voltage	9 to 32 V DC
Input Current	~ 10 to 20 mA

… 6 Electrical connections

Connection to remote mount design

NOTE

Impairment of the device function

Impairment of the device function due to incorrect allocation of sensor and transmitter.

Correct allocation can be identified via the serial number on the name plate.

- Make sure that the sensor and transmitter are correctly allocated.

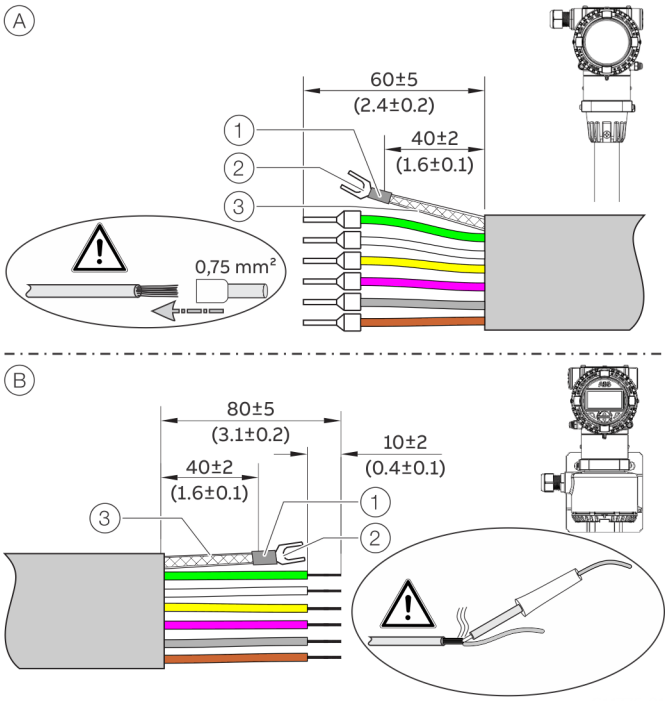
The signal cable connects the measuring sensor to the transmitter. The cable is fixed to the transmitter, however, it can be separated as needed.

When laying the signal cable, observe the following points:

- Install the signal cable in the shortest path between the measuring sensor and the transmitter. Shorten the signal cable accordingly as needed.
- The maximum permissible signal cable length is 30 m (99 ft).
- Avoid installing the signal cable in the vicinity of electric equipment or switching elements that can create stray fields, switching pulses and magnetic induction. If this is not possible, run the signal cable through a metal pipe and connect this to operational ground.
- Carry out all terminal connections carefully.
- Lay the wires in the terminal box in such a way that they are not affected by vibrations.

Producing a signal cable

The signal cable is available in four standard lengths: 5 m (16.4 ft), 10 m (32.8 ft), 20 m (65.6 ft) and 30 m (98.4 ft). The cable ends are already prepared for installation.



(A) Sensor
(B) Transmitter
(1) Heat-shrink tube Ø 4mm, 10 mm long
(2) Fork cable lug
(3) Heat-shrink tube Ø 2.3 mm, 40 mm long (shielding)

Figure 43: Signal cable, dimensions in mm (in)

The signal cable can also be cut to any length. Then the cable ends must be prepared as shown in Figure 43.

- Twist the shield, shorten and insulate with heat-shrink tube (3). Crimp a matching forked cable lug (2) and insulate the crimping with a heat-shrink tube (1).
- Attach wire-end ferrules (0.75 mm^2) to the wires on the sensor side.
- Twist the wires on the transmitter side and solder.

Connecting the signal cable

⚠ DANGER

Danger of explosion if the device is operated with the transmitter housing or terminal box open!

Before opening the transmitter housing or the terminal box, note the following points:

- A valid fire permit must be present.
- Make sure that there is no explosion hazard.
- Switch off the power supply and wait for t > 2 minutes before opening.

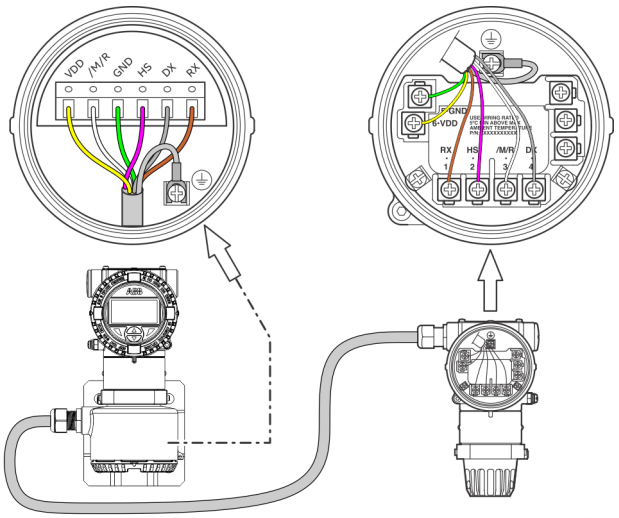


Figure 44: Electrical connection

Terminal	Color / function
VDD	Yellow
/M/R	White
GND	Green
HS	Pink
DX	Grey
RX	Brown
⏚	Ground terminal (functional ground / shield)

Note

The shielding of the signal cable also serves as a functional ground and must be connected to the sensor and to the transmitter on both sides.

1. Use the signal cable connected to the transmitter to make the electrical connection between the measuring sensor and the transmitter.
2. Unscrew the cover of the terminal boxes on the transmitter and the measuring sensor.
3. Produce the signal cable in accordance with the specification (see **Figure 43**).
4. Insert the cable through the cable gland into the terminal box.
5. Tighten the cable gland.
6. Connect the wires to the corresponding terminals (see **Figure 44**).
7. Connect the shield of the signal cable to the forked cable lug to the ground terminal.
8. Screw on the cover of the terminal compartment on the transmitter and the measuring sensor and tighten by hand. Make sure the gaskets for the cover are seated properly.

7 Commissioning

Safety instructions

⚠ DANGER

Danger of explosion if the device is operated with the transmitter housing or terminal box open!

Before opening the transmitter housing or the terminal box, note the following points:

- Check that a valid fire permit is available.
- Make sure that there is no explosion hazard.
- Before opening the device, switch off the power supply and wait for t > 2 minutes.

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of burns due to hot measuring media

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

General

The commissioning of the device depends on the communication version (HART®, Modbus® / PROFIBUS®, Foundation Fieldbus®).

Commissioning is divided into a general part and fieldbus-dependent information.

General commissioning

The following chapters address general commissioning:

- **Checks prior to commissioning** on page 49
- **Power Supply Power-Up** on page 49
- **Checking and configuring the basic settings** on page 49

Commissioning of devices with HART® and Modbus® communication see Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication on page 54.

Commissioning of devices with PROFIBUS®- and FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication see Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION-Fieldbus® communication on page 73.

Digital output

Not active in devices with FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication!

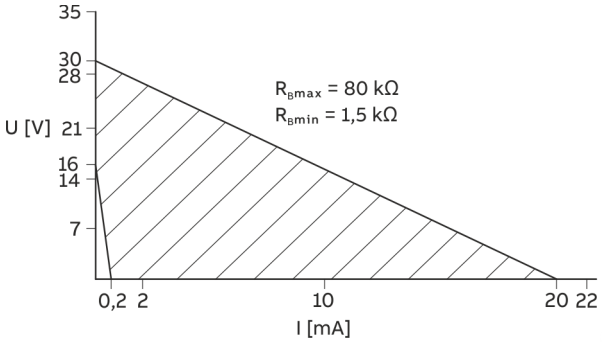
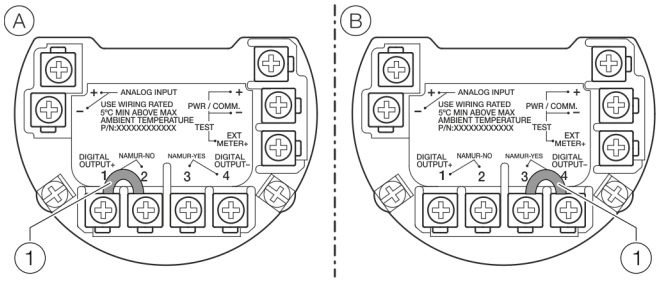


Figure 45: Range of the external supply voltage and current

Digital output	
Operating voltage	16 to 30 V DC
Output current	maximum 20 mA
External resistance R_B	1.5 kΩ ≤ R_B ≤ 80 kΩ
Output ‘closed’	0 V ≤ U_{low} ≤ 2 V
	2 mA ≤I_{low} ≤ 20 mA
Output ‘open’	16 V ≤ U_{high} ≤ 30 V
	0 mA ≤I_{high} ≤ 0.2 mA
Pulse output	f_{max}: 10 kHz
	Pulse width: 0.05 to 2000 ms
Frequency output	f_{max}: 10.5 kHz
Output functions	Frequency output
(configurable)	Pulse output
	Binary output (in / out, e.g. alarm signal)

It is possible to use software to configure the optional digital output as an alarm, frequency or pulse output.
It is possible to use a bridge to configure the digital output as an optoelectronic coupler output or a NAMUR output.



(1) Bridge

Figure 46: Hardware configuration of the digital output

Output configuration	Bridge
Optoelectronic coupler output	1–2
NAMUR output	3–4

In the factory setting, the output is configured as an optoelectronic coupler output.

Note
The type of protection of the outputs remains unchanged, regardless of the output configuration.
The devices connected to the digital output must conform to the current regulations for explosion protection.

Checks prior to commissioning

The following points must be checked before commissioning:

- The power supply must be switched off.
- The power supply used must match the information on the name plate.
- Correct wiring in accordance with **Electrical connections** on page 35.
- Correct grounding in accordance with **Grounding** on page 37.
- The ambient conditions must meet the requirements set out in the specification.
- The transmitter must be installed at a location largely free of vibrations.
- The housing cover and cover lock must be sealed before powering-up the power supply.
- For devices with a remote mount design, make sure that the sensor and transmitter are assigned correctly.

Power Supply Power-Up

1. Switch on the device power supply.
   After switching on the power supply, the system data in the SensorMemory is compared with the values stored internally in the transmitter.
   - If the system data is not identical, it is matched automatically.

- The flowmeter is now ready for operation.
- The LCD display shows the process display.

Checks after switching on the power supply
The following must be checked after commissioning the device:

- Parameter configuration must correspond to the operating conditions.
- The system zero point is stable.
  If this is not the case, a zero point balance must be carried out (see **Zero point balance under operating conditions** on page 77).

Checking and configuring the basic settings

The device can be factory parameterized to customer specifications upon request. If no customer information is available, the device is delivered with factory settings.

Parameter	Factory setting
Active Mode	Liquid Volume
Output Value	Flow rate
DO Function	No function
Q_{max}	Actual value set to Q_{max}DN. Depending on the nominal diameter of the flowmeter.
Unit Q	m^3/h
Analog In Value	No function
HART In Value	No function
Low Flow Cutoff	4 %
Iout at Alarm	Low Alarm Value
Low Alarm Value	3.55 mA
High Alarm Value	22 mA

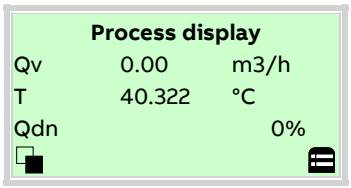
… 7 Commissioning

Parameterization via the menu function Easy Setup

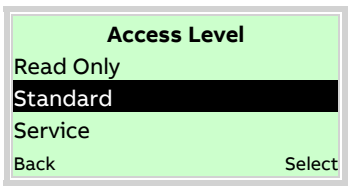
Settings for the most common parameters are summarized in the 'Easy Setup' menu. This menu provides the fastest way to configure the device. The next respective parameter is called out by (Next).

Note
The LCD display is provided with capacitive control buttons. These enable you to control the device through the closed housing cover.

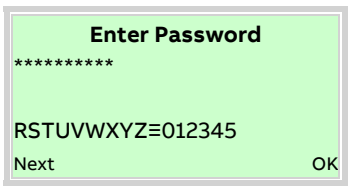
Open the Menu Easy Setup



1. Switch to the configuration level using .

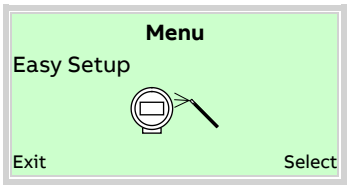


2. Use / 'Standard' to make the selection.
3. Confirm the selection with .



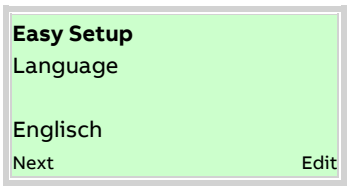
4. Use to confirm the password. A password is not available as factory default; you can continue without entering a password.

Note
For security reasons it is recommended, to set a password.



5. Use / 'Easy Setup' to make the selection.
6. Confirm the selection with .

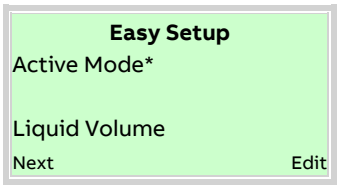
Selection of the menu language

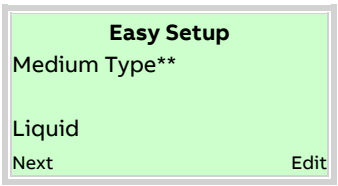


1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / to select the desired language.
3. Confirm the selection with .

Select the operating mode* / measuring medium**

For more information on the operating mode*, refer to **Operating modes** on page 59.





1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / to select the desired operating mode* / measuring medium**.
3. Confirm the selection with .

* Only for devices with HART® and Modbus® communication.

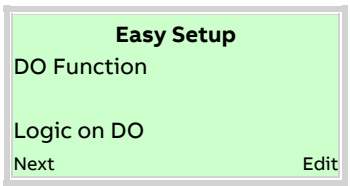
** Only for devices with PROFIBUS® or FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication.

Configuration of the current output

Only for devices with HART® communication!

1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / to select the desired process value for the current output.
3. Confirm the selection with .

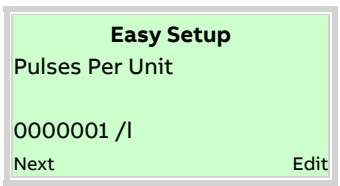
Configuration of the digital output

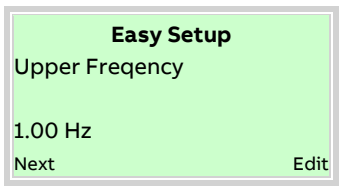


1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / to select the desired operating mode for the digital output.

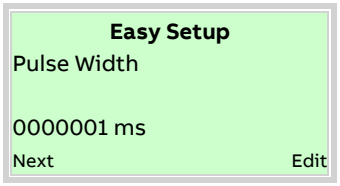
- Logic on DO: Operation as a switch output.
- Pulse on DO: In pulse mode, pulses are emitted per unit.
- Freq on DO: In frequency mode, a frequency proportional to the flow is emitted.

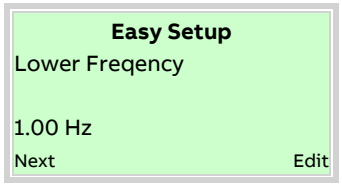
3. Confirm the selection with .



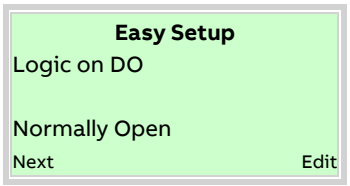


4. Use to call up the edit mode.
5. With the help of / / , set the pulses per unit (Pulse on DO) or the upper frequency (Freq on DO).
6. Confirm the selection with .





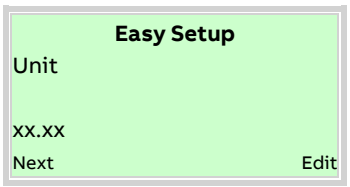
7. Use to call up the edit mode.
8. With the help of / / , set the pulse width (Pulse on DO) or the lower frequency (Freq on DO).
9. Confirm the selection with .



10. Use to call up the edit mode.
11. Select the switching behavior for the binary output using / .
12. Confirm the selection with .

Selection of the units

In the following menus, the units for the following process values are selected: volume, mass, standard volume, power, density, temperature, pressure, volume flowmeter, mass flowmeter, standard volume flowmeter and energy meter.



1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / to select the desired unit for the respective process value.
3. Confirm the selection with .

… 7 Commissioning

… Parameterization via the menu function Easy Setup

Configuration of the analog / HART input
Only for devices with HART® communication!

1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / to select the desired function for the analog / HART input.

HART In Value	Analog In Value	Function
Ext. T	Ext. T	External temperature transmitter downstream for energy measurement
Pressure	Pressure	External pressure transmitter
Gas Content	Gas Content	External gas analyzer
Density	Density	External density transmitter
Int.T	Int.T	External temperature transmitter upstream for energy measurement
–	Ext. Cutoff	External output zero return

3. Confirm the selection with .

In the following menus, the measurement range limits for the external transmitters are fixed at the analog input.

Upper value = 20 mA
Lower value = 4 mA

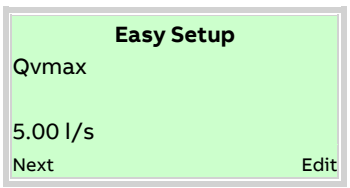
4. Use to call up the edit mode.
5. Use / / to set the measuring range limits for the respective process value.
6. Confirm the selection with .

Configuration of the parameters dependent on the operating mode
Only for devices with HART® communication!

The parameters shown in this position in the menu depend on the selected operating mode and are not presented in detail here. Refer to **Operating modes** on page 59 and Parameter description in the operating instruction for detailed information!

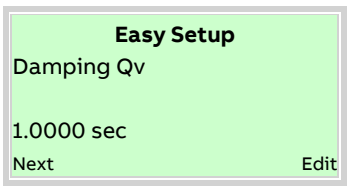
Select the end value for the current output
Only for devices with HART® communication!

Setting of the flow rate or energy quantity at which the current output is to output 20 mA (100 %). The value entered must be at least 15 % of Q max DN.



1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / / to set the desired end value for the current output.
3. Confirm the selection with .

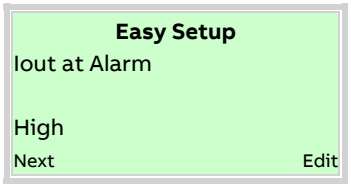
Adjusting the damping value
Adjustment of the damping for the respective process value. [the value relates to 1 T (Tau)].
The damping relates to a step change in the flow rate or energy quantity or temperature.
The damping affects the instantaneous value in the process display and at the current output.



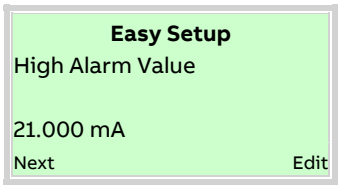
1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / / to set the desired damping for the respective process value.
3. Confirm the selection with .

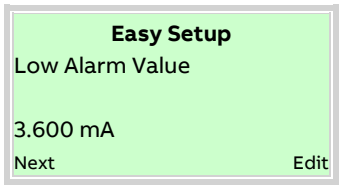
Configuration of the alarm signaling via the current output

Only for devices with HART® communication!



1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Adjust the desired state in case of faults using / .
3. Confirm the selection with .





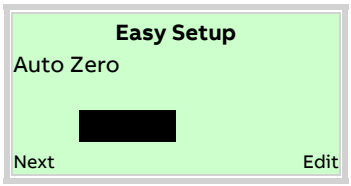
4. Use to call up the edit mode.
5. Use / / to set the alarm current.
6. Confirm the selection with .

Zero point adjustment of the flowmeter

Note

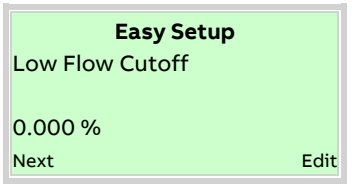
Prior to starting the zero point adjustment, make sure that:

- There is no flow through the sensor (close all valves, shut-off devices etc.)
- The sensor must be completely filled with the medium to be measured.

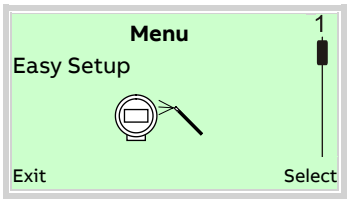


- Use to start automatic adjustment of the zero point for the system.

Configuration of the low flow cut-off



1. Use to call up the edit mode.
2. Use / / to set the desired value for the low flow cut-off.
3. Confirm the selection with .



Once all parameter have been set, the main menu appears again. The most important parameters are now set.

4. Use to switch to the process display.

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Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Hardware Settings

Current output 4 to 20 mA / HART®

In the factory setting, the flow signal is emitted via the current output of 4 to 20 mA. Alternatively, the temperature signal can be assigned to the current output.

Analog input 4 to 20 mA

Only for FSx450mit HART® communication !

External devices can be connected to the passive analog input (4 to 20 mA).
The function of the analog input can be selected via the software ('Input/Output' menu).

The analog input can be configured via the 'Easy Setup' menu or the setup menu of the device. Before starting the configuration, select the type of the connected signal and then select the values for 4 mA and 20 mA that correspond to the relevant output values of the connected device.

HART® Input

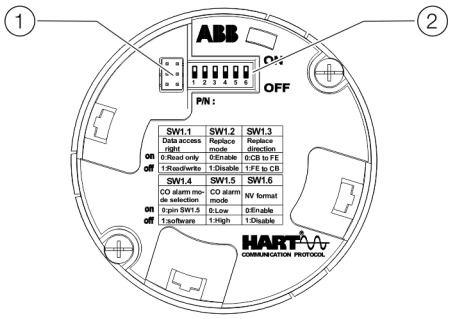
Only for devices with HART® communication!
The HART input can be configured via the 'Easy Setup' menu or the setup menu of the device.
The device recognizes the value and the corresponding unit via the HART input.
The remote transmitter must be operated in HART burst mode.

If, for example, the pressure unit is set to psi in the setup menu of the device but the pressure unit of the connected pressure transmitter is set to kPa, the VortexMaster / SwirlMaster takes the pressure unit from the pressure transmitter.

Note

The use of the ABB Pressure transmitter model 266 or model 261 with ordering option 'P6 – HART Burst Mode' is recommended.

DIP switch on the HART® communication board



(1) Interface for LCD indicators and service port (2) DIP switch

Figure 47: HART communication board / 4 to 20 mA

DIP switch	Function
SW 1.1	Write protection switch
	On: Write protection active
	Off: Write protection deactivated
SW 1.2	Replacement mode (transfer system data)
	On: Replacement mode active
	Off: Replacement mode deactivated
SW 1.3	System data transfer direction
	On: Transmitter -> sensor
	Off: Sensor -> transmitter
SW 1.4	Selection whether the alarm function is configured via software or DIP switch.
	On: Selection of alarm current via SW 1.5
	Off: Selection of alarm current via the 'Input/Output / Iout at Alarm' menu.
SW 1.5	Selection of alarm current
	On: Low alarm (3.5 to 3.6 mA)
	Off: High alarm (21.0 to 22.6 mA)
SW 1.6	Format SensorMemory Service function! - Risk of data loss in the device.

The communication board is located behind the front housing cover. The LCD indicator may have to be removed to provide access to the DIP switches.
The DIP switches are used to configure specific hardware functions. The power supply to the transmitter must be briefly interrupted in order for the modified setting to take effect.
The interface for the LCD indicator is also used as the service port for device configuration.

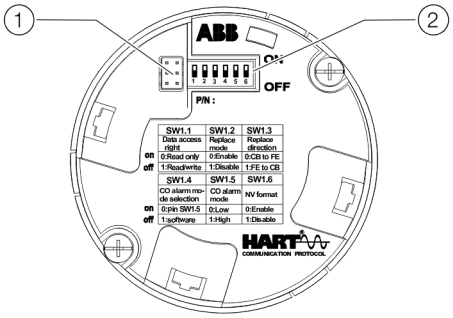
Write-protect switch
When write protection is activated, device parameterization cannot be changed via HART or the LCD indicator. Activating and sealing the write protection switch protects the device against tampering

Note
The product has an ABB Service Account, which can be deactivated with this write protection switch.

Downloading system data, replacing the transmitter
When replacing transmitter components (communication board), system data must be downloaded from the SensorMemory.
Download of system data and the system data transfer direction is activated using DIP switches SW 1.2 and SW 1.3.
Refer to Repair in the operating instruction.

Status of the current output
DIP switches SW 1.4 and SW 1.5 can be used to configure the status of the current output in the event of an alarm / error.
If the current in the event of an alarm is selected via DIP switch SW 1.5, the setting can no longer be changed using HART or the LCD indicator.

DIP switch on the FSx430 Modbus communication board
For Firmware 01.xx.xx



(1) Interface for LCD indicators and service port (2) DIP switch

Figure 48: Modbus communication board

DIP switch	Function
SW 1.1	Replacement mode (transfer system data)
	On: Replacement mode active
	Off: Replacement mode deactivated
SW 1.2	System data transfer direction
	On: Transmitter -> sensor
	Off: Sensor -> transmitter
SW 1.3	No function
SW 1.4	Format SensorMemory Service function! – Risk of data loss in the device.
SW 1.5	Write protection switch
	On: Write protection active
	Off: Write protection deactivated
SW 1.6	No function

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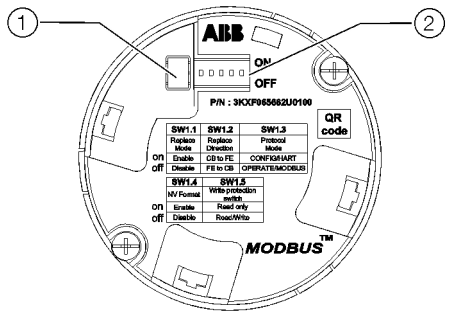
… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

DIP switch on the FSx430 / FSX450 Modbus communication board

For Firmware ≥ 02.xx.xx



(1) Interface for LCD indicators and service port (2) DIP switch

Figure 49: Modbus communication board

DIP switch	Function
SW 1.1	Replacement mode (transfer system data)
	On: Replacement mode active
	Off: Replacement mode deactivated
SW 1.2	System data transfer direction
	On: Transmitter -> sensor
	Off: Sensor -> transmitter
SW 1.3	Protocol mode
	On: CONFIG/HART protocol
	Off: OPERATE/MODBUS protocol
SW 1.4	Format SensorMemory Service function! – Risk of data loss in the device.
SW 1.5	Write protection switch
	On: Write protection active
	Off: Write protection deactivated

The communication board is located behind the front housing cover. The LCD indicator may have to be removed to provide access to the DIP switches.
The DIP switches are used to configure specific hardware functions. The power supply to the transmitter must be briefly interrupted in order for the modified setting to take effect.
The interface for the LCD indicator is also used as the service port for device configuration.

Write-protect switch

If write protection is active, the device parameterization cannot be changed. Activating and sealing the write protection switch protects the device against tampering

Note

The product has an ABB Service Account, which can be deactivated with this write protection switch.

Downloading system data, replacing the transmitter

When replacing transmitter components (communication board), system data must be downloaded from the SensorMemory.
Loading system data and the system data transfer direction is activated using DIP switches SW 1.1 and SW 1.2.
Refer to **Repair** in the operating instruction on page 87.

Factory settings of HART® Variables PV, SV, TV and QV depending on the operating mode

The following table shows the factory default assignment of process variables to the HART variables (PV, SV, TV or Qv) depending on operating mode.

Operating mode	HART variables			
	PV	**SV**	**TV**	**QV**
Liquid Volume	Operating volumes	Temperature	Totalizer volumes	–
Liquid Std/Norm Vol.	Standard volume	Temperature	Standard volume counter	Operating volumes
Liquid Mass	Mass	Temperature	Totalizer mass	Operating volumes
Liquid Energy	Energy	Temperature	Energy counter	Operating volumes
Gas Act. Volume	Operating volumes	Temperature	Totalizer volumes	–
Gas Std/Norm Vol.	Standard volume	Temperature	Standard volume counter	Operating volumes
Gas Mass	Mass	Temperature	Totalizer mass	Operating volumes
Gas Power	Energy	Temperature	Energy counter	Operating volumes
Bio Act. Volume	Partial operating volumes	Temperature	Partial volume counter	Operating volumes
Bio Std/Norm Vol.	Standard partial volumes	Temperature	Standard partial volume counter	Standard volume
Steam Act. Volume	Operating volumes	Temperature	Totalizer volumes	–
Steam/Water Mass	Mass	Temperature	Totalizer mass	Operating volumes
Steam/Water Energy	Energy	Temperature	Energy counter	Mass

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Possible selection of HART® Variables depending on the respective operating mode
The following table shows the possible process variables which can be assigned to the HART variables (PV, SV, TV or Qv) depending on the operating mode. The process variables can be assigned to the HART variables via the Device Type Manager or the EDD / FDI package in the Field Information Manager (FIM).

Operating mode	PV	Additional dynamic HART variables which can be selected							
Liquid Volume	Operating volumes	Temperature	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquid Std/Norm Vol.	Standard volume	Temperature	Standard volume counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–
Liquid Mass	Mass	Temperature	Totalizer mass	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–
Liquid Energy	Energy	Temperature	Energy counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	Mass	Totalizer mass	–	–
Gas Act. Volume	Operating volumes	Temperature	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gas Std/Norm Vol.	Standard volume	Temperature	Standard volume counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–
Gas Mass	Mass	Temperature	Totalizer mass	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–
Gas Power	Energy	Temperature	Energy counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	Standard volumes	Standard volume counter	–	–
Bio Act. Volume	Partial operating volumes	Temperature	Partial volume counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–
Bio Std/Norm Vol.	Standard partial volumes	Temperature	Standard partial volume counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	Standard volumes	Standard volume counter	Partial operating volumes	Partial volume counter
Steam Act. Volume	Operating volumes	Temperature	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Steam/Water Mass	Mass	Temperature	Totalizer mass	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	–	–	–	–
Steam/Water Energy	Energy	Temperature	Energy counter	Operating volumes	Totalizer volumes	Mass	Totalizer mass	–	–

Operating modes

The parameters for the different operating modes are described in the following table.

Operating mode / (order code)	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Liquid Volume / NL1	Operating volume flow (for liquid measuring medium)	–	–
Liquid Volume (temperature compensated) / NL2	Standard volume flow (for liquid measuring medium)	Measuring medium temperature[1]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp
		Reference temperature in the normal condition	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Ref. Temperature
		Volume expansion coefficient	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Volume Exp.Coef.
Liquid Mass (no adjustment) / NL3	Liquid mass flow, based on direct determination of the operating density via analog input, HART input or default setting. (for liquid measuring medium)	Operating density[2,3]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Density
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Density
			Default setting for the density: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Density

1 The highest priority of the device is to record the operating temperature.

2 The highest priority of the device is to record the density via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a density input. If the analog input is not available as a density input, the system attempts to record the density via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a density input, the system uses the default density value.

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Operating mode / (order code)	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Liquid Mass (density adjustment) / NL3	Mass flow rate, based on the density under reference conditions and density expansion coefficient in the normal condition. (for liquid measuring medium)	Measuring medium temperature[1]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp
		Reference temperature in the normal condition	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Ref. Temperature
		Density expansion coefficient	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Density Exp.Coef.
		Density under reference conditions in the normal condition	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Ref. Density
Liquid Mass (volume adjustment) / NL3	Liquid mass flow, based on density under reference conditions and volume expansion coefficient in the normal condition (for liquid measuring medium)	Measuring medium temperature[1]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp
		Reference temperature in the normal condition	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Ref. Temperature
		Volume expansion coefficient	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Volume Exp.Coef.
		Density under reference conditions in the normal condition	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Ref. Density

1 The highest priority of the device is to record the operating temperature.

Operating mode / (order code)	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Liquid Energy / NL4[4]	Energy measurement, such as brine or condensate. (for liquid measuring medium)	Heat capacity	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Specific Heat Capacity
		Upstream measuring medium temperature [1]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp
		Reverse measuring medium temperature [3, 5]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Temperature
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Temperature
			Default setting for the temperature: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Ext.Temp
Gas Act. Volume / NG1	Operating volume flow (for gaseous measuring media)	–	–

1 The highest priority of the device is to record the operating temperature.

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

4 In order to implement the 'Liquid Energy' mode, required parameters from one of the NL3 modes must be available as a precondition. Refer to **Energy measurement for liquids, gases and steam** on page 67.

5 The highest priority of the device is to record the temperature via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a temperature input. If the analog input is not available as a temperature input, the system attempts to record the temperature via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a temperature input, the system uses the default density value.

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Operating mode / (order code)	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Gas Std/Norm Vol. / NG2	Standard volume flow (for gaseous measuring media)	Operating pressure [3, 5]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Pressure
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Pressure
			Default setting for the pressure value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Pressure(abs)
		Operating temperature [3, 5]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Temperature
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Temperature
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp
		Compression factor in the standard condition (AGA / SGERG only)	Adjustment via DTM/EDD [7]
		Compression factor in the operating condition	Adjustment via DTM/EDD [7]

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

5 The highest priority of the device is to record the temperature via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a temperature input. If the analog input is not available as a temperature input, the system attempts to record the temperature via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a temperature input, the system uses the default density value.

7 If for the menu item Device Setup / Plant/Customized -> Gas Std. Mode the selection is set to ‘Gas linear.’, the compression factor is reset to 1.0. Refer to **Operating modes** on page 59.

Operating mode / (order code)	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Gas Mass (Density under reference conditions) / NG3	Mass flow rate, calculated with the density under reference conditions, pressure and temperature (for gaseous measuring media)	Reference pressure and reference temperature in the normal condition	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Gas Ref. Conditions
			Via analog input: (For selection, see operating mode Gas Std/Norm Vol. / NG2)
			Via HART input: (For selection, see operating mode Gas Std/Norm Vol. / NG2)
		Density under reference conditions	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Gas Ref. Conditions, as a selection for 'Ref. Density'
Gas Mass (actual density) / NG3	Mass flow rate, calculated using the current density in the operating condition. (gaseous measuring media)	Operating density [2, 3]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Density
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Density
			Default setting for the density: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Density
Gas Power / NG4	Energy measurement (gaseous measuring media)	Energy density	Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Gas Energy Density
Bio Act. Volume / NG5 *	Partial operating volume flow rate of biogas	Biogas proportion[8]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Gas Content
Bio Std/Norm Vol.[9] / NG6*	Partial standard volume flow of biogas		Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Gas Content
			Default setting for the density: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Density

2 The highest priority of the device is to record the density via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a density input. If the analog input is not available as a density input, the system attempts to record the density via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a density input, the system uses the default density value.

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

8 The biogas proportion can be determined via the analog input, HART input or default setting. The highest priority of the device is to record the biogas proportion via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a biogas proportion input. If the analog input is not available as a biogas proportion input, the system attempts to record the biogas proportion via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a biogas proportion input, the system uses the default biogas proportion value.

9 In order to implement the 'Bio Std/Norm Vol.' mode, the required parameters from one of the NG2 modes must be available as a precondition.

* only with HART communication available

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Operating mode / order code	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Steam Act. Volume / NS1	Actual volume flow rate of steam	n/a	–
Steam/Water Mass (internal density determination)[10] / NS2	Mass flow rate of steam / hot water. The calculation is done in accordance with IAPWS-IF97.	Steam type	Selection of steam type via: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting / Water/Steam Type
		Operating pressure [3, 6]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Pressure
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Pressure
			Default setting for the pressure value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Pressure(abs)
		Operating temperature [3, 5]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

5 The highest priority of the device is to record the temperature via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a temperature input. If the analog input is not available as a temperature input, the system attempts to record the temperature via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a temperature input, the system uses the default density value.

6 The highest priority of the device is to record the pressure via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a pressure input. If the analog input is not available as a pressure input, the system attempts to record the pressure via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a pressure input, the system uses the default pressure value.

10 In order to implement the 'Steam/Water Mass' mode with internal density determination, the selection 'Calculated from…' must be set in the Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Density Selection menu.

Operating mode / order code	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Steam/Water Mass (external density determination) / NS2[11]	Mass flow rate of steam / hot water	Steam type	Selection of steam type via: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting / Water/Steam Type
		Operating density[2, 3]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Density Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Density
			Default setting for the density: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Density
Steam/Water Energy / NS3[12]	Energy flow of steam / hot water. The calculation is done in accordance with IAPWS-IF97.[13]	Steam type	Selection of steam type via: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting / Water/Steam Type
		Energy calculation	Selection of the type of energy calculation via: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting Energy calc. method
		Upstream measuring medium temperature[14]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp

2 The highest priority of the device is to record the density via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a density input. If the analog input is not available as a density input, the system attempts to record the density via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a density input, the system uses the default density value.

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

11 In order to implement the 'Steam/Water Mass' mode with external density determination, in the Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Density Selection menu, the selection 'Ext. Density' must be made.

12 For a detailed description of steam calculation, refer to **Energy measurement for steam / hot water in accordance with IAPWS-IF97** on page 67ff.

13 Two different properties of steam are supported: saturated steam and overheated steam. The end user can change this in the Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Water/Steam Type menu item.

14 Required only for net energy calculation of the actually consumed energy

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Operating mode / order code	Designation	Additional parameters required	Parameter setting
Steam/Water Energy / NS3[12] (continued)	Energy flow of steam / hot water. The calculation is done in accordance with IAPWS-IF97.[13]	Reverse measuring medium temperature [14]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Temperature
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Temperature
			Default setting for the temperature: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Ext.Temp
		Operating pressure [3, 6]	Via analog input: Input/Output / Field Input / Analog In Value -> Pressure
			Via HART input: Input/Output / Field Input / HART In Value -> Pressure
			Default setting for the pressure value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Pressure(abs)
		Operating temperature [3, 5]	With internal temperature sensor. No information required, the measured value from the temperature sensor is used.
			Default setting for the temperature value: Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Preset Int.Temp

3 The connection via the analog input or HART input is described in **Electrical connections** on page 35.

5 The highest priority of the device is to record the temperature via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a temperature input. If the analog input is not available as a temperature input, the system attempts to record the temperature via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a temperature input, the system uses the default density value.

6 The highest priority of the device is to record the pressure via the analog input, as long as the analog input is activated as a pressure input. If the analog input is not available as a pressure input, the system attempts to record the pressure via the HART input. If both the analog input and the HART input are deactivated as a pressure input, the system uses the default pressure value.

12 For a detailed description of steam calculation, refer to **Energy measurement for steam / hot water in accordance with IAPWS-IF97** on page 67ff.

13 Two different properties of steam are supported: saturated steam and overheated steam. The end user can change this in the Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting -> Water/Steam Type menu item.

14 Required only for net energy calculation of the actually consumed energy

Energy measurement for liquids, gases and steam

Note

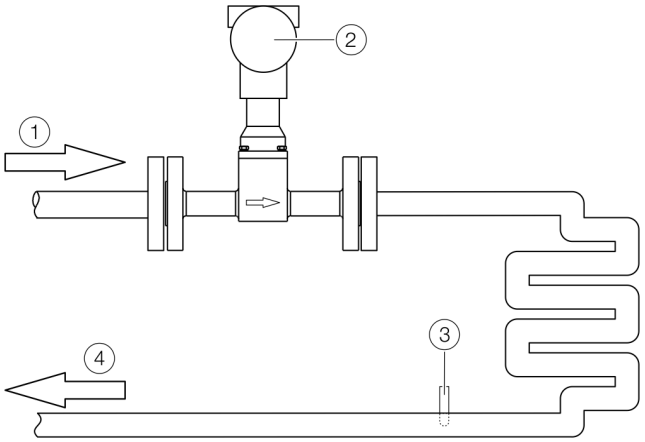
Pulse output for energy measurement:

- The pulse output generally relates to the selected flow unit.
- If the flow unit is selected as energy unit 'watt (W), kilowatt (KW), or megawatt (MW)', the pulses relate to J (W), KJ (KW), or MJ (MW). 1 watt then corresponds to 1 J/s.

Energy measurement for liquid measuring medium (except water)

Order code N2

The VortexMaster FSV450 and the SwirlMaster FSS450 with order code N2 have an extended function for measuring the energy flow for fluids, which is built into the transmitter. Based on the values for actual volume flow, density, heat capacity of the medium (energy unit / mass flow unit), temperature of the feed flow (built-in Pt100 resistance thermometer) and temperature of the return flow, the transmitter calculates the actual volume flow and the energy flow.



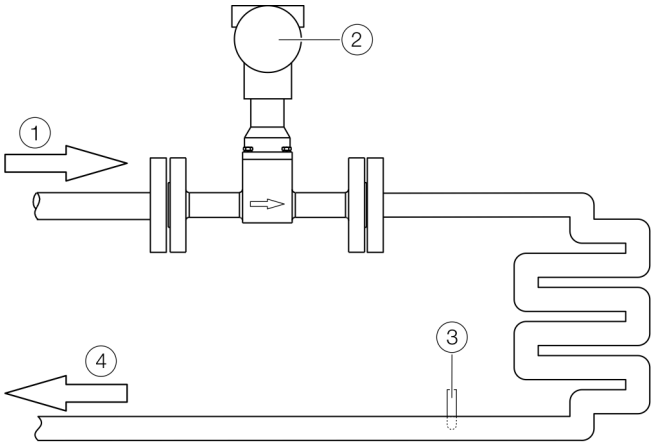
1. Feed flow
2. VortexMaster / SwirlMaster with integrated temperature sensor
3. Temperature transmitter, via HART or analog input
4. Return

Figure 50: Measuring the energy of liquids

Energy measurement for steam / hot water in accordance with IAPWS-IF97

Order code N1

The VortexMaster FSV450 and the SwirlMaster FSS450 with option N1 have an extended function for measuring the flow of steam, which is built into the transmitter.



1. Feed flow
2. VortexMaster / SwirlMaster with built-in temperature sensor
3. Pressure transmitter, via HART or analog input
4. Temperature transmitter, via HART or analog input
5. Condensate return

Figure 51: Energy measurement

Based on the values of pressure (external diaphragm seal, connected via HART or analog input, or a preset pressure value) and temperature (built-in Pt100 resistance thermometer), the transmitter calculates the density and the energy content of the measuring medium.
The measured volume flow rate is converted into the mass flow rate and energy flow rate.

The type of energy calculation can be selected:

- Gross energy: The amount of energy that flows through the device is recorded. Any energy re-flow in form of condensate is not considered.
- Net energy: The amount of energy that flows through the device is recorded. Any energy re-flow in form of condensate is deducted again from the amount of energy. For this, an additional external temperature transmitter must be connected.

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

For energy measurement, the medium types ‘Saturated Steam’, ‘Overheated Steam’ or ‘Hot Water’ can be selected.

The calculation is done according to IAPWS-IF97.

Calculation of the net energy for steam

$$Q_p = Q_m \times \left(H_{steam} - H_{water}\right)$$

Calculation of the net energy for hot water / condensate

$$Q_p = Q_m \times \left(H_{water\_in} - H_{water\_out}\right)$$

Formula elements used	
Q_p	Net energy
Q_m	Mass flow
H_{steam}	Steam enthalpy
H_{water}	Water enthalpy
$H_{water\ in}$	Water enthalpy (feed flow)
$H_{water\ out}$	Water enthalpy (return flow)

Prerequisites for the energy measurement:

- When measuring the energy of steam, the steam must condense completely.
- The process must form a closed system, energy losses due to leaks are not recorded.

Steam mass calculation

The following options are available for the steam mass calculation:

- Density calculated from the temperature (saturated steam only)
- Density calculated from the pressure (saturated steam only)
- Density calculated from pressure and temperature
- Constant density

If a pressure transmitter is connected, the steam state is checked automatically. A distinction is made between wet steam, saturated steam, and superheated steam. The correct density is always calculated regardless of the selected media type.

If a pressure transmitter is not connected and steam type ‘Overheated Steam’ is selected, a constant pressure must be entered for the state to be detected and, if applicable, the density to be calculated.
A value must always be stored for the steam density value (constant) in the transmitter in order to define the measuring range limits for Q_{max}DN in mass flow units.
An approximation is sufficient here, the density diagrams provide an indication for determining the steam density.

Density diagrams

The following diagrams show an extract from the density table for saturated steam at different temperatures / pressures.

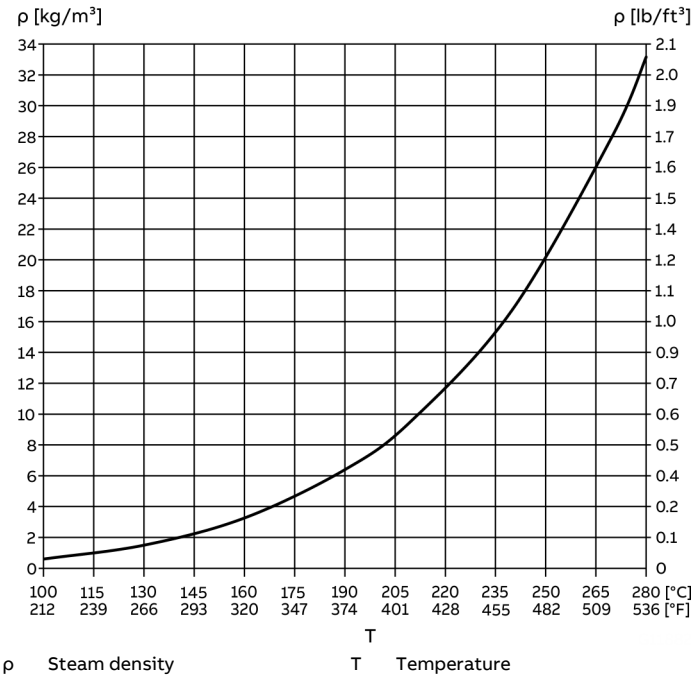
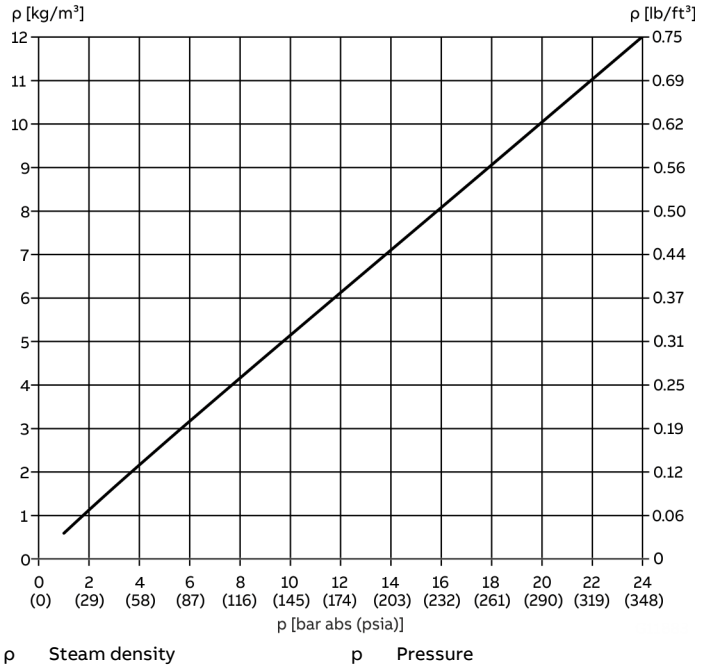
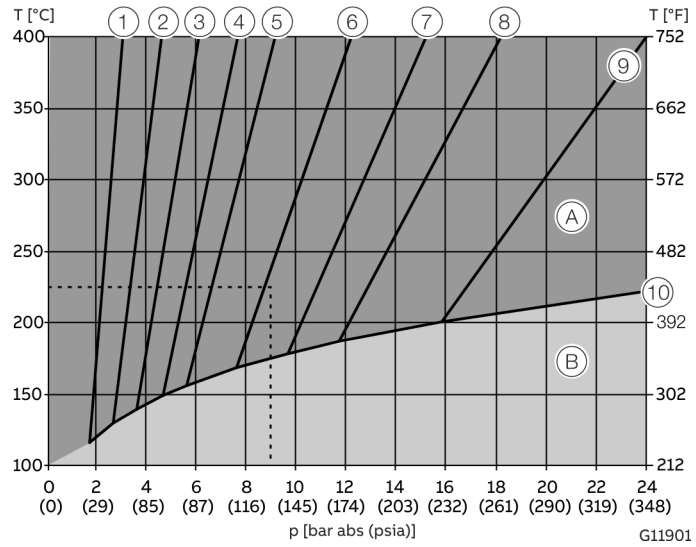


Figure 52: Saturated steam pressure by temperature



ρ Steam density p Pressure

Figure 53: Saturated steam density by pressure



(A) Hot steam zone
(B) Saturated steam zone
(1) 1.0 kg/m³ (0.06 lb/ft³)
(2) 1.5 kg/m³ (0.09 lb/ft³)
(3) 2 kg/m³ (0.12 lb/ft³)
(4) 2.5 kg/m³ (0.16 lb/ft³)
(5) 3 kg/m³ (0.19 lb/ft³)
(6) 4 kg/m³ (0.25 lb/ft³)
(7) 5 kg/m³ (0.31 lb/ft³)
(8) 6 kg/m³ (0.37 lb/ft³)
(9) 8 kg/m³ (0.50 lb/ft³)
(10) Saturated steam limit

Figure 54: Steam density for hot steam

The parallel lines (1) to (9) are lines of the same density.

Application example (broken line in diagram)

Superheated steam with 225°C, 9 bar abs (437 °F, 130 psia). It yields a steam density of approx. 4.1 kg/m³ (0.26 lb/ft³).

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… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Calculation of the density

The density calculation method is selected using the ‘Density Selection’ parameter.

Media type	Calculation method	Description
Saturated Steam	Calc. From T	The steam density is calculated in accordance with the saturated steam curve using the measured temperature value from the internal temperature sensor. If using an FSS430 / FSV430 without optional internal temperature sensor, a constant (parameter ‘Preset Int.Temp’) must be entered for the temperature. Alternatively, an external temperature transmitter can also be connected with HART communication.
	Calc. From P	The steam density is calculated according to IAPWS-IF97 with a measured pressure value. The measured pressure value can either be supplied via the analog input, the HART input, or as a constant (parameter ‘Preset Pressure(abs)’).
	Calc. From P&T	The steam density is calculated in accordance with IAPWS-IF97 using the measured temperature value from the internal temperature sensor and a measured pressure value. The measured pressure value can either be supplied via the analog input, the HART input, or as a constant (parameter ‘Preset Pressure(abs)’). If using an FSS430 / FSV430 without optional internal temperature sensor, a constant (parameter ‘Preset Int.Temp’) must be entered for the temperature. Alternatively, an external temperature transmitter can also be connected with HART communication. • If the steam is not saturated steam, the device issues a warning ‘Wrong Steam Type’. The density and energy content of the steam is then calculated as overheated steam using the current values. • If the steam temperature is too low (wet steam), the device issues a warning ‘Wrong Steam Type’. The density (and energy if necessary) is then calculated in accordance with the saturated steam curve based on the measured value of the internal or external temperature sensor. If the ‘Wrong Steam Type’ warning is set, a status message with the steam status is additionally generated, while the time of the active status message is incremented and can be assessed.
	Ext. Density	The steam mass is calculated using the density value that is supplied either via the analog input, the HART input, or as a constant (parameter ‘Preset Density ’). Detection of wet steam / overheated steam is not possible with this calculation method.

Media type	Calculation method	Description
Overheated Steam	Calc. From P&T	The steam density is calculated in accordance with IAPWS-IF97 using the measured temperature value from the internal temperature sensor and a measured pressure value. The measured pressure value can either be supplied via the analog input, the HART input, or as a constant (parameter 'Preset Pressure(abs)'). If using an FSS430 / FSV430 without optional internal temperature sensor, a constant (parameter 'Preset Int.Temp') must be entered for the temperature. Alternatively, an external temperature transmitter can also be connected with HART communication. • If the steam temperature is too low (wet steam), the device issues a warning 'Wrong Steam Type'. The density (and energy if necessary) is then calculated in accordance with the saturated steam curve based on the measured value of the internal or external temperature sensor. If the 'Wrong Steam Type' warning is set, a status message with the steam status is additionally generated, while the time of the active status message is incremented and can be assessed.
	Ext. Density	The steam mass is calculated using the density value that is supplied either via the analog input, the HART input, or as a constant (parameter 'Preset Density '). Detection of wet steam / overheated steam is not possible with this calculation method.
Hot Water	Calc. From T	The density is calculated in accordance with IAPWS-IF97 using the measured temperature value from the internal temperature sensor. If using an FSS430 / FSV430 without optional internal temperature sensor, a constant (parameter 'Preset Int.Temp') must be entered for the temperature. Alternatively, an external temperature transmitter can also be connected with HART communication.
	Ext. Density	The hot water mass is calculated from the density. The density can either be supplied via the analog input, the HART input, or as a constant (parameter 'Preset Density ').

Note

Regardless of the media type and the calculation method, a density value must be entered in the 'Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Compensation Setting / Preset Density ' menu to determine the max. measuring range limits.

- The entered density will not be used for compensation purposes.
- The entered density should be calculated in accordance with the typical (maximum) operating conditions.

… 7 Commissioning

… Devices with HART® and Modbus® communication

Eliminating HART® communication faults

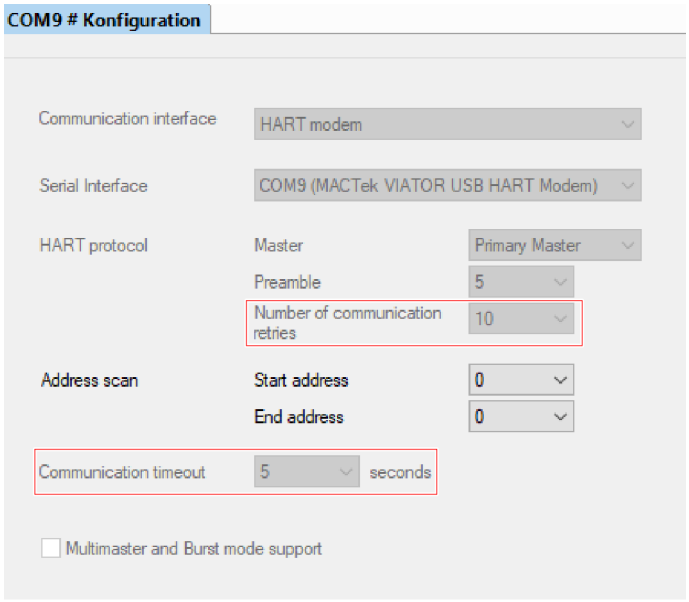


Figure 55: Adjusting the communication parameters

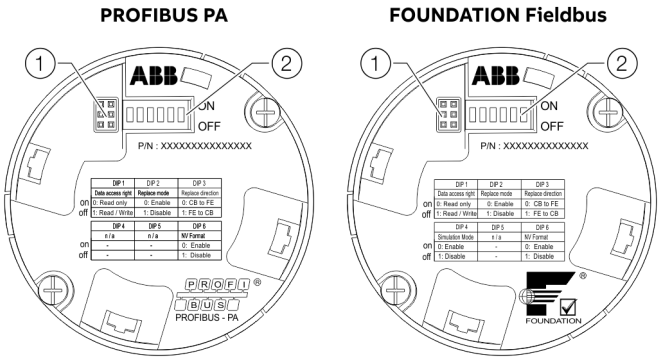
If any disruptions in communication with the DTM should appear, we recommend adjusting the communication parameters to stabilize the HART® communication.

Parameter	Recommended settings
Number of communication retries (number of communication attempts)	Maximum possible amount
Communication timeout (time out period)	Maximum possible time

Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION-Fieldbus® communication

Hardware Settings

DIP switch on the PROFIBUS PA®- / FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication board



(1) Interface for LCD indicators and service port (2) DIP switch

Figure 56: PA/FF communication board

DIP switch	Function
DIP 1	Write protection switch
	On: Write protection active
	Off: Write protection deactivated
DIP 2	Replacement mode (transfer system data)
	On: Replacement mode active
	Off: Replacement mode deactivated
DIP 3	System data transfer direction
	On: Transmitter -> sensor
	Off: Sensor -> transmitter
DIP 4	Simulation mode (only with FOUNDATION Fieldbus)
	On: Simulation mode active
	Off: Simulation mode deactivated
DIP 5	No function
DIP 6	Format SensorMemory Service function! – Risk of data loss in the device.

The communication board is located behind the front housing cover. The LCD indicator may have to be removed to provide access to the DIP switches.
The DIP switches are used to configure specific hardware functions. The power supply to the transmitter must be briefly interrupted in order for the modified setting to take effect.
The interface for the LCD indicator is also used as the service port for device configuration.

Write-protect switch
When write protection is activated, device parameterization cannot be changed via the Fieldbus or the LCD indicator. Activating and sealing the write protection switch protects the device against tampering

Note
The product has an ABB Service Account, which can be deactivated with this write protection switch.

Downloading system data, replacing the transmitter
When replacing transmitter components (communication board), system data must be downloaded from the SensorMemory.
Loading system data and the system data transfer direction is activated using the DIP 2 and DIP 3 DIP switches.
Refer to Repair in the operating instruction.

Simulation mode (only with FOUNDATION Fieldbus)
You can release the simulation of AI function blocks with the DIP 4 DIP switch.

… 7 Commissioning

… Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION-Fieldbus® communication

PROFIBUS PA®

Note

The PROFIBUS PA® protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

PROFIBUS PA® Interface	
Terminals	BUS CONNECTION
Configuration	Via the PROFIBUS PA interface or the local LCD indicator
Transmission	In accordance with IEC 61158-2
Baud rate	9.6 kbps, 19.2 kbps, 45.45 kbps, 93.75 kbps, 187.5 kbps, 500 kbps, 1.5 Mbps The baud rate is automatically detected and does not need to be configured manually
Device profile	PA Profile 3.02
Bus address	Address range 0 to 126 Factory setting: 126

A device driver in the form of a EDD (Electronic Device Description) DTM (Device Type Manager) as well as a GSD file is required for commissioning.

You can download EDD, DTM and GSD from www.abb.de/flow .

The files required for operation can also be downloaded from www.profibus.com.

ABB provides three different GSD files which can be integrated in the system.

ID number	GSD file name	Blocks
0x9700	—	1×AI
0x9740	—	1×AI, 1×TOT
0x3433	ABB_3433.gsd	4×AI, 3×AO, 1×DI, 3×TOT

Users decide at system integration whether to install the full range of functions or only part. Switching is made using the ‘IdentNr Selector’ parameter.

Structure and design of the function blocks

Block structure	Supported PROFIBUS ID numbers		
	0x3433	0x9740	0x9700
Physical Block	Slot 0	Slot 0	Slot 0
Analog Input Block (AI)	Slot 1	Slot 1	Slot 1
	Slot 2	—	—
	Slot 3	—	—
	Slot 4	—	—
Analog output block (AO)	Slot 5	—	—
	Slot 6	—	—
	Slot 7	—	—
Discrete Input Block (DI)	Slot 8	—	—
Totalizer Block (TOT)	Slot 9	Slot 9	—
	Slot 10	—	—
	Slot 11	—	—
Transducer Block-HMI	Slot 12	Slot 12	Slot 12
Transducer Block-PCB	Slot 13	Slot 13	Slot 13
Transducer Block-Standard	Slot 14	Slot 14	Slot 14

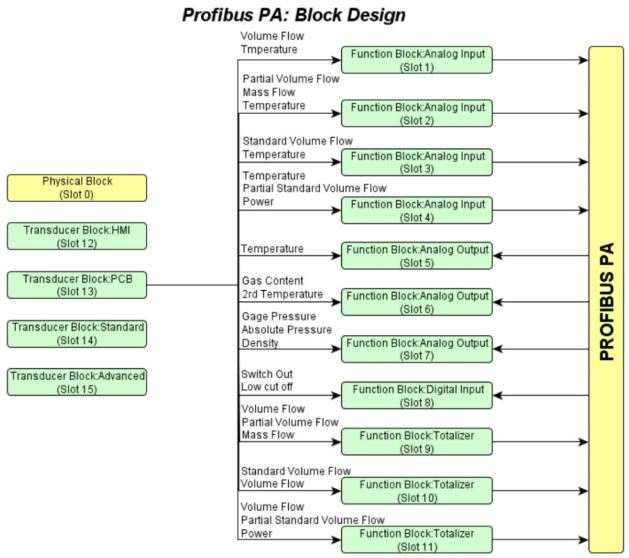


Figure 57: Design of the function blocks

Note

For additional information on the PROFIBUS PA® interface, refer to the separate COM/FSV/FSS/430/450/PB interface description!

FOUNDATION Fieldbus®

Note

The FOUNDATION Fieldbus® protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

FOUNDATION Fieldbus® Interface	
Terminals	BUS CONNECTION
Configuration	Via the FOUNDATION Fieldbus interface or the local LCD indicator
Transmission	FOUNDATION Fieldbus H1 in accordance with IEC 61158-2
Baud rate	9.6 kbps, 19.2 kbps, 45.45 kbps, 93.75 kbps, 187.5 kbps, 500 kbps, 1.5 Mbps The baud rate is automatically detected and does not need to be configured manually
Interoperability test campaign no.	ITK 6.3.0
Manufacturer ID	0x000320
Device ID	0x12C
Bus address	Address range 0 to 126 Factory setting: 126

A device driver in the form of an EDD (Electronic Device Description) / CFF file (Common File Format) is required for commissioning purposes.

You can download the EDD and CFF at www.abb.de/flow.

The files required for operation can also be downloaded from www.fieldbus.org.

Structure and design of the function blocks

Block structure	
Ordinal	**Block**
0	RESOURCE_2_FD
1	TB0: HMI
2	TB1: PCB
3	TB2: Standard
4	TB3: Advanced
5	AI1
6	AI2
7	AI3
8	AI4
9	AO1
10	AO2
11	AO3
12	DI
13	IT
14	EPID

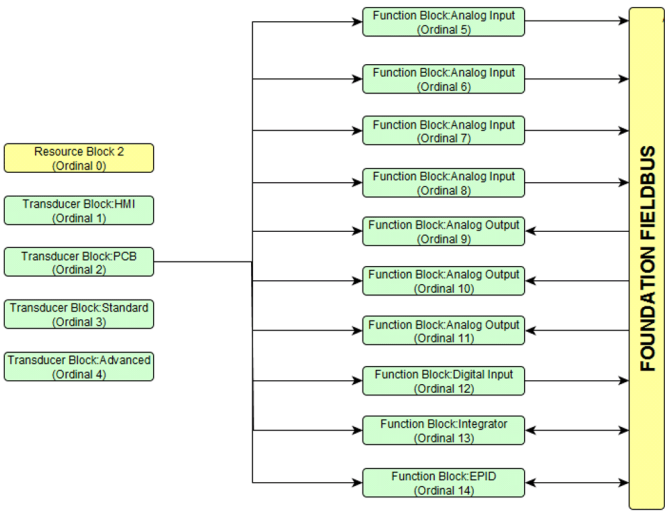


Figure 58: Design of the function blocks

… 7 Commissioning

… Devices with PROFIBUS PA® or FOUNDATION-Fieldbus® communication

FOUNDATION Fieldbus® Channel Assignment (Channel)	
AI Channel	**Process value**
1	Volume flow
2	Partial volume flow
3	Standard volume flow
4	Partial standard volume flow
5	Mass flow
6	Energy
7	Temperature
8	Volume flow counter
9	Partial volume flow counter
10	Standard volume flow counter
11	Partial standard volume flow counter
12	Mass flow counter
13	Energy counter
AO Channel	**Process value**
14	Temperature
15	Second temperature
16	Gauge pressure
17	Absolute pressure
18	Density
19	Gas content
DI Channel	
20	Switch output
21	Low flow cutoff

Note
For additional information on the FOUNDATION Fieldbus® interface, refer to the separate COM/FSV/FSS/430/450/FF interface description!

Zero point balance under operating conditions

Automatic zero point balancing
With automatic zero point balancing, the transmitter determines the noise threshold of the sensor signal automatically. As long as the sensor signal remains above the determined noise threshold, this is recognized as a valid flow signal.

Automatic zero point balancing should be rerun in the event of the following changes:

- Change in external installation conditions, such as more or fewer vibrations, pulsations, or electromagnetic field interspersion.
- Replacement of the communication board in the transmitter.
- Replacement of the sensor or sensor electronics.

For zero point balancing, the conditions in the meter tube have to correspond to the operating conditions for zero flow.

Automatic zero point balancing is started in the 'Device Setup / Plant/Customized / Field optimization / Auto Zero' menu.

Note
If the results of automatic zero point balancing are not acceptable, manual zero point balancing can be performed.

Manual zero point balancing
For manual zero point balancing, the noise threshold of the sensor signal must be determined manually. The same requirements apply for manual zero point balancing as for automatic zero point balancing.

1. Read out the signal amplitude of the source of interference in the 'Service / Sensor / Sig. Amplitude' menu. Note down the maximum value of the signal amplitude.
2. Multiply the calculated maximum value by a safety factor of between 1.2 and 2.0. Experience has shown that a value of 1.7 yields very good results.
3. Enter the calculated value in the 'Device Setup / Field optimization / Low Flow Thld.' menu.
4. Check the zero point setting in the process display / at the current output.
5. Check whether the lowest desired lower range value can be achieved with the new zero point setting.

Note
Zero point settings > 200 indicate an elevated potential for interference (vibrations, pulsations or EMC interference).
The installation location and installation of the device should therefore be checked and appropriate measures taken, if necessary, to eliminate interference.

Advanced filter

In order to eliminate spikes on the output, caused by drop-offs or temporary loss of the signal, 2 optional advanced filters are available. Activating one of the advanced filters will have an impact on the device reaction time on real flow changes. The setting of the damping is no longer relevant for the meter response time. The default device set-up for the filters is 'off'.

Stalling filter
This filter is to eliminate drop-offs on the output signal caused by signal loss caused by temporarily poor flow pulses. As long as the quality of the picked-up pulses are sufficient to determine a flow frequency, the filter can help to stabilize the signal quality specifically at the low end. This filter only works in the lower 30 % range of QmaxDN of the device. An additional measuring error is possible.

Noise filter
This filter is to minimize noise effects on the output in both directions, up and down. This filter works over the full meter range and help to eliminate noise effects caused by the application, e.g. pulses, cavitation, vibration or the environment, e.g. EMC impact. An additional measuring error is possible.

8 Operation

Safety instructions

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of burns due to hot measuring media

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

If there is a chance that safe operation is no longer possible, take the device out of operation and secure it against unintended startup.

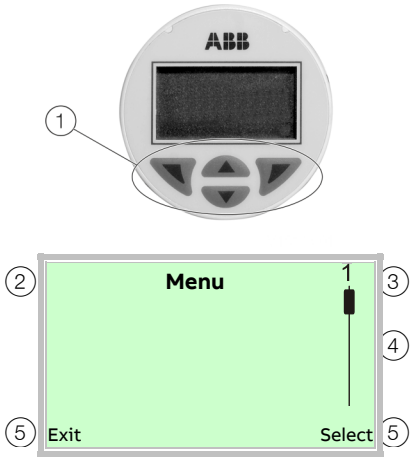
Parameterization of the device

The LCD indicator has capacitive operating buttons. These enable you to control the device through the closed housing cover.

Note

The transmitter automatically calibrates the capacitive buttons on a regular basis. If the cover is opened during operation, the sensitivity of the buttons is firstly increased to enable operating errors to occur. The button sensitivity will return to normal during the next automatic calibration.

Menu navigation



1. Operating buttons for menu navigation
2. Indication of menu designation
3. Indication of menu number
4. Marking to indicate relative position within the menu
5. Indication of the current function assigned to the operating buttons and

Figure 59: LCD indicator (example)

You can use the or operating buttons to browse through the menu or select a number or character within a parameter value.
Different functions can be assigned to the and operating buttons. The function that is currently assigned ((5)) is shown on the LCD display.

Operating button functions

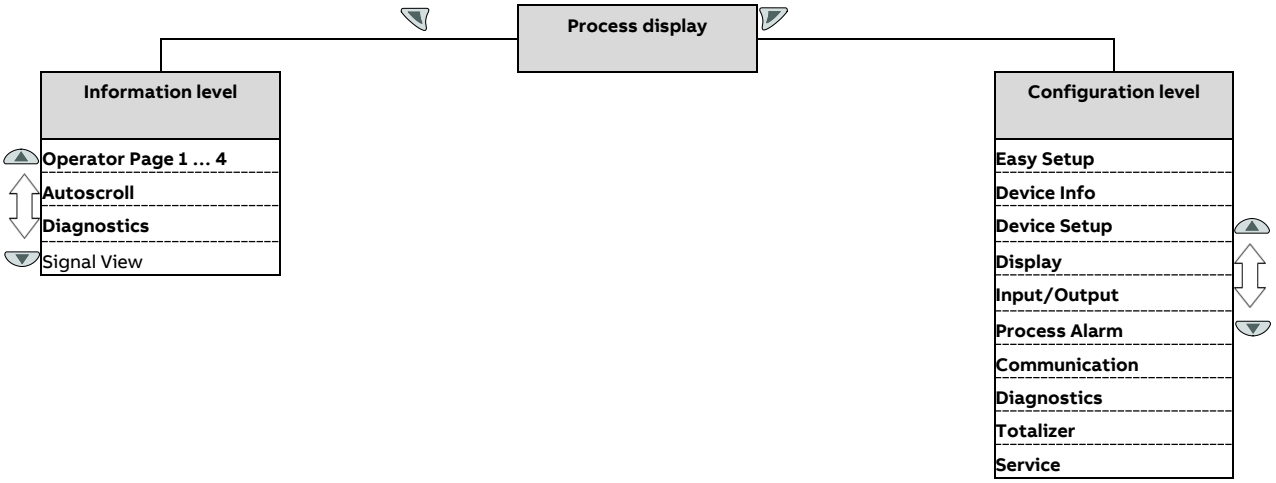
	Meaning
Exit	Exit menu
Back	Go back one submenu
Cancel	Cancel parameter entry
Next	Select the next position for entering numerical and alphanumeric values

	Meaning
Select	Select submenu / parameter
Edit	Edit parameter
OK	Save parameter entered

Note

For a detailed description of the individual parameters and menus on the configuration level, please refer to the **Parameter description** in the operating instruction.

Menu levels



Process display
The process display shows the current process values.
There are two menu levels under the process display.

Information level (Operator Menu)
The information level contains the parameters and information that are relevant for the operator.
The device configuration cannot be changed on this level.

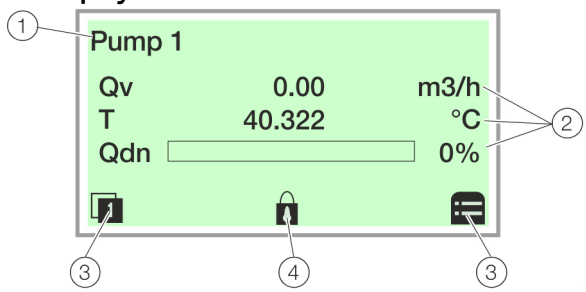
Configuration level (Configuration)
The configuration level contains all the parameters required for device commissioning and configuration. The device configuration can be changed on this level. For detailed information on the parameters, refer to Parameter description in the operating instruction.

Note
With the hardware write protection activated (see **DIP switch on the HART® communication board** on page 54, **DIP switch on the FSx430 Modbus communication board** on page 55 or **DIP switch on the PROFIBUS PA®- / FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication board** on page 73), the device configuration can no longer be changed using the LCD indicator or the Fieldbus interface. By activating the hardware write protection and sealing the respective DIP switches, the device can be protected against unauthorized changes to the device configuration.

… 8 Operation

… Menu levels

Process display



① Measuring point tagging
② Current process values
③ 'Button function' symbol
④ 'Parameterization protected' symbol

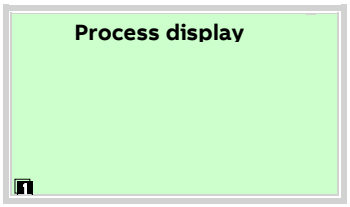
Figure 60: Process display (example)

The process display appears on the LCD display when the device is powered on. It shows information about the device and current process values.
The way in which the current process values are shown can be adjusted on the configuration level.
The symbols at the bottom of the process display are used to indicate the functions of the operating buttons and , in addition to other information.

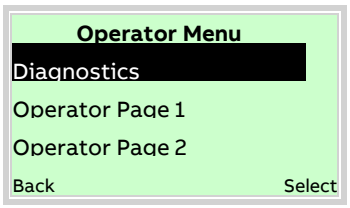
Symbol	Description
/	Call up information level. When Autoscroll mode is activated, the icon appears here and the operator pages are automatically displayed one after the other.
	Call up configuration level.
	The device is protected against changes in the parametrization.

Switching to the information level (operator menu)

On the information level, the operator menu can be used to display diagnostic information and choose which operator pages to display.



1. Open the using Operator Menu.

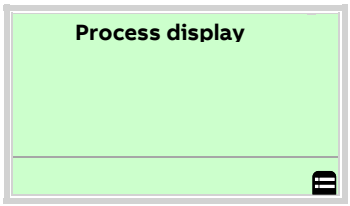


2. Select the desired submenu using / .
3. Confirm the selection with .

Menu	Description
… / Operator Menu	
Diagnostics	Selection of sub-menu 'Diagnostics'; see also **Error messages on the LCD display** on page 82.
Operator Page 1 to n	Selection of operator page to be displayed.
Autoscroll	When 'Autoscroll' is activated, automatic switching of the operator pages is initiated on the process screen.
Signal view	Selection of submenu 'Signal view' (only for service purposes).

Switching to the configuration level (parameterization)

The device parameters can be displayed and changed on the configuration level.



1. Switch to the configuration level with .

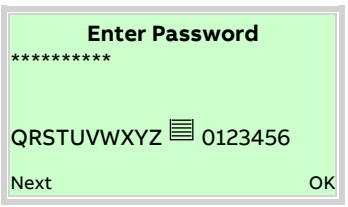
2. Select the desired level of access using / .
3. Confirm the selection with .

Note

There are three levels of access. A password can be defined for level ‘Standard’.
There is no factory default password. For security reasons it is recommended, to set a password.

Access Level	Description
Read Only	All parameters are locked. Parameters are read only and cannot be modified.
Standard	All the parameters can be altered.
Service	Only Customer Service has access to the Service menu.

Once you have logged on to the corresponding access level, you can edit or reset the password.
Reset (status ‘no password defined’) by selecting ‘’ as a password.
The newly assigned password is not valid until you log out from the ‘Standard’.



4. Enter the corresponding password (see Parameter description in the operating instruction). No password is preset in the factory settings. Users can switch to the configuration level without entering a password.
   The selected access level remains active for 3 minutes. Within this time period you can toggle between the process display and the configuration level without re-entering the password.
5. Use to confirm the password.

The LCD display now indicates the first menu item on the configuration level.

6. Select a menu using / .
7. Confirm the selection with .

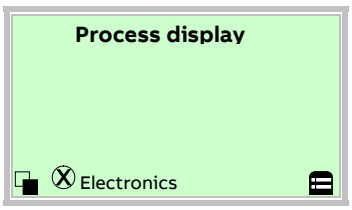
… 8 Operation

… Menu levels

Error messages on the LCD display

In the event of an error, a message consisting of a symbol and text (e.g. Electronics) appears at the bottom of the process screen.

The text displayed provides information about the area in which the error has occurred.



The error messages are divided into four groups in accordance with the NAMUR classification scheme. The group assignment can only be changed using a DTM or EDD:

Symbol	Description
	Error / failure
	Function check
	Outside of the specification
	Maintenance required

The error messages are also divided into the following areas:

Range	Description
Fonctionnement	Error / alarm due to the current operating conditions.
Sensor	Error / alarm of the flowmeter sensor.
Electronics	Error / alarm of the electronics.
Configuration	Error / alarm due to device configuration.

Note

For a detailed description of errors and information regarding troubleshooting, refer to the chapter titled "Diagnosis / Error messages" in the operating instruction.

9 Maintenance

Safety instructions

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to live parts!

When the housing is open, contact protection is not provided and EMC protection is limited.

- Before opening the housing, switch off the power supply.

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of burns due to hot measuring media

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

NOTICE

Damage to components!

The electronic components of the printed circuit board can be damaged by static electricity (observe ESD guidelines).

- Make sure that the static electricity in your body is discharged before touching electronic components.

Note

For detailed information on the maintenance of the device, consult the associated operating instructions (OI)!

10 Dismounting and disposal

Dismounting

⚠ WARNING

Risk of injury due to process conditions.
The process conditions, for example high pressures and temperatures, toxic and aggressive measuring media, can give rise to hazards when dismantling the device.

- If necessary, wear suited personal protective equipment during disassembly.
- Before disassembly, make sure that the process conditions do not pose any safety risks.
- Depressurize and empty the device / piping, allow to cool and purge if necessary.

Bear the following points in mind when dismantling the device:

- Switch off the power supply.
- Disconnect electrical connections.
- Allow the device / piping to cool and depressurize and empty. Collect any escaping medium and dispose of it in accordance with environmental guidelines.
- Use suited tools to disassemble the device, taking the weight of the device into consideration.
- If the device is to be used at another location, the device should preferably be packaged in its original packing so that it cannot be damaged.
- Observe the notices in **Returning devices** on page 24.

Disposal

Note

Products that are marked with the adjacent symbol may **not** be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste (domestic waste).
They should be disposed of through separate collection of electric and electronic devices.

This product and its packaging are manufactured from materials that can be recycled by specialist recycling companies.

Bear the following points in mind when disposing of them:

- As of 8/15/2018, this product will be under the open scope of the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU and relevant national laws (for example, ElektroG - Electrical Equipment Act - in Germany).
- The product must be supplied to a specialist recycling company. Do not use municipal waste collection points. These may be used for privately used products only in accordance with WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU.
- If there is no possibility to dispose of the old equipment properly, our Service can take care of its pick-up and disposal for a fee.

11 Specification

Note
The device data sheet is available in the ABB download area at www.abb.com/flow.

12 Additional documents

Note
All documentation, declarations of conformity, and certificates are available in ABB's download area.
www.abb.com/flow

13 Appendix

Return form

Statement on the contamination of devices and components
Repair and/or maintenance work will only be performed on devices and components if a statement form has been completed and submitted.
Otherwise, the device/component returned may be rejected. This statement form may only be completed and signed by authorized specialist personnel employed by the operator.

Customer details:

Company:	
Address:	
Contact person:	Telephone:
Fax:	Email:

Device details:

Type:	Serial no.:
Reason for the return/description of the defect:	

Was this device used in conjunction with substances which pose a threat or risk to health?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, which type of contamination (please place an X next to the applicable items):

☐ biological	☐ corrosive / irritating	☐ combustible (highly / extremely combustible)
☐ toxic	☐ explosive	☐ other toxic substances
☐ radioactive		

Which substances have come into contact with the device?

1.
2.
3.

We hereby state that the devices/components shipped have been cleaned and are free from any dangerous or poisonous substances.

Town/city, date	Signature and company stamp

Measuring range table

FSV430, FSV450

Flow measurement for liquids

Nominal diameter	Minimum Reynolds number		$Q_{max}DN^3$		Frequency for Q_{max}^4
	Re1[1]	Re2[2]	[m^3/h]	[Usgpm]	[Hz, ±5 %]
DN 15 (½ in)	11300	20000	7	31	430
DN 25 (1 in)	13100	20000	18	79	247
DN 40 (1½ in)	15300	20000	48	211	193
DN 50 (2 in)	15100	20000	75	330	155
DN 80 (3 in)	44000	44000	170	749	101
DN 100 (4 in)	36400	36400	270	1189	73
DN 150 (6 in)	58000	58000	630	2774	51
DN 200 (8 in)	128000	128000	1100	4844	40
DN 250 (10 in)	100000	100000	1800	7926	33
DN 300 (12 in)	160000	160000	2600	11449	28

Flow measurement of gases and steam

Nominal diameter	Flange	Minimum Reynolds number		$Q_{max}DN^3$		Frequency for Q_{max}^4
		Re1[1]	Re2[2]	[m^3/h]	[ft^3/min]	[Hz, ±5 %]
DN 15 (½ in)	DIN	4950	10000	42	25	2640
	ASME			36	21,4	3000
DN 25 (1 in)	DIN	6600	10000	150	88	2040
	ASME			130	76	2960
DN 40 (1 ½ in)	DIN	6750	10000	390	230	1580
	ASME			390	230	2240
DN 50 (2 in)	DIN	9950	20000	630	371	1310
	ASME			630	371	1720
DN 80 (3 in)	DIN	13000	20000	1380	812	820
	ASME			1380	812	1120
DN 100 (4 in)	DIN	16800	20000	2400	1413	640
	ASME			2400	1413	850
DN 150 (6 in)	DIN	26500	27000	5400	3178	430
	ASME			5400	3178	540
DN 200 (8 in)	DIN	27600	28000	9600	5650	350
	ASME			9600	5650	420
DN 250 (10 in)	DIN	41000	41000	16300	9594	290
	ASME			16300	9594	320
DN 300 (12 in)	DIN	48000	48000	23500	13832	260
	ASME			23500	13832	270

1 Minimum Reynolds number from which the function takes effect. For accurate dimensioning of the flowmeter, please use the ABB Product Selection Assistant (PSA) for flow rate at www.abb.com/flow-selector.

2 Minimum Reynolds number from which the specified accuracy is achieved. Below this value, the measuring error is 0.5 % of Q_{max}.

3 Medium velocity approx. 90 m/s (295 ft/s). For devices with nominal diameter DN 15 (½ in), the maximum medium velocity is 60 m/s (180 ft/s).

4 For information only, precise values can be found in the test log delivered with the device.

… 13 Appendix

… Measuring range table

FSS430, FSS450

Flow measurement for liquids

Nominal diameter	Minimum Reynolds number		$Q_{max}DN^3$		Frequency for Q_{max}[4]
	Re1[1]	Re2[2]	[m^3/h]	[Usgpm]	[Hz, ±5 %]
DN 15 (½ in)	2100	5000	2.5	11	297
DN 20 (¾ in)	3130	5000	4	18	194
DN 25 (1 in)	5000	7500	8	35	183
DN 32 (1¾ in)	6900	7500	16	70	150
DN 40 (1½ in)	8400	10000	20	88	116
DN 50 (2 in)	6000	10000	30	132	100
DN 80 (3 in)	9000	10000	120	528	89
DN 100 (4 in)	17500	18000	180	793	80
DN 150 (6 in)	28500	28500	400	1760	51
DN 200 (8 in)	30300	30300	700	3082	37
DN 300 (12 in)	114000	114000	1600	7045	24
DN 400 (16 in)	163000	163000	2,500	11000	19

Flow measurement of gases and steam

Nominal diameter	Minimum Reynolds number		$Q_{max}DN^3$		Frequency for Q_{max}[4]
	Re1[1]	Re2[2]	[m^3/h]	[ft^3/min]	[Hz, ±5 %]
DN 15 (½ in)	2360	5000	20	12	2380
DN 20 (¾ in)	3510	5000	44	26	2140
DN 25 (1 in)	4150	5000	90	53	2060
DN 32 (1¾ in)	3650	5000	230	135	2150
DN 40 (1½ in)	6000	7500	300	177	1740
DN 50 (2 in)	7650	10000	440	259	1450
DN 80 (3 in)	16950	17000	1160	683	860
DN 100 (4 in)	11100	12000	1725	1015	766
DN 150 (6 in)	23300	24000	3800	2237	510
DN 200 (8 in)	18400	20000	5800	3414	340
DN 300 (12 in)	31600	32000	13600	8005	225
DN 400 (16 in)	33500	34000	21500	12655	180

1 Minimum Reynolds number from which the function takes effect. For accurate dimensioning of the flowmeter, please use the ABB Product Selection Assistant (PSA) for flow rate at www.abb.com/flow-selector.

2 Minimum Reynolds number from which the specified accuracy is achieved. Below this value, the measuring error is 0.5 % of Q_{max}.

3 Medium velocity approx. 90 m/s (295 ft/s). For devices with nominal diameter DN 15 (½ in), the maximum medium velocity is 60 m/s (180 ft/s).

4 For information only, precise values can be found in the test log delivered with the device.

Trademarks

ABB Measurement & Analytics

For your local ABB contact, visit:
www.abb.com/contacts

For more product information, visit:
www.abb.com/flow

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