Reference Manual
00809-0100-4308, Rev CG
April 2023

Rosemount™ 3308 Series Wireless Guided Wave Radar, 3308A

CE IEC WirelessHART

ROSEMOUNT™

EMERSON™

NOTICE

Read this manual before working with the product. For personal and system safety, and for optimum product performance, make sure you thoroughly understand the contents before installing, using, or maintaining this product.

For technical assistance, contacts are listed below:

Customer Central

Technical support, quoting, and order-related questions.

- United States - 1-800-999-9307 (7:00 am to 7:00 pm CST)
- Asia Pacific- 65 777 8211

North American Response Center

Equipment service needs.

- 1-800-654-7768 (24 hours a day — includes Canada)
- Outside of these areas, contact your local Emerson representative.

NOTICE

Power module considerations.

- Each power module contains primary lithium/thionyl chloride batteries. Under normal conditions, the battery materials are self-contained and are not reactive as long as the batteries and the pack integrity are maintained. Care should be taken to prevent thermal, electrical or mechanical damage. Contacts should be protected to prevent premature discharge.
- Battery hazards remain when cells are discharged.
- Power modules should be stored in a clean and dry area. For maximum battery life, storage temperature should not exceed 86 °F (30 °C).
- The power module may be replaced in a hazardous area. The power module has surface resistivity greater than one gigaohm and must be properly installed in the wireless device enclosure. Care must be taken during transportation to and from the point of installation to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Shipping considerations for wireless products.

- The unit was shipped to you without the power module installed. Remove the power module prior to any re-shipping.
- Each Black Power Module (model number 701PBKKF) contains two “C” size primary lithium batteries. Primary lithium batteries (charged or discharged) are regulated in transportation by the U. S. Department of Transportation, and are also covered by IATA (International Air Transport Association), ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), and ARD (European Ground Transportation of Dangerous Goods). It is the responsibility of the shipper to ensure compliance with these or any other local requirements. Consult current regulations and requirements before shipping.
- Each Blue Power Module (A0701PBU) contains two "D" size primary lithium batteries. Primary lithium batteries (charged or discharged) are regulated in transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation, and are also covered by IATA (International Air Transport Association), ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), and ARD (European Ground Transportation of Dangerous Goods). It is the responsibility of the shipper to ensure compliance with these or any other local requirements. Kindly consult current regulations and requirements before shipping.

⚠ WARNING

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications.

Installation of device in an explosive environment must be in accordance with appropriate local, national, and international standards, codes, and practices.

Ensure device is installed in accordance with intrinsically safe or non-incendive field practices.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

Ground device on non-metallic tanks (e.g. fiberglass tanks) to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Single lead probes are sensitive for strong electromagnetic fields and therefore not suitable for non-metallic tanks.

Care must be taken during transportation of power module to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Probes covered with plastic and/or with plastic discs may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge under certain extreme conditions. Therefore, when the probe is used in a potentially explosive atmosphere, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent electrostatic discharge.

⚠ WARNING

Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.

Only qualified personnel should install the equipment.

Install transmitter prior to process start-up.

Install and tighten process connectors before applying pressure.

Handle the transmitter carefully.

Do not remove the transmitter while in operation.

If the process seal is damaged, gas could escape from the tank when removing the transmitter head from the probe.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow these installation guidelines could result in death or serious injury.

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications.

Ensure the transmitter is installed by qualified personnel and in accordance with applicable code of practice.

Use the equipment only as specified. Failure to do so may impair the protection provided by the equipment.

⚠ WARNING

Electronic boards are electrostatically sensitive. Failure to observe proper handling precautions for static-sensitive components can result in damage to the electronic components. Do not remove the electronic boards from the transmitter.

To ensure long life for your radar transmitter, and to comply with hazardous location installation requirements, tighten covers on both sides of the electronics housing.

Any substitution of non-recognized parts may jeopardize safety. Repair (e.g. substitution of components) may also jeopardize safety and is not allowed under any circumstances.

⚠ WARNING

Physical access

Unauthorized personnel may potentially cause significant damage to and/or misconfiguration of end users' equipment. This could be intentional or unintentional and needs to be protected against.

Physical security is an important part of any security program and fundamental in protecting your system. Restrict physical access by unauthorized personnel to protect end users' assets. This is true for all systems used within the facility.

⚠ CAUTION

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following conditions:

- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.
- This device must be installed to ensure a minimum antenna separation distance of 8 in. (20 cm) from all persons.

Use caution when handling the power module. The Power Module may be damaged if dropped from heights in excess of 20 ft. (6 m).

Changes or modifications to the equipment not expressly approved by Rosemount Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTICE

The products described in this document are NOT designed for nuclear-qualified applications. Using non-nuclear qualified products in applications that require nuclear-qualified hardware or products may cause inaccurate readings. For information on Rosemount nuclear-qualified products, contact your local Emerson Sales Representative.

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Using this manual

The sections in this manual provide information on installing, configuring, operating, and maintaining the Rosemount™ 3308 Series Transmitter.

The sections are organized as follows:

Transmitter overview provides an introduction to theory of operation and description of the transmitter. Information on applications and a probe selection guide are also included.

Installation contains mechanical and electrical installation instructions.

Configuration provides instructions on how to configure and make the transmitter join the wireless network.

Operation contains operation techniques such as viewing measurement data and display functionality.

Service and troubleshooting provides troubleshooting techniques for the most common operating problems, as well as diagnostic and error messages, and service instructions.

Specifications and reference data supplies reference and specification data, as well as ordering information.

Product Certifications contains hazardous locations certifications and approval drawings.

High gain remote antenna option contains specification and installation information of the high gain remote antenna option.

Configuration parameters provides a menu overview for the Device Descriptor in AMS Wireless Configurator and the handheld communicator. Description of the configuration parameters is also included.

Alert message mapping outlines the most important alerts in the HART® command 48 Additional Status Field for Rosemount 3308 Series.

1.2 Product recycling/disposal

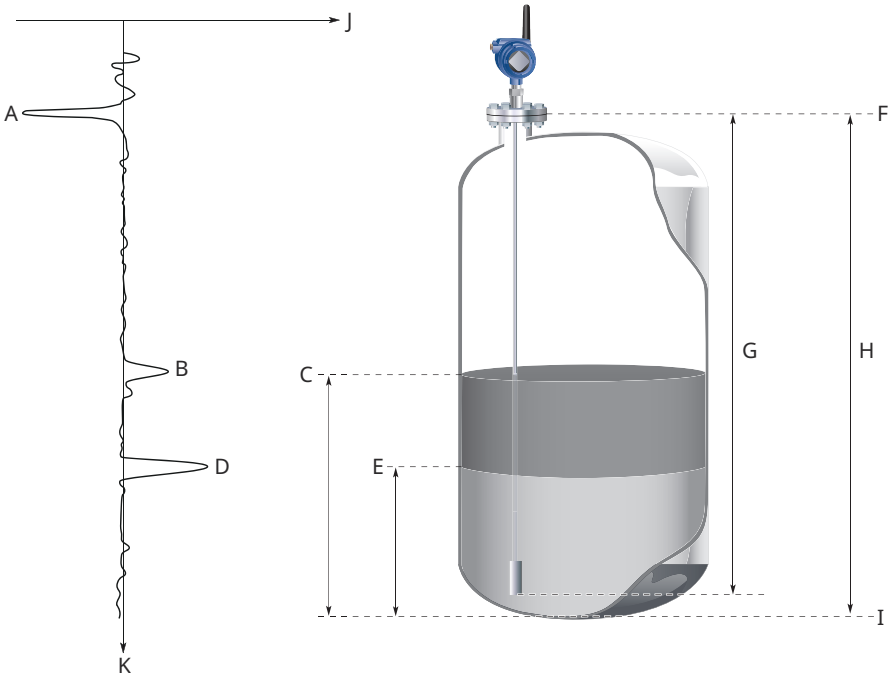
Recycling of equipment and packaging should be taken into consideration and disposed of in accordance with local and national legislation or regulations.

2 Transmitter overview

2.1 Theory of operation

The Rosemount™ 3308 Series is the first true wireless level transmitter that is based on the Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) principle. Low power nano-second-pulses are guided along a probe submerged in the process media. When a pulse reaches the surface of the material it is measuring, part of the energy is reflected back to the transmitter, and the time difference between the generated and reflected pulse is converted into a distance from which the total level or interface level is calculated (see Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1: Guided Wave Radar Operating Principle

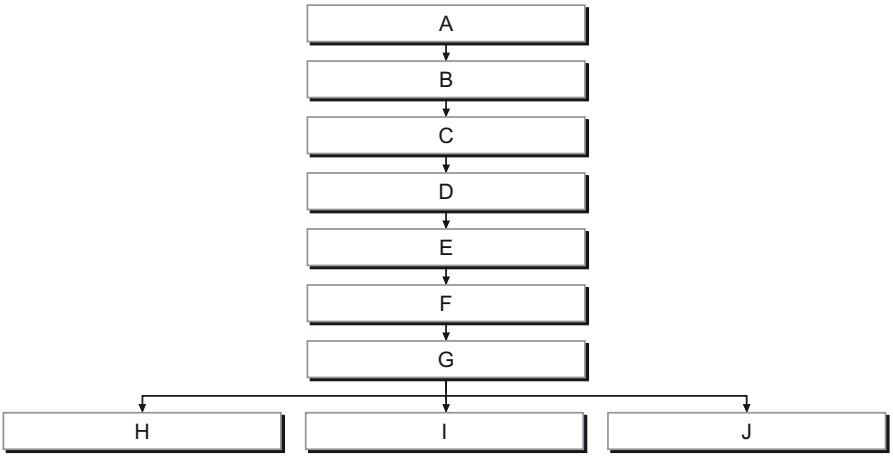


A. Reference peak
B. Product surface peak
C. Product level
D. Interface peak
E. Interface level
F. Upper reference point
G. Probe length
H. Tank height
I. Zero reference point
J. Signal amplitude
K. Time

The reflectivity of the product is a key parameter for measurement performance. A high dielectric constant of the media gives better reflection and a longer measuring range.

See Figure 2-2 for a schematic overview of the signal processing.

Figure 2-2: Flowchart of the Signal Processing



A. Microwave module
B. A/D converter
C. Peak search
D. Peak interpolation
E. Echo identifier
F. Distance filtering
G. Variable calculation
H. Aout handler
I. LCD handler
J. HART®

2.1.1 Reference peak

This peak is caused by the transition between transmitter and the tank vapor space or air. It is used by the transmitter as a starting reference point for distance to the level surface.

2.1.2 Product surface peak

This peak indicates the product level and is caused by a reflection from the product surface.

2.1.3 Interface peak

This peak indicates the interface level. The peak is caused by reflection from the interface between an upper product and a bottom product with a relatively high dielectric constant. This peak is identified when the measurement mode is set to Product Level and Interface Level or Interface Level with Submerged Probe.

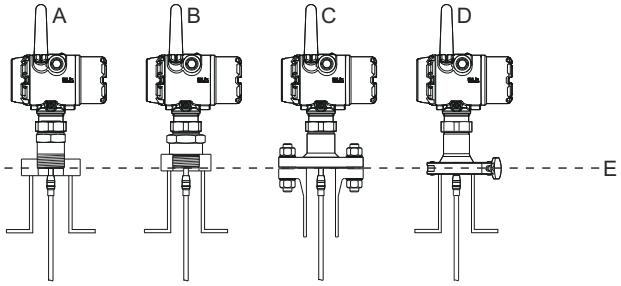
2.1.4 Probe end peak

It is caused by reflection from the probe end. If the probe is grounded, the peak will be positive. If the probe end is submerged in a high dielectric media, such as water, it will not be visible.

2.1.5 Upper Reference Point

The Upper Reference Point is located at the underside of the threaded adapter, transmitter flange, or Tri-Clamp®, as illustrated in Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3: Upper Reference Point



A. NPT
B. BSPP (G)
C. Flange
D. Tri-Clamp
E. Upper Reference Point

2.1.6 Zero reference point

The Zero Reference Point is selected by the user and is usually located close to or at the bottom of the tank. The Zero Reference Point can be set to any position in the tank by adjusting the Tank Height.

2.1.7 Tank height

The Tank Height is the distance from the Upper Reference Point to the Zero Reference Point. The transmitter measures the distance to the product surface and subtracts this value from the Tank Height to determine the level.

2.1.8 Probe length

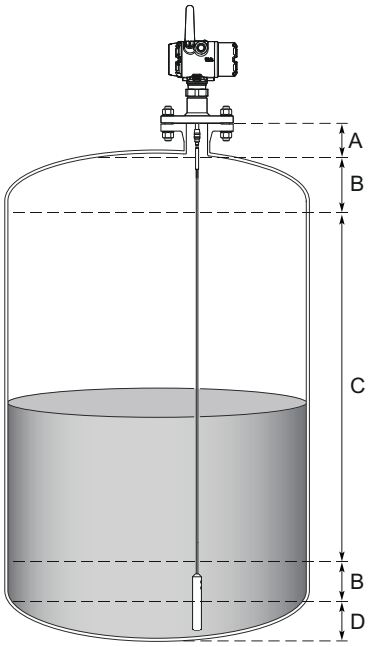
The probe length is the distance between the Upper Reference Point and the end of the probe. If a weight is used at the end of the probe it shall be included.

2.2 Measuring range

The measuring range depends on probe type, dielectric constant of the product, and installation environment, and is limited by the Blind Zones at the very top and bottom of the probe. In the Blind Zones, the accuracy exceeds ±1.18 in. (30 mm), and measurements may not be possible. Measurements close to the Blind Zones will have reduced accuracy.

Figure 2-4 illustrates how the measuring range is related to the Blind Zones and the areas with reduced accuracy.

Figure 2-4: Blind Zones and Areas with Reduced Accuracy



A. Upper Blind Zone
B. Reduced accuracy
C. Recommended measuring range
D. Lower Blind Zone

Note
Measurements may not be possible in the Blind Zones, and measurements close to the Blind Zones will have reduced accuracy. Therefore, the alarm points should be configured outside these zones.

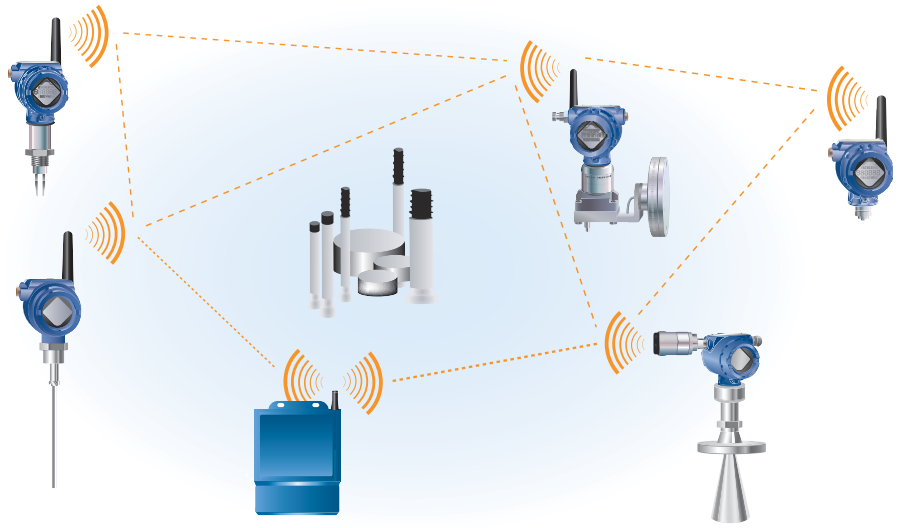
Related information

Accuracy over measuring range

2.3 Emerson Wireless

Emerson Wireless is a self-organizing network solution. Wireless field instruments send data to a Gateway, directly or routed through any of the wireless devices in the network, as illustrated in Figure 2-5. Multiple communication paths are managed and analyzed in parallel to assure optimal communication and sustained network reliability even if obstructions are introduced.

Figure 2-5: Emerson Wireless Network



Gateways interface with existing host systems using industry standard protocols, and native integration into DeltaV™ and Ovation™ is transparent and seamless.

Interference from other radios, Wi-Fi®, and EMC sources is avoided through Time Synchronized Channel Hopping and Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS). Also, a layered security implementing industry standard Encryption, Authentication, Verification, Anti-Jamming, and Key Management ensures that data transmissions are secure and received only by the Gateway.

The Rosemount 3308A is a member of the Emerson Wireless portfolio, whose wireless network experience totals billions of operating hours, hundreds of thousands of field devices, and tens of thousands of networks around the world.

2.4 Application characteristics

2.4.1 Tank shape

The guided wave radar transmitter is insensitive to the tank shape. Since the radar signal travels along a probe, the shape of the tank bottom has no effect on the measurement performance. The transmitter handles flat or dish-bottom tanks equally well.

2.4.2 In-tank obstructions

The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter is relatively insensitive to objects in the tank since the radar signal is transmitted along a probe.

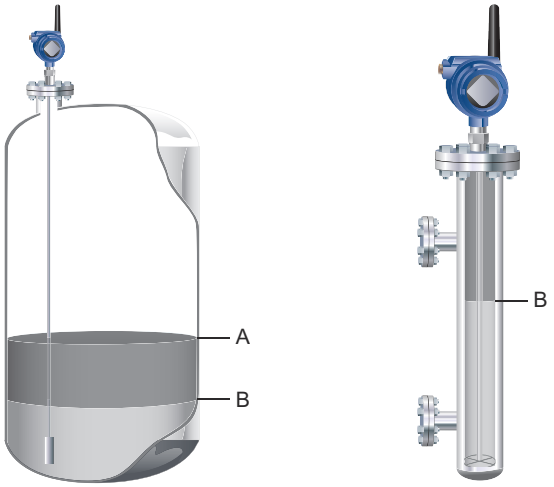
Avoid physical contact between probes and agitators as well as applications with strong fluid movement unless the probe is anchored. If the probe can move within 1 ft. (30 cm) away from any object, such as an agitator, during operation then probe tie-down is recommended.

In order to stabilize the probe for side forces, you have the option to either hang a weight at the probe end (flexible probes only) or fix/guide the probe to the tank bottom.

2.4.3 Interface measurements

The Rosemount 3308 Series is well suited for interface measurements, including applications where the probe is fully submerged in the liquid.

Figure 2-6: Interface Level Measurement



A. Product level
B. Interface level

2.5 Application examples

The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter is suited for aggregate (total) level measurements on a wide range of liquids, semi-liquids, and liquid to liquid interfaces.

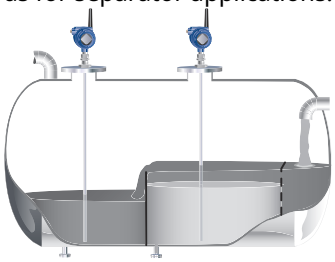
Moreover, the reliable and accurate guided wave radar technology offers a versatile solution that is virtually unaffected by process conditions such as temperature, pressure, vapor gas mixtures, density, turbulence, bubbling/boiling, varying dielectric media, pH, and viscosity.

Storage and buffer tanks

The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter is ideal for storage or buffer tanks for almost any liquid, such as oil, gas condensate, water, or chemicals.

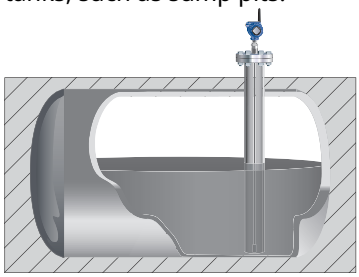
Low pressure separators

The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter can measure both level and interface level, such as for separator applications.



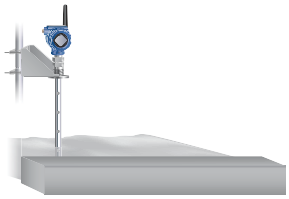
Waste tanks and sump pits

The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter is a good choice for waste tanks and underground tanks, such as sump pits.



Open applications—ponds, basins, sumps

The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter can be installed in open air to measure liquids not contained in a tank.



Chamber applications

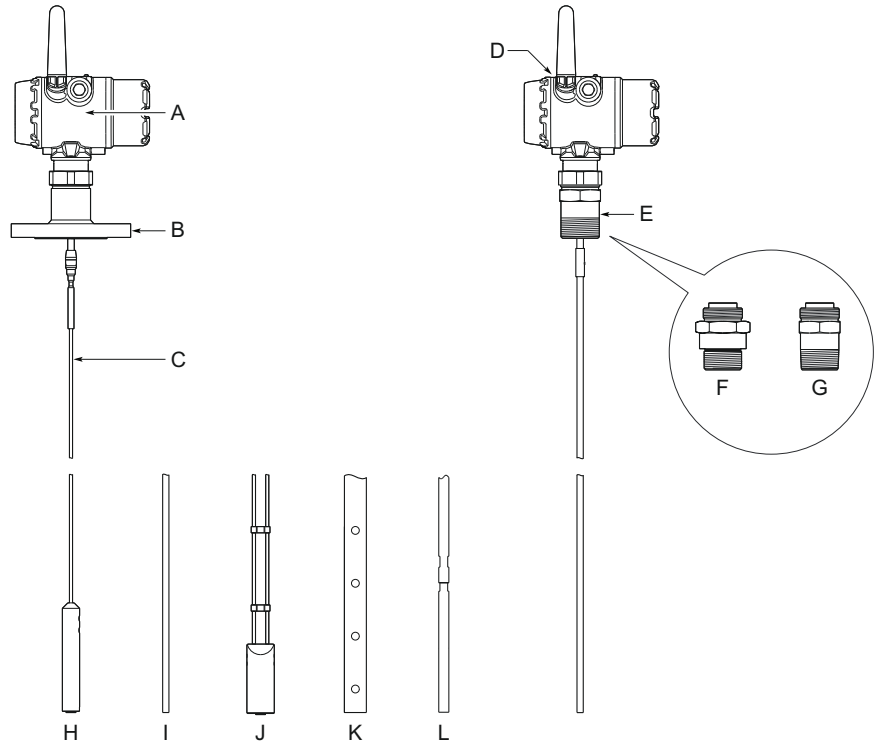
The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter is a good choice for both chamber and pipe installations.

2.6 Components of the transmitter

The Rosemount 3308A Series transmitter housing contains advanced electronics for signal processing. The transmitter housing is made of aluminum or stainless steel, depending on specified option code. The radar electronics produces an electromagnetic pulse, which is guided by the probe.

There are different probe types available for various applications: flexible single lead, rigid single lead, segmented rigid single lead, flexible twin lead, and coaxial.

Figure 2-7: Transmitter Components



A. Radar electronics
B. Flanged process connections
C. Probe
D. Dual compartment housing
E. Threaded process connections
F. BSPP (G)
G. NPT
H. Flexible single lead with weight
I. Rigid single lead
J. Flexible twin lead with weight
K. Coaxial
L. Segmented rigid single lead probe

2.7 Probe selection guide

Use the following guidelines to choose appropriate probe for your Rosemount 3308 Series transmitter:

Table 2-1: Probe Selection Guide

G=Good, NR=Not Recommended, AD=Application Dependent (consult factory)

	Flexible single lead	Rigid single lead, segmented rigid single lead	Flexible twin lead	Coaxial
Measurements				
Level	G	G	G	G
Interface (liquid/liquid)	G	G	G	G[1]
Process medium characteristics				
Changing density	G	G	G	G
Changing dielectric[2]	G	G	G	G
Wide pH variations	G	G	G	G
Pressure changes	G	G	G	G
Temperature changes	G	G	G	G
Condensing vapors	G	G	G	G
Bubbling/boiling surfaces	G	G	G	G
Foam (mechanical avoidance)	NR	NR	NR	AD
Foam (top of foam measurement)	AD	AD	AD	NR
Foam (foam and liquid measurement)	AD	AD	AD	NR
Clean liquids	G	G	G	G
Liquid with dielectric <2.0	AD	AD	AD	AD
Coating liquids	G	G	NR	NR
Viscous liquids	G	G	AD	NR
Crystallizing liquids	AD	AD	NR	NR
Solids/Powders	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fibrous liquids	G	G	NR	NR

Table 2-1: Probe Selection Guide *(continued)*

	Flexible single lead	Rigid single lead, segmented rigid single lead	Flexible twin lead	Coaxial
Tank environment considerations				
Probe is close (<12 in./30 cm) to disturbing objects	NR	NR	AD	G
Tall and narrow mounting nozzles (diameter <6 in./15 cm and height>diameter + 4 in./10 cm)	AD	AD	AD	G
Probe might touch nozzle / disturbing object	NR	NR	NR	G
Liquid or vapor spray might touch probe	NR	NR	NR	G
High turbulence	AD (3)	G	AD(3)	G
Turbulent conditions causing breaking forces	AD	NR	AD	NR
Non-metallic tanks or open atmosphere applications	AD(4)	AD(4)	AD(4)	G

(1) Not in fully submerged applications.
(2) For overall level applications a changing dielectric has no effect on the measurement. For interface measurements a changing dielectric of the top fluid will degrade the accuracy of the interface measurement.
(3) Ok If probe is anchored.
(4) Not suitable in applications with disturbing EMC from nearby equipment.

3 Installation

3.1 Safety messages

Instructions and procedures in this section may require special precautions to ensure the safety of the personnel performing the operations. Information that potentially raises safety issues is indicated by a warning symbol (⚠). Refer to the following safety messages before performing an operation preceded by this symbol.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow safe installation and servicing guidelines could result in death or serious injury.

Ensure the transmitter is installed by qualified personnel and in accordance with applicable code of practice.

Use the equipment only as specified in this manual. Failure to do so may impair the protection provided by the equipment.

⚠ WARNING

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications.

Installation of device in an explosive environment must be in accordance with appropriate local, national, and international standards, codes, and practices.

Ensure device is installed in accordance with intrinsically safe or non-incendive field practices.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

Ground device on non-metallic tanks (e.g. fiberglass tanks) to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Single lead probes are sensitive for strong electromagnetic fields and therefore not suitable for non-metallic tanks.

Care must be taken during transportation of power module to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Device must be installed to ensure a minimum antenna separation distance of 8 in. (20 cm) from all persons.

Probes covered with plastic and/or with plastic discs may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge under certain extreme conditions. Therefore, when the probe is used in a potentially explosive atmosphere, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent electrostatic discharge.

⚠ WARNING

Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.

Only qualified personnel should install the equipment.

Install transmitter prior to process start-up.

Install and tighten process connectors before applying pressure.

Handle the transmitter carefully.

Do not remove the transmitter while in operation.

If the process seal is damaged, gas could escape from the tank when removing the transmitter head from the probe.

3.2 Installation procedure

Follow these steps for proper installation:

Procedure

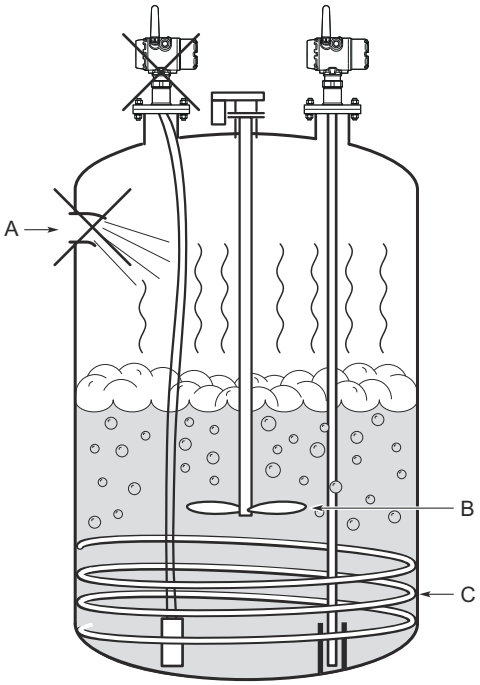
1. Review installation considerations.
2. Review mounting preparations.
   a) Measure tank height.
   b) Optional: Shorten the probe.
   c) Optional: Mount a centering disc for pipe installations.
   d) Optional: Anchor the probe.
3. Mount device on tank.
4. Ground the device.
5. Install the power module.
6. Position the antenna.
7. Utilize the display.

3.3 Installation and mounting considerations

3.3.1 Recommended mounting position for liquids

When finding an appropriate mounting position for the transmitter, the conditions of the tank must be carefully considered. The transmitter should be mounted so that the influence of disturbing objects is reduced to a minimum. For easy access to the transmitter, ensure that it is mounted with sufficient service space.

Figure 3-1: Mounting Position



A. Inlet pipe
B. Agitator
C. Heating coils

The following guidelines should be considered when mounting the transmitter:

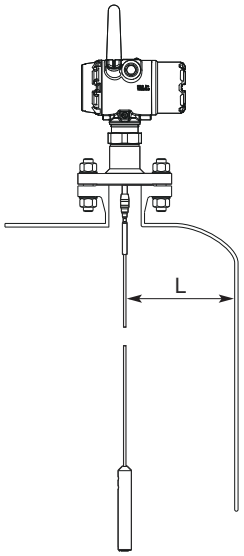
- Do not mount close to inlet pipes.
- Do not mount close to agitators. If the probe can move to within 12 in. (30 cm) away from an agitator, the probe should be anchored.
- If the probe tends to sway due to turbulent conditions in the tank, the probe should be anchored.
- Avoid mounting close to heating coils.
- Position the probe such that it is subject to a minimum of lateral force.
- The probe should not come into contact with the nozzle or other objects in the tank.

Note
Violent fluid movements causing high sideway forces may break rigid probes.

3.3.2 Free space requirement

If the probe is mounted close to a wall, nozzle or other tank obstruction, noise might appear in the level signal. Therefore the following minimum clearance, according to Table 3-1, must be maintained.

Figure 3-2: Free Space Requirement



L. Clearance to tank wall

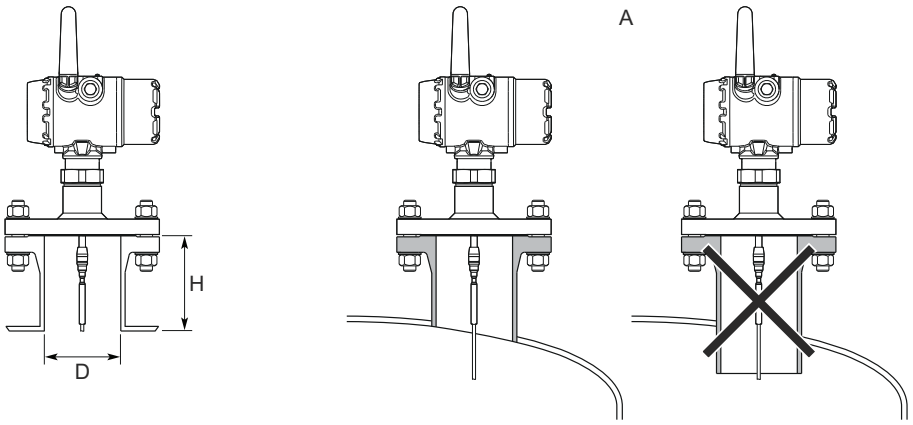
Table 3-1: Recommended Minimum Free Space for Optimal Performance

Probe type	Condition	Minimum clearance (L)
Rigid single lead/Segmented rigid single lead(1)	Smooth metal tank wall	4 in. (100 mm)
	Disturbing objects such as pipes and beams Plastic, concrete or rugged metal tank wall	16 in. (400 mm)
Flexible single	Smooth metal tank wall	4 in. (100 mm)
	Disturbing objects such as pipes and beams Plastic, concrete or rugged metal tank wall	16 in. (400 mm)
Coaxial(1)	N/A	0 in. (0 mm)
Flexible twin	N/A	4 in. (100 mm)

(1) Minimum clearance from tank bottom for the coaxial and rigid single probes is 0.2 in. (5 mm).

3.3.3 Flange connection on nozzles

Figure 3-3: Mounting in Nozzles



A. Confirm the nozzle does not extend into the tank.

The transmitter can be mounted in nozzles by using an appropriate flange. It is recommended that the nozzle size is within the dimensions given in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Nozzle Considerations for Optimal Performance

Description	Flexible single lead probe	Rigid single lead probe/ Segmented rigid single lead	Flexible twin lead probe	Coaxial probe
Recommended nozzle diameter (D)	4 in. (100 mm) or more	4 in. (100 mm) or more	4 in. (100 mm) or more	> probe diameter
Minimum nozzle diameter (D)(1)	1.5 in. (38 mm)	1.5 in. (38 mm) for probe type 4A 2 in. (50 mm) for probe type 4B and 4S	2 in. (50 mm)	> probe diameter
Maximum nozzle height (H)(2)	4 in. (100 mm) + nozzle diameter(3)	4 in. (100 mm) + nozzle diameter	4 in. (100 mm) + nozzle diameter	N/A

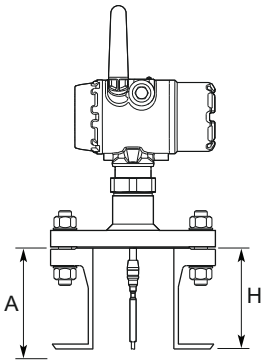
(1) The Trim Near Zone (TNZ) function may be necessary or an Upper Null Zone (UNZ) setup may be required to mask the nozzle.
(2) Recommended maximum nozzle height. For coaxial probes there is no limitation on nozzle height.
(3) For nozzles taller than 4 in. (100 mm), the long stud version is recommended (option code LS) to prevent the flexible portion from touching the edge of the nozzle.

Note
The probe must not be in contact with the nozzle (except for the coaxial probe).

Narrow nozzles

For narrow nozzles it may be necessary to increase the Upper Null Zone in order to reduce the measuring range in the upper part of the tank. By setting the Upper Null Zone equal to the nozzle height (H), the impact on the measurement due to interfering echoes from the nozzle will be reduced. Amplitude Threshold adjustments may also be needed in this case.

Figure 3-4: Upper Null Zone for Narrow Nozzles



A. Upper Null Zone

3.3.4 Installation in still pipe/chamber

General chamber considerations

Dimensioning the chamber/pipe correctly and selecting the appropriate probe is key to the success in these applications. When selecting a smaller chamber/pipe diameter, such as 2-in., a flexible probe is not suitable due to the chance of it coming into contact with the walls. Also, relatively large side inlets may interfere with the signal.

When gas lift and/or turbulence may occur (e.g. boiling hydrocarbons), a 3- or 4-in. chamber/pipe diameter is recommended for maximum measurement reliability. This is especially true in high pressure and high temperature installations.

Table 3-3: Recommended and Minimum Chamber/Still Pipe Diameters for Different Probes

Probe type	Recommended diameter	Minimum diameter
Rigid single/segmented rigid single	3 or 4 in. (75 or 100 mm)	2 in. (50 mm)
Flexible single	4 in. (100 mm)	Consult your local Emerson representative
Flexible twin(1)	4 in. (100 mm)	Consult your local Emerson representative
Coaxial	3 or 4 in. (75 or 100 mm)	1.5 in. (37.5 mm)

(1) The center rod must be placed more than 0.6 in. (15 mm) away from the pipe wall.

Note
Metal pipes are preferred, especially in applications with low dielectric constant, to avoid disturbances from objects near the pipe.

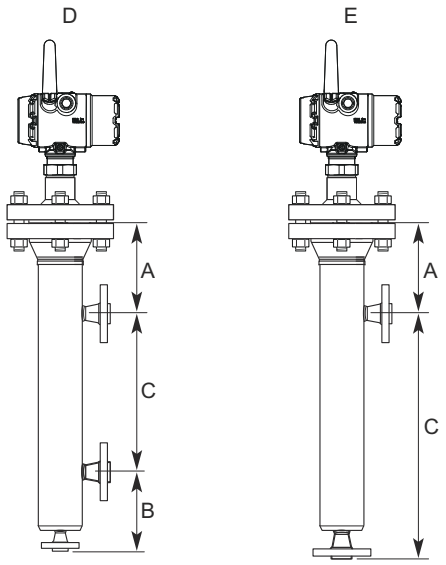
Related information

Best Practices for Using Radar in Still Pipes and Chambers Technical Note
Dimensional drawings

Rosemount chamber

A Rosemount chamber allows external mounting of process level instrumentation. It supports a variety of process connections, and optional drain and vent connections. The standard Rosemount chambers are designed according to ASME B31.3. Rosemount chambers compliant with the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) are available. Customer specific engineered solutions for Rosemount chambers are available upon request. Use option code XC to order together with the Rosemount 3308A Series Transmitters.

Figure 3-5: Side-to-Side and Side-to-Bottom Chambers



A. Dimension A
B. Dimension B
C. Dimension CC
D. Side-to-side chamber
E. Side-to-bottom chamber

When mounting in a Rosemount chamber, see Table 3-4 for information on probe length determination.

Table 3-4: Probe Length Determination for Rosemount CMB Chambers

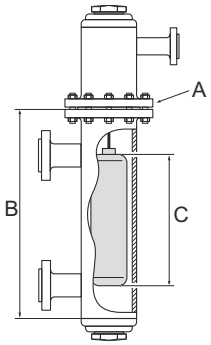
Chamber type	Probe length
Side-to-side chamber	A + CC + B - 80 mm
Side-to-bottom chamber	A + CC - 80 mm

Use a centering disc the same diameter as the chamber if the probe length >3.3 ft. (1 m). See Table 3-7 for which disc to use.

Existing chamber

A Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter is the perfect replacement in an existing displacer chamber. Proprietary flanges are offered, enabling use of existing chambers to make installation easy.

Figure 3-6: Existing Displacer Chamber



A. Replace chamber flange
B. Probe length
C. Displacer length

Considerations when changing to Rosemount 3308 Series:

- The Rosemount 3308 Series flange choice and probe length must be correctly matched to the chamber. Both standard ASME and EN (DIN), as well as proprietary chamber flanges, are available. See Proprietary flanges to identify the proprietary flanges.
- See Table 3-7 for guidelines on which disc size to use.
- See Table 3-5 for guidelines on the required probe length.

Table 3-5: Required Probe Length in Chambers

Chamber manufacturer	Probe length(1)
Major torque-tube manufacture (249B, 249C, 249K, 249N, 259B)	Displacer + 9 in. (229 mm)
Masoneilan™ (torque tube operated), proprietary flange	Displacer + 8 in. (203 mm)
Other - torque tube(2)	Displacer + 8 in. (203 mm)
Magnetrol® (spring operated)(3)	Displacer + between 7.8 in. (195 mm) to 15 in. (383 mm)
Others - spring operated(2)	Displacer + 19.7 in. (500 mm)

(1) If flushing ring is used, add the ring height to the probe length.
(2) For other manufacturers, there are small variations. This is an approximate value; actual length should be verified.
(3) Lengths vary depending on model, SG, and rating, and should be verified.

For additional information, see the Replacing Displacers with Guided Wave Radar Technical Note.

Probe type in chamber considerations

When installing a Rosemount 3308A in a chamber, the single lead probe is recommended.

The probe must not touch the chamber wall, should extend the full height of the chamber, but not touch the bottom of the chamber.

The probe length determines if a single rigid or single flexible probe should be used:

- Less than 19.7 ft. (6.0 m): Rigid single probe is recommended. Use a centering disc for probe > 3.3 ft. (1 m). When mounting space is limited, use a flexible single probe with a weight and centering disc.
- More than 19.7 ft. (6.0 m): Use flexible single probe with a weight and centering disc.

Centering disc for pipe installations

To prevent the probe from contacting the chamber or pipe wall, centering discs are available for flexible single, rigid single, and flexible twin lead probes. The disc is attached to the end of the probe. Discs are made of stainless steel, Alloy C-276, Alloy 400, Duplex 2205, or PTFE.

For the segmented rigid single lead probe, up to five PTFE centering discs can be mounted along the probe, but keep a minimum distance of two segments between the discs. Additionally, a disc in SST or PTFE (part number 03300-1655-xxxx) can be attached to the end of the probe.

When mounting a centering disc, it is important that it fits correctly in the chamber/pipe. See Figure 3-7 for Dimension D. Table 3-7 shows which centering disc diameter to choose for a particular pipe.

Figure 3-7: Dimension D for Centering Discs

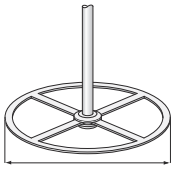


Table 3-6: Centering Disc Dimensions

Disc size	Actual disc diameter (D)
2-in.	1.8 in. (45 mm)
3-in.	2.7 in. (68 mm)
4-in.	3.6 in. (92 mm)
6-in.	5.55 in. (141 mm)
8-in.	7.40 in. (188 mm)

Table 3-7: Centering Disc Size Recommendation for Different Pipe Schedules

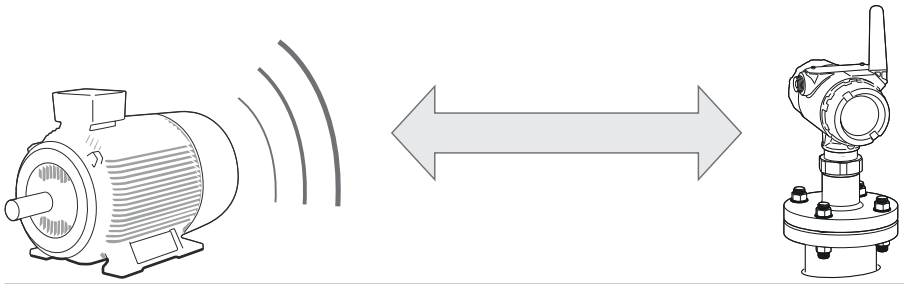
Pipe size	Pipe schedule			
	5s, 5 and 10s,10	40s, 40 and 80s, 80	120	160
2-in.	2-in.	2-in.	N/A(1)	N/A(2)
3-in.	3-in.	3-in.	N/A(1)	2-in.
4-in.	4-in.	4-in.	3-in.	3-in.
5-in.	4-in.	4-in.	4-in.	4-in.
6-in.	6-in.	6-in.	4-in.	4-in.
7-in.	N/A(1)	6-in.	N/A(1)	N/A(1)
8-in.	8-in.	8-in.	6-in.	6-in.

(1) Schedule is not available for pipe size.
(2) No centering disc is available.

3.3.5 Installation in non-metallic tanks and open-air applications

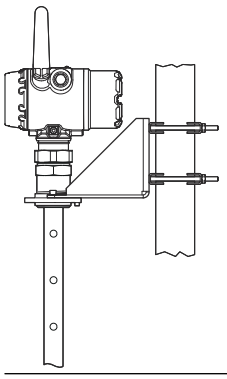
Avoid major sources of electrical disturbance in proximity of the installation (e.g. electrical motors, stirrers, servo mechanisms).

Figure 3-8: Avoid Electromagnetic Disturbances



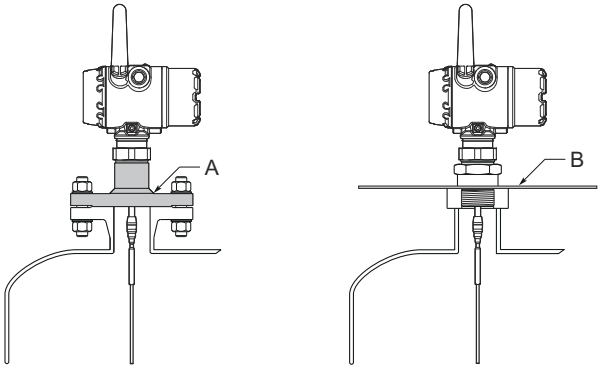
For clean liquids, use a coaxial probe to reduce effect of potential electrical disturbances.

Figure 3-9: Coaxial Probe in an Open-Air Application



For optimal single lead probe performance in non-metallic tanks, the probe must be mounted with a metal flange, or screwed in to a metal sheet (d > 14 in./350 mm) if a threaded version is used.

Figure 3-10: Mounting in Non-Metallic Tanks



A. Metal flange
B. Metal sheet (d > 14 in./350 mm)

3.3.6 Minimum distance between two single probes

When installing multiple Rosemount 3308A Level Transmitters with single probes in the same tank, ensure to place the devices at proper distance from each other to avoid the risk of interference caused by cross-talk. Table 3-8 provides recommended minimum distance between two probes. A coaxial probe or a probe installed in a still pipe will not cause any cross-talk.

Table 3-8: Minimum Distance between Single Probes

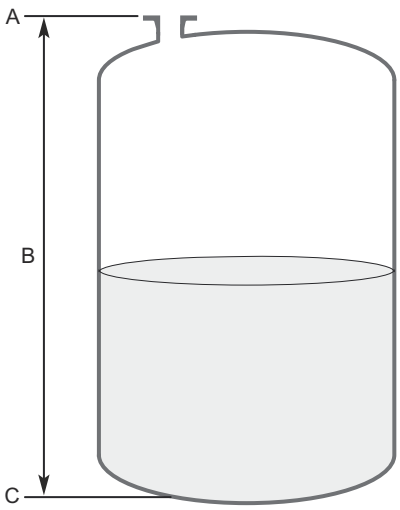
Product	Minimum distance between probes
Oil (DC = 2.1)	5.2 ft. (1.6 m)
Water (DC = 80)	3.3 ft. (1.0 m)

3.4 Review mounting preparations

3.4.1 Measure tank height

The Tank Height is defined as the measured distance from the Upper Reference Point to the Zero Reference Point.

Figure 3-11: Measure Tank Height



A. Upper Reference Point
B. Tank Height
C. Zero Reference Point

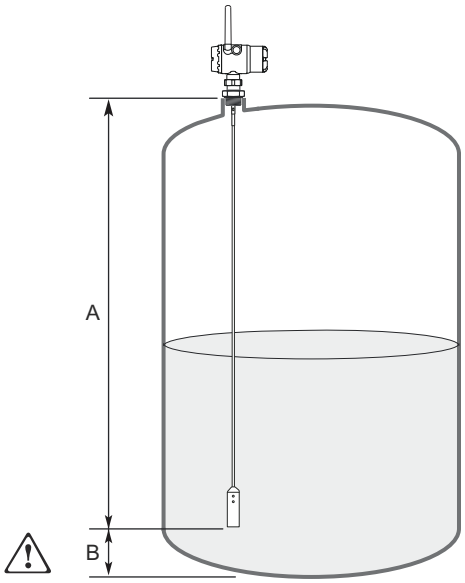
3.4.2 Shorten the probe

In order to leave some clearance distance between the probe end and the tank bottom, the probe might have to be shortened. The goal is to have the probe hang straight so that it does not touch the wall; 2 in. (5 cm) is a suggested value. The probe can be shortened in field. Use the following form to calculate the probe length:

Probe length = tank height - 2 in. (5 cm)

After shortening the probe make sure to update the transmitter configuration to the new probe length.

Figure 3-12: Calculate Probe Length



A. Probe Length
B. 2 in. (5 cm) clearance

Related information

Probe length

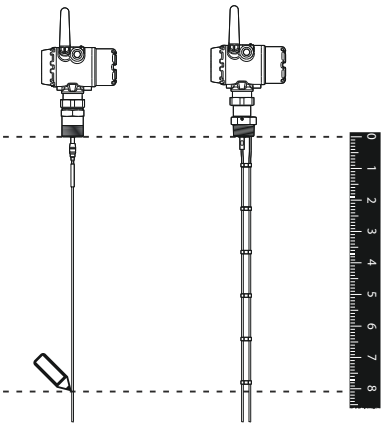
Shorten the flexible single/twin lead probe

Prerequisites

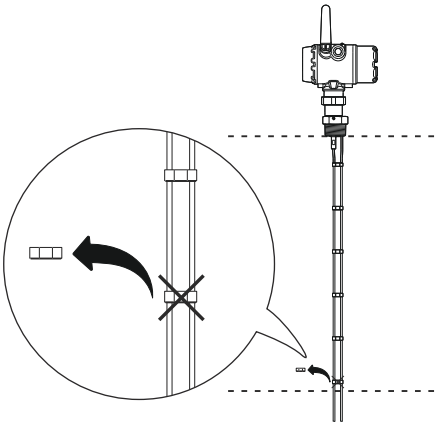
Note
The PTFE covered probes must not be cut in field.

Procedure

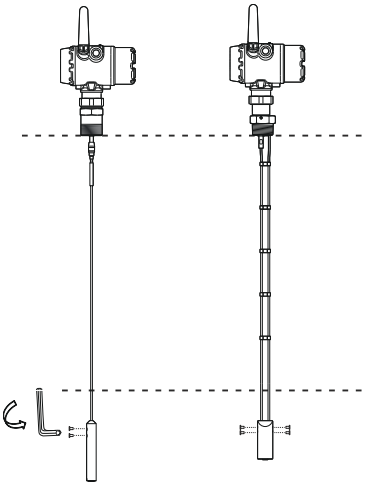
1. Mark where to cut the probe.



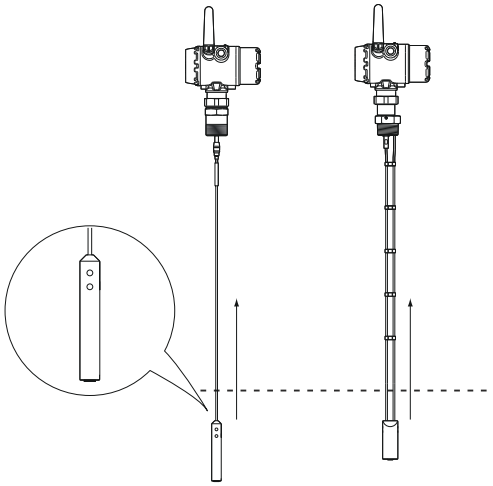
2. Remove enough spacers to make place for the weight (only flexible twin lead probes).



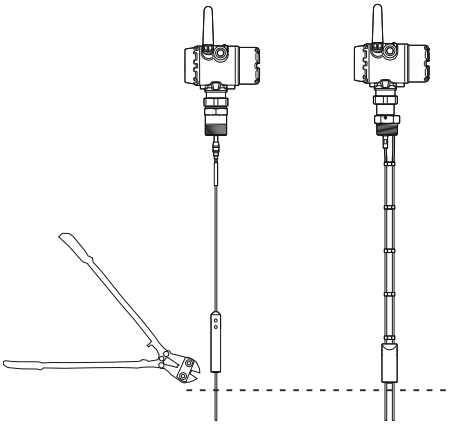
3. Loosen the weight.



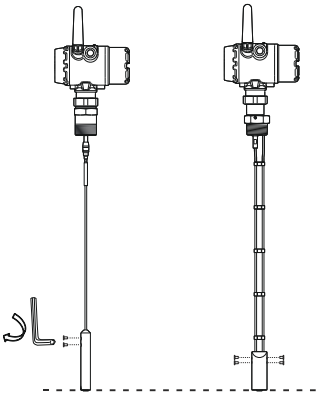
4. Slide the weight up.



5. Cut the probe at the mark.



6. Fasten the weight with the following torque:
   - Small weight (W1): 5 Nm
   - Short weight (W2): 5 Nm
   - Heavy weight (W3): 5 Nm
   - Weight, flexible twin: 6 Nm



Postrequisites

After shortening the probe be sure to update the transmitter configuration to the new probe length.

Related information

Probe length

Shorten the rigid single lead probe

Prerequisites

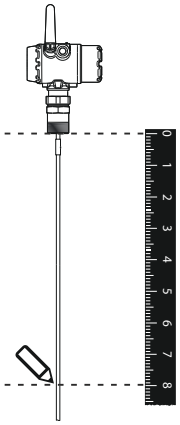
The minimum probe length is 15.7 in. (400 mm).

Note
The PTFE covered probes must not be cut in field.

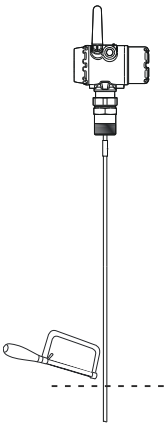
Note
Ensure the lead is fixed while cutting.

Procedure

1. Mark where to cut the probe.



2. Cut the probe at the mark.



Postrequisites

After shortening the probe be sure to update the transmitter configuration to the new probe length.

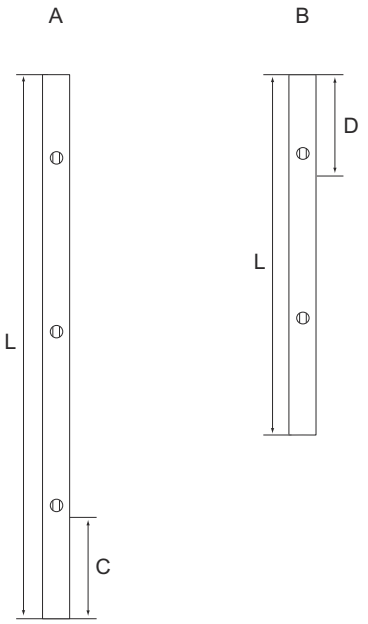
Related information

Probe length

Shorten the coaxial probe

Prerequisites

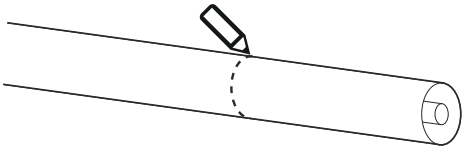
Figure 3-13: Maximum Shortening of Coaxial Probe



A. Ordered probe length (L) > 49 in. (1250 mm)
B. Ordered probe length (L) ≤ 49 in. (1250 mm)
C. Maximum shortening length: 23.6 in. (600 mm)
D. Minimum probe length: 15.7 in. (400 mm)

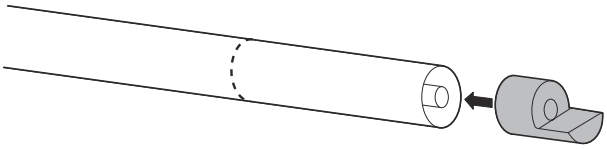
Procedure

1. Mark where to cut the probe.
   - Pipes longer than 49 in. (1250 mm) can be shortened by as much as 23.6 in. (600 mm).
   - Pipes shorter than 49 in. (1250 mm) can be cut as long as the remaining length is not less than 15.7 in. (400 mm).

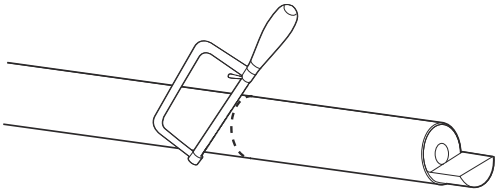


2. Insert the centering piece.

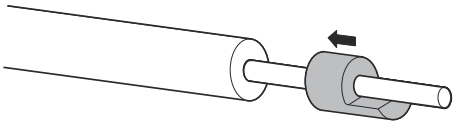
   The centering piece is delivered from factory and should be used to prevent the spacers centering the rod from coming loose.



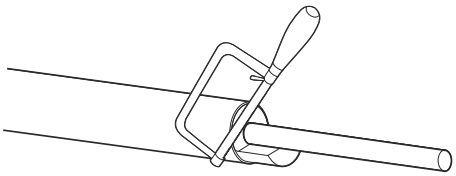
3. Cut the tube to the desired length.



4. Move the centering piece.



5. Cut the rod inside the tube. Ensure the rod is fixed with the centering piece while cutting.



Postrequisites

After shortening the probe be sure to update the transmitter configuration to the new probe length.

Related information

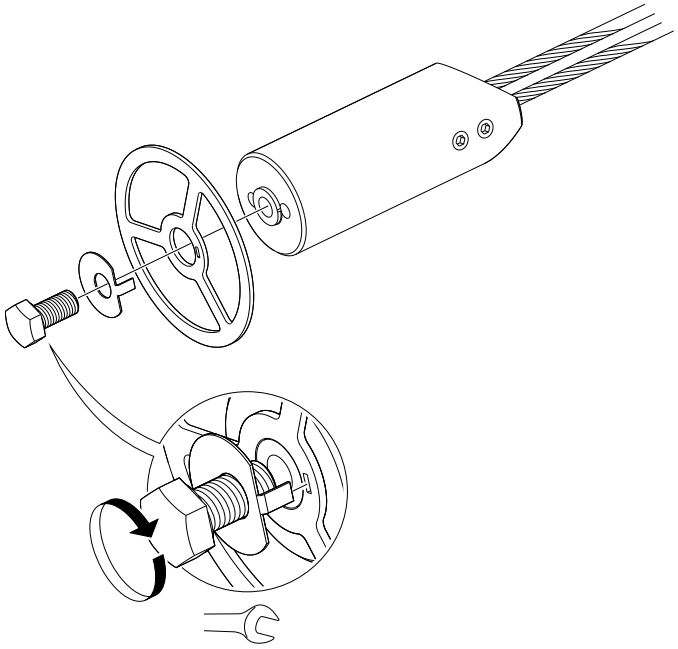
Probe length

3.5 Mount a centering disc

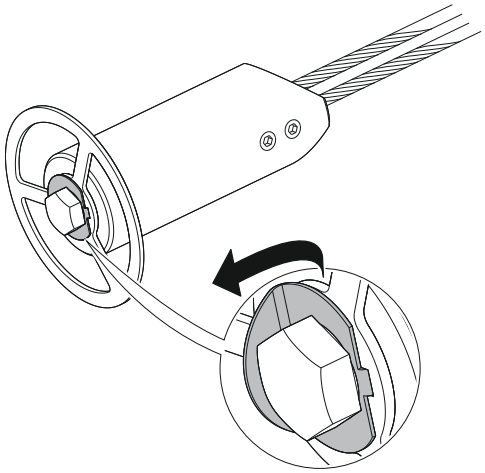
3.5.1 Mount a centering disc on flexible single/twin lead probe

Procedure

1. Mount the centering disc at the end of the weight.



2. Secure the bolt by folding the tab washer.

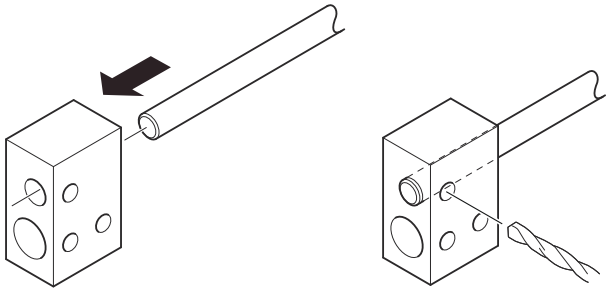


3.5.2 Mount a centering disc on rigid single lead probe (8 mm)

Note
Centering discs shall not be used with PTFE covered probes.

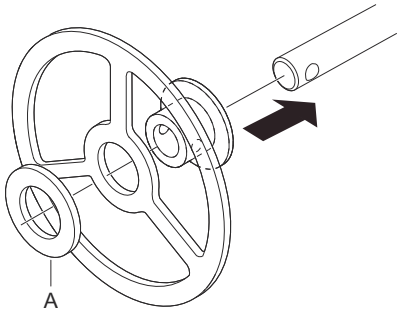
Procedure

1. Drill one hole using the drilling fixture (included in your shipment).

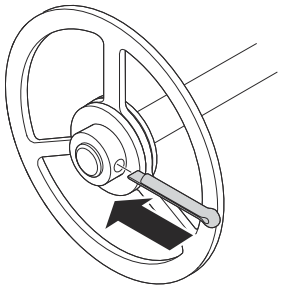


2. Mount the bushing, centering disc, and washer at the probe end.

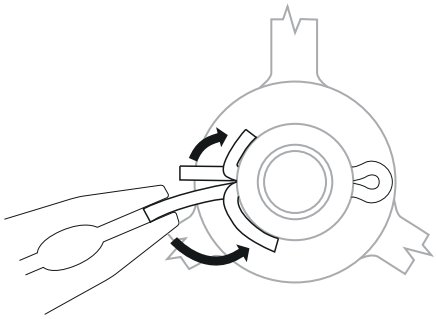
Note
Do not mount the washer (A) if the centering disc material is PTFE, Alloy C-276, Duplex 2205, or Alloy 400.



3. Insert the split pin through the bushing and the probe.



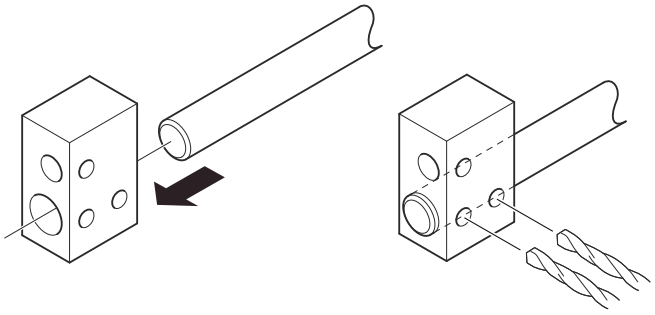
4. Secure the split pin.



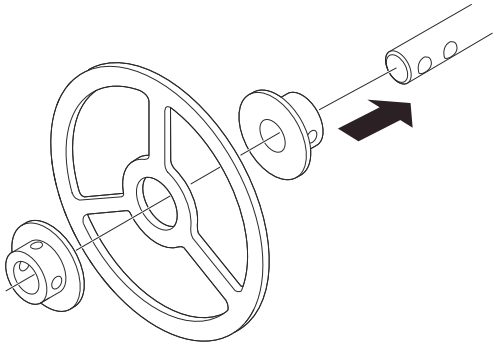
3.5.3 Mount a centering disc on rigid single lead probe (13 mm)

Procedure

1. Drill two holes using the drilling fixture (included in your shipment).

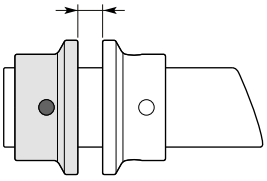


2. Mount the bushings and centering disc at the probe end.

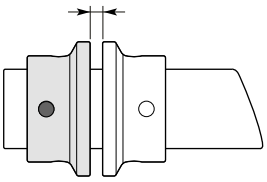


3. Adjust distance by shifting hole for split pin in lower bushing.

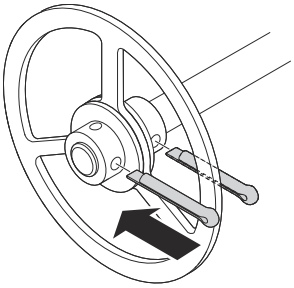
0.16 in. (4 mm)



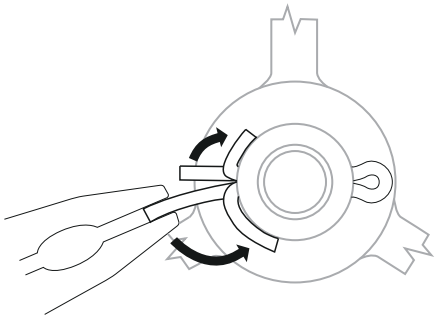
0.08 in. (2 mm)



4. Insert the split pins through the bushings and the probe.



5. Secure the split pins.



3.6 Anchor the probe

In turbulent tanks it may be necessary to fix the probe. Depending on the probe type, different methods can be used to guide the probe to the tank bottom. This may be needed in order to prevent the probe from hitting the tank wall or other objects in the tank, as well as preventing a probe from breaking.

Flexible single/twin lead probe

The flexible single lead probe itself can be used for anchoring. Pull the probe rope through a suitable anchoring point (e.g. a welded eye), and fasten it with a chuck.

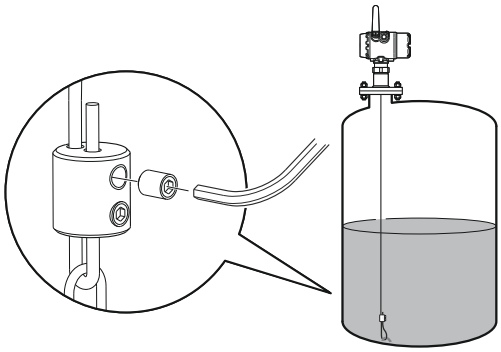
Table 3-9: Required Torque and Hex Key Dimensions

Probe		Required torque	Hex key dimension
Flexible twin lead		4.4 ft-lb (6 Nm)	4 mm
Flexible single lead	4 mm wire, stainless steel	3.7 ft-lb (5 Nm)	4 mm
	4 mm wire, Alloy C-276	1.8 ft-lb (2.5 Nm)	3 mm
	4 mm wire, Alloy 400	1.8 ft-lb (2.5 Nm)	3 mm
	4 mm wire, Duplex 2205	1.8 ft-lb (2.5 Nm)	3 mm

The length of the loop will add to the Blind Zone. The location of the chuck will determine the beginning of the Blind Zone.

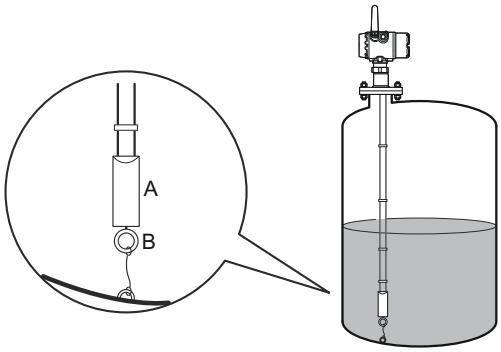
The Probe Length should be configured as the distance from the Upper Reference Point to the top of the chuck.

Figure 3-14: Flexible Single Lead Probe with Chuck



A ring (customer supplied) can be attached to the weight in a threaded (M8x14) hole at the end of the weight. Attach the ring to a suitable anchoring point.

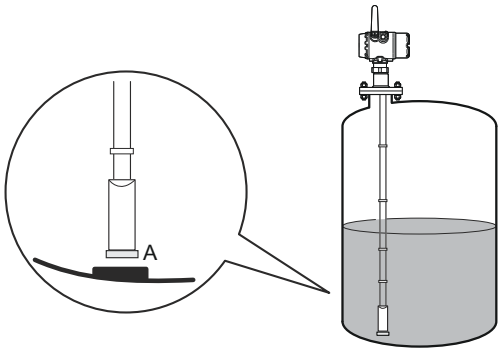
Figure 3-15: Flexible Twin/Single Lead Probe with Weight and Ring



A. Weight with internal threads M8x14
B. Ring

A magnet (customer supplied) can be fastened in a threaded (M8x14) hole at the end of the weight. The probe can then be guided by placing a suitable metal plate beneath the magnet.

Figure 3-16: Flexible Twin/Single Lead Probe with Weight and Magnet

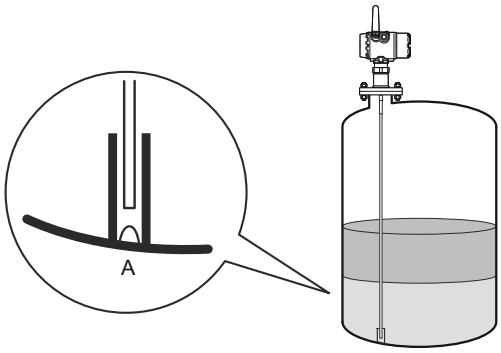


A. Magnet

Rigid single lead probe

The rigid single lead probe can be guided by a tube welded on the tank bottom. Tubes are customer supplied. Ensure that the probe can move freely in order to handle thermal expansion. The measurement accuracy will be reduced close to the tube opening.

Figure 3-17: Rigid Single Lead Probe with Tube

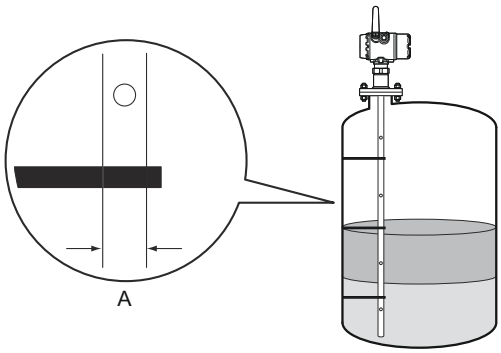


A. Drain

Coaxial probe

The coaxial probe can be secured to the tank wall by fixtures fastened to the tank wall. Fixtures are customer supplied. Ensure the probe can move freely due to thermal expansion without getting stuck in the fixture.

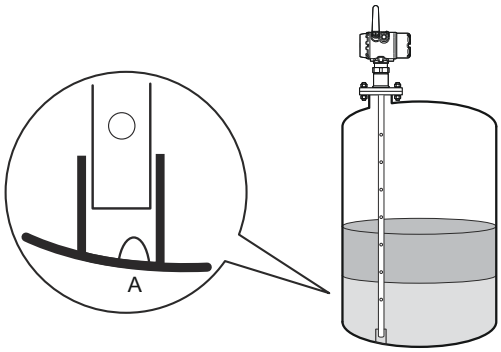
Figure 3-18: Coaxial Probe Secured to the Tank Wall



A. Ø 1.1 in. (28 mm)

The coaxial probe can be guided by a tube welded on the tank bottom. Tubes are customer supplied. Ensure that the probe can move freely in order to handle thermal expansion. The measurement accuracy will be reduced close to the tube opening.

Figure 3-19: Coaxial Probe with Tube



A. Drain

3.7 Mount device on tank

Mount the transmitter with flange on a nozzle on top of the tank. The transmitter can also be mounted on a threaded or Tri-Clamp® connection.

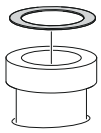
3.7.1 Threaded tank connection

Prerequisites

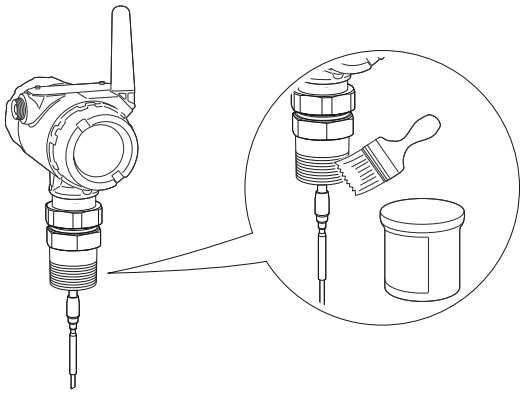
Note
PTFE covered probes must be handled carefully to prevent damage to the coating.

Procedure

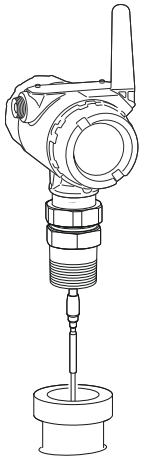
1. For adapters with BSPP (G) threads, place a suitable gasket on top of the tank flange.



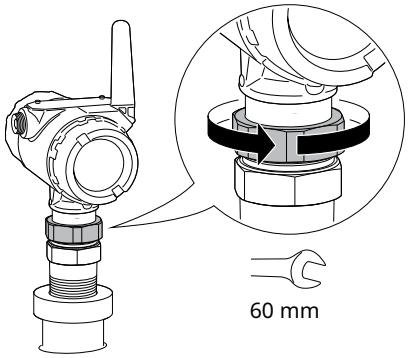
2. For adapters with NPT threads, use anti-seize paste or PTFE tape according to your site procedures.



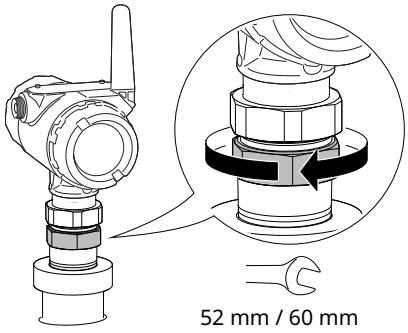
3. Lower the transmitter and probe into the tank.



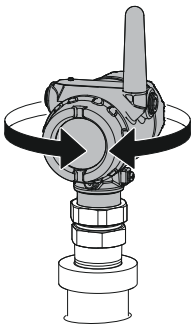
4. Loosen the nut that connects the transmitter head to the probe slightly.



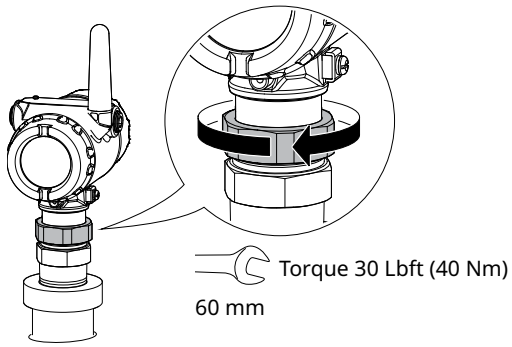
5. Screw the adapter into the process connection.



6. Rotate the transmitter head so the device display faces the desired direction.



7. Tighten the nut.



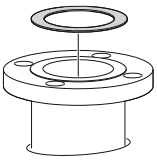
3.7.2 Tank connection with flange

Prerequisites

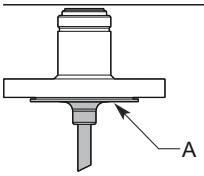
Note
PTFE covered probes must be handled carefully to prevent damage to the coating.

Procedure

1. Place a suitable gasket on top of the tank flange.

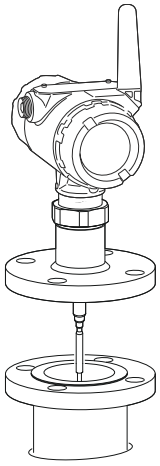


Note
Gasket should not be used for PTFE covered probe with protective plate.

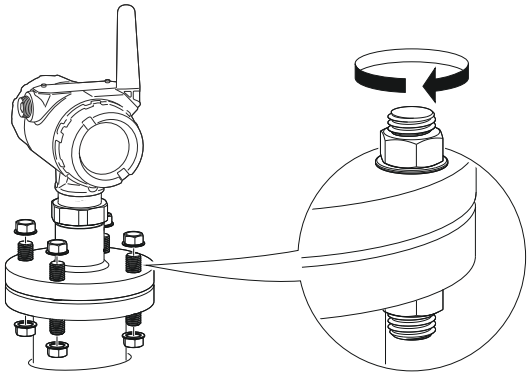


A. PTFE covered probe with protective plate

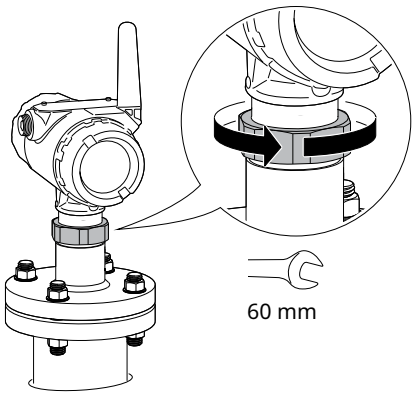
2. Lower the transmitter and probe with flange into the tank.



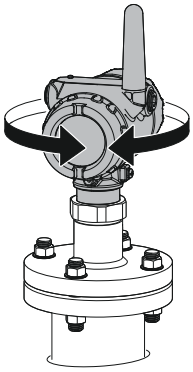
3. Tighten bolts and nuts with sufficient torque for the flange and gasket choice.



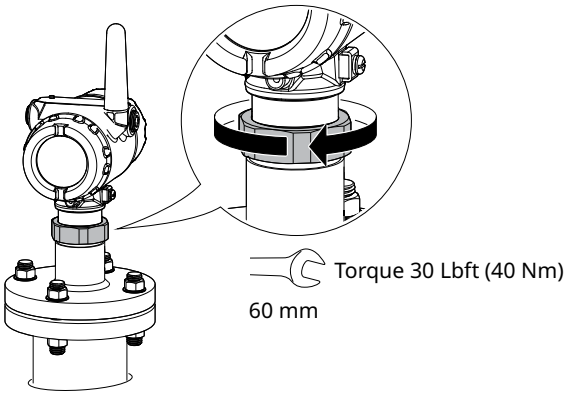
4. Loosen the nut that connects the transmitter head to the probe slightly.



5. Rotate the transmitter head so the device display faces the desired direction.



6. Tighten the nut.



3.7.3 Tank connection with loose flange (plate design)

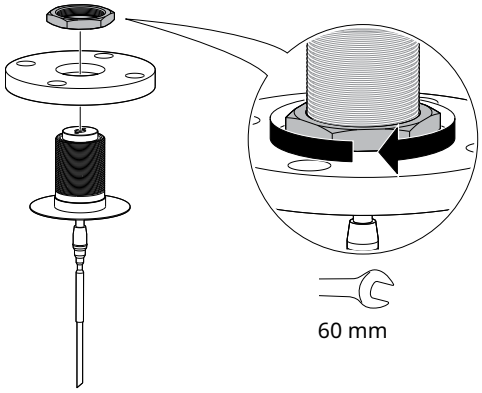
The transmitter is delivered with head, flange and probe assembled into one unit. If, for some reason, these parts have been disassembled, mount the transmitter as described below.

Prerequisites

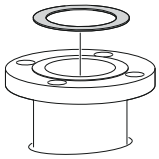
Note
PTFE covered probes must be handled carefully to prevent damage to the coating.

Procedure

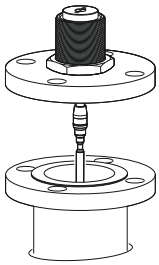
1. Mount the flange on the probe and tighten the flange nut.



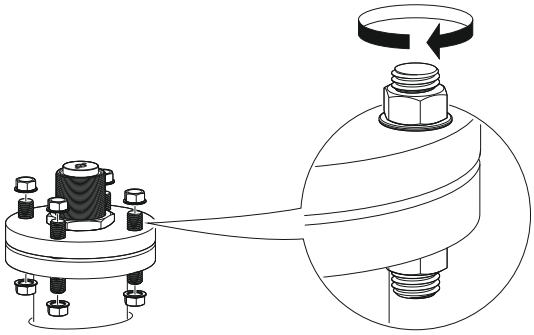
2. Place a suitable gasket on top of the tank flange.



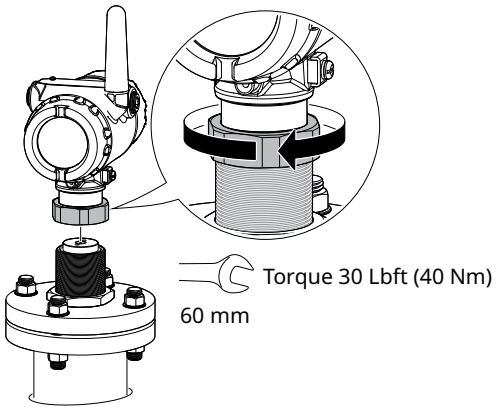
3. Lower the probe with flange into the tank.



4. Tighten bolts and nuts with sufficient torque for the flange and gasket choice.



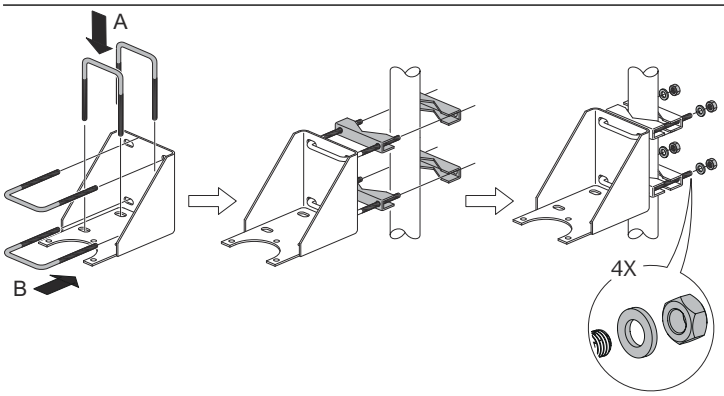
5. Mount the transmitter head.



3.7.4 Bracket mounting

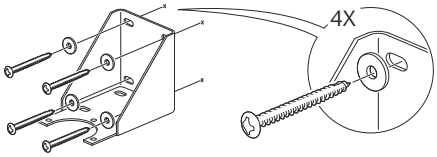
Procedure

1. Mount the bracket to the pipe/wall.
   On pipe:

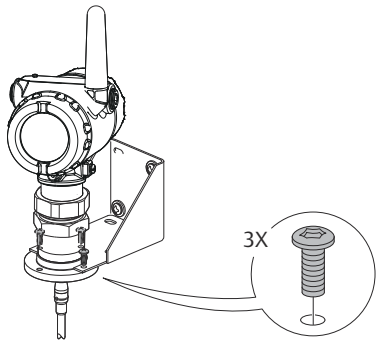


A. Horizontal pipe
B. Vertical pipe

   On wall:



2. Mount the transmitter with probe to the bracket.



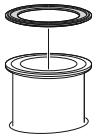
3.7.5 Tank connection with Tri-Clamp®

Prerequisites

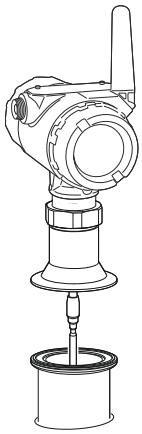
Note
PTFE covered probes must be handled carefully to prevent damage to the coating.

Procedure

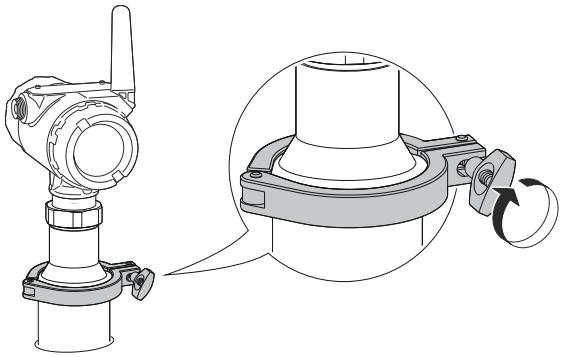
1. Place a suitable gasket on top of the tank flange.



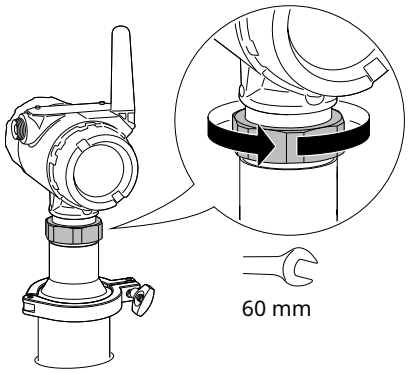
2. Lower the transmitter and probe into the tank.



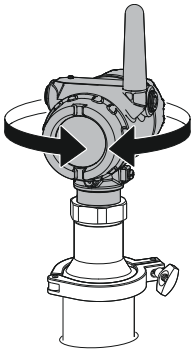
3. Tighten the clamp to the recommended torque (see the manufacturer's instruction manual).



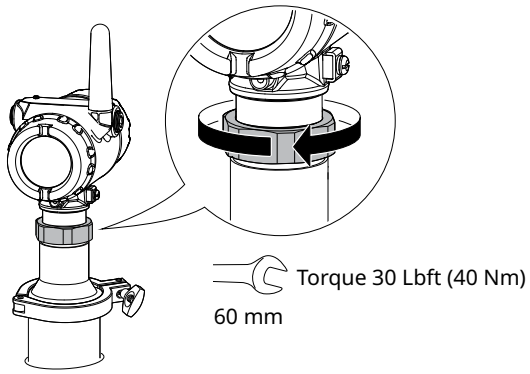
4. Loosen the nut that connects the transmitter head to the probe slightly.



5. Rotate the transmitter head so the device display faces the desired direction.



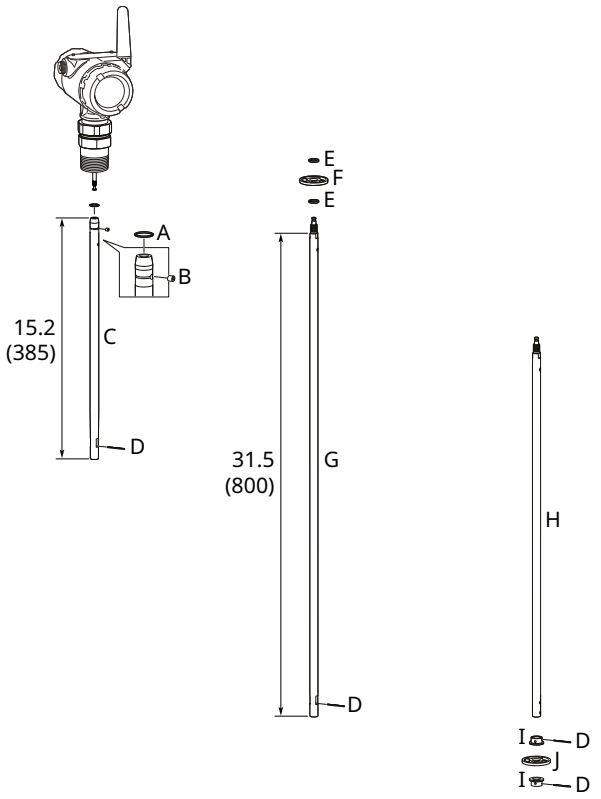
6. Tighten the nut.



3.7.6 Segmented probe

Segmented probe parts

Figure 3-20: Segmented Probe Parts



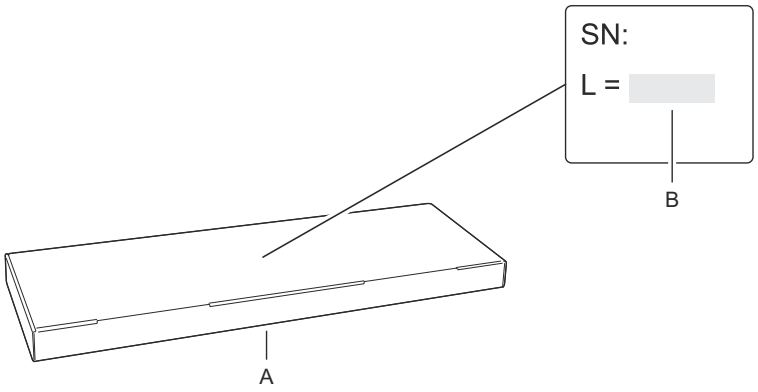
A. Safety ring
B. Screw
C. Top segment
D. Split pin
E. PTFE washer (optional)
F. Centering disc in PTFE (optional)
G. Middle segment
H. Bottom segment (length varies depending on total probe length)
I. Bushing (for the centering disc at the probe end)
J. Bottom centering disc in PTFE or stainless steel (optional)

Verifying probe length

Segmented probe ordered with model code 4S

Before installation, verify the probe length (L) on the label.

Figure 3-21: Label



A. Probe segments box
B. Probe length

Segmented probe ordered as spare part kit

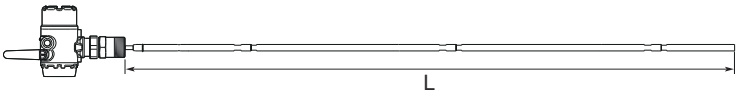
Before installation, the number of segments that add up to the desired probe length must be determined. Also, the bottom segment may need to be shortened.

Adjust the probe length

Procedure

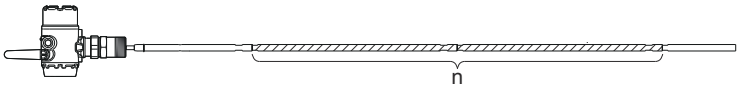
1. Determine L, the desired probe length.

L, desired probe length:

2. Determine n, the number of middle segments needed for the desired probe length. See Determination of probe segments.

n, number of middle segments:

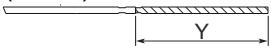
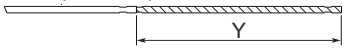
   

3. Calculate Y, the length of the bottom segment. See Determination of probe segments.

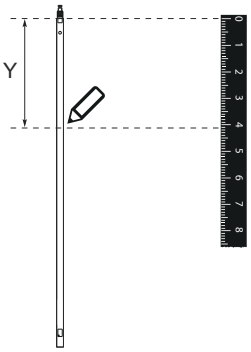
Y, length of bottom segment:

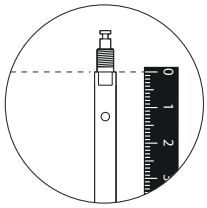
   

4. Continue as follows:

Length of bottom segment (Y)	Action
Y < 0.4 in. (10 mm) 	• Continue with Step 7. Do not use the bottom segment.
Y ≥ 0.4 in. (10 mm) 	• Continue with Step 5 and cut the bottom segment.
Y = 31.5 in. (800 mm) 	a. Add one extra middle segment to the calculated n. b. Continue with Step 7.

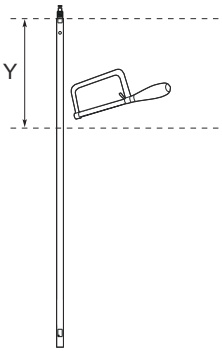
5. Mark where to cut the bottom segment.



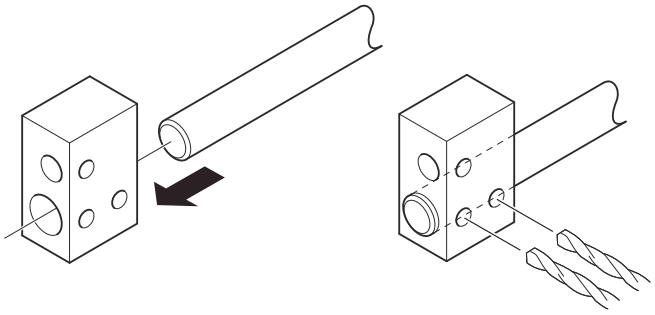


6. Cut the bottom segment at the mark.

Note
Ensure the bottom segment is fixed while cutting.



7. Optional: If a bottom centering disc is ordered, then drill two holes on the bottom segment using the drilling fixture.



Determination of probe segments

Table 3-10: Determination of Probe Segments for Standard Seal

Desired probe length (L)		Number of middle segments (n)	Length of bottom segment (Y)	
in.	mm		in.	mm
15.8 ≤ L ≤ 47.2	400 ≤ L ≤ 1200	0 pc	Y = L -15.8	Y = L - 400
47.2 < L ≤ 78.7	1200 < L ≤ 2000	1 pc	Y = L - 47.2	Y = L - 1200
78.7 < L ≤ 110.2	2000 < L ≤ 2800	2 pcs	Y = L - 78.7	Y = L - 2000
110.2 < L ≤ 141.7	2800 < L ≤ 3600	3 pcs	Y = L - 110.2	Y = L - 2800
141.7 < L ≤ 173.2	3600 < L ≤ 4400	4 pcs	Y = L - 141.7	Y = L - 3600
173.2 < L ≤ 204.7	4400 < L ≤ 5200	5 pcs	Y = L - 173.2	Y = L - 4400
204.7 < L ≤ 236.2	5200 < L ≤ 6000	6 pcs	Y = L - 204.7	Y = L - 5200
236.2 < L ≤ 267.7	6000 < L ≤ 6800	7 pcs	Y = L - 236.2	Y = L - 6000
267.7 < L ≤ 299.2	6800 < L ≤ 7600	8 pcs	Y = L - 267.7	Y = L - 6800
299.2 < L ≤ 330.7	7600 < L ≤ 8400	9 pcs	Y = L - 299.2	Y = L - 7600
330.7 < L ≤ 362.2	8400 < L ≤ 9200	10 pcs	Y = L - 330.7	Y = L - 8400
362.2 < L ≤ 393.7	9200 < L ≤ 10000	11 pcs	Y = L - 362.2	Y = L - 9200

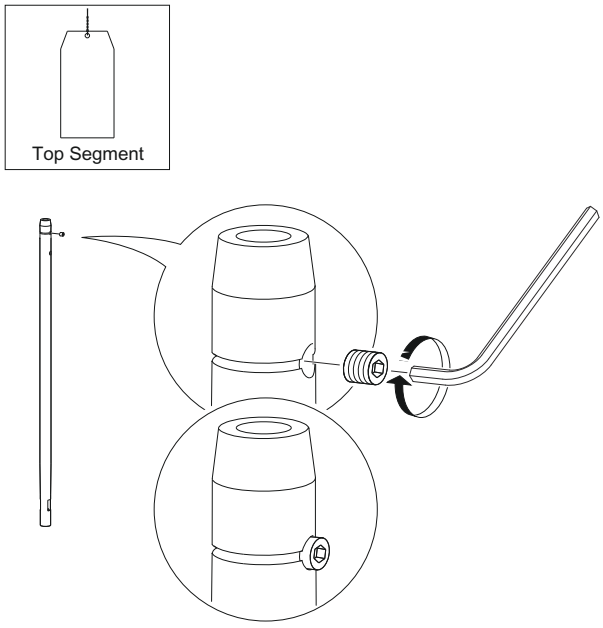
Assemble the segmented probe

Prerequisites

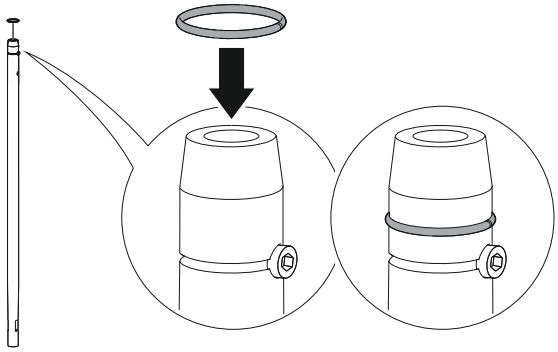
Note
If there is enough space beside the tank, the probe can be assembled before inserting it into the tank.

Procedure

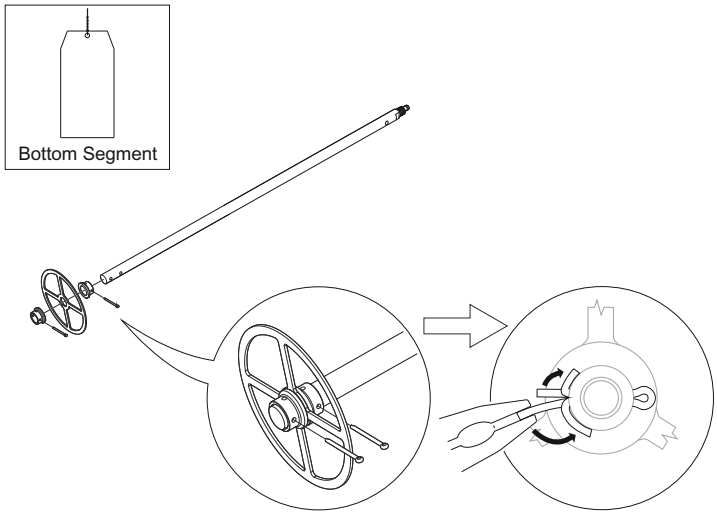
1. Insert the stop screw to the top segment. Tighten approximately two turns.



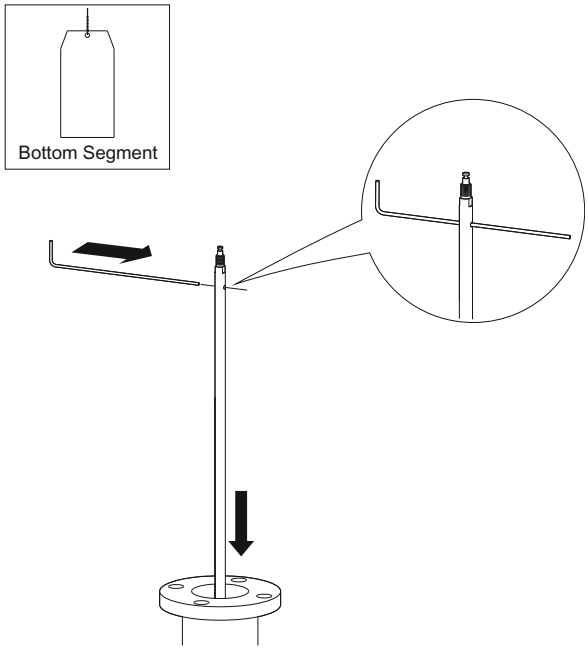
2. Pre-assemble the safety ring.



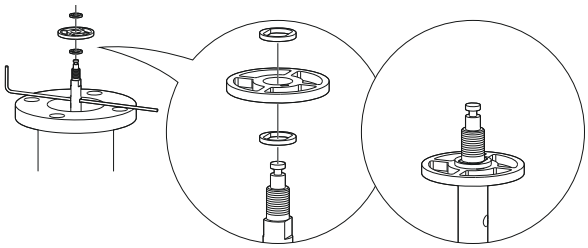
3. Optional: If ordered, mount the centering disc on the bottom segment of the probe.



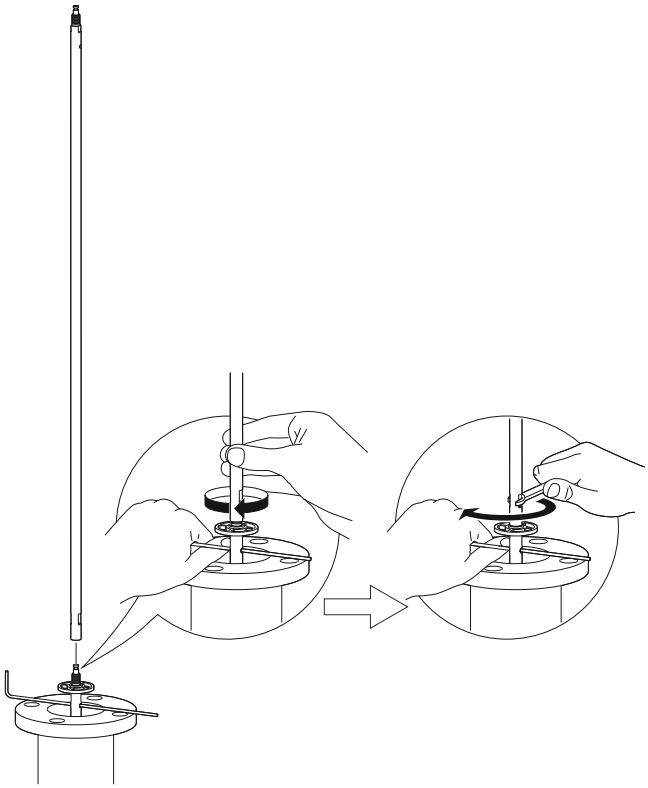
4. Insert the support tool.



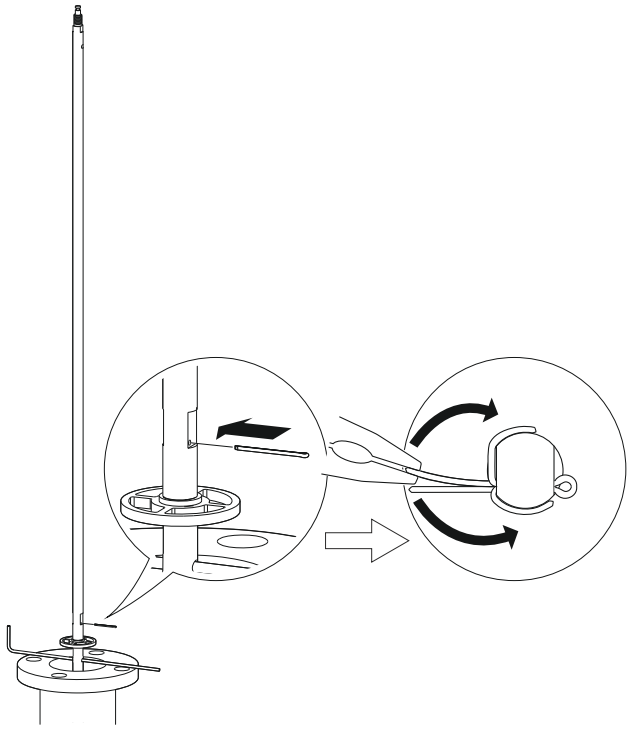
5. Optional: If ordered, mount the centering disc.
   - Maximum five pcs/probe
   - Minimum two segments between each centering disc



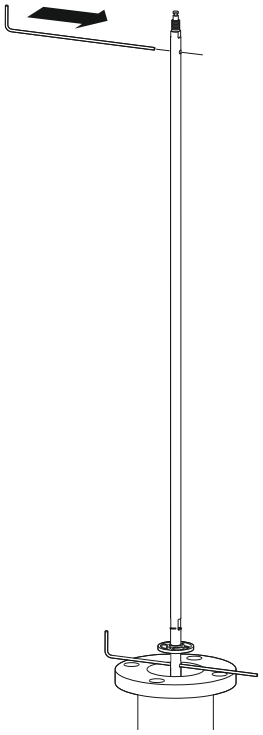
6. Mount a middle segment (hand tight).



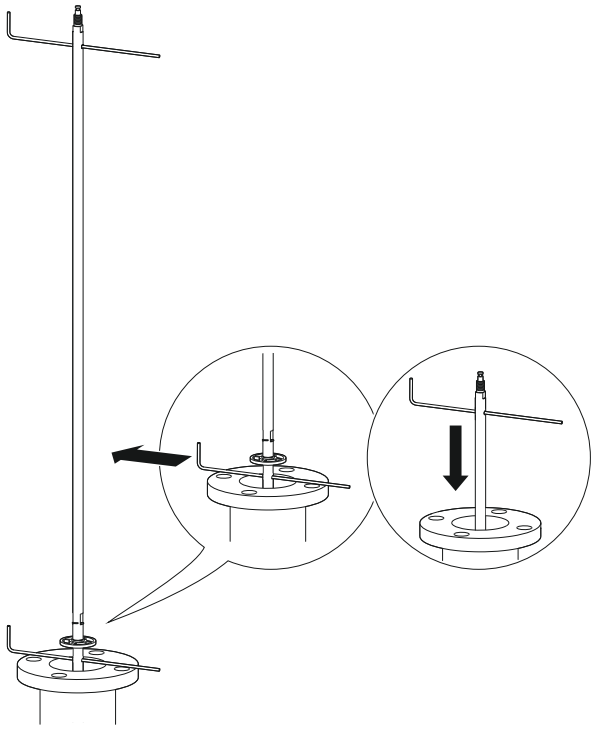
7. Secure the split pin.



8. Insert the second support tool.

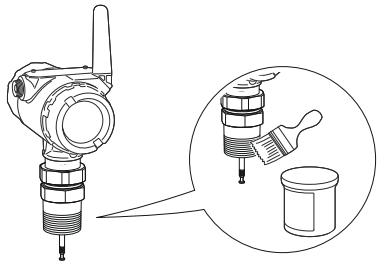


9. Remove the first support tool and lower the probe into the tank.



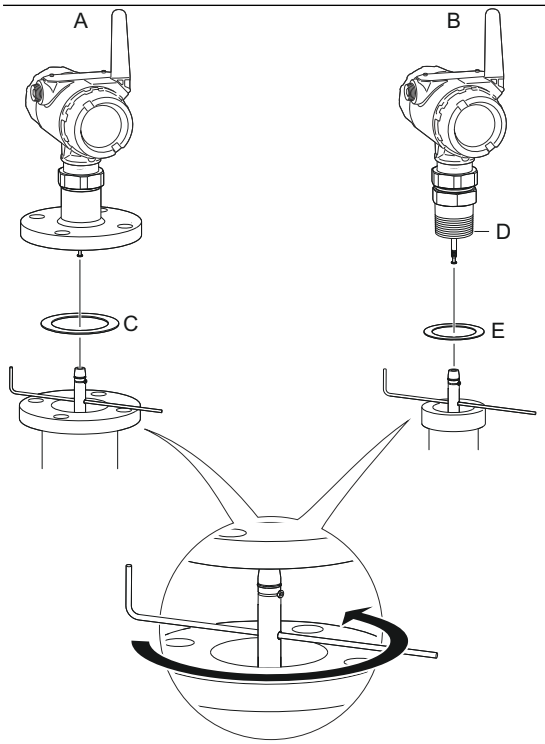
10. Repeat Step 5-Step 9 until all segments are mounted. Be sure to finish with the top segment of the probe.
11. Seal and protect threads. Use anti-seize paste or PTFE tape according to your site procedures.

    ⚠ Only for NPT threaded tank connection.



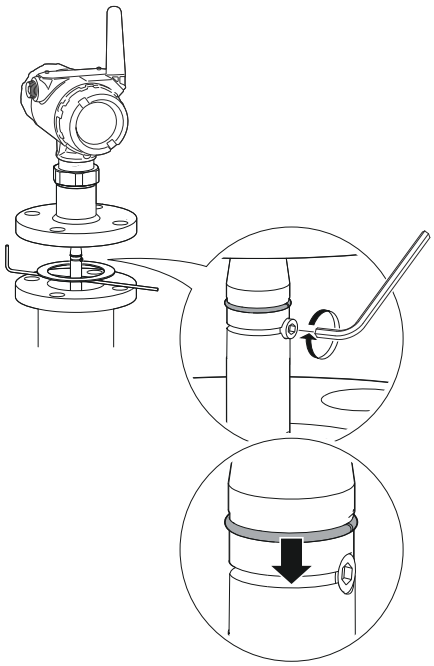
12. Attach the probe to the device.

Note
For safety reasons, at least two people are needed when mounting the device. Hold the device above the tank. High loads can break the support tool.

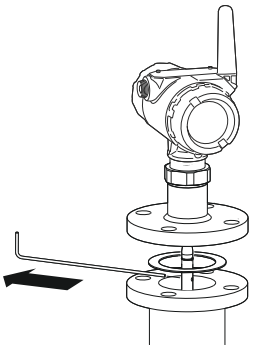


A. Flange/Tri-Clamp
B. Threaded
C. Gasket
D. Sealant on threads (NPT)
E. Gasket (BSPP (G))

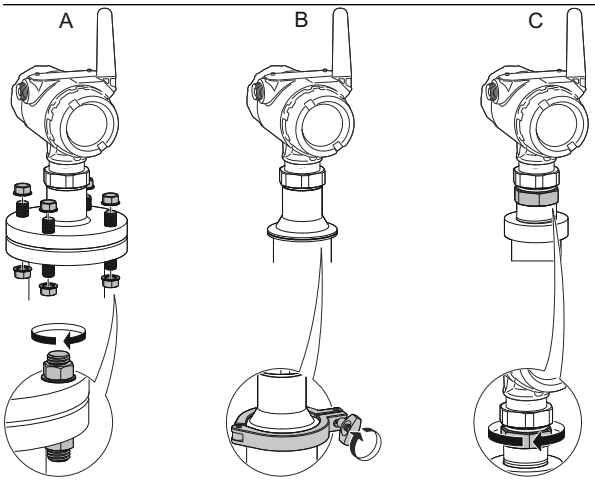
13. Tighten the stop screw and slide the safety ring into the groove.



14. Remove the support tool.

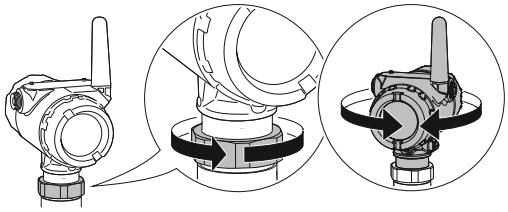


15. Mount the device on the tank.

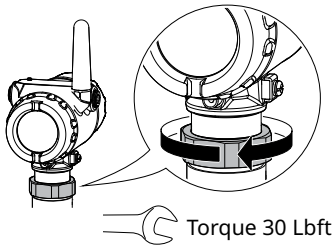


A. Flange
B. Tri-Clamp
C. Threaded

16. Rotate the housing to the desired direction.



17. Tighten the nut.



3.8 Ground the device

The Rosemount 3308 Series Wireless Guided Wave Radar transmitter operates with the housing grounded or floating. Floating systems can cause extra noise that may affect many types of readout devices. If the signal appears noisy or erratic, grounding at a single point may solve the problem.

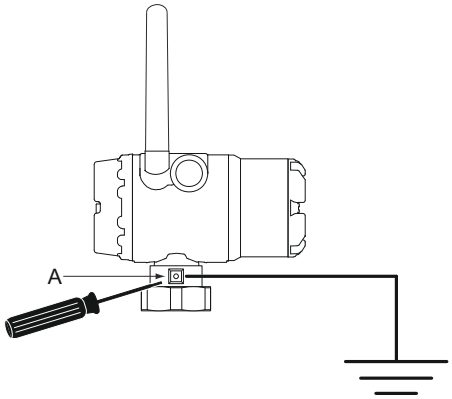
Grounding of the electronics enclosure should be done in accordance with local and national installation codes. Grounding is accomplished by using the external case grounding terminal.

Non-metallic tanks

Ground device on non-metallic tanks (e.g. fiberglass tanks) to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

There is one grounding screw connection provided, located on the housing (see Figure 3-22). The ground screw is identified by a ground symbol: ⏚

Figure 3-22: Ground Screw



A. Ground screw

Note
Always use facility recommended wiring practices.

Note
Flexible twin lead probe or coaxial probe are the recommended choice for non-metallic tanks. Single lead probes are not suited for non-metallic tanks or open atmosphere applications, due to high susceptibility to strong electromagnetic fields.

3.9 Install the power module

Prerequisites

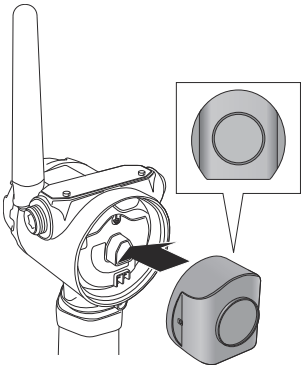
Only use an Emerson approved power module designed for use with the Rosemount 3308A. The power modules are only compatible with their respective covers.

⚠ CAUTION

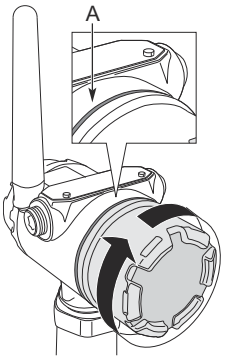
Use caution when handling the power module, it may be damaged if dropped from heights in excess of 20 ft. (6 m).

Procedure

1. Install the power module into the transmitter.



2. Close the housing cover and tighten to site or safety specifications. Always ensure a proper seal by tightening the electronics housing covers so that metal touches metal, but do not overtighten.



A. Keep cover tight

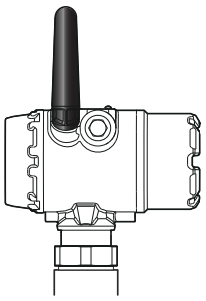
Related information

Emerson Wireless Black SmartPower Solutions Product Data Sheet
Emerson Wireless Blue SmartPower Solutions Product Data Sheet

3.10 Position the antenna

The antenna should be positioned vertically, either straight up or straight down, and it should be approximately 3 ft. (1 m) from any large structure, building, or conductive surface to allow for clear communication to other devices.

Figure 3-23: Antenna Positioned Vertically



3.11 Utilize the device display

If a device display is ordered, it will be shipped attached to the transmitter. The display is ordered in the transmitter model number, option code M5.

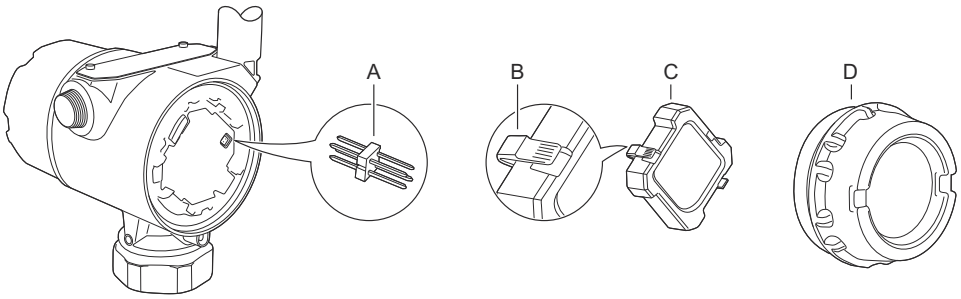
3.11.1 Rotate the device display

The device display can be rotated in 90-degree increments.

Procedure

1. Squeeze the two black tabs on opposite sides of the display. Refer to Figure 3-24.
2. Gently pull out the display.
3. Rotate the display to the desired orientation, and snap the display into place.

Figure 3-24: Device Display



A. Display pins
B. Black tabs
C. Display
D. Cover

Note
If the device display four-pin connector is inadvertently removed from the interface board, carefully reinsert the connector before snapping the device display back into place.

3.11.2 Retrofitting

If an existing transmitter with no display (flat electronics cover) is to be retrofitted with a new display, order spare part kit number 00753-9004-0001(aluminum display kit) or 00753-9004-0004 (stainless steel display kit). These kits contain an extended cover with a display viewing window, a display board, and a display pin connector. Replace the flat cover with the extended display and tighten.

4 Configuration

4.1 Overview

This chapter provides information about configuration, configuration tools, and configuration parameters.

- For a proper configuration, follow the steps listed in Configuration procedure.
- The configuration can be performed using one of the described configuration tools: AMS Wireless Configurator or a handheld communicator. AMS Wireless Configurator and Handheld communicator describe what preparations must be done in order to use the configuration tool.
- Configuration parameters provides extended information about the configuration parameters. An overview of Device Descriptor (DD) menu is presented in Menu overview of the Device Descriptor (DD). All configuration parameters are described in Configuration parameters.

4.2 Safety messages

Instructions and procedures in this section may require special precautions to ensure the safety of the personnel performing the operations. Information that potentially raises safety issues is indicated by a warning symbol (⚠). Refer to the following safety messages before performing an operation preceded by this symbol.

⚠ WARNING

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications.

Installation of device in an explosive environment must be in accordance with appropriate local, national, and international standards, codes, and practices.

Ensure device is installed in accordance with intrinsically safe or non-incendive field practices.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

Ground device on non-metallic tanks (e.g. fiberglass tanks) to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Single lead probes are sensitive for strong electromagnetic fields and therefore not suitable for non-metallic tanks.

Care must be taken during transportation of power module to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

⚠ WARNING

Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.

Only qualified personnel should install the equipment.

Handle the transmitter carefully.

If the process seal is damaged, gas could escape from the tank when removing the transmitter head from the probe.

⚠ WARNING

To ensure long life for your radar transmitter, and to comply with hazardous location installation requirements, tighten covers on both sides of the electronics housing.

⚠ CAUTION

Use caution when handling the power module. The Power Module may be damaged if dropped from heights in excess of 20 ft. (6 m). This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following conditions:

This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device must be installed to ensure a minimum antenna separation distance of 8 in. (20 cm) from all persons.

4.3 Configuration procedure

Follow these steps for proper configuration:

Procedure

1. Get started with your preferred configuration tool.
2. Join device to wireless network.
    a) Insert power module.
    b) Connect to device.
    c) Configure update rate.
    d) Obtain network ID and join key.
    e) Enter network ID and join key.
    f) Verify device joins Network.
3. Configure device.
    a) Connect to device.
    b) Configure using basic setup.
    c) Consider optional setup.
4. Verify level.

4.4 System readiness

4.4.1 Confirm correct device driver

Verify the latest Device Descriptor (DD) is loaded on your systems to ensure proper communication.

Procedure

1. Within Table 4-1, use the HART® Universal Revision and Device Revision numbers to find the correct DD.
2. Download the latest DD at Emerson.com/DeviceInstallKits.

Table 4-1: Identification and Compatibility According to NAMUR NE 53

Release date	Device identification			DD identification		Review instructions	Review functionality
	NAMUR hardware revision(1)	NAMUR software revision(1)	HART software revision(2)	HART universal revision	Device revision	Manual document number	Change description
December-15	1.0.xx	1.0.xx	2	7	1	00809-0100-4308	Extended length and added probe support
January-18	1.1.xx	1.1.xx	3	7	2		High accuracy output and Rosemount™ VeriCase support

(1) NAMUR revision is located on the transmitter label. Differences in level 3 changes, signified above by xx, represent minor product changes as defined per NE53. Compatibility and functionality are preserved and product can be used interchangeably.

*(2) HART software revision can be read using a HART capable configuration tool (select **Overview** → **Device Information** → **Revisions**).*

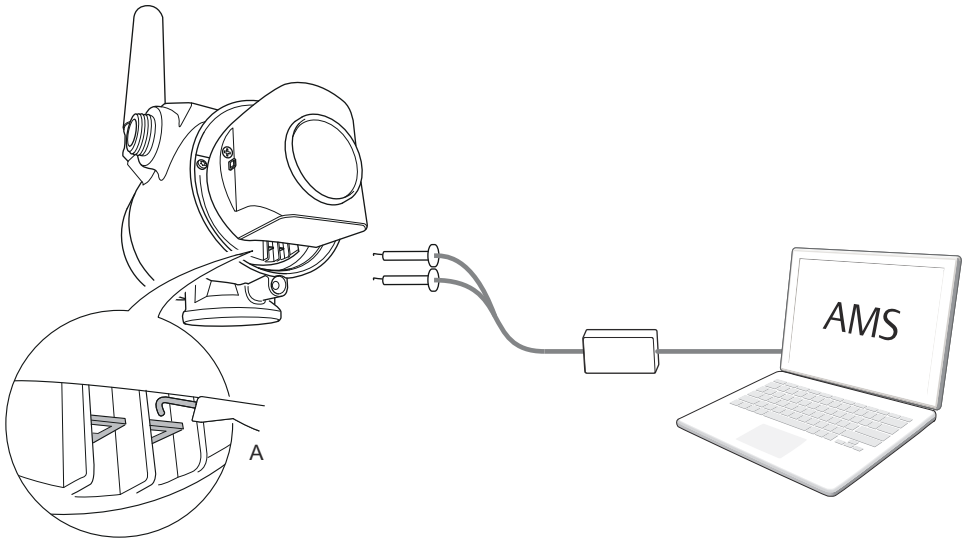
4.5 Get started with your preferred configuration tool

4.5.1 AMS Wireless Configurator

The AMS Wireless Configurator (version 12.0 or later) is the recommended software tool for the wireless network devices, and is supplied with the Emerson Wireless Gateway.

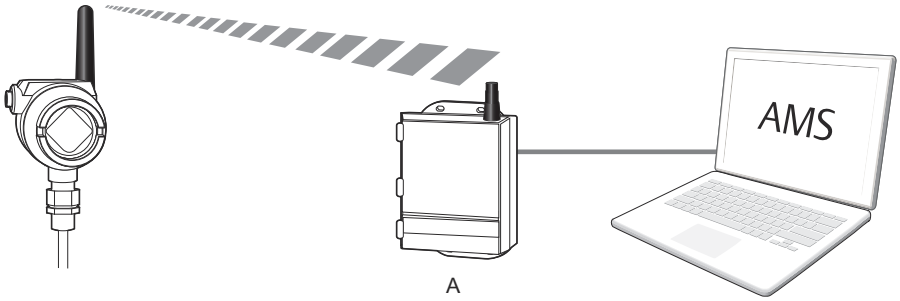
Configuration can be done by connecting to the wireless network devices either point-to-point using a HART® modem as shown in Figure 4-1, or wirelessly through the Gateway as shown in Figure 4-2. Initial configuration to join a device to the wireless network must be done point-to-point.

Figure 4-1: Connect Point-to-Point using HART Modem



A. Communication terminals

Figure 4-2: Connect Wirelessly through the Wireless Gateway



A. Wireless Gateway

Download the latest Device Descriptor (DD)

The Device Descriptor (DD) is a configuration tool that is developed to assist the user through the configuration.

Procedure

Download the latest DD at Emerson.com/DeviceInstallKits.

Add the DD to AMS Wireless Configurator

Prerequisites

The Rosemount 3308A DD is typically installed together with AMS Wireless Configurator.

Procedure

1. Close AMS Wireless Configurator.
2. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **AMS Device Manager** and select **Add Device Type**.
3. Browse to the downloaded DD files and select **Ok**.

Need help?
In the ***Add Device Type*** application, select the **Help** button for more information on how to complete this operation.

Configure the HART® modem interface

Before connecting to the device using a HART modem, the HART modem interface must be configured in AMS Wireless Configurator.

Procedure

1. Close AMS Wireless Configurator.
2. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **AMS Device Manager** and select **Network Configuration**.
3. Select **Add**.
4. In the drop down list, select **HART modem** and then select **Install**.
5. Follow the on-screen instructions.

Need help?
In the ***Network Configuration*** application, select the **Help** button for more information on how to complete this operation.

Configure the wireless network interface

Before connecting to the device wirelessly using a Wireless Gateway, the wireless network must be configured in AMS Wireless Configurator.

Procedure

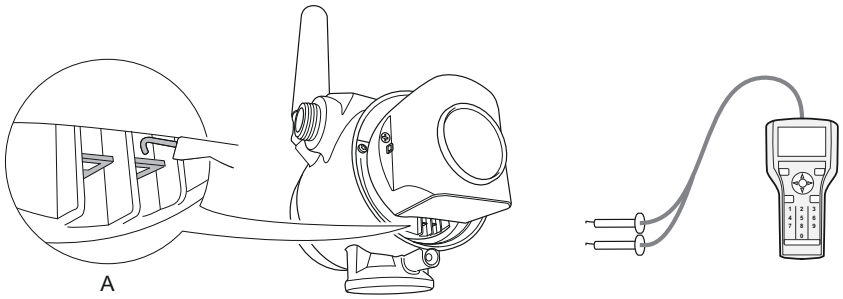
1. Close AMS Wireless Configurator.
2. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **AMS Device Manager** and select **Network Configuration**.
3. Select **Add**.
4. In the drop-down list select **Wireless Network** and then select **Install**.
5. Follow the on-screen instructions.

Need help?
In the ***Network Configuration*** application, select the **Help** button for more information on how to complete this operation.

4.5.2 Handheld communicator

This section describes how to prepare the handheld communicator to communicate with a Rosemount 3308A. The handheld communicator can be used to configure the device with a point-to-point connection. Connect the leads on the handheld communicator to the communication terminals of the device.

Figure 4-3: Connect Point-to-Point using a Handheld Communicator



A. Communication terminals

Get the latest Device Descriptor (DD)

If the DD is not installed in your handheld communicator, see the appropriate handheld communicator User's Manual available at Emerson.com/FieldCommunicator for instructions on how to update the handheld communicator with the latest DD.

4.6 Join device to wireless network

4.6.1 Power up the wireless device

Prerequisites

Make sure that the Wireless Gateway is installed and functioning properly before any wireless field devices are powered.

Wireless devices should be powered up in order of proximity from the Gateway, beginning with the closest. This will result in a simpler and faster network installation.

Procedure

1. Install the power module.
2. Enable **Active Advertising** on the Gateway to ensure that new devices join the network faster.

Related information

Install the power module

Startup screen sequence

The following screens will be displayed in sequence when the power module is first connected to the Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter.

Table 4-2: Startup Screen Sequence

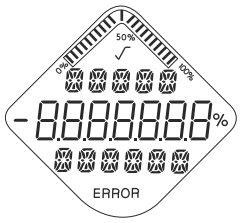
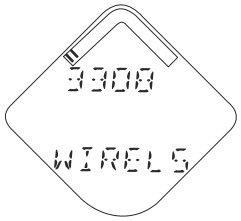
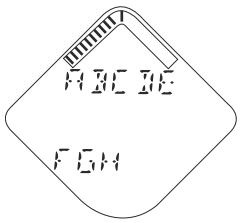
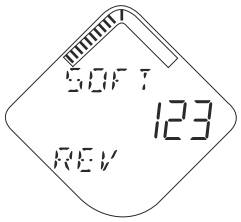
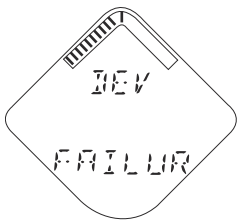
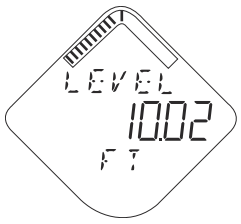
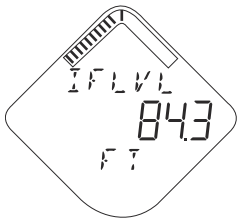
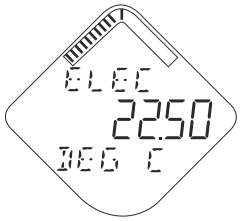
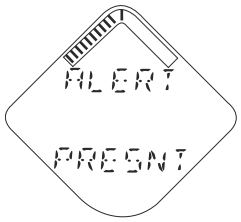
Sequence	Description	Screen
1. All segments ON	Used to visually determine if there are any bad segments on the device display.	
2. Device identification	Identification string used to determine the device type.	
3. Device information: Tag	User entered tag, 8 characters long. This screen will not display if all characters are blank.	
4. Software revision	Used to determine device software revision.	
5. Device information: Status	This screen will only appear if there is a critical error which may prevent the device from operating correctly. Check additional status screens for more information about failure source, refer to Table 5-1.	
6. Primary variable	Measurement value of mapped primary variable.	

Table 4-2: Startup Screen Sequence *(continued)*

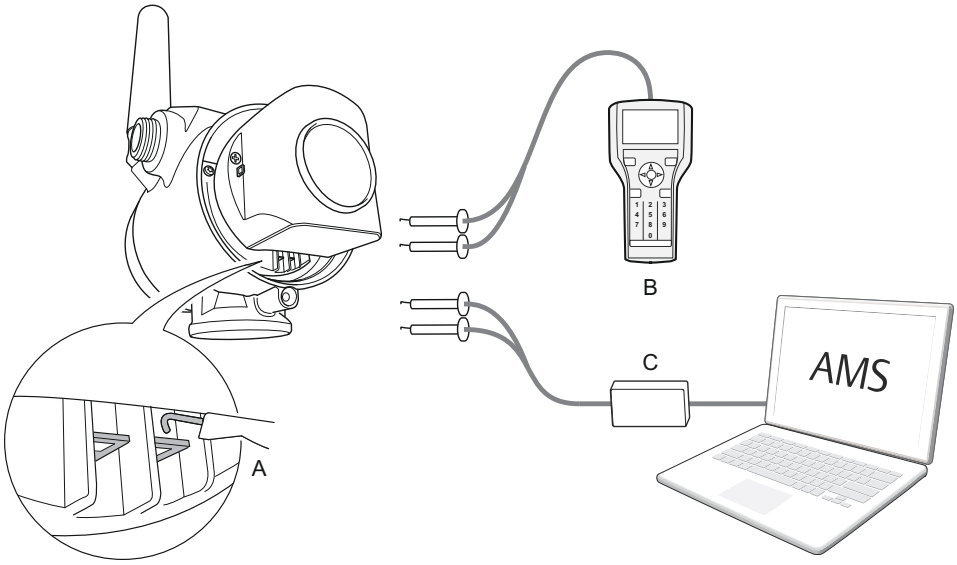
Sequence	Description	Screen
7. Secondary variable	Measurement value of mapped second variable.	
8. Electronics temperature	Temperature value of device electronics.	
9. Supply voltage	Voltage reading of the power module. > 6 V — Good 5.2 V – 6.0 V — Low < 5.2 V — Very low	
10. Percent of range	Level value in percent of total measurement range.	
11. Active alert present	This screen will only appear if there is at least one active alert present. For detailed information of the failure source and recommended actions, go to the ***Active Alerts*** screen in AMS Wireless Configurator or the handheld communicator. Refer to Check device status. Some active alerts will be displayed on the LCD display as part of the diagnostic button screen sequence, refer to Table 5-1.	

4.6.2 Connect to device

Procedure

1. Connect a handheld communicator or a HART® modem to the communication terminals as shown in Figure 4-4.

Figure 4-4: Connect to Device



A. Communication terminals
B. Handheld communicator
C. HART modem

2. Do one of the following:
   - AMS Wireless Configurator:
     a. Start AMS Wireless Configurator.
     b. Select **View** → **Device Connection View**.
     c. Double click the device under the HART modem.
   - Handheld communicator:
     — Turn on the handheld communicator and connect to the device.

Related information

AMS Wireless Configurator
Handheld communicator

4.6.3 Configure update rate

The Update Rate is the frequency at which a new measurement is transmitted over the wireless network. The default update rate is one minute. This may be changed at

commissioning, or at any time via AMS Wireless Configurator or a handheld communicator. The Update Rate is user selectable from 4 seconds to 60 minutes.

Procedure

1. Select **Configure** → **Guided Setup** → **Wireless Setup**.
2. Select **Configure Update Rate**, and follow the instructions.

Note
Set the Update Rate so that there is enough safety margin in the system for high/low alerts. If the time between each update is too long, the high/low alerts may be triggered too late.

Postrequisites

Run Check Level Response to make sure that configured Update Rate is sufficient for the application.

Related information

Consider optional setup

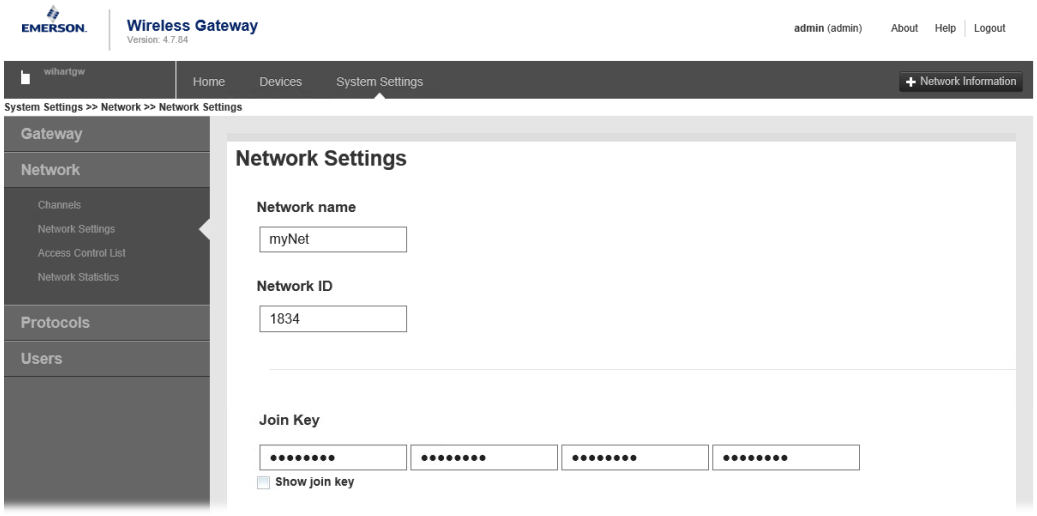
4.6.4 Obtain network ID and join key

In order to communicate with the Wireless Gateway, and ultimately the host system, the Rosemount 3308A must be configured to communicate on the wireless network. This step is the wireless equivalent of connecting wires from a device to the host system.

Procedure

From the Wireless Gateway's integrated web interface, select **System Settings** → **Network** → **Network Settings**.

Figure 4-5: Gateway Network Settings



4.6.5 Enter network ID and join key

The device must be configured with the same Network ID and Join Key as the Gateway in order to join the network.

Procedure

1. Select **Configure** → **Guided Setup** → **Wireless Setup**.
2. Select **Join Device to Network** and follow on-screen the instructions.

Postrequisites

If the device is not to be commissioned yet, remove the power module and fasten the housing cover. This is to conserve power module life and to ensure safe transportation. The power module should be inserted only when the device is ready to be commissioned.

4.6.6 Verify device joins network

Network connection can be verified in four ways, further described in this section:

- At the device display
- Using the AMS Wireless Configurator
- In the Wireless Gateway's integrated web interface
- Using the handheld communicator

If the Rosemount 3308A was configured with the Network ID and Join Key, and sufficient time has passed, the device should be connected to the network. It usually takes a few minutes for the device to join the network.

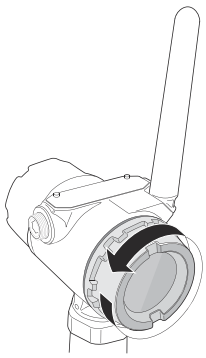
Related information

Troubleshooting guide

Verify by device display

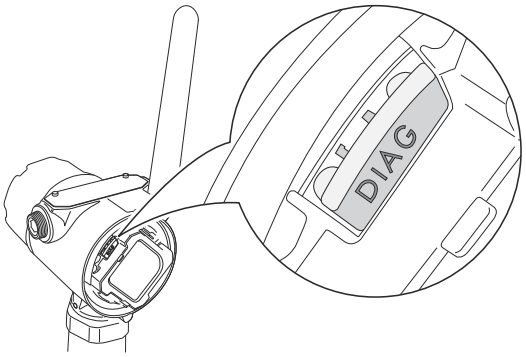
Procedure

1. Unscrew the device display cover.



2. Press the **DIAG** button.

   The display will show: Tag, Device Serial Number, Software Revision, Network ID, Network Connection Status, and Device Status screens.



   When the network diagnostic status is displayed as “NETWK OK”, the device has successfully joined the network.

Network connection status screens

When joining the wireless network, the status displayed will be changed through the sequence until the device finally has joined the network. Table 4-3 presents the different network connection status screens.

Table 4-3: Network Connection Status Screens

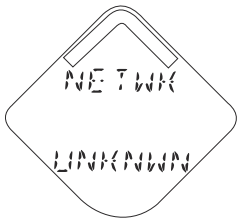
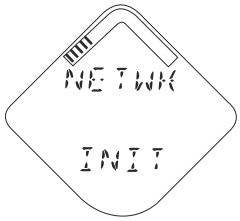
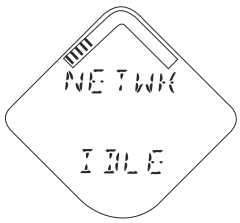
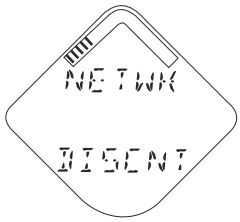
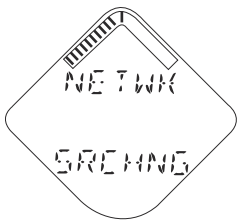
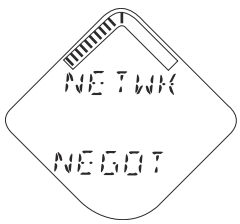
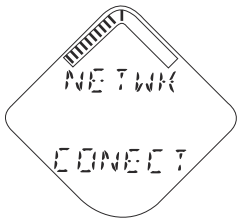
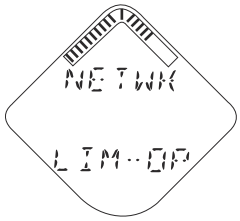
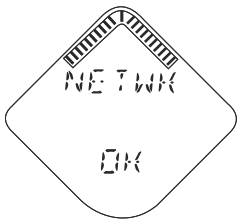
Screen	Status	Description
	Network Unknown	The device is still in the process of being activated.
	Network Restarted	The device has just restarted.
	Network Idle	The device is starting to join the process.
	Disconnected from Network	The device is in a disconnected state and requires a “Force Join” command to join the network.
	Searching for Network	The device is searching for the network.
	Joining the Network	The device is attempting to join the network.

Table 4-3: Network Connection Status Screens *(continued)*

Screen	Status	Description
	Connected but in a “quarantined” state	The device is connected to the network, but is in a “quarantined” state.
	Connected with Limited Bandwidth	The device is joined and operational, but is running with limited bandwidth for sending periodic data.
	Connected	The device has successfully joined the network.

Verify with AMS Wireless Configurator

Procedure

1. Start the AMS Wireless Configurator.
2. Navigate to the Smart Wireless Gateway icon.

   When the device has joined the network, it will appear in the AMS Wireless Configurator window.

Network connection status

Figure 4-6 presents the different network connection status images that are shown in the AMS Wireless Configurator ***Overview*** screen.

Figure 4-6: Network Connection Status Images

Verify by Gateway

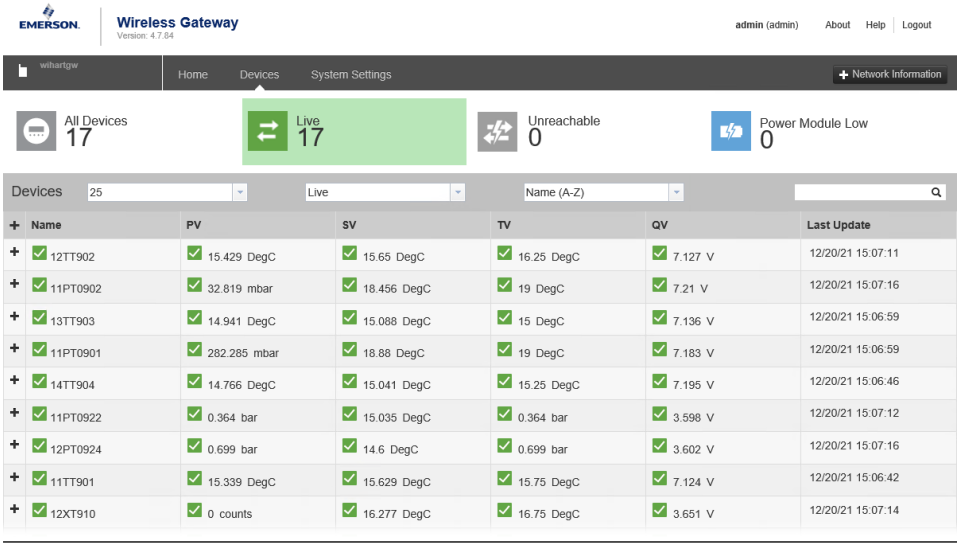
Procedure

1. From the Emerson Wireless Gateway home page, navigate to the **Devices** page.

   This page shows whether the device has joined the network and if it is communicating properly.
2. Locate the device in question and verify all status indicators are good (green).

   It may take several minutes for the device to join the network and be seen on the Gateway's integrated web interface.

Figure 4-7: Wireless Gateway Devices Page



Verify with handheld communicator

Prerequisites

Do not remove the power module. Removing the power module may cause the device to drop off the network.

Note
In order to communicate with a handheld communicator, the device must be powered by the power module.

Procedure

1. Connect the handheld communicator.
2. Select **Service Tools** → **Communications**.
3. Select **Join Status**.

4.7 Configure device using guided setup

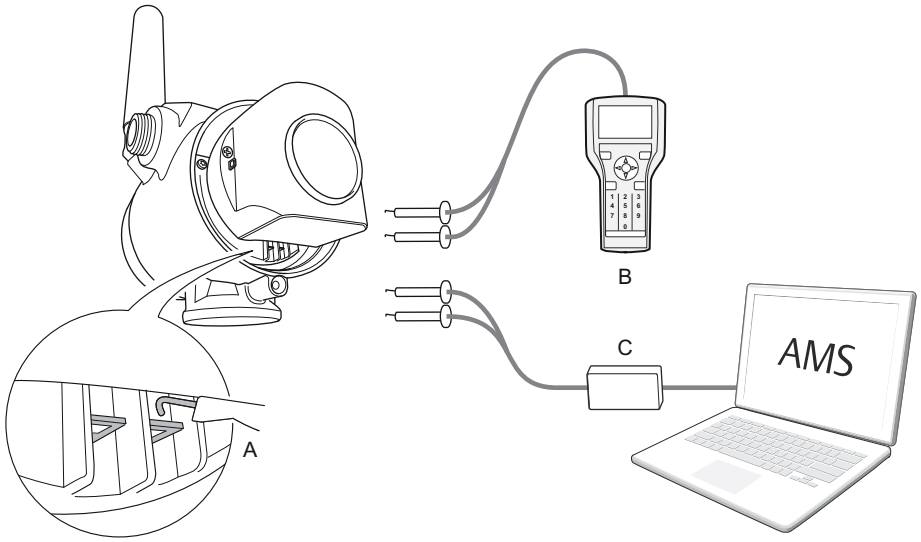
4.7.1 Connect to device

Procedure

1. Connect to the device using your preferred configuration tool, as shown in Figure 4-8 and Figure 4-9.
2. Do one of the following:
   - AMS Wireless Configurator:
     a. Start AMS Wireless Configurator.
     b. Select **View** → **Device Connection View**.
     c. Double click the device under the HART modem.
   - Handheld communicator:

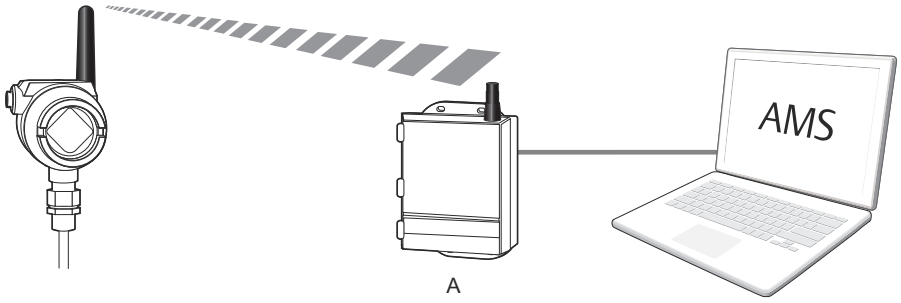
— Turn on the handheld communicator and connect to the device.

Figure 4-8: Connect to Device



A. Communication terminals
B. Handheld communicator
C. HART modem

Figure 4-9: Connect to Device - Wirelessly



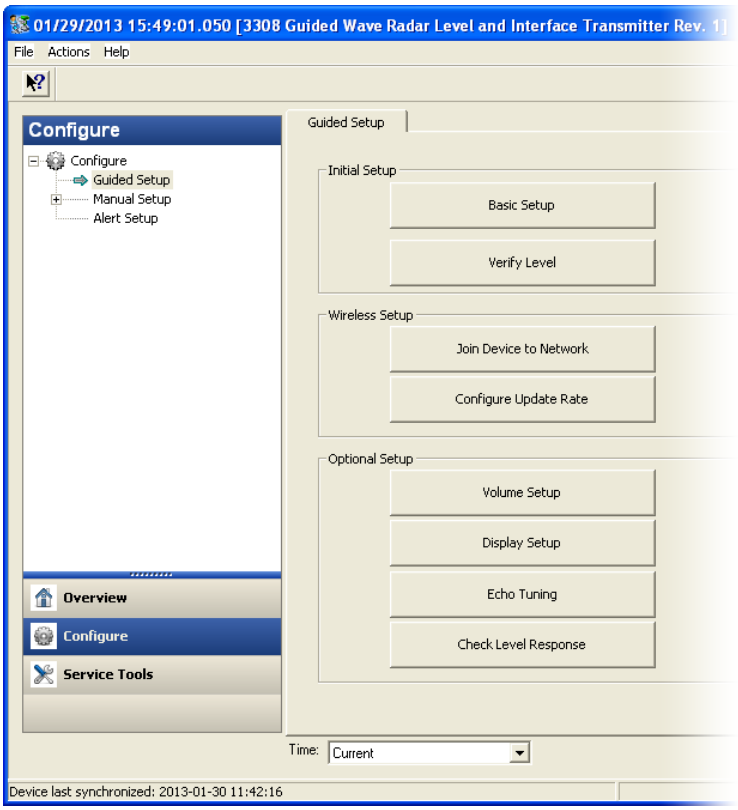
A. Wireless Gateway

4.7.2 Configure using basic setup

Procedure

1. Select **Configure**.
2. Select **Guided Setup** → **Initial Setup**.
3. Select **Basic Setup**, and follow the instructions.

Figure 4-10: Guided Setup Screen



Related information

Configuration parameters

4.7.3 Consider optional setup

Consider Optional Setup such as Volume, Device Display, Echo Tuning, and Check Level Response, found in the Guided Setup. Run Check Level Response to review the maximum level change between updates with the current configuration.

Procedure

1. Select **Configure**.
2. Select **Guided Setup** → **Optional Setup**.
3. Select the desired **Optional Setup**, and follow the instructions.

   Additional configuration parameters are available in the ***Manual Setup*** menu.

Related information

Configuration parameters

4.8 Run verify level

The Verify Level tool matches the product level reported by the device to a reference measurement (for example hand-dipping with a measurement tape).

If any difference, the Calibration Offset parameter will be adjusted. A minor adjustment using Calibration Offset is normal. There may, for example be a deviation between the actual tank height and the configured value.

Prerequisites

Ensure that:

- The product surface is calm.
- The tank is not being filled or emptied.
- The actual level is well above the probe end.

Procedure

1. Select **Configure**.
2. Select **Guided Setup** → **Initial Setup**.
3. Select **Verify Level** to check your level measurement.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions.

Related information

Calibration offset

5 Operation

5.1 Safety messages

Instructions and procedures in this section may require special precautions to ensure the safety of the personnel performing the operations. Information that potentially raises safety issues is indicated by a warning symbol (⚠). Refer to the following safety messages before performing an operation preceded by this symbol.

⚠ WARNING

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications.

Installation of device in an explosive environment must be in accordance with appropriate local, national, and international standards, codes, and practices.

Ensure device is installed in accordance with intrinsically safe or non-incendive field practices.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

Ground device on non-metallic tanks (e.g. fiberglass tanks) to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Single lead probes are sensitive for strong electromagnetic fields and therefore not suitable for non-metallic tanks.

Care must be taken during transportation of power module to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

⚠ WARNING

Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.

Only qualified personnel should install the equipment.

Handle the transmitter carefully.

If the process seal is damaged, gas could escape from the tank when removing the transmitter head from the probe.

⚠ WARNING

To ensure long life for your radar transmitter, and to comply with hazardous location installation requirements, tighten covers on both sides of the electronics housing.

⚠ CAUTION

Use caution when handling the power module. The Power Module may be damaged if dropped from heights in excess of 20 ft. (6 m). This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following conditions:

This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device must be installed to ensure a minimum antenna separation distance of 8 in. (20 cm) from all persons.

5.2 Device display screen messages

The device display can be used to present different variables and a diagnostic screen sequence.

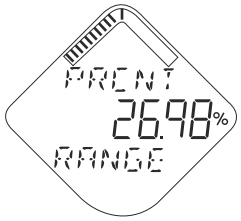
5.2.1 Variable screens

If the Display Mode is set to Periodic, the device display shows a periodic sequence of user-chosen variables during operation. A new screen appears according to configured wireless update rate. The device display will also show ALERT PRESNT if at least one alert is present.

The transmitter can display the following variables:

Figure 5-1: LCD Display Variables

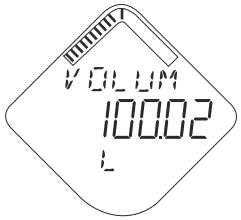
Percent of Range



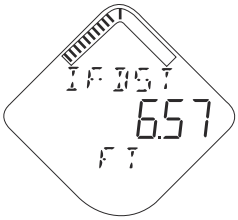
Level

Distance

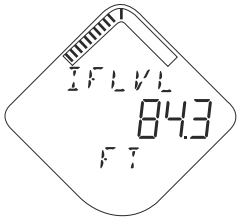
Total Volume



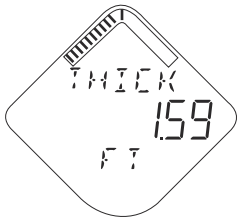
Interface Distance



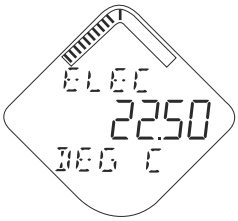
Interface Level



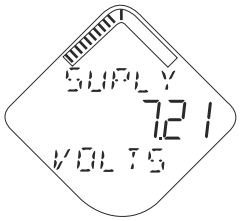
Upper Product Thickness



Electronics Temperature



Supply Voltage



Signal Quality

Related information

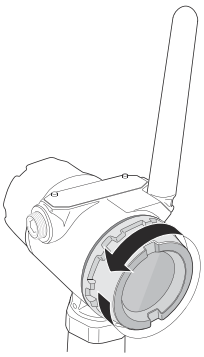
Device display

5.2.2 View diagnostic screens

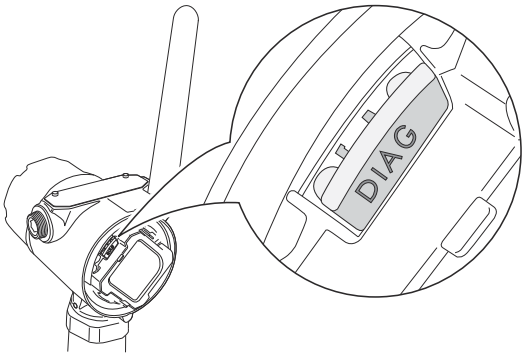
The diagnostic button screen sequence on the device display can be used to obtain detailed diagnostic information.

Procedure

1. Unscrew the device display cover.



2. Press and hold the DIAG button until the first diagnostic button screen appears on the device display. Release the DIAG button.



The device display will now automatically show the diagnostic screens.

Diagnostic button screen sequence

Table 5-1: Diagnostic Button Screen Sequence

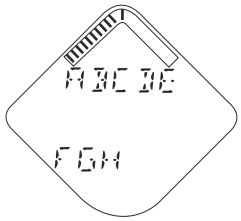
Screen	Sequence	Description
	1. Device Information: Tag	User entered tag which is 8 characters long. This screen will not display if all characters are blank.

Table 5-1: Diagnostic Button Screen Sequence *(continued)*

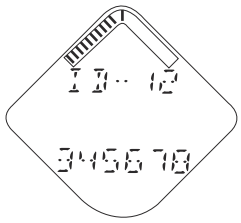
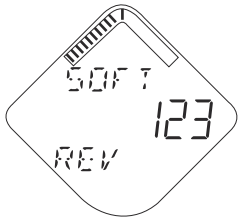
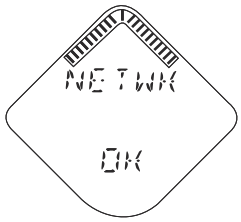
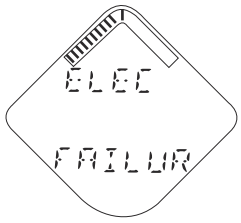
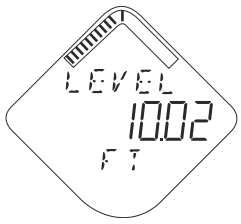
Screen	Sequence	Description
	2. Device Serial Number	Used to determine Device Serial Number.
	3. Software Revision	Used to determine Device Software Revision.
	4. Network ID	Used to determine the entered Network ID in the device.
	5. Network Connection Status	The screen displayed is dependent on the progress of the device in joining the wireless network.
	6. Active Alert Screens (if present)	See Device display alerts for a full list of Active Alerts that may appear on this position of the sequence.
	7.Variable Screens	At the end of the sequence, the device display shows all selected variable screens.

Table 5-1: Diagnostic Button Screen Sequence *(continued)*

Screen	Sequence	Description
	8. Active Alert Present	This screen will only appear if there is at least one Active Alert present. For detailed information of the failure source and recommended actions, go to the Active Alerts screen in AMS Wireless Configurator or handheld communicator. Refer to Check device status.

5.3 View measurement data

Measurement values can be viewed using AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator.

5.3.1 View current measurement values

Current measurement data of the Primary Variable (PV) and Secondary Variable (SV) are presented on the Overview screen. You can also view all current measurement values in AMS Wireless Configurator and on the handheld communicator.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Variables**.
2. Select the desired group of measurement values to view.
   - To view gauges for the Primary Variable (PV), Secondary Variable (SV), Third Variable (TV) and Fourth variable (QV), select **Mapped Variables**.
   - To view process values such as Level, Distance, Percent of Range, select **Process**.
   - To view device values such as Electronics Temperature, Supply Voltage, select **Device**.
   - To view Signal Quality, select **Signal Quality**.

5.3.2 View trends

Measurement values can be logged and displayed in a graph or a table.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools Trends**.
2. Select to log measurement values either in a graph or a table.
   - To log Level and Interface Level values in a graph, select **Level**.
   - To log Distance values in a graph, select **Distance**.
   - To log Total Volume in a graph, select **Volume**.
   - To log Signal Quality in a graph, select **Signal Quality**.
   - To log the trend of 12 data points shown in a table, select **Data History**, and then select **View Data History**.

Note
Values are logged in the trend graphs only as long as the Trends item is selected.

Related information

Configure data history

5.3.3 Interpret measurement status

A “Good” or “Bad” status next to a value is an indication of the reliability or integrity of the data being received, not an indication of whether or not the value is within the configured upper or lower ranges. A value that triggers an alert, such as a high or low temperature indication, will change the overall status of the device, but the measurement might still be indicated as “Good” if the reliability of the data is good.

Figure 5-2: Measurement Status Bars

5.4 Check device status

The device reports diagnostic alerts when there is a device malfunction.

Procedure

1. Go to the **Overview** screen to view the overall device status.
2. If status is anything other than Good, select the button in the device status image to open a window with Active Alerts.

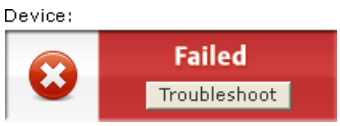
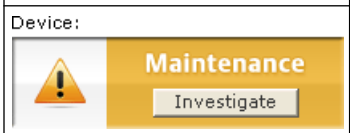
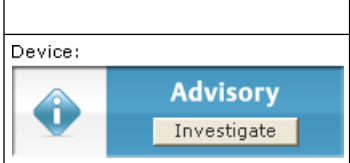
   Active Alerts can also be obtained via **Service Tools** → **Alerts**.

Related information

Alert messages in AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator

5.4.1 Device status images

Table 5-2: Presentation of Device Status Images

Device status image	Category	Condition	Action
	Good	No active alert.	N/A
	Failed	At least one Failure Alert is active.	Click the **Troubleshoot** button to open a window with Active Alerts together with recommended actions.
	Maintenance	At least one Maintenance Alert is active (and no Failed alerts).	Click the **Investigate** button to open a window with Active Alerts together with recommended actions.
	Advisory	At least one Advisory Alert is active (and no Failed or Maintenance Alerts).	

6 Service and troubleshooting

6.1 Safety messages

Instructions and procedures in this section may require special precautions to ensure the safety of the personnel performing the operations. Information that potentially raises safety issues is indicated by a warning symbol (⚠). Refer to the following safety messages before performing an operation preceded by this symbol.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow these installation guidelines could result in death or serious injury.

Ensure the transmitter is installed by qualified personnel and in accordance with applicable code of practice.

Use the equipment only as specified in this manual. Failure to do so may impair the protection provided by the equipment.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock could cause death or serious injury.

Ground device on non-metallic tanks (e.g. fiberglass tanks) to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Single lead probes are sensitive for strong electromagnetic fields and therefore not suitable for non-metallic tanks.

Care must be taken during transportation of power module to prevent electrostatic charge build-up.

Probes covered with plastic and/or with plastic discs may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge under certain extreme conditions. Therefore, when the probe is used in a potentially explosive atmosphere, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent electrostatic discharge.

⚠ WARNING

Explosions could result in death or serious injury.

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications.

Installation of device in an explosive environment must be in accordance with appropriate local, national, and international standards, codes, and practices.

Ensure device is installed in accordance with intrinsically safe or non-incendive field practices.

⚠ WARNING

Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.

Only qualified personnel should install the equipment.

Install transmitter prior to process start-up.

Install and tighten process connectors before applying pressure.

Handle the transmitter carefully.

Do not remove the transmitter while in operation.

If the process seal is damaged, gas could escape from the tank when removing the transmitter head from the probe.

⚠ WARNING

To ensure long life for your radar transmitter, and to comply with hazardous location installation requirements, tighten covers on both sides of the electronics housing.

Any substitution of non-recognized parts may jeopardize safety. Repair (e.g. substitution of components) may also jeopardize safety and is not allowed under any circumstances.

⚠ CAUTION

Use caution when handling the power module. The Power Module may be damaged if dropped from heights in excess of 20 ft. (6 m).This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following conditions:

This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device must be installed to ensure a minimum antenna separation distance of 8 in. (20 cm) from all persons.

6.2 Alert messages

6.2.1 Device display alerts

The following active alert screens will show the device diagnostics depending on the state of the device.

If the device display shows ALERT PRESNT but none of the following screens appear, then go to the ***Active Alerts*** screen in AMS Wireless Configurator or the handheld communicator for further information.

Table 6-1: Active Alerts Screens

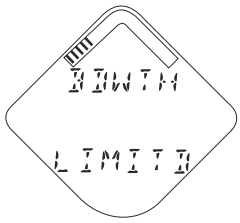
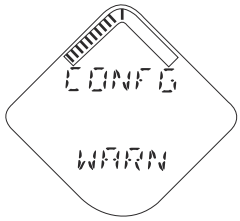
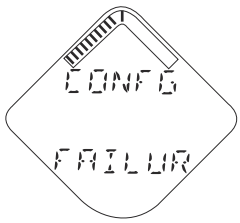
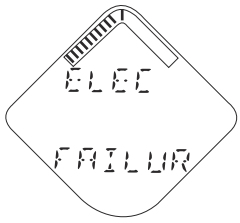
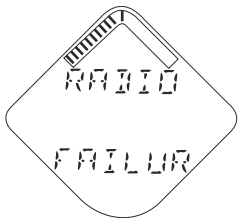
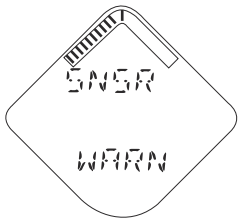
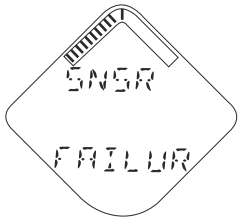
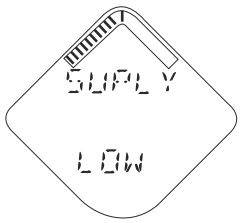
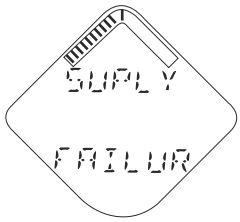
Screen	Status	Description
	Bandwidth Limited	The device has not yet received all of the requested wireless bandwidth needed to operate as configured.
	Configuration Warning	The device has detected a configuration error. Non-critical operation of the device may be affected.
	Configuration Failure	The device has detected a configuration error. Critical operation of the device may be affected.
	Electronics Warning	There is a warning which should be addressed but should not affect the device output.
	Electronics Failure	An electronics error that could impact the device measurement reading has occurred.
	Radio Failure	The wireless radio has detected a failure or stopped communicating.

Table 6-1: Active Alerts Screens *(continued)*

Screen	Status	Description
	Sensor Warning	A sensor attached to the transmitter is degraded. Readings from that sensor may not be within accuracy specifications.
	Sensor Failure	A sensor attached to the transmitter has failed, and valid readings from that sensor are no longer possible.
	Supply Voltage Low	The voltage is below the recommended operating range. Replace the power module.
	Supply Voltage Failure	The supply voltage is too low and will affect device operation. Replace the power module.

For detailed information of the failure source and recommended actions, go to the ***Active Alerts*** screen in AMS Wireless Configurator or the handheld communicator.

Related information

Alert messages in AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator

6.2.2 Alert messages in AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator

Electronics failure

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

An electronics error that could impact the device measurement reading has occurred.

Recommended actions

1. Restart the device.
2. Restore the default settings and reconfigure device.
3. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device
Restore to default settings

Radio failure

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

The wireless radio has detected a failure or stopped communicating.

Recommended actions

1. Restart the device.
2. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device

Critical power failure

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

The supply voltage is too low and will affect device operation.

Recommended actions

Replace the power module.

Related information

Replace power module

Probe disconnected

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

The device cannot detect the probe.

Recommended actions

1. Check that the probe connection is properly tightened.
2. Check that the probe connection is dry and clean.
3. Restart level measurements.
4. If the condition persists, replace the device and/or the probe.

Electronics temperature critical

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

The internal temperature of the device has reached critical levels and the integrity of the device electronics may be compromised. Environmental temperature should not exceed device specifications.

Recommended actions

1. Verify that ambient temperature is within the specified range.
2. Remote mount the transmitter head away from the process and environmental conditions.
3. Restart the device.
4. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Temperature limits
Restart the device

Remote housing error

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

The device has detected a problem associated with the remote housing.

Recommended actions

1. Correct remote housing configuration to match connected remote housing cable.
2. Check remote housing cable.

Configuration error

Category

Failure alert (F:)

Cause

The device has detected a configuration error. Reasons may be multiple.

Recommended actions

1. Click on the **Details** button for more information.
2. Correct the parameter causing the configuration error.

Lower range value or upper range value is out of limits

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

The lower/upper range value is outside the lower/upper sensor limits. This is outside the range where the sensor works properly, hence the measurement may be unreliable.

Recommended actions

Check the lower and upper range values in relation to the sensor limits.

Related information

HART - Percent of range

Configured measurement mode not supported

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

The configured Measurement Mode does not work since support has not been purchased.

Recommended actions

1. Upgrade the device.
2. Change the Measurement Mode to match.

Related information

Measurement mode

Volume configuration error

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

The volume cannot be calculated correctly with the current configuration.

Recommended actions

1. Check that the level-volume values in the strapping table are entered in increasing order.

2. Check that the number of strapping points to use is correct.
3. Check size measures in the Volume Setup.

Related information

Volume

Unsupported probe and nozzle configuration

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

Rigid single lead 0.5 in / 13 mm probe is configured in combination with 1.5-in. nozzle. This combination is invalid and results in unreliable measurement.

Recommended actions

Install a nozzle with a supported inner diameter and re-configure transmitter.

Related information

Flange connection on nozzles

Parameter out of limits

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

One or more of the configuration values, in a set that belongs together, has been changed and reduced the measurement range of the device.

Recommended actions

1. Check the configured values for Probe Length, Vapor Dielectric Constant, and Upper Product Dielectric Constant.
2. Restore default settings and reconfigure the device.

Related information

Probe length
Vapor dielectric constant
Upper product dielectric constant
Restore to default settings

Low low level alert configuration is invalid

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

Low Low Level Alerts will not be raised as expected because of invalid configuration.

Recommended actions

Check entered limit and deadband values in comparison with entered tank and probe parameters such as probe length, tank height etc.

Related information

High/low level alerts

Low level alert configuration is invalid

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

Low Level Alerts will not be raised as expected because of invalid configuration.

Recommended actions

Check entered limit and deadband values in comparison with entered tank and probe parameters such as probe length, tank height etc.

Related information

High/low level alerts

High level alert configuration is invalid

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

High Level Alerts will not be raised as expected because of invalid configuration.

Recommended actions

Check entered limit and deadband values in comparison with entered tank and probe parameters such as probe length, tank height etc.

Related information

High/low level alerts

High high level alert configuration is invalid

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

High High Level Alerts will not be raised as expected because of invalid configuration.

Recommended actions

Check entered limit and deadband values in comparison with entered tank and probe parameters such as probe length, tank height etc.

Related information

High/low level alerts

User defined alert configuration is invalid

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

User Defined Alerts will not be raised as expected because of invalid configuration.

Recommended actions

Check entered limit and deadband values in relation to the selected variable.

Related information

User defined alert

Signal quality alert configuration is invalid

Category

Configuration error details (D:)

Cause

Signal Quality Alerts will not be raised as expected because of invalid configuration.

Recommended actions

Check entered limit and deadband values regarding their range [0.1 – 10.0] and mutual relationship.

Related information

Signal quality alert

Supply voltage Low

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

The supply voltage is low and may affect device operation.

Recommended actions

Replace the power module.

Related information

Replace power module

Electronics temperature out of limits

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

The temperature of the electronics board has exceeded the transmitter's operating range.

Recommended actions

1. Verify that ambient temperature is within the operating range.
2. Restart the device.
3. Remote mount the transmitter head away from the process and environmental conditions.
4. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Temperature limits
Restart the device

Level measurement lost

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

No valid Level reading. Reasons may be multiple:

- No valid surface echo peak in the measuring range.
- Incorrect transmitter configuration.

Recommended actions

1. Analyze the Echo Curve for reason and check device configuration, especially thresholds, Near Zone, Maximum Level Rate and settings on the **Lost Measurement** tab in the **Alert Setup**.
2. Check device physical installation (for instance probe contamination).
3. Restart level measurement.
4. Restore default settings and reconfigure the device.
5. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Read the echo curve
Amplitude thresholds
Near zone threshold
Maximum product level rate
Restore to default settings

Interface measurement Lost

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

No valid Interface reading. Reasons may be multiple:

- No valid surface echo peak in the measuring range.
- Incorrect transmitter configuration.

Recommended actions

1. Analyze the Echo Curve for reason and check device configuration, especially thresholds, false echoes, Near Zone, Maximum Level Rate and settings on the **Lost Measurement** tab in the **Alert Setup**.
2. Check device physical installation (for instance probe contamination).
3. Restart measurement.
4. Restore the default settings and reconfigure device.
5. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Read the echo curve
Amplitude thresholds
Near zone threshold
Maximum product level rate
Restore to default settings

Low signal quality

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

The Signal Quality is below the defined alert limit.

Recommended actions

1. Take action based on your intended use of this alert.
2. Clean the probe.
3. If no actions were necessary, consider to change the limit.

Related information

Signal quality alert

Capacity denied

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

The device has failed to acquire the wireless communication bandwidth necessary to support the configured update rates.

Recommended actions

1. Obtaining the bandwidth may take some time depending on the configured update rates and other devices in the network. Wait several minutes to see if the error resolves itself.
2. There may be too many devices attached to the *Wireless*HART® network, or the update rates may be too fast. Try using a different network, or slowing down the update rate on one or more devices.

PV out of limits

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

The primary measurement is outside the sensor limits and may be unreliable.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that the primary measurement is within specified limits.

3. Restart the device.
4. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device

Non-PV out of limits

Category

Maintenance alert (M:)

Cause

One of the non-primary measurements is outside the associated sensor limits and may be unreliable.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that all non-primary measurements are within specified limits.
3. Restart the device.
4. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device

Database memory warning

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The device has failed to write to the database memory at some time in the past. Any data written during this time may have been lost.

Recommended actions

1. If logging dynamic data is not needed, this advisory alert can be safely ignored.
2. Restart the device.
3. Reconfirm all configuration items in the device.
4. Restore default settings and reconfigure the device.
5. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device
Restore to default settings

Non-critical user data warning

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

A user written parameter does not match expected value.

Recommended actions

1. Restart the device.
2. Reconfirm all configuration items in the device.
3. Restore default settings and reconfigure the device.
4. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device
Restore to default settings

Volume range warning

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The level measurement is outside the configured volume range.

Recommended actions

Check volume configuration.

Related information

Volume

Verification mode active

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The device is in verification mode and is not reporting actual information.

Recommended actions

If this behavior is not desired, stop verification mode.

Related information

Use the verification method

Button stuck

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The button on the electronics board is detected as stuck in the active position.

Recommended actions

1. Check the buttons for obstructions.
2. If the condition persists, restart the device.
3. If the condition persists, replace the device.

Related information

Restart the device

HiHi level alert

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The level is above the defined limit.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that the level is within specified limits.
3. Reconfirm the level alert limit.
4. If not needed, disable this alert.

Related information

High/low level alerts

Hi level alert

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The level is above the defined limit.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that the level is within specified limits.
3. Reconfirm the level alert limit.
4. If not needed, disable this alert.

Related information

High/low level alerts

Lo level alert

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The level is below the defined limit.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that the level is within specified limits.
3. Reconfirm the level alert limit.
4. If not needed, disable this alert.

Related information

High/low level alerts

LoLo level alert

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The level is below the defined limit.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that the level is within specified limits.
3. Reconfirm the level alert limit.
4. If not needed, disable this alert.

Related information

High/low level alerts

User defined alert

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The variable has surpassed the user defined limit.

Recommended actions

1. Bring the system to a safe state.
2. Verify that the process variable is within user specified limits.
3. Reconfirm the user defined alarm limit.
4. If not needed, disable this alert.

Related information

User defined alert

Simulation active

Category

Advisory alert (A:)

Cause

The device is in simulation mode and is not reporting actual information.

Recommended actions

1. If this behavior is not desired, stop simulation mode.
2. If the condition persists, restart level measurements.

Related information

Use the simulation mode

6.3 Troubleshooting guide

If there is a malfunction despite the absence of alerts, see Table 6-2 for information on possible causes and recommended actions.

The troubleshooting guide contains the following symptoms:

- Incorrect level readings (see Table 6-2)
- Incorrect or missing interface level reading (see Table 6-3)
- Power module troubleshooting (see Table 6-4)
- Device display troubleshooting (see Table 6-5)

Table 6-2: Incorrect level readings

Symptom	Possible cause and recommended actions
The level readings do not correspond to a reference measurement, for example a handgauged value.	• Check the Tank Height parameter, refer to Tank height. • Check Thresholds, refer to Adjust thresholds. • Run Verify Level, see Run verify level. • Check transmitter configuration. Run Basic Setup, refer to Configure using basic setup.
There is no level reading.	• The tank is empty. No action is needed. • Check Thresholds, refer to Adjust thresholds.
Level spikes or level is suddenly reported as full or empty.	• Check the Upper Product Dielectric Constant, see Upper product dielectric constant. • The transmitter is configured with wrong Probe Type, refer to Probe type. • Check Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds. • The transmitter has locked on disturbing obstacles at top of the tank. See Handling disturbances at top of tank for recommended actions. • The surface is turbulent. Set the Performance Mode to High to get a stable measurement signal, refer to Resolve noise or weak surface echoes.
Level stuck in full.	• The tank is full. Check the product level. • Check Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds. • The transmitter has locked on disturbing obstacles at top of the tank. See Handling disturbances at top of tank for recommended actions. • The transmitter is configured with wrong Probe Type, refer to Probe type. • The reference peak is not detected since it is weaker than the Reference Threshold. Adjust Reference Threshold to an appropriate value so that reference peak is not filtered out. Refer to Adjust thresholds.

Table 6-2: Incorrect level readings *(continued)*

Symptom	Possible cause and recommended actions
Level stuck in measuring range.	• May be caused by a disturbing object in the tank. Read the Echo Curve and adjust Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds. • Check if the probe is bent and in contact with the tank wall. This contact causes a false echo reading. • Heavy coating or contamination on the probe. Clean the probe.
Level stuck in empty.	• Thresholds may be too high, see Adjust thresholds.
Level fluctuations (a couple of inches).	• There is too much disturbing noise in the tank (from foam, splashing etc.). Set the Performance Mode to High to get a stable measurement signal, refer to Resolve noise or weak surface echoes. • There are rapid level changes in the tank. Select a faster Update Rate, refer to Configure update rate. • Thin oil layer on top of water that is sometimes detected, sometimes not. Set the Peak Detection Method to Threshold Intersection to improve the stability of level measurements in such applications. Refer to Resolve thin oil layers.

Table 6-3: Incorrect or missing interface level reading

Symptom	Possible cause and recommended actions
Incorrect Interface Level reading.	• The Upper Product Dielectric Constant is not correct, see Upper product dielectric constant. • Air gap is too big when the Measurement Mode is set to Interface Level with Submerged Probe. Reduce air gap or switch the Measurement Mode to Product Level and Interface Level.
Missing Interface Level reading (reported as NaN).	• The Measurement Mode is set to Product Level. Set Measurement Mode to Product Level and Interface Level, refer to Measurement mode. • The Interface Peak is difficult to detect, because the bottom product has a low dielectric constant, or the signal is attenuated in the upper product. Check Thresholds. For more information, see Example 2: Interface peak not found.
There are two products in the tank, but only the product surface or interface is detected.	• The upper product is too thin to be detected. No action is needed. See Interface measurement considerations for minimum interface thickness for different probe types. • Check Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds.
There are two products in the tank, but no readings are reported.	• Check Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds.
There is only oil in the tank but the transmitter reports water.	• Check Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds. • Make sure the Typical Interface Condition is set to Layer at the bottom (thin) if you typically have a thin layer at the bottom, see Typical interface condition.

Table 6-3: Incorrect or missing interface level reading *(continued)*

Symptom	Possible cause and recommended actions
There is only water in the tank but the transmitter reports oil.	• Check Thresholds, see Adjust thresholds. • Make sure the Typical Interface Condition is set to Layer on Top (Thin) if you typically have a thin layer at the top, see Typical interface condition.

Table 6-4: Power module troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible cause and recommended actions
The Power Module seems to run out of battery very fast.	• Consider Update Rate, refer to Configure update rate. Selecting a fast update rate has an impact on Power Module life. • Consider Performance Mode, refer to Performance mode. The Power Module life is reduced if Performance Mode is set to High. • Check that Power Mode is set to Normal, see Power mode. • Verify device is not installed in extreme temperatures. • Verify that device is not a network pinch point.

Table 6-5: Device display troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible cause and recommended actions
The device display is not functioning.	• Display Mode is set to Disabled. Set Display Mode to On Demand or Periodic, refer to Device display. • Reseat the device display according to Utilize the device display.

6.3.1 Wireless network troubleshooting

The device is not joining the wireless network

Recommended actions

1. Verify Network ID and Join Key. The Network ID and Join Key in the device must match the Network ID and Join Key of the Gateway.
2. Enable High Speed Operation on the Wireless Gateway.
3. Check Power Module.
4. Verify that Active Advertising has been enabled on the Wireless Gateway.
5. Verify device is within range of at least one other wireless device or the Wireless Gateway.
6. Verify device is configured to join. Send the “Join Now” command to the device.

Related information

Obtain network ID and join key
Enter network ID and join key
Obtain network join details

Limited bandwidth error

Recommended actions

1. Reduce the Update Rate on device.
2. Increase communication paths by adding more wireless points.
3. Check that device has been online for at least an hour.
4. Check that device is not routing through a “limited” routing node.
5. Create a new network with an additional Wireless Gateway.

Related information

Obtain network join details

6.4 Service and troubleshooting tools

This section briefly describes tools and functions in the AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator which may be useful for service and troubleshooting of Rosemount™ 3308 Series Transmitter.

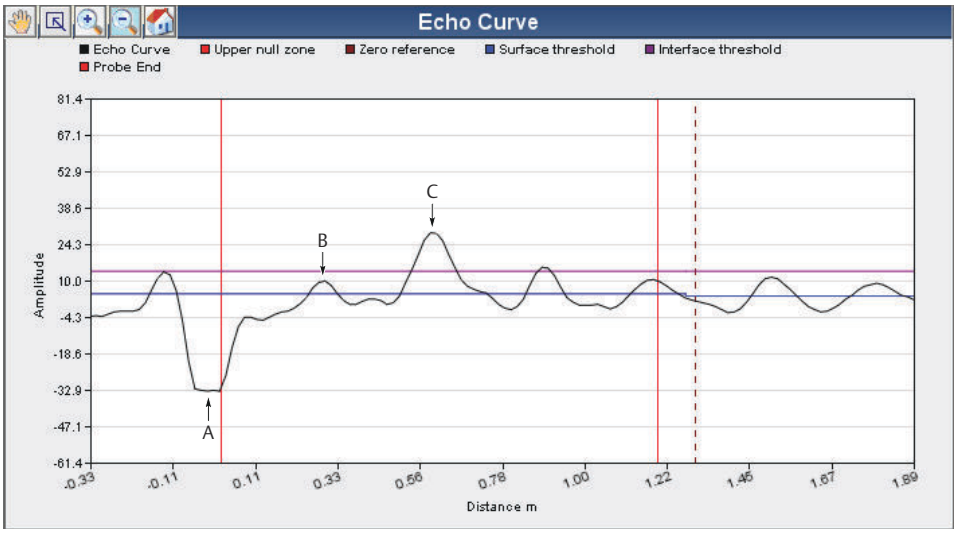
6.4.1 Read the echo curve

The AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator have powerful tools for advanced troubleshooting. By using the Echo Curve function you get a view of the tank signal. Measurement problems can be solved by studying the position and amplitude of the different peaks.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** → **Echo Curve** .
2. Do one of the following:
   - AMS Wireless Configurator: In the dialog box, select **Next >** to start reading the echo curve. The reading may take several minutes.
   - Handheld communicator: **Select Echo Curve Graph** and follow the on-screen instructions. The reading may take several minutes.

Figure 6-1: Echo Curve Plot in AMS Wireless Configurator



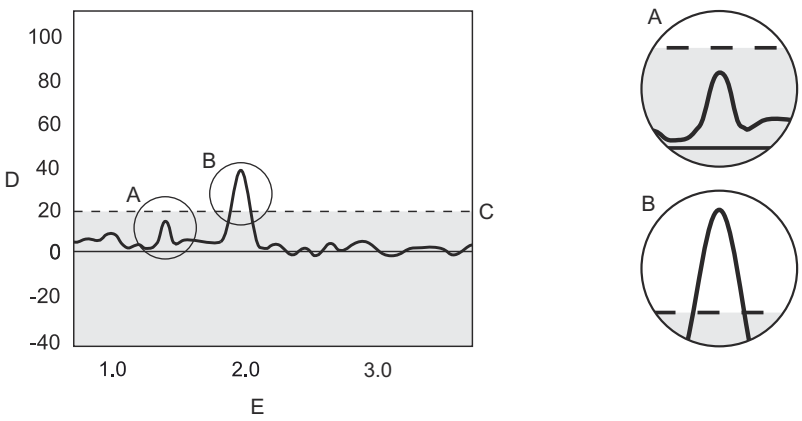
A. Reference Peak
B. Product Surface Peak
C. Interface Peak

6.4.2 Amplitude thresholds

Measurement with the Rosemount 3308A is based on the fact that the radar signal pulses are reflected by the product surface and the interface between two liquids. Signal amplitude thresholds are used to separate the measurement signal from disturbing echoes and noise.

The transmitter uses certain criteria to decide which type of pulse that is detected. For example, counting from the top of the tank, the first echo found above the Surface Threshold is considered as the product surface, as illustrated in Figure 6-2. Other pulses further away from the top, although above the Surface Threshold, are ignored. When the surface echo is found, the next pulse below the product surface and with a signal strength above the Interface Threshold, is considered as the Interface.

Figure 6-2: Threshold Principle



A. The echo peak is below the threshold (dotted line) and is suppressed by the device.
B. This echo peak is interpreted as the product surface, since it is the first peak closest to device that is above the surface threshold.
C. Threshold
D. Amplitude
E. Distance

By default, the amplitude thresholds are automatically adjusted to appropriate values in order to filter out noise and other non-valid measurements from the measurement signal. The configured Upper Product Dielectric Constant is used for setting the automatically calculated amplitude thresholds. Normally no other threshold adjustment is needed. But if the transmitter still does not track for example the product surface, it may be necessary to manually adjust the thresholds.

Related information

Thresholds

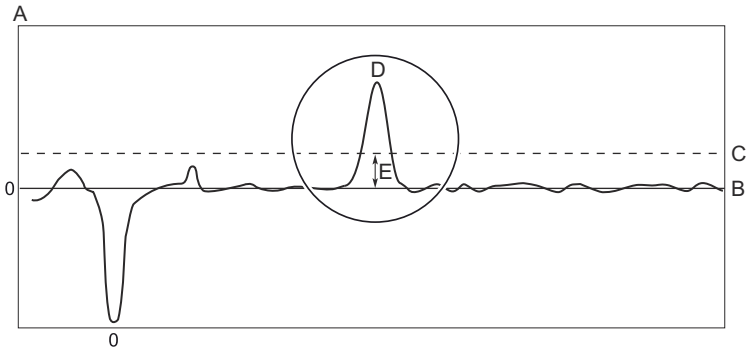
Guidelines for setting the amplitude thresholds

Normally, the amplitude thresholds are automatically set by the transmitter, and no manual settings are needed. However, due to the properties of the product, it may in rare cases be necessary to adjust the amplitude thresholds for optimum measurement performance.

Guidelines for setting the surface threshold

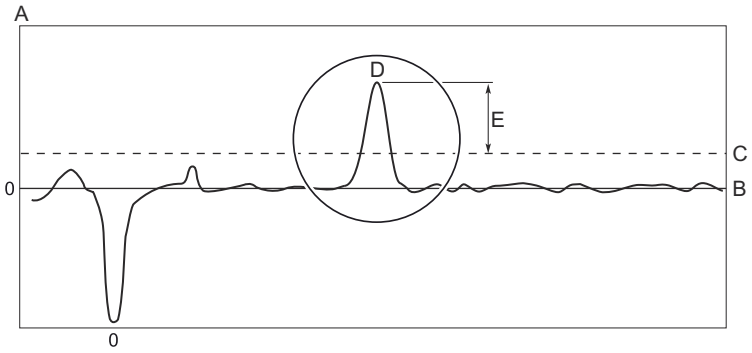
Before changing the Surface Threshold, ensure the product level is at least 20 in. (0.5 m) from the lower side of the device flange.

- Surface Thresholds should never be set to values less than 4 Cnts.
- Set the Surface Threshold to about ⅓ of the weakest surface echo amplitude in the measuring range.



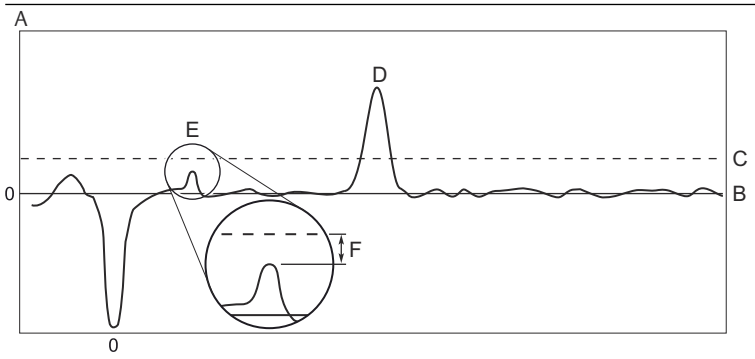
A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Surface Threshold
D. Surface echo
E. About ⅓ of surface echo amplitude

- Ensure to include a 3 Cnts margin between the Surface Threshold and the surface echo amplitude over the entire measuring range.



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Surface Threshold
D. Surface echo
E. At least 3 Cnts margin

- The Surface Threshold should be at least 3 Cnts greater than the amplitude of disturbances.



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Surface Threshold
D. Surface echo
E. Disturbance
F. At least 3 Cnts margin

Contact your local Emerson representative if the transmitter is still having difficulties to track the product surface after applying the guidelines.

Guidelines for setting the interface threshold

- The Interface Threshold should be approximately 50 percent of the interface signal amplitude.
- If possible, Interface Threshold should be higher than Surface Threshold.

Adjust thresholds

Prerequisites

Note
Before changing the amplitude thresholds, check that the Upper Product Dielectric Constant parameter is set as accurately as possible. The Upper Product Dielectric Constant is used for setting the automatically calculated amplitude thresholds.

Procedure

1. Read the Echo Curve.
    a) Start the Echo Curve reading.
    b) View the Echo Curve plot and check the relation between amplitude threshold and corresponding signal amplitude peak.
2. Adjust the Threshold.
    a) Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** → **Thresholds**.
    b) Under *Threshold Control*, select **User Defined**.
    c) If using handheld communicator, select **Send**. The Threshold values can now be changed.
    d) Select desired Threshold to adjust, type the new value into the box, and then select **Send**.

Related information

Read the echo curve
Guidelines for setting the amplitude thresholds

Restore default thresholds

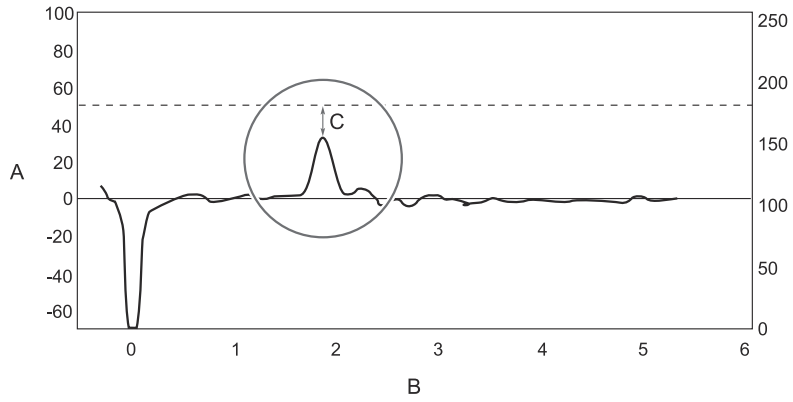
Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** → **Thresholds**.
2. Under *Threshold Control*, select **Default (Automatic)**, and then select **Send**.

Example 1: Product surface peak not found

If the transmitter does not track the product surface correctly, it may be necessary to adjust the threshold values. In Figure 6-3, the Surface Threshold is too high and as a result the product level will not be detected. In a situation like this, the Surface Threshold has to be lowered so that the surface peak is not filtered out.

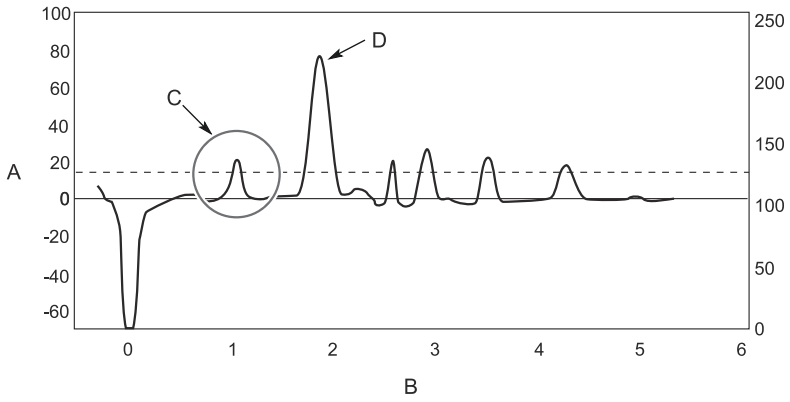
Figure 6-3: Surface Threshold Is Too High



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Surface Threshold is above the Product Surface peak.

If there are disturbing objects in the tank, the Surface Threshold must be carefully set to avoid locking on the wrong amplitude peak. In Figure 6-4, the Surface Threshold is too low, and as a result the transmitter has locked on a peak above the actual product surface. A disturbance was interpreted as the product surface, since this was the first amplitude peak closest to device that went above Surface Threshold. The actual product surface was interpreted as the interface or the probe end.

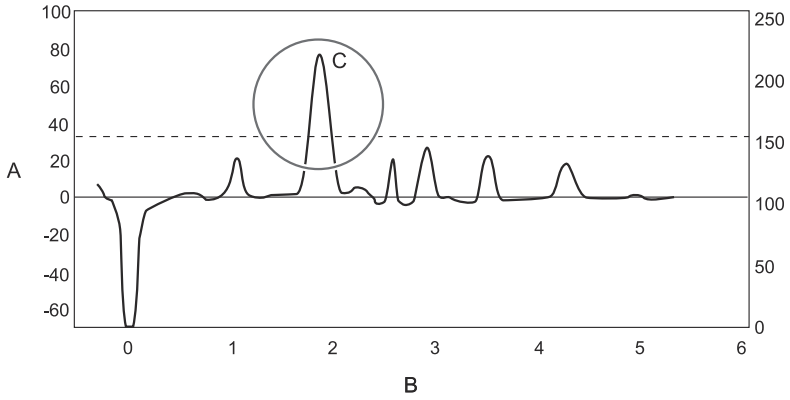
Figure 6-4: Surface Threshold Is Too Low



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Disturbing echo misinterpreted as product surface
D. Actual product surface

By adjusting the Surface Threshold the product surface is properly detected as illustrated in Figure 6-5.

Figure 6-5: Echo Curve Plot after Surface Threshold Was Adjusted



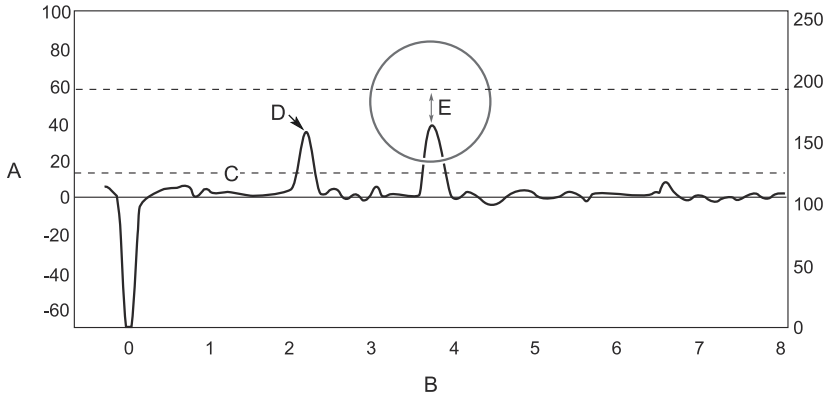
A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. After Surface Threshold is adjusted the product surface is correctly detected.

Example 2: Interface peak not found

In interface applications where the bottom product has a relatively low dielectric constant (<40), or if the signal is attenuated in the upper product, the amplitude of the reflected signal from the interface is relatively low and difficult for the transmitter to detect. In such a case it may be possible to detect the reflected signal from the interface if the Interface Threshold is adjusted.

Figure 6-6 illustrates a situation where the Interface Threshold is too high. The signal amplitude peak at the interface between the upper and lower products is not detected in this case.

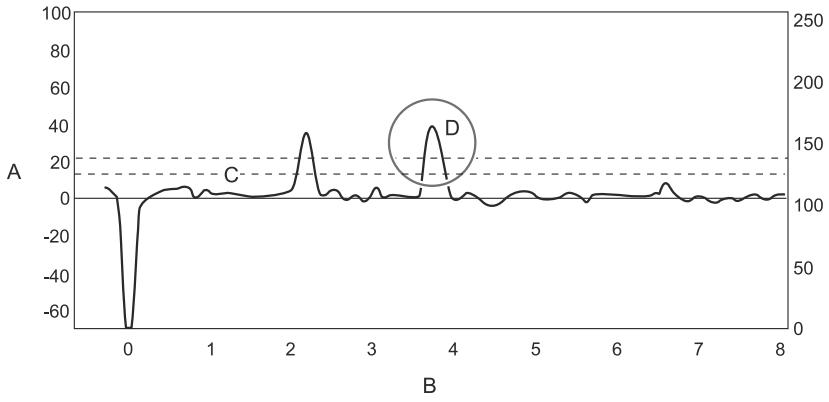
Figure 6-6: Echo Curve Plot Indicating that the Interface Threshold for the Interface Peak Is Too High



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Surface Threshold
D. Product Surface Peak
E. The Interface Threshold is above the Interface Peak.

By adjusting Interface Threshold, the peak at the interface between the upper and lower products is detected as illustrated in Figure 6-7.

Figure 6-7: After Changing the Interface Threshold the Transmitter Detects the Interface



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Surface Threshold
D. After Interface Threshold is adjusted the interface is correctly detected.

6.4.3 View measurement history

The Measurement History tool presents historical values and related device status that are stored in the transmitter memory. The tool is useful for verifying that the transmitter works properly or to diagnose any issues during a specific time interval.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Maintenance** → **Routine Maintenance**.
2. Select **Measurement History** and follow the on-screen instructions.

6.4.4 Reviewing network join status and details

View network join status

Wireless devices join the network through a four step process:

- Step 1. Network Found
- Step 2. Network Security Clearance Granted
- Step 3. Network Bandwidth Allocated
- Step 4. Network Join Complete

To view the Network Join Status of the device:

Procedure

Select **Service Tools** → **Communications** → **Network Join Status**.

Obtain network join details

Obtain detailed information about the network join, and configure how the device attempts to join the network.

Procedure

Select **Service Tools** → **Communications** → **Join Details**.

Network join details

Table 6-6: Network Join Details Functions

Term	Description
Join Mode	This mode configures how the device attempts to join the network. Settable options are: • Don't Attempt to Join • Join Now • Join on Powerup or Reset
Number of Available Neighbors	Defines how many wireless devices are within the communication range of this device. In a self-organizing network, the more neighbors a device has, the more robust the network will be.
Number of Advertisements Heard	Number of advertised packets received by the device from all networks within range.
Number of Join Attempts	Number of times the device has tried to join the network prior to being accepted. Too many join attempts result in the device considering the join attempt as failed. If this happens, re-check the Join Key and Network ID.

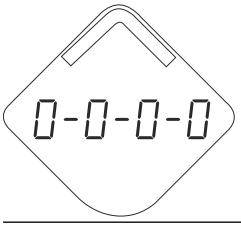
6.4.5 Locate the device

Use the Locate Device function to identify this device by showing a pattern on the device display, as illustrated in Figure 6-8.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Maintenance** → **Routine Maintenance**.
2. Select **Locate Device** and follow the on-screen instructions.

Figure 6-8: Locate Device Pattern



6.4.6 Run the install new power module setup

Run this setup when a new power module is installed.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Maintenance** → **Routine Maintenance**.
2. Select **Install New Power Module** and follow the on-screen instructions.

6.4.7 Use the simulation mode

This function can be used to simulate measurements and alerts.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Simulate**.
2. Select desired variable and follow the on-screen instructions.

6.4.8 Use the verification method

The Verification method is used to verify distance measurement with the Rosemount VeriCase.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Maintenance** → **Routine Maintenance**.
2. Select **Verification** and follow the on-screen instructions.

Need help?
Refer to the Rosemount VeriCase User Guide for instructions on how to use the mobile verification tool.

6.4.9 Restart the device

Prerequisites

It may take several minutes before the wireless communication is re-established after restart.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Maintenance** → **Reset/Restore**.
2. Select **Restart Device** and follow the on-screen instructions.

6.4.10 Restore to default settings

This function restores the transmitter to default settings (user configuration is overwritten).

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Maintenance** → **Reset/Restore**.
2. Select **Restore Default Settings** and follow the on-screen instructions.

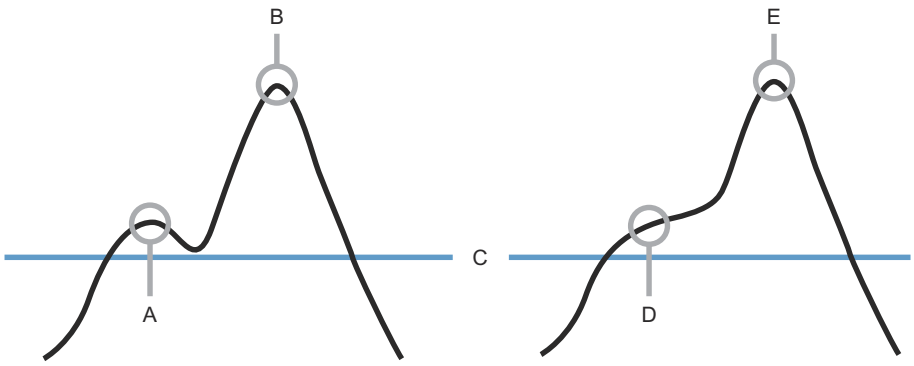
6.5 Application challenges

6.5.1 Resolve thin oil layers

The surface readings in applications with thin oil layer on top water can be stabilized by setting Peak Detection Method to Threshold Intersection.

Thin oil layer on top of water might cause jumpy surface readings. Because of the thin oil layer, the transmitter varies between detecting oil and water. Sometimes the oil layer gets too thin to be detected, see Figure 6-9.

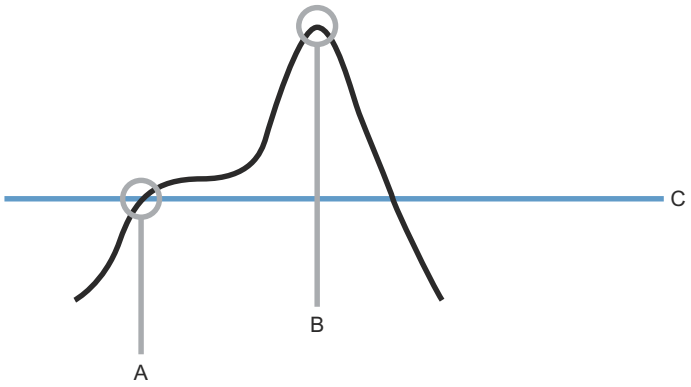
Figure 6-9: Thin Oil Layer on Top of Water, Peak Detection Method Set to Peak Center



A. Oil peak detected as surface
B. Water peak
C. Surface Threshold
D. Too thin oil layer, no peak
E. Water peak detected as the surface

The surface readings in such applications will be stabilized by setting the Peak Detection Method to Threshold Intersection. The point used for level measurement is then changed, see Figure 6-10.

Figure 6-10: The Different Peak Detection Methods



A. Threshold Intersection: Surface detected at first intersection with Surface Threshold
B. Peak Center
C. Surface Threshold

Prerequisites

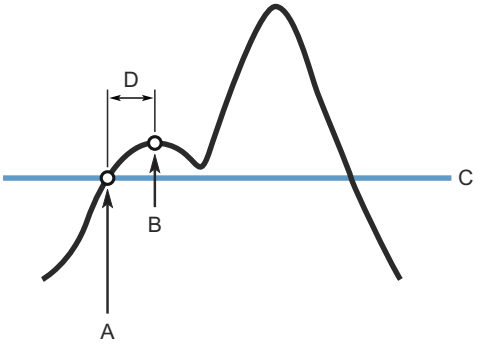
Note that this configuration should only be performed by advanced users as it could cause issues if configured incorrectly.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** → **Advanced**.
2. Under *Peak Detection Method*, select **Threshold Intersection**, and then click **Send**.

3. Run Verify Level to compensate for any offset error (see Figure 6-11) introduced by the Threshold Intersection method.

Figure 6-11: Thin Oil Layer on Top of Water, Peak Detection Method Set to Threshold Intersection



A. Surface detected at first intersection with Surface Threshold, even when there is an oil peak
B. Actual product surface is ignored
C. Surface Threshold
D. Offset error

Related information

Run verify level

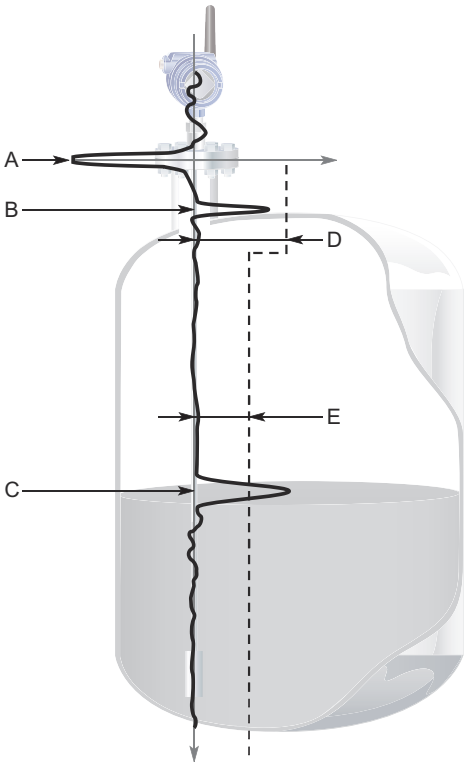
6.5.2 Handling disturbances at top of tank

Near zone threshold

The Near Zone Threshold is used to filter out disturbing echoes and noises at the top of the tank. By default, this threshold is automatically calculated by the device, and is sufficient in most conditions.

However, in the case of unfavorable conditions, you might need to manually set the Near Zone Threshold. This may, for example, be the case if a Single Lead probe is mounted in a narrow nozzle, if the end of the nozzle protrudes into the tank, or if there are disturbing obstacles in the Near Zone (referred to as the region between 0-3.3 ft. (0-1 m) below the Upper Reference Point.

Figure 6-12: Near Zone Threshold



A. Reference Peak
B. Disturbance
C. Product Surface Peak
D. Near Zone Threshold blocking the disturbance
E. Surface Threshold

Guidelines for setting the near zone threshold

- The Near Zone Threshold must be higher than the Surface Threshold to have an effect. The threshold in the near zone is set to the highest value of the configured Near Zone Threshold and Surface Threshold.
- The margin to waveform disturbances and noise must be at least 3 Cnts.

Set the near zone threshold

To manually set the Near Zone Threshold function:

Procedure

1. Read the Echo Curve.
    a) Start the Echo Curve reading.
    b) View the Echo Curve plot to find out if there are disturbing echoes close to the tank top.
2. Set the Near Zone Threshold.
    a) Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** → **Near Zone** → **Near Zone Threshold**.
    b) Under *Threshold Control*, select **User Defined.**

c) If using handheld communicator, select **Send**.
The Threshold and End Distance values can now be changed.

d) Under *Threshold*, type the desired value into the box.

e) Under *End Distance*, type the desired value into the box.
This value is the distance from Upper Reference Point to point where the Near Zone Threshold ends.

Related information

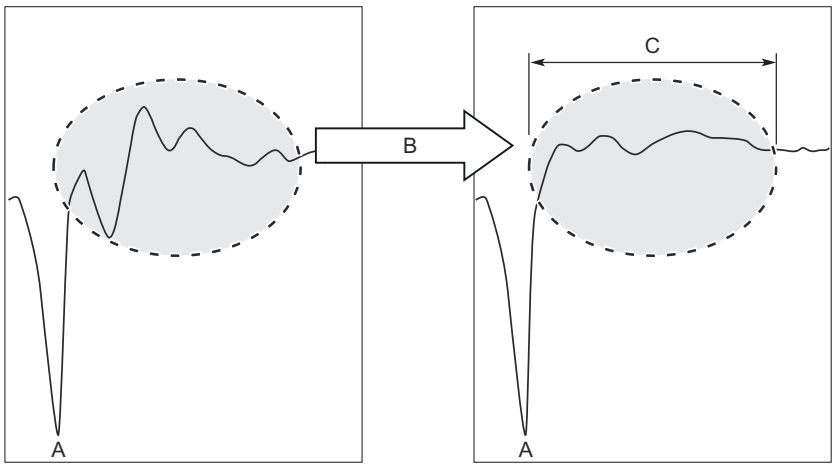
Read the echo curve

Trim Near Zone function

The Trim Near Zone function is used to fine tune performance in the area close to the tank top (Near Zone). The Near Zone stretches about 3.3 ft (1 m) into the tank from the lower side of the device flange. Normally it is not necessary to use the function, but if you experience problems related to the nozzle, pipe, or chamber installation, you may need to use this function.

Figure 6-13 describes the Trim Near Zone function and its effect on the echo curve. This effect is only visible if measurement conditions so require.

Figure 6-13: Echo Curve Before and After Trim Near Zone



A. Reference Peak
B. Trim Near Zone
C. 0-3.3 ft (0-1 m)

Use the Trim Near Zone function

The Trim Near Zone function is used to fine tune performance in the area close to the tank top (Near Zone).

Prerequisites

Before performing the Trim Near Zone, ensure that:

- There is product in the tank.
- The product level is below the Near Zone region (0-3.3 ft (0-1 m) below the Upper Reference Point).

Note
The Trim Near Zone function should only be used for reducing impact from stationary disturbances. For occasional disturbances, use the Near Zone Threshold.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** and click **Near Zone**.
2. Under *Near Zone Compensation*, select **Trim Near Zone** and follow the on-screen instructions.

Change the upper null zone

The Upper Null Zone defines a zone close to the transmitter where echoes are ignored. This zone can be extended to block out disturbing echoes at the top of the tank.

Prerequisites

Note
Measurements are not performed within the Upper Null Zone and level alerts located in the Upper Null Zone will not be triggered. Always configure your level alerts below the Upper Null Zone.

Procedure

1. Identify desired Upper Null Zone using the Echo Curve plot.
   a) Start the Echo Curve reading.
   b) View the Echo Curve plot to find out if there are disturbing echoes close to the tank top.
2. Set the desired Upper Null Zone value.
   a) Select **Configure** → **Manual Setup** → **Level Setup** → **Probe** → **Advanced Probe Options**.
   b) Under ***Upper Null Zone***, type the desired value into the box, and then select **Send**.

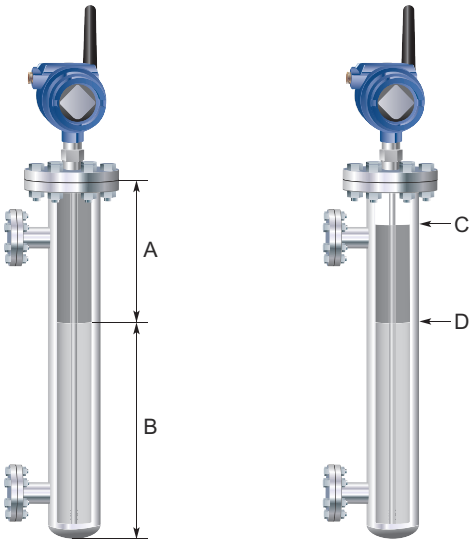
Related information

Read the echo curve
Upper null zone

6.5.3 Interface level with submerged probe

The measurement mode Interface Level with Submerged Probe is used to handle interface measurements when the product level is not visible, for example in a full chamber pipe as illustrated in Figure 6-14. In this case the probe is fully submerged into the upper product, and only the interface level is detected by the transmitter.

Figure 6-14: Interface Level Measurements in a Full Chamber



A. Interface distance
B. Interface level
C. Product level is ignored
D. Interface level is measured

Even if the upper product level drops, it is ignored by the transmitter which continues to measure only the interface level. If the product level drops, the air filled region in the upper part of the pipe will slightly reduce the measurement accuracy of the interface level. To achieve high accuracy in this measurement mode the probe must be fully submerged.

Set the measurement mode

The Measurement Mode Interface Level with Submerged Probe is used to handle interface measurements when the product level is not visible, for example in a full chamber pipe.

Prerequisites

Note
Do not set Measurement Mode to Interface Level with Submerged Probe in “standard” applications when both Product Level and Interface Level are measured.

Procedure

1. Select **Configure** → **Manual Setup** → **Level Setup** → **Environment**.
2. Under *Measurement Mode*, select **Interface Level with Submerged Probe** (**Interface Only** in handheld communicator), and then select **Send**.

   Note
   Adjust Interface Threshold if the interface level pulse is not detected.

6.5.4 Resolve noise or weak surface echoes

In difficult applications where the surface echo peak is low compared to the noise, it is recommended to set the Performance Mode to High Performance. A low surface peak

compared to the noise might be caused by a turbulent surface, foam, low dielectric constant, plastic tanks, and so on.

If the Performance Mode is set to High Performance, each update is based on an increased number of measurements (radar sweeps), which gives improved accuracy and robustness, as well as decreased noise in the output value. However, the battery life is significantly reduced (between 40-60 percent).

Prerequisites

The High Performance mode is not supported on all models.

Procedure

1. Select **Service Tools** → **Echo Tuning** → **Advanced**.
2. Under *Performance Mode*, select **High Performance**, and then select **Send**.

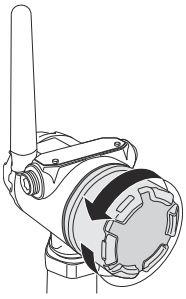
6.6 Replace power module

Prerequisites

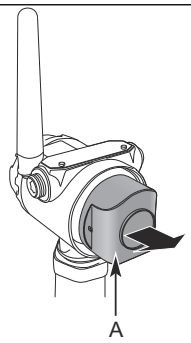
Only use an Emerson approved power module designed for use with the Rosemount 3308A. The power modules are only compatible with their respective covers.

Procedure

1. Remove the cover.

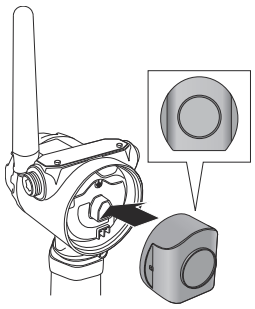


2. Remove the old power module.

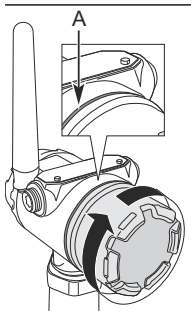


A. Dispose of in accordance with Government regulations

3. Connect the new power module.



4. Attach and tighten the cover.



A. Keep cover tight

Postrequisites

Run the install new power module setup.

Related information

Emerson Wireless Black SmartPower Solutions Product Data Sheet
Emerson Wireless Blue SmartPower Solutions Product Data Sheet
Run the install new power module setup

6.6.1 Handling considerations

The power modules with the wireless unit contains primary lithium/thionyl chloride batteries. Under normal conditions, the battery materials are self-contained and are not reactive as long as the batteries and the battery pack integrity are maintained. Care should be taken to prevent thermal, electrical or mechanical damage. Contacts should be protected to prevent premature discharge.

Use caution when handling the power module. It may be damaged if dropped from heights in excess of 20 ft. (6 m).

⚠ Battery hazards remain when cells are discharged.

6.6.2 Environmental considerations

As with any battery, local environmental rules and regulations should be consulted for proper management of spent batteries. If no specific requirements exist, recycling through a qualified recycler is encouraged. Consult the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for battery specific information.

6.6.3 Shipping considerations

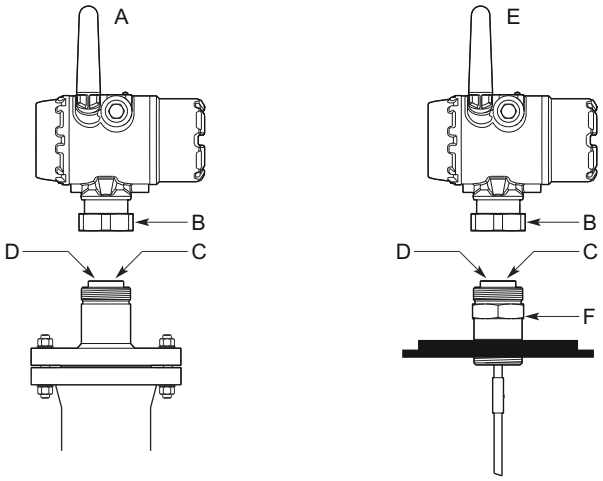
The unit was shipped to you without the power module installed. Please remove the power module prior to shipping.

Each Black Power Module (model number 701PBKKF) contains two “C” size primary lithium batteries. Primary lithium batteries (charged or discharged) are regulated in transportation by the U. S. Department of Transportation, and are also covered by IATA (International Air Transport Association), ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), and ARD (European Ground Transportation of Dangerous Goods). It is the responsibility of the shipper to ensure compliance with these or any other local requirements. Consult current regulations and requirements before shipping.

Each Blue Power Module (A0701PBU) contains two "D" size primary lithium batteries. Primary lithium batteries (charged or discharged) are regulated in transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation, and are also covered by IATA (International Air Transport Association), ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), and ARD (European Ground Transportation of Dangerous Goods). It is the responsibility of the shipper to ensure compliance with these or any other local requirements. Kindly consult current regulations and requirements before shipping.

6.7 Replace the transmitter head

Figure 6-15: Transmitter Head Replacement



A. Flanged version
B. Nut
C. Process seal
D. Put the protection plug here
E. Threaded version
F. Adapter

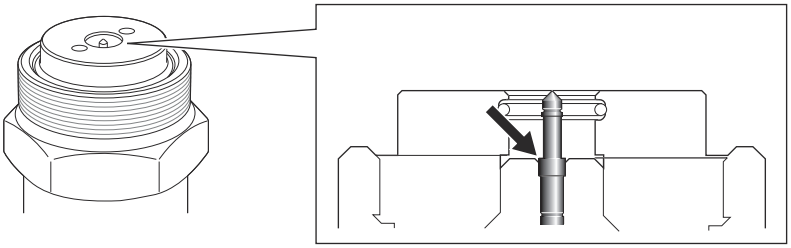
Prerequisites

Note
If the transmitter head must be removed from the probe, ensure that the process seal is carefully protected from dust and water.

Procedure

1. Loosen the nut that connects the transmitter head to the process seal.
2. ⚠ Carefully lift the transmitter head.
3. On the probe, ensure that the upper surface of the process seal is clean and free from dust and water. Wipe it clean with a dry and lint-free cloth.
4. Verify the spring-loaded pin at the center of the process seal is properly inserted. When inserted properly, only the plunger is seen above the edge inside the seal hole.

   Note
   Do not remove the process seal from the adapter.



5. If the transmitter head is not mounted directly, attach the protection plug to the process seal to protect the exposed parts from dust and water. If a protection plug is not available, then cover the process seal with a plastic bag.
6. Rotate the new transmitter head so the device display faces the desired direction.
7. Tighten the nut. Max torque is 30 ft-lb (40 Nm).

Postrequisites

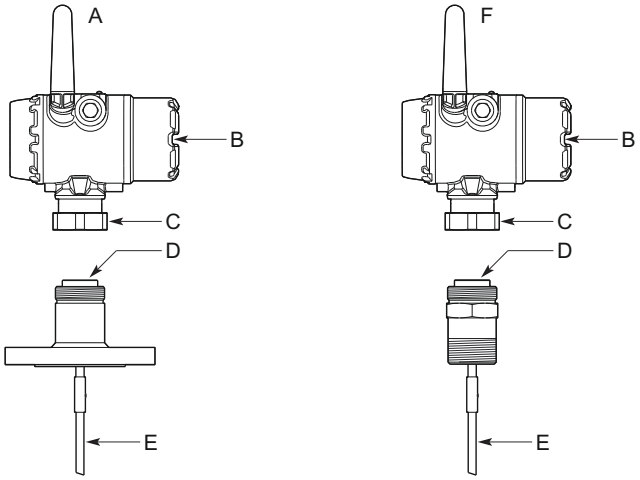
Configure the transmitter.

Related information

Configuration

6.8 Replace the probe

Figure 6-16: Probe Replacement



A. Flange version
B. Transmitter head
C. Nut
D. Process seal
E. Probe
F. Threaded version

Procedure

1. Loosen the nut.
2. ⚠ Remove the transmitter head from the old probe. Be sure to protect the transmitter head bottom from dust and water.
3. On the new probe, ensure that the protection plug is removed and the upper surface of the process seal is clean. Also verify that the spring-loaded pin at the center of the process seal is properly inserted.
4. Mount the transmitter head on the new probe.
5. Tighten the nut. Max torque is 30 ft-lb (40 Nm).
6. If the new probe is not of the same type as the old one, update the transmitter configuration by setting the Probe Type parameter to the appropriate value.
   a) Select **Configure → Manual Setup → Level Setup → Probe**.
   b) Under ***Probe Type***, select desired **Probe Type**.
7. Measure the Probe Length and enter the measured value.
   a) Select **Configure → Manual Setup → Level Setup → Probe**.
   b) Under ***Probe Length***, enter the measured Probe Length value.
8. Run Verify Level to check your level measurement.

Related information

Probe length
Run verify level

6.9 Service support

To expedite the return process, refer to Emerson.com and contact the nearest Emerson representative.

⚠ CAUTION

Individuals who handle products exposed to a hazardous substance can avoid injury if they are informed of and understand the hazard. Returned products must include a copy of the required Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each substance.

Emerson representatives will explain the additional information and procedures necessary to return goods exposed to hazardous substances.

A Specifications and reference data

A.1 Performance specifications

A.1.1 General

Reference conditions

- Probe: Flexible single lead
- Vessel: 4-in. pipe
- Measurement target: Water
- Temperature: 68 to 77 °F (20 to 25 °C)
- Relative humidity: 30-80%

Reference accuracy

High performance (profile code U):	±0.12 in. (±3 mm), when distance < 33 ft. (10 m) ±0.03% of measured distance, when distance > 33 ft. (10 m)
Standard (profile code S):	±0.2 in. (±5 mm), when distance < 33 ft. (10 m) ±0.05% of measured distance, when distance > 33 ft. (10 m)

Refer to the IEC 60770-1 standard for a definition of radar specific performance parameters and if applicable corresponding test procedure.

Ambient temperature effect

±0.08 in. (±2 mm)/10 K[(1)]

Electromagnetic interference effect

Deviation through electromagnetic interference according to EN 61326:

- External antenna (WK option): < ±0.25 in. (±6 mm)
- Extended range, external antenna (WM option): < ±0.35 in. (±9 mm)
- Remote (WN option): < ±0.2 in. (±5 mm)

Power module battery life

- High performance: 5 years at one minute update rate
- Standard: 9 years at one minute update rate

Reference conditions are 70 °F (21 °C), and routing data for three additional network devices.

(1) Ambient temperature effect specification valid over temperature range -40 °F to 185 °F (-40 °C to 85 °C).

A.1.2 Environment

Vibration resistance

No effect when tested per the requirements of IEC60770-1 (1999): High Vibration Level - field or pipeline (10-60 Hz 0.21 mm displacement peak amplitude / 60-2000 Hz 3g).(2)

Electromagnetic compatibility

- Meets EN 61326-1:2013, EN 61326-2-3:2013, and NE21:2012 if installed in metallic vessels or still pipes.
- For optimal single lead probe performance in non-metallic tanks, the probe must be mounted with a metal flange, or screwed in to a metal sheet (d > 14 in./350 mm) if a threaded version is used.

Related information

Installation in non-metallic tanks and open-air applications

Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)

Complies with 2014/68/EU article 4.3

Radio approvals

- Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU
- Part 15 of the FCC Rules
- Industry Canada RSS 211

A.1.3 Contamination/product build-up

- Single lead probes are preferred when there is a risk of contamination (because build-up can result in the product bridging across the two leads for twin versions; between the inner lead and outer pipe for the coaxial probe).
- For viscous or sticky applications, PTFE probes are recommended. Periodic cleaning may also be required.
- For viscous or sticky applications, it is not recommended to use centering discs mounted along the single lead probe.
- Signal Quality Metrics (option code DA1) can be used to determine when to clean the probe. Transmitters equipped with the Diagnostics Suite option can calculate Signal Quality Metrics.

Table A-1: Maximum Recommended Viscosity and Contamination/Build-up

Probe type	Maximum viscosity	Contamination/build-up
Single lead	8000 cP(1)	Build-up allowed
Twin lead	1500 cP	Thin build-up allowed, but no bridging
Coaxial	500 cP	Not recommended

(1) Consult your local Emerson representative in the case of agitation/turbulence and high viscous products.

(2) Currently only valid for models supplied with Adapter for Black Power Module.

A.1.4 Measuring range

Table A-2: Measuring Range and Minimum Dielectric Constant

Probe type	Maximum measuring range	Minimum dielectric constant(1)
Flexible single lead	55.8 ft. (17 m)	2.0, when distance < 32.8 ft. (10 m)
		10, when distance > 32.8 ft. (10 m)
Rigid single lead probe (0.3-in./8 mm)	9.8 ft. (3 m)	2.0
Rigid single lead probe (0.5-in./13 mm)	19.7 ft. (6 m)	2.0
Segmented rigid single lead	32.8 ft. (10 m)	2.0
Flexible twin lead	55.8 ft. (17 m)	2.0, when distance < 32.8 ft. (10 m)
		10, when distance > 32.8 ft. (10 m)
Coaxial	19.7 ft. (6 m)	2.0

(1) Minimum Dielectric Constant may be lower than 2.0 if one or more of the following conditions apply:

- *Probe is installed in stilling well or chamber.*
- *Maximum measuring range is not utilized.*
- *Noise Threshold is manually adjusted to a lower level.*

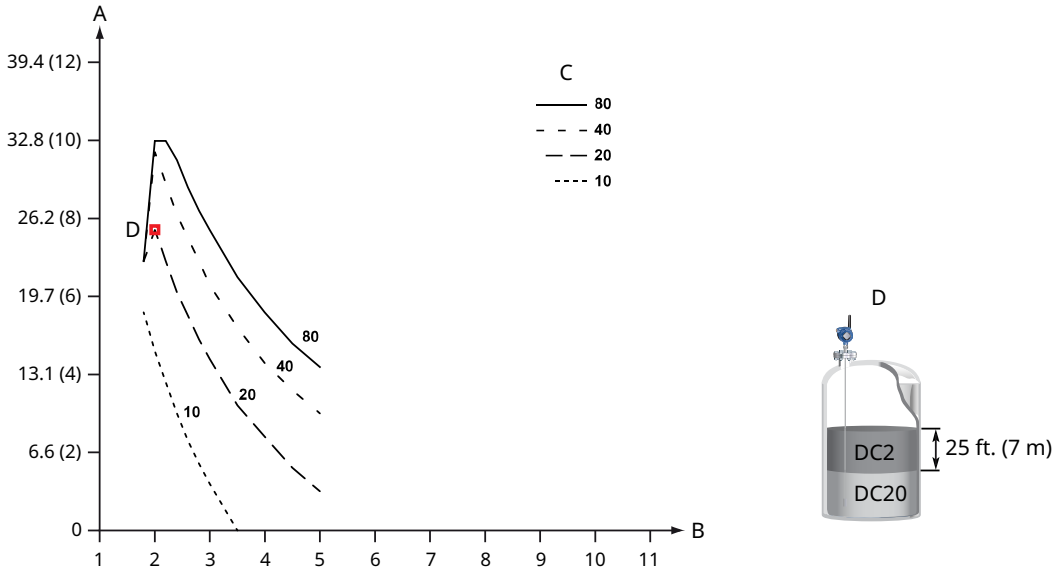
Interface measuring range

The maximum allowable upper product thickness/measuring range is primarily determined by the dielectric constants of the two liquids.

Typical applications include interfaces between oil/oil-like and water/water-like liquids, with a low (<3) dielectric constant for the upper product and a high (>20) dielectric constant for the lower product. For such applications, the maximum measuring range is limited by the length of the coaxial and rigid single lead probes.

For flexible probes, the maximum measuring range is reduced by the maximum upper product thickness, according to the diagram below. However, characteristics may vary between the different applications.

Figure A-1: Interface Level Measurement



A. Maximum upper product thickness, ft. (m)
B. Upper product dielectric constant
C. Lower product dielectric constant
D. For example, with an upper product dielectric constant of 2, and a lower product dielectric constant of 20, the maximum upper product thickness is 25 ft. (7 m).

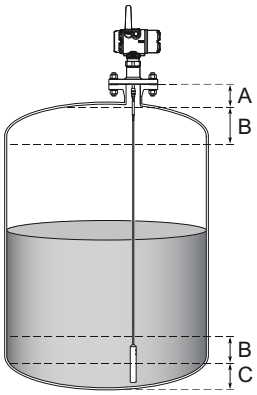
A.1.5 Accuracy over measuring range

The measuring range depends on probe type, dielectric constant of the product and installation environment, and is limited by the Blind Zones at the very top and bottom of the probe. In the Blind Zones, the accuracy exceeds ±1.18 in. (30 mm), and measurements may not be possible. Measurements close to the Blind Zones will have reduced accuracy.

The following conditions will impact the Blind Zones:

- If the single lead probes or twin probes are installed in a nozzle, the nozzle height shall be added to the specified Upper Blind Zone.
- The measuring range for the PTFE covered flexible single lead probe includes the weight when measuring on a high dielectric media.

Figure A-2: Blind Zones

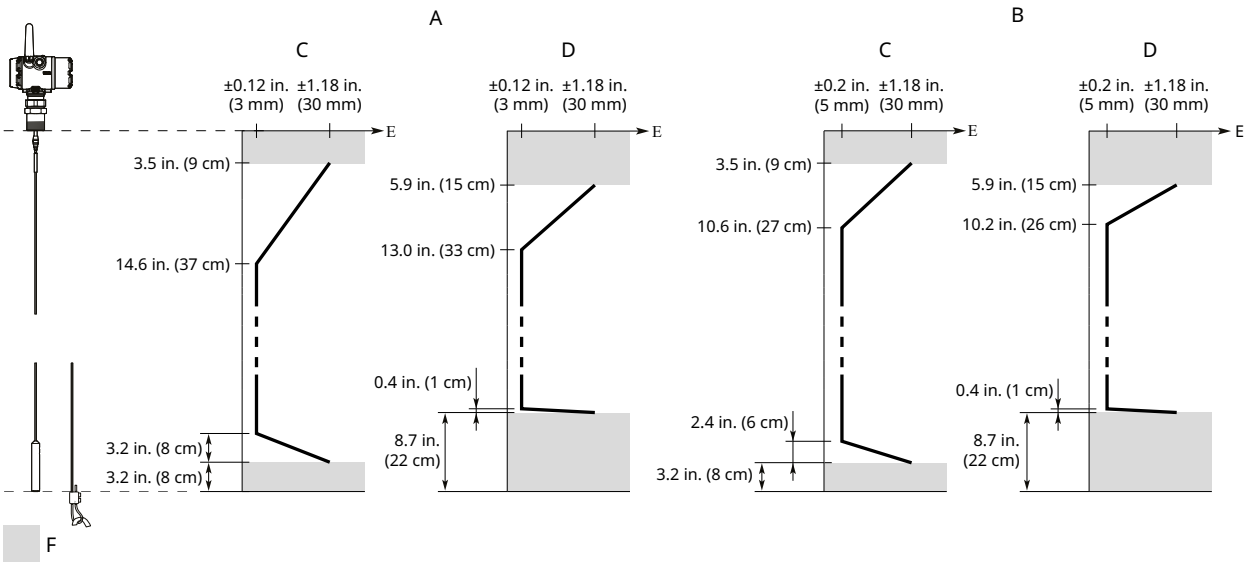


A. Upper Blind Zone
B. Reduced accuracy
C. Lower Blind Zone

Note
Measurements may not be possible in the Blind Zones, and measurements close to the Blind Zones will have reduced accuracy. Therefore, the alarm points should be configured outside these zones.

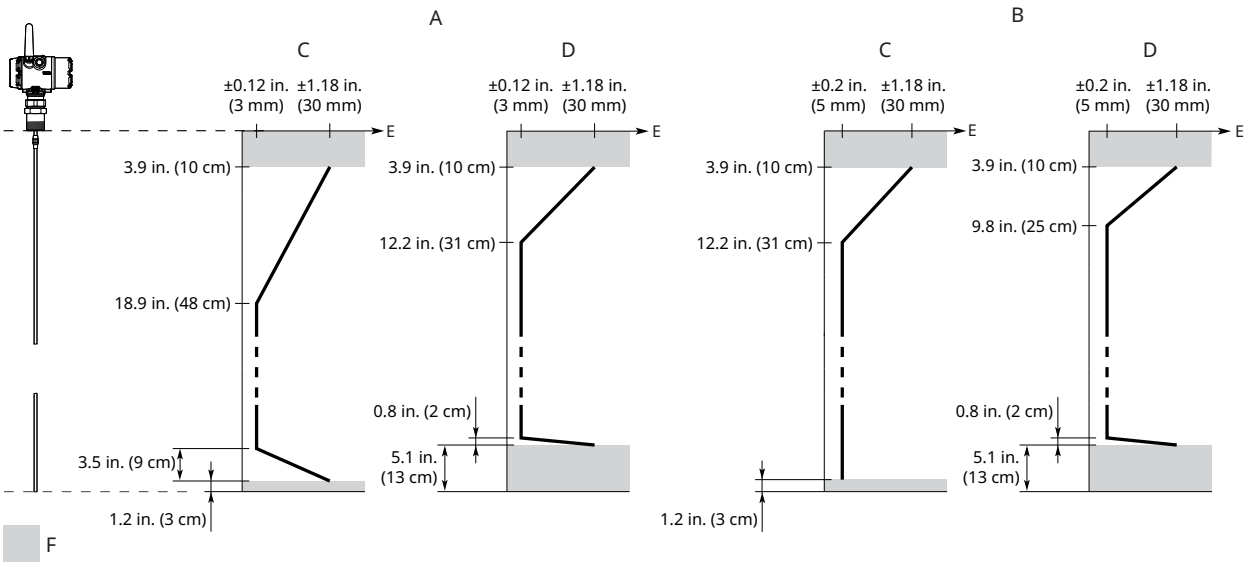
Figure A-3 , Figure A-4, Figure A-5, and Figure A-6 illustrate the accuracy over measuring range at reference condition using the Trim Near Zone function, with alternating probe types and varying dielectric constant of the product.

Figure A-3: Accuracy over Measuring Range for Flexible Single Lead Probe



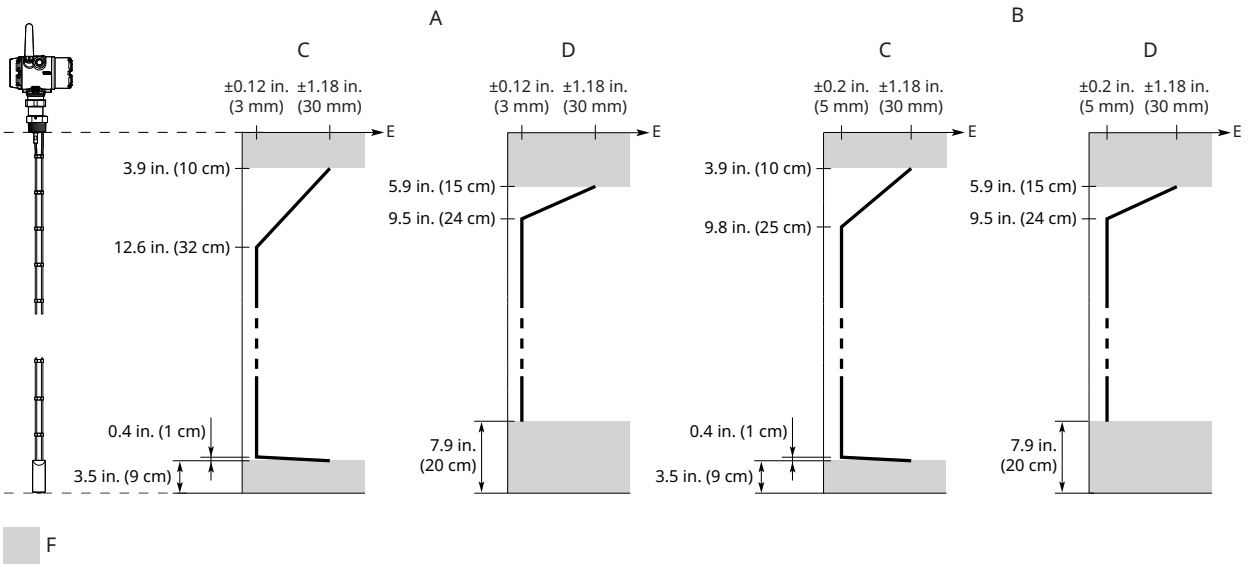
A. High performance (profile code U)
B. Standard (profile code S)
C. Water (DC = 80)
D. Oil (DC = 2.2)
E. Accuracy
F. Blind Zone

Figure A-4: Accuracy over Measuring Range for Rigid Single Lead/Segmented Rigid Single Probes



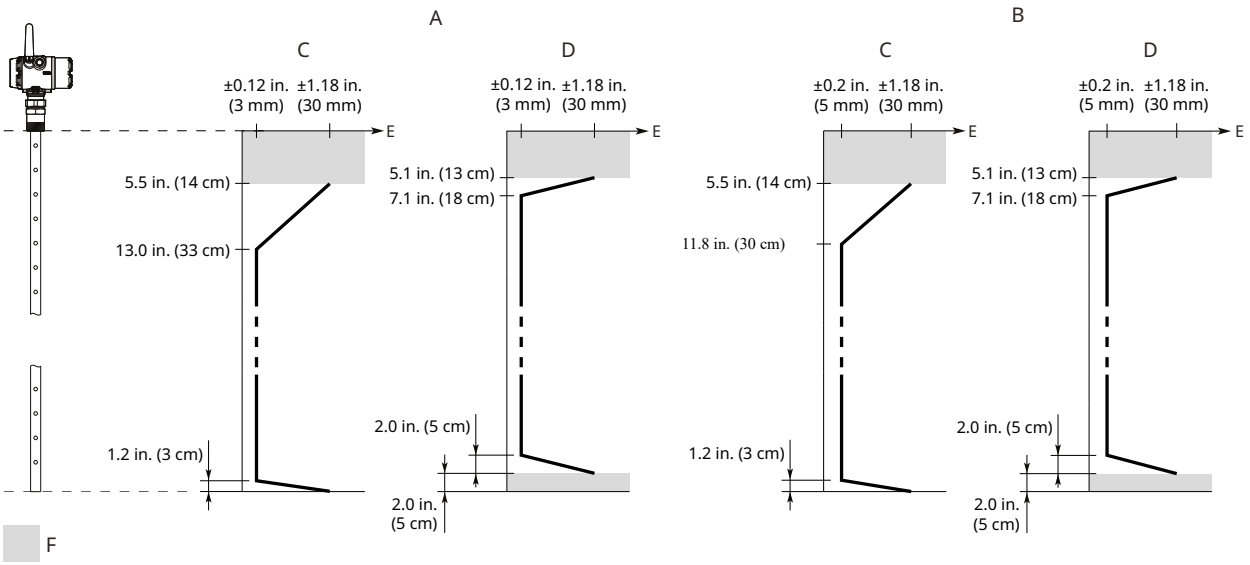
A. High performance (profile code U)
B. Standard (profile code S)
C. Water (DC = 80)
D. Oil (DC = 2.2)
E. Accuracy
F. Blind Zone

Figure A-5: Accuracy over Measuring Range for Flexible Twin Lead Probe



A. High performance (profile code U)
B. Standard (profile code S)
C. Water (DC = 80)
D. Oil (DC = 2.2)
E. Accuracy
F. Blind Zone

Figure A-6: Accuracy over Measuring Range for Coaxial Probe



A. High performance (profile code U)
B. Standard (profile code S)
C. Water (DC = 80)
D. Oil (DC = 2.2)
E. Accuracy
F. Blind Zone

A.2 Functional specifications

A.2.1 General

Field of application

Liquids and semi-liquids level or liquid/liquid interfaces

- 3308Axx1... for level or submerged probe interface measurement
- 3308Axx2... for level and interface measurement

Measurement principle

Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR)

Related information

Theory of operation

Microwave output power

Nominal 10 µw, Maximum <20 mW

Humidity

0 to 100% relative humidity

A.2.2 Wireless

Output

IEC 62591 (*Wireless*HART®) 2.4 GHz

Transmit rate

User selectable, 4 seconds to 60 minutes

Frequency range

2400 - 2483.5 MHz

Radio frequency output from antenna

- External antenna (WK option): < 10 mW (+10dBm) EIRP
- Extended range, external antenna (WM option): < 18 mW (12.5dBm) EIRP
- Remote (WN option): < 40mW (16dBm) EIRP

Modulation type

QPSK/iEEE 802.15.4 IEC 62591 (*Wireless*HART)

Number of channels

15

Channel spacing

5 MHz

Emission designation

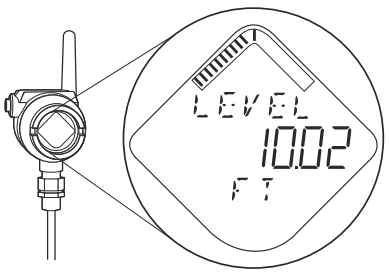
G1D

A.2.3 Display and configuration

LCD display

- Toggles between selected output variables
- Shows diagnostic information (alerts)
- Display updates at each wireless update

Figure A-7: Device Display



Output units

- Level, Interface, and Distance: ft, inch, m, cm, or mm
- Volume: ft^3, $inch^3$, US gals, Imp gals, barrels, yd^3, m^3, or liters
- Temperature: °F, °C

Output variables

Table A-3: Output Variables

Variable	LCD display	PV, SV, TV, QV
Level	✓	✓
Distance	✓	✓
Surface Signal Strength	N/A	✓
Total Volume	✓	✓
Interface Level (1)	✓	✓
Interface Distance(1)	✓	✓
Interface Signal Strength(1)	N/A	✓(2)
Upper Product Thickness(3)	✓	✓
Electronics Temperature	✓	✓(2)
Signal Quality	✓	✓(2)
Supply Voltage	✓	✓(2)
% of Range	✓	✓(2)

(1) For 3308Axx1, Interface measurement is only available for fully submerged probe.
(2) Not available as primary variable.
(3) Only available with 3308Axx2.

HART diagnostics

Signal Quality Metrics - Diagnostics package that monitors the relations between surface, noise and threshold. The function can be used to detect abnormal conditions in the process such as probe contamination or sudden loss of signal strength. Signal Quality is available as Output Variable and it comes with user configurable alerts through AMS Wireless Configurator or the handheld communicator.

A.2.4 Temperature limits

Verify that the operating atmosphere of the transmitter is consistent with the appropriate hazardous locations certifications, see Product Certifications.

Table A-4: Ambient Temperature Limits

Description	Operating limit	Storage limit
With LCD Display	-40 to 175 °F (-40 to 80 °C) (1)	-40 to 185 °F (-40 to 85 °C)
Without LCD Display	-40 to 185 °F (-40 to 85 °C)	-40 to 185 °F (-40 to 85 °C)

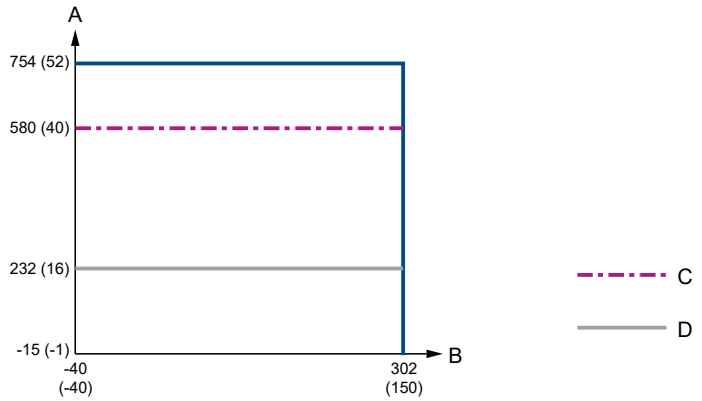
(1) LCD display may not be readable and device display updates will be slower at temperatures below -4 °F (-20 °C).

A.2.5 Process temperature and pressure rating

Figure A-8 gives the maximum process temperature (measured at the lower part of the flange or threaded connection) and pressure rating.

Final rating depends on flange, material of construction, and O-ring selection.

Figure A-8: Maximum Rating, Standard Tank Connections



A. *Pressure psig (bar)*
B. *Temperature °F (°C)*
C. *O-ring material code B (Nitrile Butadiene)*
   Overfill prevention code U1 (Overfill prevention according to WHG/TUV)
   Protective plate: Alloy C-276 (Material of construction code 2) or Alloy 400 (Material of construction code 3)
D. *Protective plate: PTFE (Material of construction code 7)*

Table A-5: Temperature and Pressure Ranges for Standard Tank Seals with Different O-ring Material

O-ring material	Temperature °F (°C) in air		Pressure psig (bar)
	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum
Fluoroelastomer (FKM)	-22 (-30)	302 (150)	754 (52)
Ethylene Propylene (EPDM)	-40 (-40)	266 (130)	754 (52)
Kalrez® Perfluoroelastomer (FFKM)	14 (-10)	302 (150)	754 (52)
Nitrile Butadiene (NBR)	-31 (-35)	230 (110)	580 (40)
Fluorosilicone (FVMQ)	-49 (-45)	302 (150)	754 (52)

Note
Always check the chemical compatibility of the O-ring material with your application. If the O-ring material is not compatible with its chemical environment, the O-ring may eventually malfunction.

A.2.6 Flange rating

ASME flange rating

316 according to ASME B16.5 Table 2-2.2:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 bar)

Alloy C-276 (UNS N10276) according to ASME B16.5 Table 2-3.8:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 Bar)

Duplex 2205 (UNS S31803) according to ASME B16.5 Table 2-2.8:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 Bar)

EN flange rating

EN 1.4404 according to EN 1092-1 material group 13E0:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 Bar)

Alloy C-276 (UNS N10276) according to EN 1092-1 material group 12E0:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 Bar)

Duplex 2205 (EN 1.4462) according to EN 1092-1 material group 16E0:

- Maximum 754 psig (52 Bar), -22 °F (-30 °C) up to maximum 302 °F (150 °C)[3]

JIS flange rating

316 according to JIS B2220 material group 2.2:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 Bar)

Fisher and Masoneilan flange rating

316 according to ASME B16.5 Table 2-2.2:

- Maximum 302 °F/754 psig (150 °C/52 Bar)

A.2.7 Tri Clamp rating

Table A-6: Tri Clamp Rating

Size	Maximum pressure[1]
1½-in. (37.5 mm)	232 psig (16 bar)
2-in. (50 mm)	232 psig (16 bar)
3-in. (75 mm)	145 psig (10 bar)
4-in. (100 mm)	145 psig (10 bar)

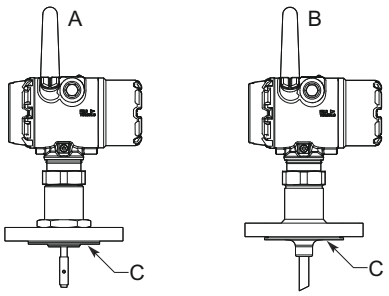
(1) The final rating depends on the clamp and gasket.

(3) Minimum and maximum temperature limit due to EN13445-2.

A.2.8 Plate design

Certain models of flanged alloy and PTFE covered probes have a tank connection design with a protective flange plate that prevents the backing flange from being exposed to the tank atmosphere. The protective flange plate is manufactured in the same material as the probe. The backing flange is made of 316L/EN 1.4404 for alloy probes, and 316/1.4404 for PTFE covered probes.

Figure A-9: Protective Plate



A. Alloy probe and protective plate
B. PTFE covered probe and protective plate
C. Protective plate

PTFE protective plate

Flange rating according to SST backing flange ASME B16.5 Table 2-2.2, EN 1092-1 material group 13E0, and JIS B2220 material group 2.3.

- Maximum 302 °F/232 psig (150 °C/16 Bar)

Alloy C-276 protective plate

Flange rating according to SST backing flange ASME B16.5 Table 2-2.3, EN 1092-1 material group 13E0, and JIS B2220 material group 2.3.

- Maximum 302 °F/580 psig (150 °C/40 Bar)

Alloy 400 protective plate

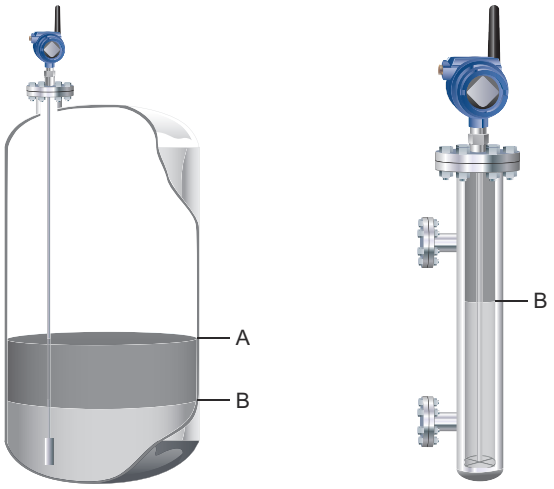
Flange rating according to SST backing flange ASME B16.5 Table 2-2.3, EN 1092-1 material group 13E0, and JIS B2220 material group 2.3.

- Maximum 302 °F/580 psig (150 °C/40 Bar)

A.2.9 Interface measurements

The Rosemount 3308 Series is well suited for interface measurements, including applications where the probe is fully submerged in the liquid.

Figure A-10: Interface Level Measurement



A. Product level
B. Interface level

Interface measurement considerations

If interface is to be measured, follow these criteria:

- The dielectric constant of the upper product should be known and should not vary. The AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator have a built-in Dielectric Constant Guide to assist users in determining the dielectric constant of the upper product.
- The dielectric constant of the upper product must have a lower dielectric constant than the lower product to have a distinct reflection.
- The difference between the dielectric constants for the two products must be larger than 10.
- Maximum dielectric constant for the upper product is 10 for the coaxial probe, and 5 for the single lead and flexible twin lead probes.
- Minimum detectable upper product thickness is 4 in. (10 cm) when the upper product is oil (DC=2.2) and the lower product is water (DC=80).

Related information

Interface measuring range

Emulsion layers

Sometimes there is an emulsion layer (mix of the products) between the two products which can affect interface measurements. For guidelines on emulsion situations, consult your local Emerson representative.

A.2.10 Conditions used for flange strength calculations

Table A-7: 316/316L Flanges

Standard	Bolting material	Gasket	Flange material	Hub material
ASME	Stainless steel SA193 B8M Cl.2	Soft (1a) with min. thickness 1.6 mm	Stainless steel A182 Gr. F316	Stainless steel SA479M 316
EN, JIS	EN 1515-1/-2 group 13E0, A4-70	Soft (EN 1514-1) with min. thickness 1.6 mm	Stainless steel A182 Gr. F316 and EN 10222-5-1.4404	Stainless steel SA479M 316, and EN 10272-1.4404

Table A-8: Process Connection with Plate Design

Standard	Bolting material	Gasket	Flange material	Hub material
ASME	Stainless steel SA193 B8M Cl.2	Soft (1a) with min. thickness 1.6 mm	Stainless steel A182 Gr. F316L/F316	SB574 Gr. N10276 or SB164 Gr. N04400
EN, JIS	EN 1515-1/-2 group 13E0, A4-70	Soft (EN 1514-1) with min. thickness 1.6 mm	Stainless steel A182 Gr. F316L/F316 and EN 10222-5-1.4404	

Table A-9: Alloy C-276 Flanges

Standard	Bolting material	Gasket	Flange material	Hub material
ASME	UNS N10276	Soft (1a) with min. thickness 1.6 mm	SB462 Gr. N10276 (solution annealed condition) or SB575 Gr. N10276 (solution annealed condition)	SB574 Gr. N10276
EN, JIS		Soft (EN 1514-1) with min. thickness 1.6 mm		

Table A-10: Duplex 2205 Flanges

Standard	Bolting material	Gasket	Flange material	Hub material
ASME	A193 B7 or A320 L7	Soft (1a) with min. thickness 1.6 mm	Duplex stainless steel SA/A182 F51 and EN10222-5-1.4462 or SA/A240 Gr. S31803 and EN10028-7-1.4462	Stainless steel SA479M S31803 and EN 10272-1.4462
EN, JIS	Bumax® 88	Soft (EN 1514-1) with min. thickness 1.6 mm		

A.3 Physical specifications

A.3.1 Material selection

Emerson provides a variety of Rosemount products with various product options and configurations, including materials of construction that can be expected to perform well in a wide range of applications. The Rosemount product information presented is intended as a guide for the purchaser to make an appropriate selection for the application. It is the purchaser's sole responsibility to make a careful analysis of all process parameters (such as all chemical components, temperature, pressure, flow rate, abrasives, contaminants, etc.), when specifying product, materials, options, and components for the particular application. Emerson is not in a position to evaluate or guarantee the compatibility of the process fluid or other process parameters with the product, options, configuration, or materials of construction selected.

A.3.2 Engineered solutions

When standard model codes are not sufficient to fulfill requirements, please consult the factory to explore possible Engineered Solutions. This is typically, but not exclusively, related to the choice of wetted materials or the design of a process connection. These Engineered Solutions are part of the expanded offerings and may be subject to additional delivery lead time. For ordering, factory will supply a special P-labeled numeric option code that should be added at the end of the standard model string.

A.3.3 Housing and enclosure

Ingress protection

IP66/67 and NEMA® 4X

A.3.4 Tank connection

The tank connection consists of a tank seal, a flange, Tri Clamp, or NPT or BSPP (G) threads.

A.3.5 Flange dimensions

Follows ASME B16.5, JIS B2220, and EN 1092-1 standards for blind flanges.

Related information

Standard flanges
Proprietary flanges

A.3.6 Tri Clamp connection

Follows ISO 2852 standard.

A.3.7 Probes

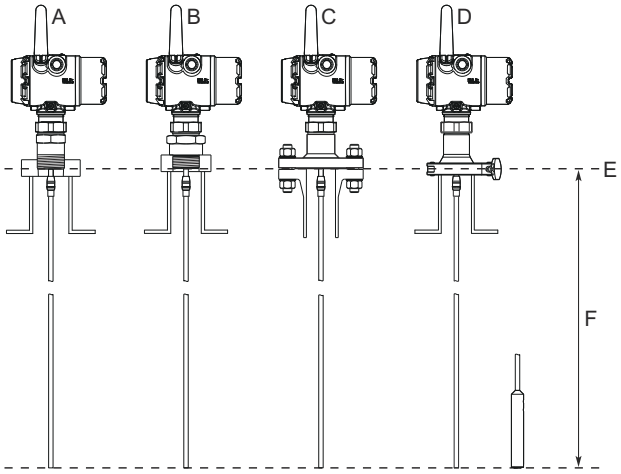
Probe versions

Flexible single lead, rigid single lead, segmented rigid single lead, flexible twin lead, and coaxial.

Total probe length

This is defined from the Upper Reference Point to the end of the probe (weight included, if applicable).

Figure A-11: Total Probe Length



A. NPT
B. BSPP (G)
C. Flange
D. Tri Clamp
E. Upper reference point
F. Total probe length

Select the probe length according to the required measuring range (the probe must be hung and fully extended through the entire distance where level readings are desired).

Cut-to-fit probes

All probes can be cut in field except for the PTFE covered probe.

However, there are some restrictions for the coaxial probe: Probes over 4.1 ft. (1.25 m) can be cut up to 2 ft. (0.6 m). Shorter probes can be cut to the minimum length of 1.3 ft. (0.4 m).

Minimum and maximum probe length

Probe type	Probe length
Flexible single lead	3.3 to 55.8 ft. (1 to 17 m)
Rigid single lead (0.3 in./8 mm)	1.3 to 9.8 ft. (0.4 to 3 m)
Rigid single lead (0.5 in./13 mm)	1.3 to 19.7 ft. (0.4 to 6 m)
Segmented rigid single lead	1.3 to 32.8 ft. (0.4 to 10 m)
Flexible twin lead	3.3 to 55.8 ft. (1 to 17 m)
Coaxial	1.3 to 19.7 ft. (0.4 to 6 m)

Probe angle

0 to 90 degrees from vertical axis

Tensile strength

- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead SST: 2698 lb (12 kN)
- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead Alloy C-276: 1574 lb (7 kN)
- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead Alloy 400: 1124 lb (5 kN)
- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead Duplex 2205: 1349 lb (6 kN)
- Flexible twin lead SST: 2023 lb (9 kN)

Collapse load

- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead SST: 3597 lb (16 kN)
- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead Alloy C-276: 1798 lb (8 kN)
- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead Alloy 400: 1349 lb (6 kN)
- 0.16 in. (4 mm) Flexible single lead Duplex 2205: 1574 lb (7 kN)

Sideway capacity

- Rigid single lead/Segmented rigid single lead: 4.4 ft. lbf, 0.44 lb at 9.8 ft. (6 Nm, 0.2 kg at 3 m)
- Coaxial: 73.7 ft. lbf, 3.7 lb at 19.7 ft. (100 Nm, 1.67 kg at 6 m)

A.3.8 Material exposed to tank atmosphere

Table A-11: Standard Probe (Operating Temperature and Pressure Code S)

Material of construction code	Material exposed to tank atmosphere
1	316L/316 (EN 1.4404), PTFE, PFA, silicone grease, and O-ring materials
2 and H	Alloy C-276 (UNS N10276), PTFE, PFA, silicone grease, and O-ring materials
3	Alloy 400 (UNS N04400), Alloy K500 (UNS N05500), PTFE, PFA, silicone grease, and O-ring materials
7	PTFE (1 mm PTFE cover)
8	316L/316 (EN 1.4404), PTFE, silicone grease, and O-ring materials
D	Duplex 2205 (UNS S31803/EN 1.4462), Duplex 2507 (UNS S32750/EN 1.4410), PTFE, PFA, silicone grease, and O-ring materials

A.3.9 Weight

Table A-12: Flange and Probes

Item	Weight
Flange	Depends on flange size
Flexible single lead probe	0.05 lb/ft. (0.08 kg/m)
Rigid single lead probe (0.3-in./8 mm)	0.27 lb/ft. (0.4 kg/m)
Rigid single lead probe (0.5-in./13 mm)	0.71 lb/ft. (1.06 kg/m)
Segmented rigid single lead probe	0.71 lb/ft. (1.06 kg/m)
Flexible twin lead probe	0.09 lb/ft. (0.14 kg/m)
Coaxial probe	0.67 lb/ft. (1 kg/m)

Table A-13: End Weight

Item	Weight
Small weight (code W1)	SST probe: 0.88 lb (0.40 kg)
	PTFE covered probe: 2.20 lb (1 kg)
Short weight (code W2)	0.88 lb (0.40 kg)
Heavy weight (code W3)	2.43 lb (1.10 kg)
Weight for twin lead probe	1.3 lb (0.60 kg)

A.3.10 End weight and anchoring options

There are in total four weight and anchoring options for flexible single lead probes.

Small weight (code W1)

A small weight is recommended for narrow tank openings less than 1.5 in. (38 mm). Required weight option for PTFE covered probes.

Short weight (code W2)

A short weight is available for the single flexible stainless steel probe. It is recommended for maximized measuring ranges with measurements close to the probe end.

Heavy weight (code W3)

A heavy weight is the recommended choice for most applications.

Chuck (code W4)

To tie probe end to tank bottom.

A.4 Spare parts and accessories

A.4.1 Spare parts list - transmitter head

Required model components
Model

Code	Description	
3308A	Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter	★

Profile

Code	Description	Reference accuracy	
U(1)	High Performance	±0.12 in. (±3 mm)	★
S	Standard	±0.2 in. (±5 mm)	★

(1) The Rosemount 3308A with Profile code U has two performance modes: Standard and High Performance (default). The performance mode may be reconfigured in field.

Signal output

Code	Description	
X	Wireless	★

Measurement type

Code	Description	
2	Level and Interface Transmitter	★
1	Level or Interface Transmitter (Interface available for fully submerged probe)	

Housing

Code	Description	
D1	Wireless Dual Compartment Housing, Aluminum (with plugged ½-14 NPT conduits)	★
E1	Wireless Dual Compartment Housing, Stainless steel (with plugged ½-14 NPT conduits)	★

Hazardous locations certifications

Code	Description	
I1	ATEX Intrinsic Safety	★
I2	INMETRO Intrinsic Safety	★
I3	NEPSI Intrinsic Safety	★
I4	CML (Japan) Intrinsic Safety	★
I5	FM Intrinsically Safe	★
I6	Canadian Intrinsically Safe	★
I7	IECEx Intrinsic Safety	★
IM	Technical Regulations Customs Union (EAC) Intrinsic Safety	★
IW	India PESO Intrinsic Safety	
KD	ATEX and Canadian Intrinsic Safety	
KE	FM and Canadian Intrinsically Safe	
KF	ATEX and FM Intrinsic Safety	
NA	No Hazardous Locations Certifications	

Operating temperature and pressure

Code	Description	
N	Not Applicable	★

Material of construction: Process connection / probe

Code	Description	
0	Not Applicable	★

Sealing O-ring material

Code	Description	
N	Not Applicable	★

Process connection size

Code	Description	
N	Not Applicable	★

Process connection rating

Code	Description	
NN	Not Applicable	★

Process connection type

Code	Description	
0	Not Applicable	★

Probe type

Code	Description	
0N	Not Applicable	★

Probe length units

Code	Description	
N	Not Applicable	★

Total probe length (feet/m)

Code	Description	
000	Not Applicable	★

Total probe length (in./cm)

Code	Description	
00	Not Applicable	★

Update rate, operating frequency and protocol

Code	Description	
WA3	User Configurable Update Rate, 2.4 GHz, IEC 62591 (*Wireless*HART)	★

Omnidirectional wireless antenna

Code	Description	
WK	External antenna	★
WM	Extended range, external antenna	★
WN	High-gain, remote antenna (see Figure A-19 for dimensions)	★

SmartPower™ housing cover

I.S. Power Module sold separately.

Code	Description	
1(1)	Standard life black power module	★
2(2)	Extended life blue power module	★

(1) Black Power Module must be shipped separately; order Model 701PBKKF. See the Emerson Wireless SmartPower Solutions Product Data Sheet for more information.

(2) Blue Power Module must be shipped separately; order Model MHM-89004. See the Emerson Wireless SmartPower Solutions Product Data Sheet for more information.

Additional options

Display

Code	Description	
M5	LCD display	★

Factory configuration

Code	Description	
C1	Factory configuration per Configuration Data Sheet	★

Special quality assurance

Code	Description	
Q4	Calibration data certificate	★

Extended product warranty

Rosemount extended warranties have a limited warranty of three or five years from date of shipment.

Code	Description	
WR3	3-year limited warranty	★
WR5	5-year limited warranty	★

Plantweb™ diagnostic functionality

Code	Description	
DA1	HART® Diagnostics	★

Specials

Code	Description	
PXXXX	Custom engineered solutions beyond standard model codes. Consult factory for details.	

A.4.2 Spare parts list - probe

Required model components
Model

Code	Description	
3308A	Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter	★

Profile

Code	Description	
S	Standard	★

Signal output

Code	Description	
N	Not Applicable	★

Measurement type

Code	Description	
9	Spare Process Seal and Probe	

Housing

Code	Description	
N0	Not Applicable	

Hazardous locations certifications

Code	Description	
NA	Not Applicable	★

Operating temperature and pressure

Process seal rating. Final rating depends on flange and O-ring selection.

Code	Description		
S	Design and operating temperature: -40 to 302 °F (-40 to 150 °C)	Design and operating pressure: -15 to 754 psig (-1 to 52 bar)(1)	★

(1) Maximum pressure is 580 psig (40 bar) for O-ring material code B (Nitrile Butadiene), Overfill prevention code U1, and Material of construction code 2 or 3.

Material of construction; process connection/probe

Code	Description	Probe type	
1(1)	316/316L/EN 1.4404	All	★
2	Alloy C-276 (UNS N10276). With plate design if flanged version.	3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, and 5A	
3	Alloy 400 (UNS N04400). With plate design if flanged version.	3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, and 5A	
7	PTFE covered probe and flange. With plate design.	4A and 5A	
8	PTFE covered probe	4A and 5A	
H	Alloy C-276 (UNS N10276) process connection, flange, and probe	3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, and 5A	
D	Duplex 2205 (EN 1.4462/UNS S31803) process connection, flange, and probe	4B and 5A	

(1) ASME flanges dual certified 316/316L.

Sealing O-ring material

For other materials, consult the factory.

Code	Description	
V	Fluoroelastomer (FKM)	★
E	Ethylene Propylene (EPDM)	★
K	Kalrez® Perfluoroelastomer (FFKM)	★
B	Nitrile Butadiene (NBR)	★
F	Fluorsilicone (FVMQ)	★

Process connection size

Code	Description	Process connection type	
5	1½-in.	Thread/Tri Clamp	★
2	2-in./DN50/50A	NPT Thread/Flange/Tri Clamp	★
3	3-in./DN80/80A	Flange/Tri Clamp	★
4	4-in./DN100/100A	Flange/Tri Clamp	★
P	Proprietary flanges	Proprietary flange	★
1	1-in.	Thread	
6	6-in./DN150/150A	Flange	
8	8-in./DN200/200A	Flange	

Process connection rating

Code	Description	
NN	For use with non-flange process connection type	★
ASME rating		
AA	ASME B16.5 Class 150 Flange	★
AB	ASME B16.5 Class 300 Flange	★
EN rating		
DA	EN1092-1 PN16 Flange	★
DB	EN1092-1 PN40 Flange	★
JIS rating		
JA	JIS B2220 10K Flange	★
JB	JIS B2220 20K Flange	★
Proprietary		
PF	Proprietary Flange	★

Process connection type

Code	Description	
Threads		
N	NPT thread	★
G[1]	BSPP (G) thread	★
Flange faces		
F[1]	Flat Face Type A Flange, available for EN flanges	★
R	Raised Face (RF) Flange, available for ASME and JIS flanges	★
Proprietary flanges		
M	Masoneilan - proprietary 316/316L Torque Tube Flange	★
P	Fisher - proprietary 316/316L (for 249B, 259B chambers) Torque Tube Flange	★
Q	Fisher - proprietary 316/316L (for 249C chambers) Torque Tube Flange	★
Tri Clamp[2]		
C	Tri Clamp	

(1) Not available with Canadian Registration Number (CRN).
(2) Follows ISO 2852 standard.

Probe type

Code	Description	Process connection type	Probe lengths	
3B	Coaxial, perforated. For level and interface measurement.	Flange/1-, 1½-, 2-in. Thread	Min.: 1 ft. 4 in. (0.4 m) Max.: 19 ft. 8 in. (6 m)	★
4A	Rigid Single Lead (d=0.3"/8 mm)	Flange/1-, 1½-, 2-in. Thread/Tri Clamp	Min.: 1 ft. 4 in. (0.4 m)[1] Max.: 9 ft. 10 in. (3 m)	★
4B	Rigid Single Lead (d=0.5"/13 mm)	Flange/1½-, 2-in. Thread/Tri Clamp	Min.: 1 ft. 4 in. (0.4 m) Max.: 19 ft. 8 in. (6 m)	★
5A	Flexible Single Lead (d=0.16"/4mm). Refer to "Options" to specify weight or chuck.	Flange/1-, 1½-, 2-in. Thread/Tri Clamp	Min.: 3 ft. 4 in. (1 m)[1] Max.: 55 ft. 9 in. (17 m)	★
2A	Flexible Twin Lead with weight	Flange/1½-, 2-in. Thread	Min.: 3 ft. 4 in. (1 m) Max.: 55 ft. 9 in. (17 m)	
3A[2]	Coaxial (for level measurement)	Flange/1-, 1½-, 2-in. Thread	Min.: 1 ft. 4 in. (0.4 m) Max.: 19 ft. 8 in. (6 m)	
4S	Segmented Rigid Single Lead (d=0.5"/13mm)	Flange/1½-, 2-in. Thread	Min.: 1 ft. 4 in. (0.4 m) Max.: 32 ft. 9 in. (10 m)	

(1) Minimum probe length is 4 ft. 11 in. (1.5 m) for PTFE covered probes (Material of construction codes 7 and 8).
(2) Requires model 3308Axx1.

Probe length units

Code	Description	
E	English (feet, inches)	★
M	Metric (meters, centimeters)	★

Probe length (feet/meters)

Code	Description	
XXX	0-55 feet or 0-17 meters	★

Probe length (inches/centimeters)

Code	Description	
XX	0-11 inches or 0-99 centimeters	★

Additional options

Hydrostatic testing

Code	Description	
P1	Hydrostatic testing, including certificate	★

Material traceability certification

Certificate includes all metallic pressure retaining wetted parts.

Code	Description	
Q8	Material traceability certification per EN 10204 3.1	★

Welding procedure qualification record documentation

Only applies to flanged process connections with welded construction or protective plate design.

Weldings in accordance with EN/ISO standards.

Code	Description	
Q66	Welding Procedure Qualification Record (WPQR)	★
Q67	Welder Performance Qualification (WPQ)	★
Q68	Welding Procedure Specification (WPS)	★

Materials certification

Available for probe type 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4S, and PTFE-coated 5A.

Code	Description	
Q15	NACE® material recommendation per NACE MR0175/ISO 15156	★
Q25	NACE material recommendation per NACE MR0103/ISO 17945	★

Dye penetration test certificate

Only applies to flanged process connections with welded construction or protective plate design.

Code	Description	
Q73	Certificate of liquid penetrant inspection	★

Positive material identification certificate

Code	Description	
Q76	Positive material identification certificate of conformance	★

Installation options

Code	Description	
LS(1)	Long stud 9.8 in (250 mm) for flexible single lead probe to prevent contact with wall/nozzle.	★
BR	Mounting Bracket for 1½-in. NPT Process Connection (see Figure A-18)	

(1) Not available with PTFE covered probes.

Weight and anchoring options for flexible single probes

See Figure A-12 for dimensions.

Code	Description	
W1	Small Weight (for narrow tank openings less than 2 in. (50 mm)) (Required for PTFE covered probes)	★
W3	Heavy Weight (for most applications)	★
W4	Chuck (to tie probe end to tank bottom)	★
W2	Short Weight (when measuring close to the probe end)	

Weight assembly options for flexible single probes

Code	Description	
WU	Weight or chuck not mounted on the probe	★

Extended product warranty

Rosemount extended warranties have a limited warranty of three or five years from date of shipment.

Code	Description	
WR3	3-year limited warranty	★
WR5	5-year limited warranty	★

Centering disc

Available for SST, Alloy C-276, Alloy 400, and Duplex 2205 probes, types 2A, 4A, 4B, 4S, and 5A.

Not available with PTFE covered probes (Material of Construction codes 7 and 8).

Code	Description	
S2(1)	2-in. Centering disc	★
S3(1)	3-in. Centering disc	★
S4(1)	4-in. Centering disc	★
P2	2-in. Centering disc PTFE	★
P3	3-in. Centering disc PTFE	★
P4	4-in. Centering disc PTFE	★
S6(1)	6-in. Centering disc	
S8(1)	8-in. Centering disc	
P6	6-in. Centering disc PTFE	
P8	8-in. Centering disc PTFE	

(1) Centering disc in same material as probe material of construction.

Assemble/consolidate to chamber

Selecting the XC option code on the Rosemount 3308A and a Rosemount chamber will result in matching, consolidating, configuring, and shipping of the two products in one crate. Note that the flange bolts are only hand-tightened. Long rigid single lead probes (>8 ft./2.5 m) are ship separately in order to reduce transportation risk damage.

Code	Description	
XC	Consolidate to Chamber	★

Specials

Code	Description	
PXXXX	Custom engineered solutions beyond standard model codes. Consult factory for details.	

A.4.3 Availability of process connections

Table A-14: Material of Construction Codes 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 (Type vs. Size and Rating)

C = Tri Clamp; F = Flat Face Type A; G = BSPP (G) thread; M = Masoneilan™; N = NPT thread;

P = Fisher™ 249B/259B; Q = Fisher 249C; R = Raised Face

Process connection size	Process connection rating							
	Thread/Tri Clamp	ASME B16.5 flanges		EN1092-1 flanges		JIS B2220 flanges		Proprietary flanges(1)
		Class 150	Class 300	PN16	PN40	10K	20K	
1-in.	G(2), N(2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1½-in.	C(2), N(3), G(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-in./DN50/50A	C(2), N(2)	R(4)	R(4)	F	F	R	R	N/A
3-in./DN80/80A	C(2)	R(4)	R(4)	F	F	R	R	N/A
4-in./DN100/100A	C(2)	R(4)	R(4)	F	F	R	R	N/A
6-in./DN150/150A	N/A	R(5)	R(5)	F	F	R	R	N/A
8-in./DN200/200A	N/A	R(5)	R(5)	F	F	R	R	N/A
Proprietary flanges	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M, P, Q

(1) Only available with material of construction codes 1, 7, and 8.
(2) Only available with material of construction codes 1 and 8.
(3) Only available with material of construction codes 1, 2, 3, and 8.
(4) Forged one-piece flange, except for Probe type code 2A.
(5) Welded construction.

Table A-15: Material of Construction Codes H and D (Type vs. Size and Rating)

G = BSPP (G) thread; N = NPT thread; R = Raised Face

Process connection size	Process connection rating							
	Thread/ Tri Clamp	ASME B16.5 flanges		EN1092-1 flanges		JIS B2220 flanges		Proprietary flanges
		Class 150	Class 300	PN16	PN40	10K	20K	
1-in.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1½-in.	G, N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-in./DN50/50A	N/A	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3-in./DN80/80A	N/A	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4-in./DN100/100A	N/A	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6-in./DN150/150A	N/A	R(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8-in./DN200/200A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proprietary flanges	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Only available with material of construction code H.

Related information

Standard flanges
Proprietary flanges

A.4.4 Accessories

Centering discs for rigid single lead probe (d=0.3 in./8 mm)

If a centering disc is required for a flanged probe, the centering disc can be ordered with options Sx or Px in the model code. If a centering disc is required for a threaded connection, or as a spare part, it should be ordered using the item numbers listed in this table.

For other materials, consult the factory.

Item number	Description	Outer diameter	
03300-1655-0001	Kit, 2-in. Centering disc, SST	1.8 in. (45 mm)	★
03300-1655-0006	Kit, 2-in. Centering disc, PTFE	1.8 in. (45 mm)	★
03300-1655-0002	Kit, 3-in. Centering disc, SST	2.7 in. (68 mm)	★
03300-1655-0007	Kit, 3-in. Centering disc, PTFE	2.7 in. (68 mm)	★
03300-1655-0003	Kit, 4-in. Centering disc, SST	3.6 in. (92 mm)	★
03300-1655-0008	Kit, 4-in. Centering disc, PTFE	3.6 in. (92 mm)	★
03300-1655-0004	Kit, 6-in. Centering disc, SST	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1655-0009	Kit, 6-in. Centering disc, PTFE	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1655-0005	Kit, 8-in. Centering disc, SST	7.40 in. (188 mm)	
03300-1655-0010	Kit, 8-in. Centering disc, PTFE	7.40 in. (188 mm)	

Related information

Centering disc for pipe installations

Centering discs for rigid single lead probe (d=0.5 in./13 mm)

If a centering disc is required for a flanged probe, the centering disc can be ordered with options Sx or Px in the model code. If a centering disc is required for a threaded connection, or as a spare part, it should be ordered using the item numbers listed in this table.

For other materials, consult the factory.

Item number	Description	Outer diameter	
03300-1655-0301	Kit, 2-in. Centering disc, SST	1.8 in. (45 mm)	★
03300-1655-0306	Kit, 2-in. Centering disc, PTFE	1.8 in. (45 mm)	★
03300-1655-0302	Kit, 3-in. Centering disc, SST	2.7 in. (68 mm)	★
03300-1655-0307	Kit, 3-in. Centering disc, PTFE	2.7 in. (68 mm)	★
03300-1655-0303	Kit, 4-in. Centering disc, SST	3.6 in. (92 mm)	★
03300-1655-0308	Kit, 4-in. Centering disc, PTFE	3.6 in. (92 mm)	★
03300-1655-0304	Kit, 6-in. Centering disc, SST	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1655-0309	Kit, 6-in. Centering disc, PTFE	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1655-0305	Kit, 8-in. Centering disc, SST	7.40 in. (188 mm)	
03300-1655-0310	Kit, 8-in. Centering disc, PTFE	7.40 in. (188 mm)	

Related information

Centering disc for pipe installations

Snap-on centering discs for flexible single lead probes

Maximum temperature for the snap-on centering discs is 392 °F (200 °C).

Item number	Description	
03300-1658-0001	Kit, 2- to 4-in. snap-on centering disc, PEEK, 1 pc	
03300-1658-0002	Kit, 2- to 4-in. snap-on centering disc, PEEK, 3 pcs	
03300-1658-0003	Kit, 2- to 4-in. snap-on centering disc, PEEK, 5 pcs	

Centering discs for flexible single/twin lead probes

If a centering disc is required for a flanged probe, the centering disc can be ordered with options Sx or Px in the model code. If a centering disc is required for a threaded connection, or as a spare part, it should be ordered using the item numbers listed in this table.

For other materials, consult the factory.

Item number	Description	Outer diameter	
03300-1655-1001	Kit, 2-in. Centering disc, SST	1.8 in. (45 mm)	★
03300-1655-1006	Kit, 2-in. Centering disc, PTFE	1.8 in. (45 mm)	★
03300-1655-1002	Kit, 3-in. Centering disc, SST	2.7 in. (68 mm)	★
03300-1655-1007	Kit, 3-in. Centering disc, PTFE	2.7 in. (68 mm)	★
03300-1655-1003	Kit, 4-in. Centering disc, SST	3.6 in. (92 mm)	★
03300-1655-1008	Kit, 4-in. Centering disc, PTFE	3.6 in. (92 mm)	★
03300-1655-1004	Kit, 6-in. Centering disc, SST	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1655-1009	Kit, 6-in. Centering disc, PTFE	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1655-1005	Kit, 8-in. Centering disc, SST,	7.40 in. (188 mm)	
03300-1655-1010	Kit, 8-in. Centering disc, PTFE	7.40 in. (188 mm)	

Related information

Centering disc for pipe installations

Centering discs for mounting between segments (probe type 4S only)

Item number	Description	Outer diameter	
03300-1656-1002	2-in. Centering disc (1 pc), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	1.8 in. (45 mm)	
03300-1656-1003	3-in. Centering disc (1 pc), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	2.7 in. (68 mm)	
03300-1656-1004	4-in. Centering disc (1 pc), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	3.6 in. (92 mm)	
03300-1656-1006	6-in. Centering disc (1 pc), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	5.55 in. (141 mm)	

Item number	Description	Outer diameter	
03300-1656-1008	8-in. Centering disc (1 pc), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	7.40 in. (188 mm)	
03300-1656-3002	2-in. Centering disc (3 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	1.8 in. (45 mm)	
03300-1656-3003	3-in. Centering disc (3 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	2.7 in. (68 mm)	
03300-1656-3004	4-in. Centering disc (3 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	3.6 in. (92 mm)	
03300-1656-3006	6-in. Centering disc (3 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1656-3008	8-in. Centering disc (3 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	7.40 in. (188 mm)	
03300-1656-5002	2-in. Centering disc (5 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	1.8 in. (45 mm)	
03300-1656-5003	3-in. Centering disc (5 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	2.7 in. (68 mm)	
03300-1656-5004	4-in. Centering disc (5 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	3.6 in. (92 mm)	
03300-1656-5006	6-in. Centering disc (5 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	5.55 in. (141 mm)	
03300-1656-5008	8-in. Centering disc (5 pcs), PTFE, Segmented rigid single lead	7.40 in. (188 mm)	

Segmented rigid single lead probe spare part kit

Item number	Description	
03300-0050-0001	15.2 in. / 385 mm Segment for Top connection (1 pc)	
03300-0050-0002	31.5 in. / 800 mm Segment (1 pc)	
03300-0050-0003	31.5 in. / 800 mm Segment (3 pcs)	
03300-0050-0004	31.5 in. / 800 mm Segment (5 pcs)	
03300-0050-0005	31.5 in. / 800 mm Segment (12 pcs)	

Vented flanges

1½-in. NPT threaded connection is required.

Not available with Canadian Registration Number (CRN).

Item number	Description	
03300-1812-0092	Fisher™ (249B, 259B), one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316/316L	
03300-1812-0093	Fisher (249C), one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316/316L	
03300-1812-0091	Masoneilan™, one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316/316L	

Flushing connection rings

Not available with Canadian Registration Number (CRN).

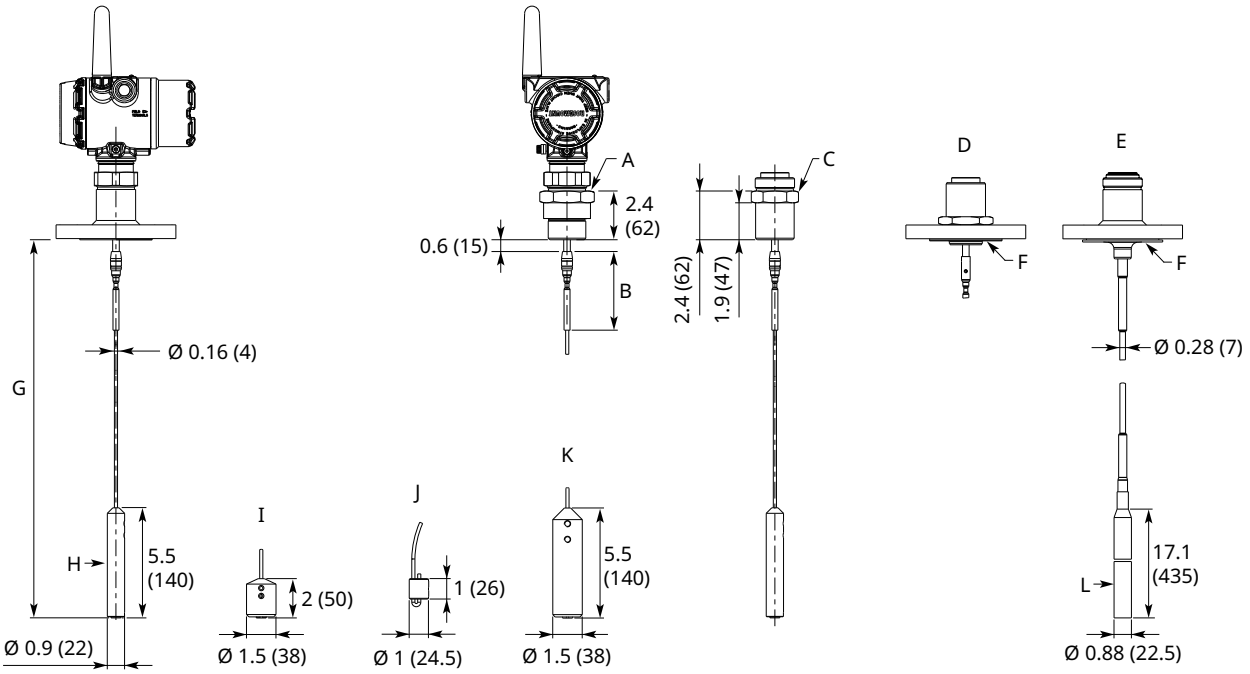
Item number	Description	
DP0002-2111-S6	2-in. ANSI, one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316L	
DP0002-3111-S6	3-in. ANSI, one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316L	
DP0002-4111-S6	4-in. ANSI/DN100, one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316L	
DP0002-5111-S6	DN50, one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316L	
DP0002-8111-S6	DN80, one ¼-in. NPT connection, 316L	

HART modem and cables

Item number	Description	
03300-7004-0002	MACTek® VIATOR® HART Modem and cables (USB connection)	★
03300-7004-0001	MACTek VIATOR HART Modem and cables (RS232 connection)	★

A.5 Dimensional drawings

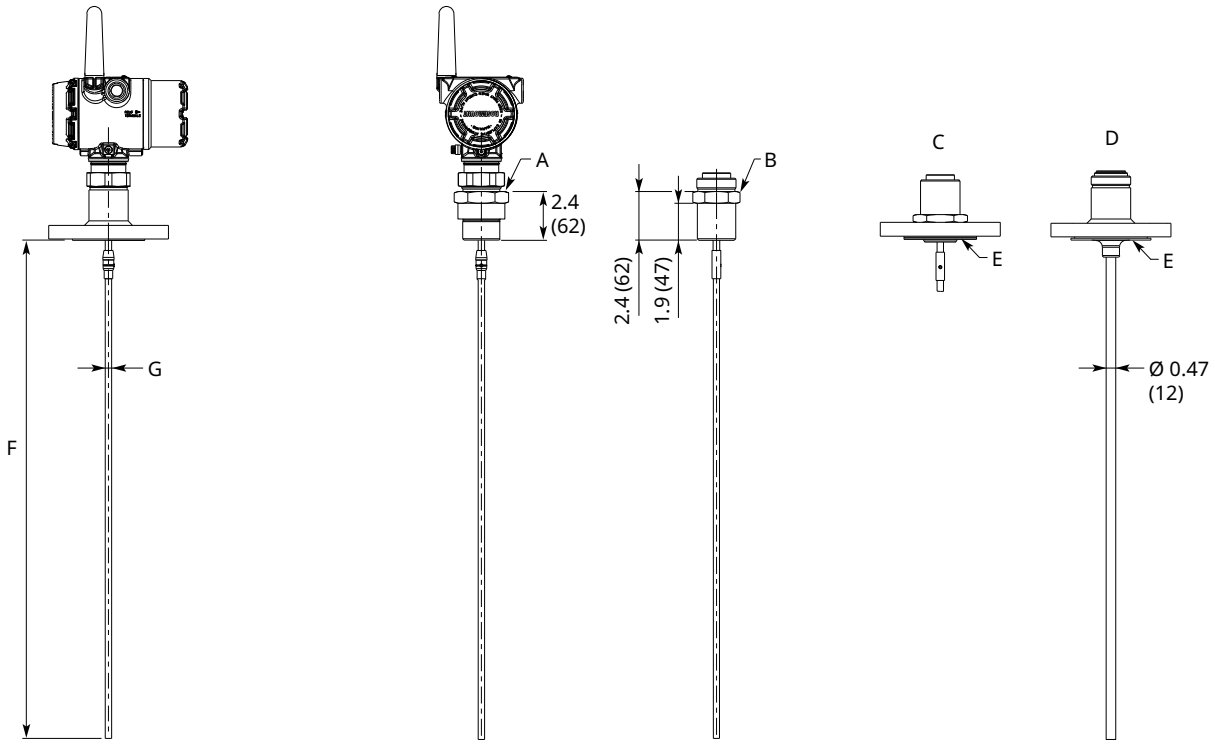
Figure A-12: Flexible Single Lead Probe



A. BSPP (G) 1-in., s52; BSPP (G) 1½-in., s60
B. Standard length: 4 (100); Long stud (option LS): 10 (250)
C. NPT 1-in., s52; NPT 1½-in., s52; NPT 2-in., s60
D. Alloy probe and protective plate
E. PTFE covered probe and protective plate
F. Protective plate
G. L ≤ 56 ft. (17 m)
H. Small weight (option W1)
I. Short weight (option W2)
J. Chuck (option W4)
K. Heavy weight (option W3)
L. Weight for PTFE covered probe (option W1)

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

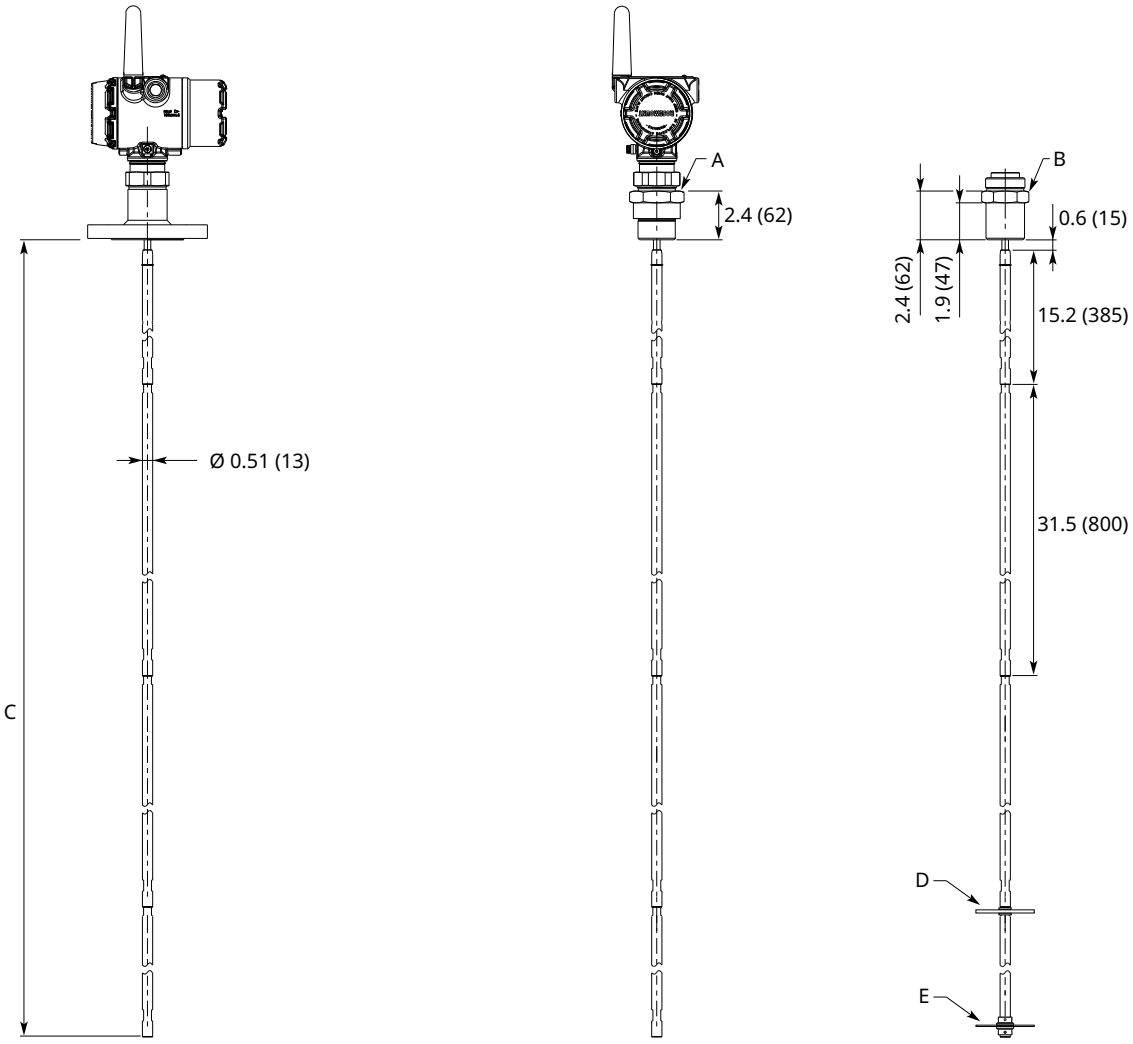
Figure A-13: Rigid Single Lead Probe



A. BSPP (G) 1-in., s52; BSPP (G) 1½-in., s60
B. NPT 1-in., s52; NPT 1½-in., s52; NPT 2-in., s60
C. Alloy probe and protective plate
D. PTFE covered probe and protective plate
E. Protective plate
F. L ≤ 10 ft. (3 m) for Ø 0.31 (8); L ≤ 20 ft. (6 m) for Ø 0.51 (13)
G. Ø 0.31 (8) or Ø 0.51 (13)

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

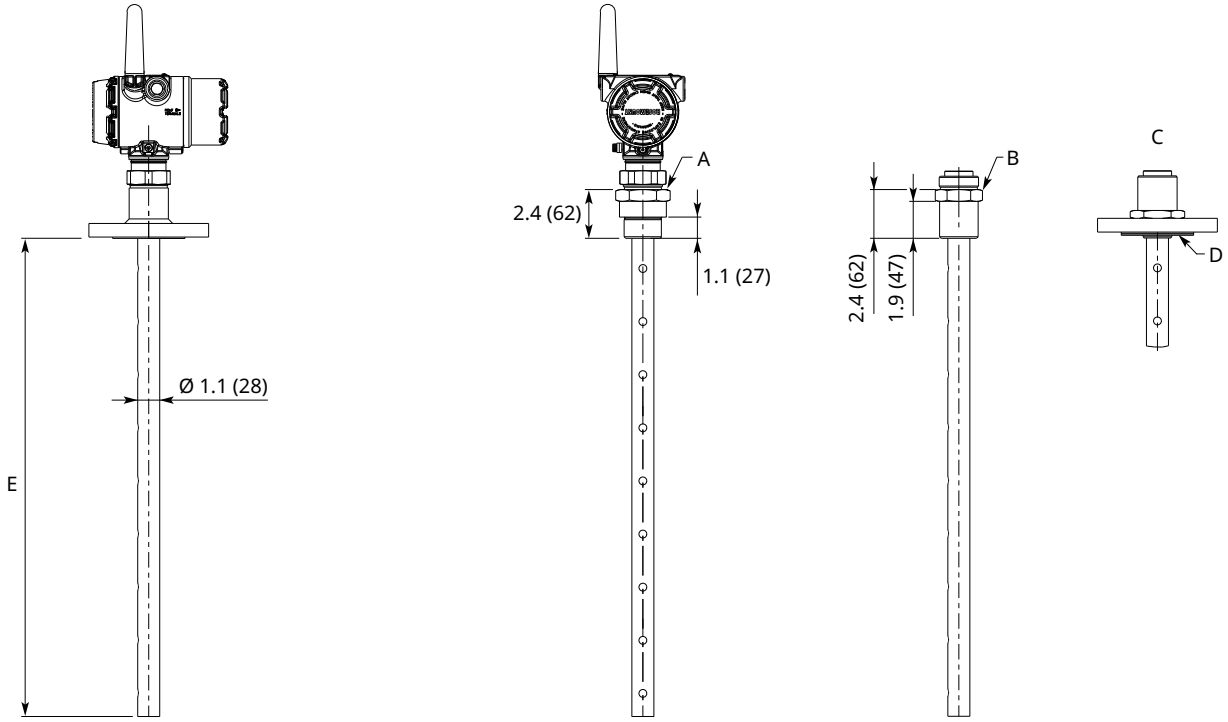
Figure A-14: Segmented Rigid Single Lead Probe



A. BSPP (G) 1½-in., s60
B. NPT 1-in., s52; NPT 1½-in., s52
C. L ≤ 10 ft. (3 m)
D. Optional: PTFE centering disc
E. Optional: Bottom centering disc (SST or PTFE)

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

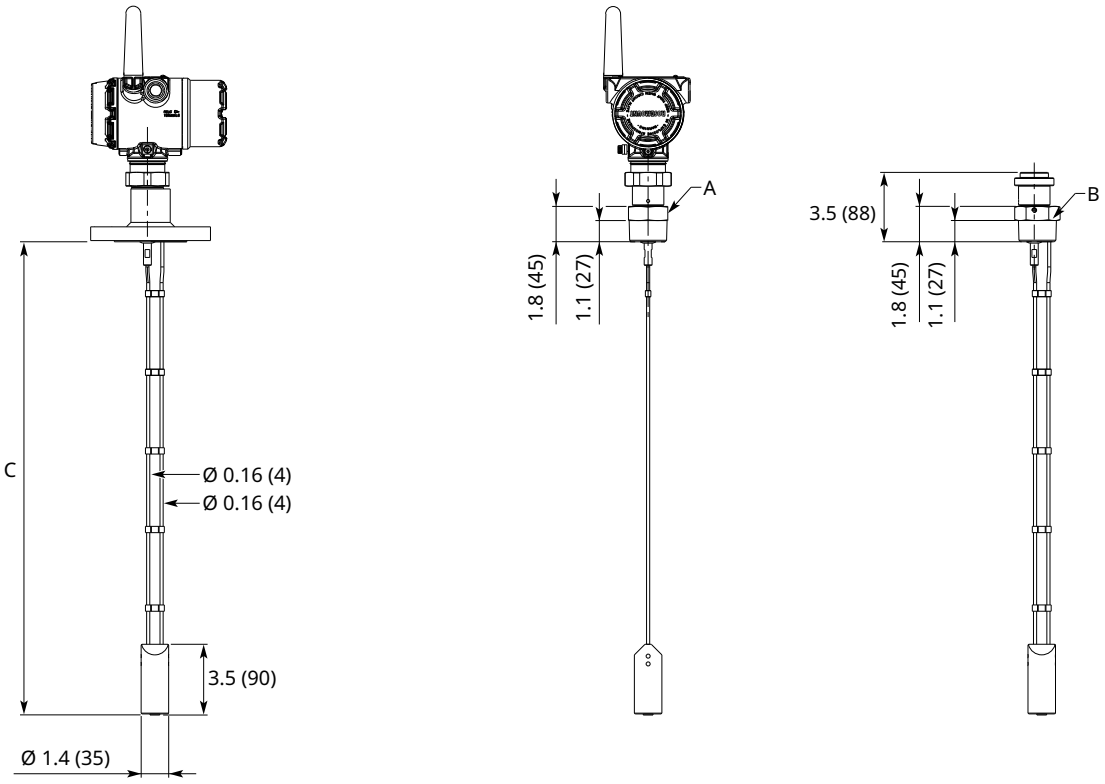
Figure A-15: Coaxial Probe



A. BSPP (G) 1-in., s52; BSPP (G) 1½-in., s60
B. NPT 1-in., s52; NPT 1½-in., s52; NPT 2-in., s60
C. Alloy probe and protective plate
D. Protective plate
E. L ≤ 20 ft. (6 m)

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

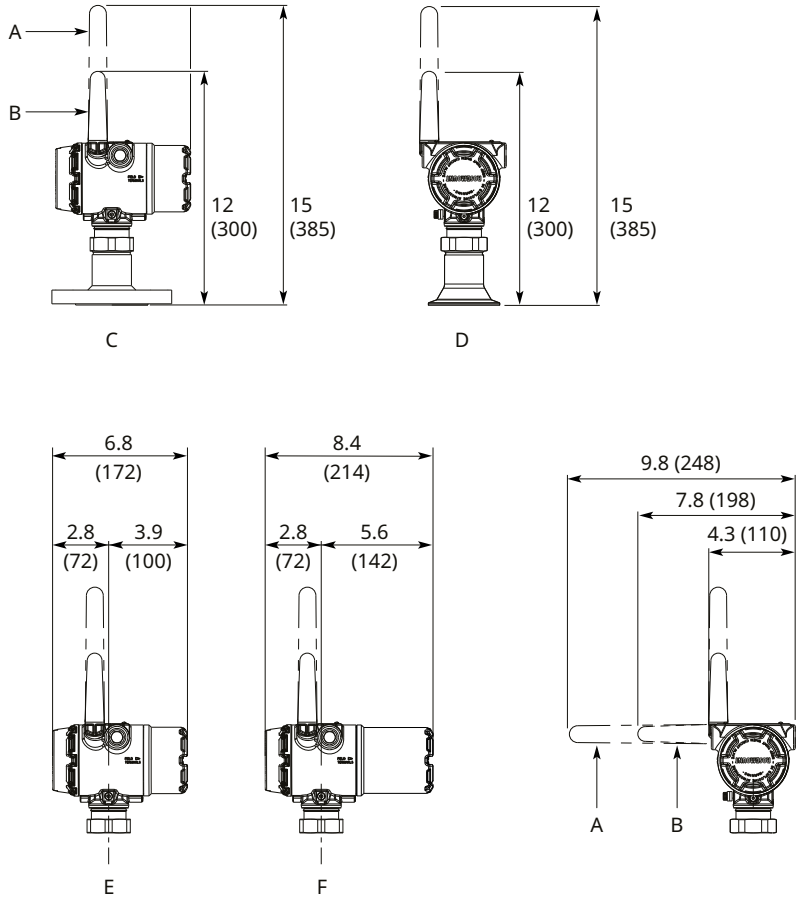
Figure A-16: Flexible Twin Lead Probe



A. BSPP (G) 1½-in., s60
B. NPT 1½-in., s52; NPT 2-in., s60
C. L ≤ 56 ft. (17 m)

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

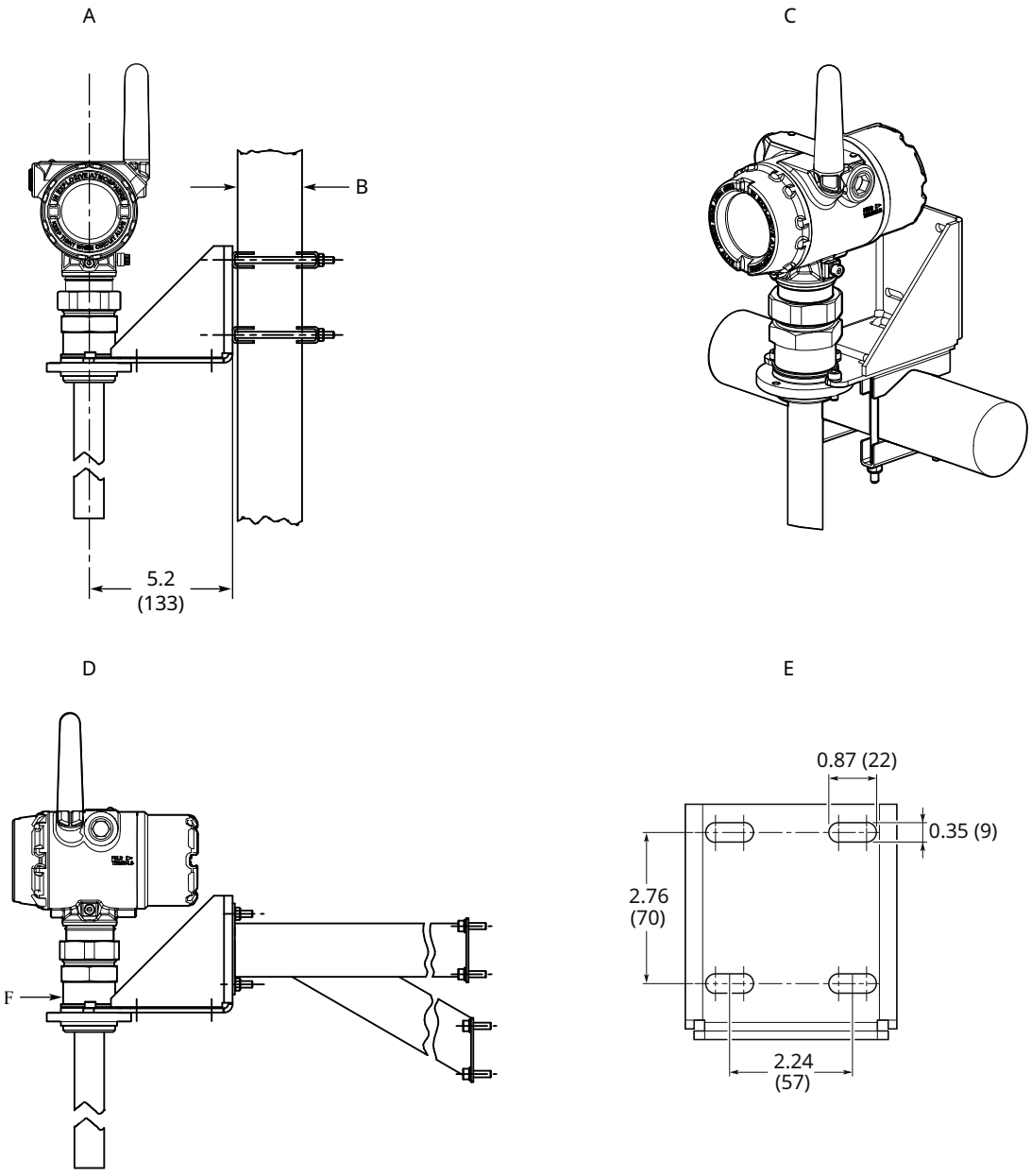
Figure A-17: Housing and Antenna



A. Extended range, external antenna (option WM)
B. External antenna (option WK)
C. Flange connection
D. Tri Clamp connection
E. Standard life black power module (option 1)
F. Extended life blue power module (option 2)

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

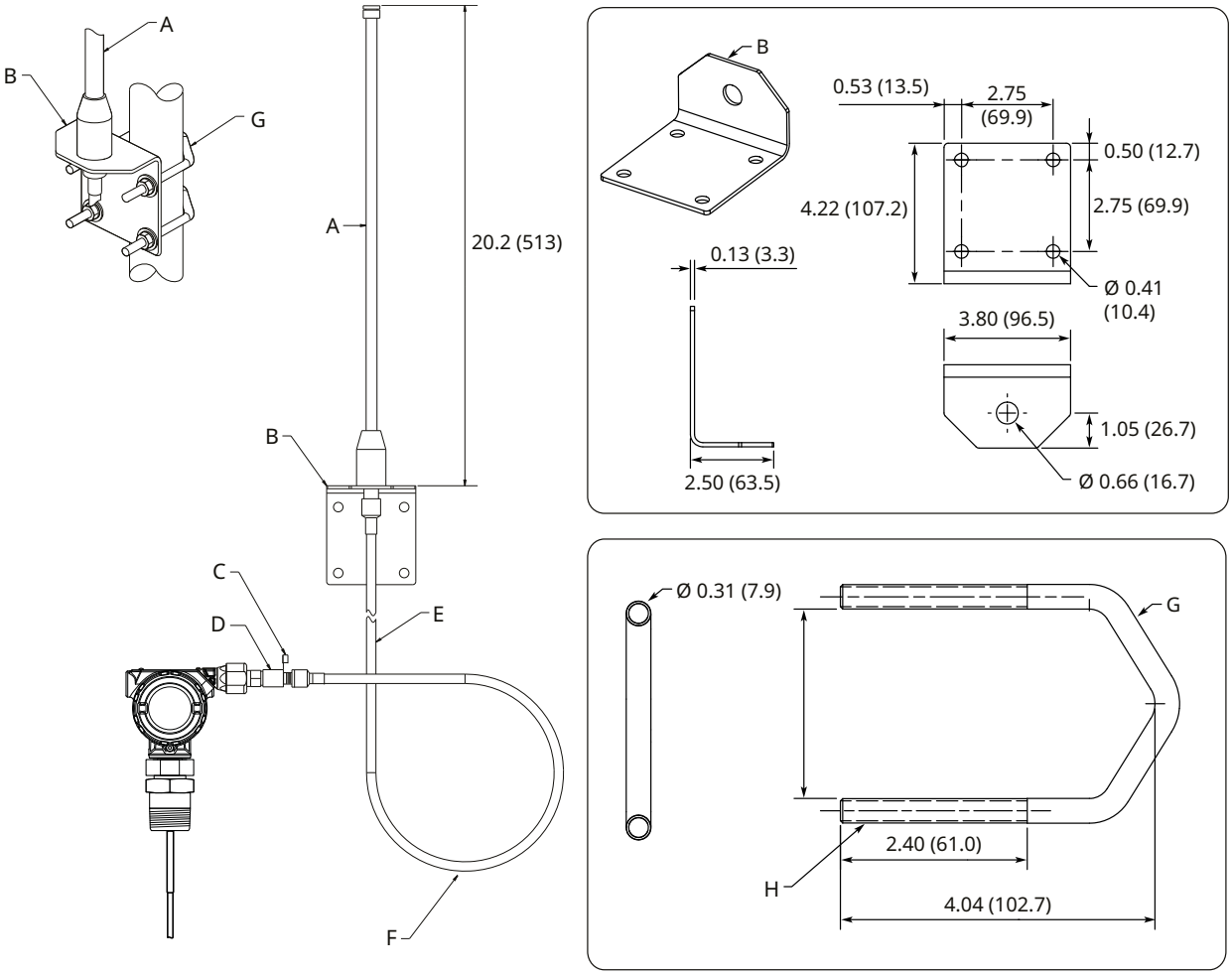
Figure A-18: Mounting Bracket (Option Code BR)



A. Pipe mounting (vertical pipe)
B. Pipe diameter, max 2.5 in. (64 mm)
C. Pipe mounting (horizontal pipe)
D. Wall mounting
E. Hole pattern for wall mounting
F. NPT 1½-in.

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

Figure A-19: High Gain, Remote Antenna (Option Code WN)

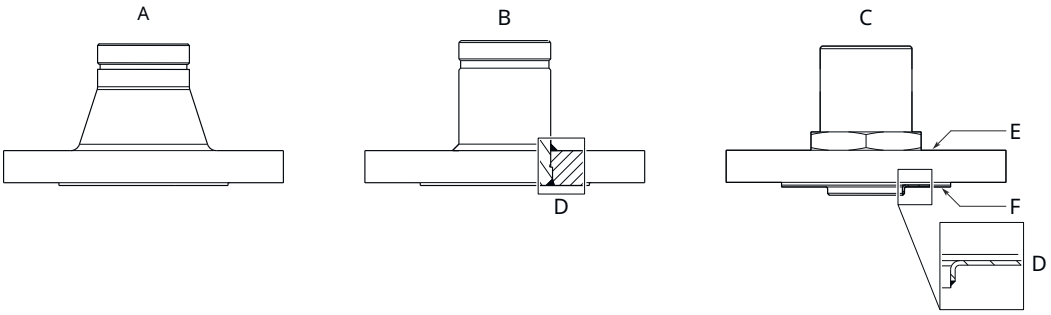


A. Antenna
B. Mounting bracket
C. Ground connection point
D. RF lightning arrestor
E. 25 ft. (7.6 m) cable
F. Minimum drip loop: Ø12 (300)
G. U-bolt
H. 5/16-18 UNC-2A thread, 2PLS

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

A.5.1 Standard flanges

Figure A-20: Flange Connection



A. Forged one-piece
B. Welded construction
C. Protective plate design
D. Weld
E. Backing flange
F. Protective plate

Table A-16: Standard Flanges

Standard	Face type(1)	Plate surface finish, R_a
ASME B16.5	Raised face	125-250 µin
EN 1092-1	Type A flat face	3.2-12.5 µm
JIS B2220	Raised face	3.2-6.3 µm

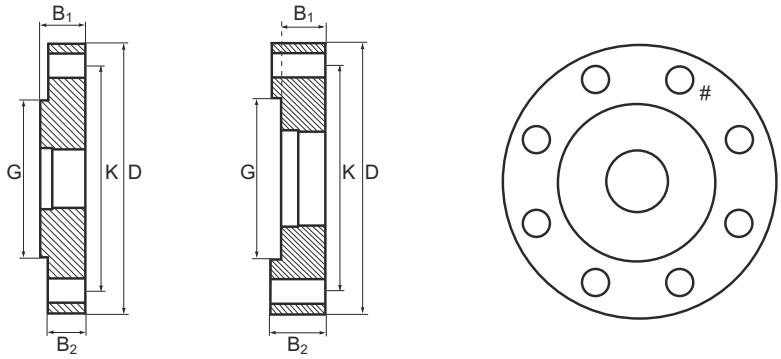
(1) Face gasket surface is serrated per mating standard.

Table A-17: Standard Flanges, Protective Plate

Standard	Face type including protective plate	Plate surface finish, R_a
ASME B16.5	Raised face	3.2-6.3 µm
EN 1092-1	Raised face	3.2-6.3 µm
JIS B2220	Raised face	3.2-6.3 µm

A.5.2 Proprietary flanges

Figure A-21: Proprietary Flanges



D: Outside diameter

B_1: Flange thickness with gasket surface

B_2: Flange thickness without gasket surface

$F=B_1-B_2$: Gasket surface thickness

G: Gasket surface diameter

Bolts: Number of bolts

K: Bolt hole circle diameter

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

Note
Dimensions may be used to aid in the identification of installed flanges. It is not intended for manufacturing use.

Table A-18: Dimensions of Proprietary Flanges

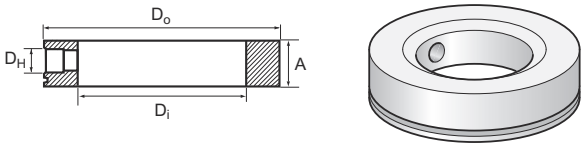
Special flanges(1)	D	B_1	B_2	F	G	# Bolts	K
Fisher™ 249B/259B(2)	9.00 (228.6)	1.50 (38.2)	1.25 (31.8)	0.25 (6.4)	5.23 (132.8)	8	7.25 (184.2)
Fisher 249C(3)	5.69 (144.5)	0.94 (23.8)	1.13 (28.6)	-0.19 (-4.8)	3.37 (85.7)	8	4.75 (120.65)
Masoneilan™(2)	7.51(191.0)	1.54 (39.0)	1.30 (33.0)	0.24 (6.0)	4.02 (102.0)	8	5.87 (149.0)

(1) These flanges are also available in a vented version.
(2) Flange with raised face.
(3) Flange with recessed face.

For information about flange temperature and pressure ratings, see Fisher and Masoneilan flange rating.

A.5.3 Flushing connection rings

Figure A-22: Flushing Connection Rings



A. Height: 0.97 in. (24.6 mm)

Table A-19: Dimensions of Flushing Connection Rings

Flushing connection rings	D_i	D_o	D_H
2-in. ANSI	2.12 (53.8)	3.62 (91.9)	¼-in. NPT
3-in. ANSI	3.60 (91.4)	5.00 (127.0)	¼-in. NPT
4-in. ANSI/DN100	3.60 (91.4)	6.20 (157.5)	¼-in. NPT
DN50	2.40 (61.0)	4.00 (102.0)	¼-in. NPT
DN80	3.60 (91.4)	5.43 (138.0)	¼-in. NPT

B Product Certifications

Rev 1.16

B.1 European directive information

A copy of the EU Declaration of Conformity can be found at the end of the Rosemount 3308A Product Certifications document. The most recent revision of the EU Declaration of Conformity can be found at Emerson.com/Rosemount.

B.2 Ordinary location certification

As standard, the transmitter has been examined and tested to determine that the design meets the basic electrical, mechanical, and fire protection requirements by a nationally recognized test laboratory (NRTL) as accredited by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

B.3 Telecommunication compliance

All wireless devices require certification to ensure that they adhere to regulations regarding the use of the RF spectrum. Nearly every country requires this type of product certification. Emerson is working with governmental agencies around the world to supply fully compliant products and remove the risk of violating country directives or laws governing wireless device usage.

B.4 FCC and IC

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following conditions: This device may not cause harmful interference and this device must accept any interference, including any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device. This device must be installed to ensure a minimum antenna separation distance of 20 cm from all persons.

This radio transmitter has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Antenna model option	Antenna type	Max gain (dBi)
WK	Integral Omni-directional	2
WM	Integral Omni-directional	4.5
WN	Remote Omni-directional	8

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including any interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

⚠ CAUTION

Changes or modifications to the equipment not expressly approved by Emerson could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Cet appareil est conforme à la norme RSS Industrie Canada exempt de licence. Son fonctionnement est soumis aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) cet appareil ne doit pas provoquer d'interférences et (2) cet appareil doit accepter toute interférence, y compris les interferences pouvant causer un mauvais fonctionnement du dispositif.

⚠ CAUTION

Les changements ou les modifications apportés à l'équipement qui n'est pas expressément approuvé par Emerson pourraient annuler l'autorité de l'utilisateur à utiliser cet équipement.

B.5 Installing equipment in North America

The US National Electrical Code® (NEC) and the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) permit the use of Division marked equipment in Zones and Zone marked equipment in Divisions. The markings must be suitable for the area classification, gas, and temperature class. This information is clearly defined in the respective codes.

B.6 USA

B.6.1 I5 US Intrinsic Safety (IS)

Certificate	FM17US0014X
Standards	FM Class 3600 - 2011, FM Class 3610 - 2015, FM Class 3810 - 2005, ANSI/ISA 60079-0:2013, ANSI/UL 60079-11:2014, ANSI/ISA 61010-1:2004, ANSI/NEMA® 250 - 2003, ANSI/IEC 60529:2004
Markings	IS CL I, DIV 1, GP A, B, C, D T4; (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C) Class 1, Zone 0 AEx ia IIC T4 Ga; (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C) when installed per Rosemount drawing 03308-1010; Type 4X; IP66/67

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

1. The Rosemount 3308 transmitter housing contains aluminum; protect the enclosure to avoid a potential risk of ignition due to impact or friction.
2. The surface resistivity of the polymeric antenna is greater than 1GΩ. To avoid electrostatic charge build-up, it shall not be rubbed or cleaned with solvents or a dry cloth.
3. For use with only the Emerson 701PBKKF SmartPower™ Option or the Computational Systems, Inc MHM-89004 battery module.
4. Only the Emerson 375 or 475 Field Communicator is approved for use with this transmitter.
5. The maximum permitted operating temperature of the Rosemount™ 3308A transmitter is 70°C. To avoid the effects of process temperature and other thermal

effects care shall be taken to ensure that the “Electronics Temperature” does not exceed +70°C.

B.7 Canada

B.7.1 I6 Canada Intrinsically Safe

Certificate FM17CA0007X

Standards C22.2 No. 94-M91:1991 (R2011), CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60079-0:2015, CAN/CSA 22.2 60079-11:2014, C22.2 No 61010-1:2004, C22.2 No. 60529:2016

Markings Intrinsically Safe
Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C and D T4; (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C)
Ex ia IIC Ga T4; (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C)
when installed per Rosemount drawing 03308-1010;
Type 4X; IP66/67

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

1. The Rosemount 3308 transmitter housing contains aluminum; protect the enclosure to avoid a potential risk of ignition due to impact or friction.
2. The surface resistivity of the polymeric antenna is greater than 1GΩ. To avoid electrostatic charge build-up, it shall not be rubbed or cleaned with solvents or a dry cloth.
3. For use with only the Emerson 701PBKKF SmartPower™ Option or the Computational Systems, Inc MHM-89004 battery module.
4. Only the Emerson 375 or 475 Field Communicator is approved for use with this transmitter.
5. The maximum permitted operating temperature of the Rosemount™ 3308A transmitter is 70°C. To avoid the effects of process temperature and other thermal effects care shall be taken to ensure that the “Electronics Temperature” does not exceed +70°C.

B.8 Europe

B.8.1 I1 ATEX Intrinsic Safety

Certificate FM 12ATEX0072X

Standards EN 60079-0: 2012 + A11:2013, EN 60079-11: 2012, EN 60529:1991 + A1:2000 + A2:2013

Markings Ⓔx II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga, (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C)

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

1. The Rosemount 3308 transmitter housing contains aluminum; protect the enclosure to avoid a potential risk of ignition due to impact or friction.

2. The surface resistivity of the polymeric antenna is greater than 1GΩ. To avoid electrostatic charge build-up, it shall not be rubbed or cleaned with solvents or a dry cloth.
3. For use with only the ATEX certified (Baseefa11ATEX0042X) Emerson 701PBKKF SmartPower Option or the ATEX certified (Sira 15ATEX2332X) Computational Systems, Inc MHM-89004 battery module.
4. Only the ATEX certified (BVS03ATEXE347, BVS09ATEXE023) Emerson 375 or 475 Field Communicator is approved for use with this transmitter.
5. The maximum permitted operating temperature of the Rosemount™ 3308A transmitter is 70°C. To avoid the effects of process temperature and other thermal effects care shall be taken to ensure that the “Electronics Temperature” does not exceed +70°C.

B.9 International

B.9.1 I7 IECEx Intrinsic Safety

Certificate	IECEx FMG 12.0029X
Standards	IEC 60079-0: 2011, IEC 60079-11: 2011
Markings	Ex ia IIC T4 Ga, (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C)

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

1. The Rosemount 3308 transmitter housing contains aluminum; protect the enclosure to avoid a potential risk of ignition due to impact or friction.
2. The surface resistivity of the polymeric antenna is greater than 1GΩ. To avoid electrostatic charge build-up, it shall not be rubbed or cleaned with solvents or a dry cloth.
3. For use with only the IECEx certified (IECEx FMG 12.0029X) Emerson 701PBKKF SmartPower Option or the IECEx certified (IECEx CSA 15.0045X) Computational Systems, Inc MHM-89004 battery pack.
4. Only the Emerson 375 or 475 Field Communicator is approved for use with this transmitter.
5. The maximum permitted operating temperature of the Rosemount™ 3308A transmitter is 70°C. To avoid the effects of process temperature and other thermal effects care shall be taken to ensure that the “Electronics Temperature” does not exceed +70°C.

B.10 Brazil

B.10.1 I2 Brazil Intrinsic Safety

Certificate	UL-BR 13.0463X
Standards	ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0:2013, ABNT NBR IEC 60079-11:2013
Markings	Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C), IP66

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

1. See certificate for special conditions.

B.11 China

B.11.1 I3 China Intrinsic Safety

Certificate	GYJ18.1473X
Standards	GB 3836.1-2010, GB 3836.4-2010, GB 3836.20-2010
Markings	Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C), IP66

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

See certificate for special conditions.

B.12 Japan

B.12.1 I4 Japan Intrinsic Safety

Certificate	CML 18JPN2241X
Standards	IEC 60079-0:2013, IEC 60079-11:2013
Markings	Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (-55°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C), IP66/67

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

See certificate for special conditions.

B.13 Technical Regulations Customs Union (EAC)

TR CU 032/2013 “On safety of equipment and vessels under pressure”

Certificate	RU C-US.АД07.В.00770/19

B.13.1 IM EAC Intrinsic Safety

Certificate	ЕАЭС RU C-US EX01.B.00041/19
Standards	IEC 60079-0:2011, IEC 60079-11:2010
Markings	0Ex ia IIC T4 Ga X, -55°C to +70°C, IP66, IP67

Special Conditions for Safe Use (X):

See certificate for special conditions.

B.14 Additional certifications

B.14.1 U1 Overfill prevention

Certificate Z-65.16-536

Application TÜV-tested and approved by DIBt for overfill prevention according to the German WHG regulations.

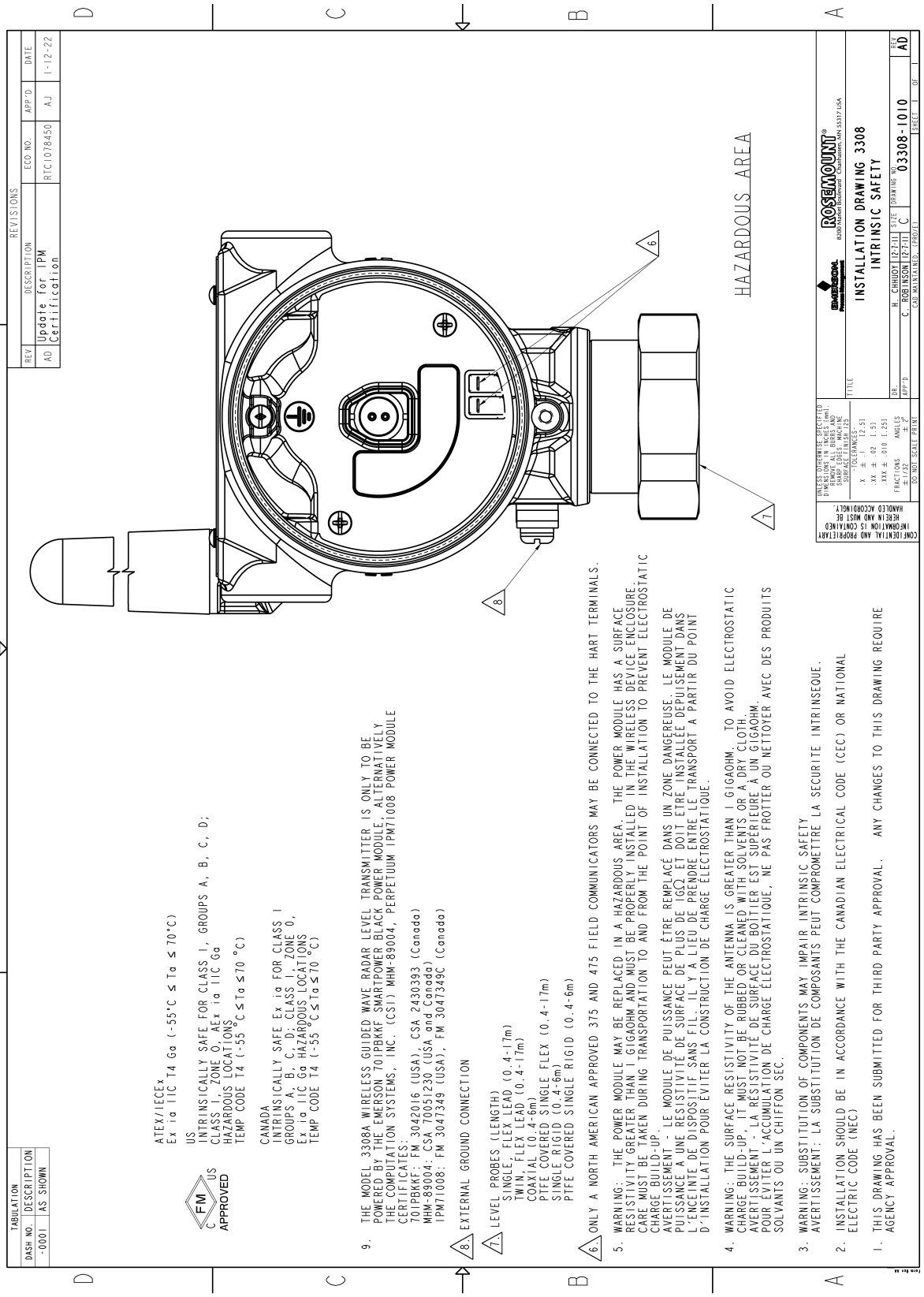
B.15 Approval drawings

This section contains Factory Mutual installation drawings. The installation guidelines must be followed to maintain certified ratings for installed transmitters.

This section contains the following drawings:

- Rosemount drawing 03308-1010: Installation Drawing 3308 FM Intrinsic Safety

Figure B-1: Installation Drawing 3308 FM and CSA Intrinsic Safety



C High gain remote antenna option

C.1 Safety messages

Instructions and procedures in this section may require special precautions to ensure the safety of the personnel performing the operations. Information that potentially raises safety issues is indicated by a warning symbol (⚠). Refer to the following safety messages before performing an operation preceded by this symbol.

⚠ WARNING

The remote antenna option must be professionally installed using the instructions provided in this section. Failure to follow these installation instructions could invalidate the spectrum regulations and subject the end user to corrective action.

When installing remote mount antennas for the wireless field device, always use established safety procedures to avoid falling or contact with high-power electrical lines.

Install remote antenna components for the wireless field device in compliance with local and national electrical codes and use best practices for lightning protection.

Before installing, consult with the local area electrical inspector, electrical officer, and work area supervisor.

The wireless field device remote antenna option is specifically engineered to provide installation flexibility while optimizing wireless performance and local spectrum approvals.

To maintain wireless performance and avoid non-compliance with spectrum regulations, do not change the length of cable or the antenna type.

If the supplied remote mount antenna kit is not installed per these instructions, Emerson is not responsible for wireless performance or non-compliance with spectrum regulations.

Be aware of overhead electrical power lines.

C.2 Functional and physical specifications

General

- Weight: 1.0 lb (0.4 kg)
- Ratings: NEMA® 4X, and IP66/67
- Vibration: 3g Max vibration

Wireless

- Output: *Wireless*HART® 2.4 GHz
- Communication range: 2/3 mile (3,300 feet) (1.0 km) with L.O.S.
- Radio frequency power output from High Gain, Remote (WN option) antenna: Maximum of 40mW (16dBm) EIRP

Coaxial cable

- Coaxial length: 25 feet (7.6 meters) with Type N Connections
- Coaxial material: Heavy duty, low loss LMR400 cable

- Minimum coaxial bend diameter: 1.0 ft. (0.3 meter)

RF lightning arrestor

- Type: In-line lightning arrestor
- Electrical connection: Lightning arrestor must be grounded per local electrical codes and regulations.

Mounting bracket

- Horizontal or vertical mast accommodation
- Supported mast diameter: 1.0-2.5 inch (2.5-6.4 cm)
- Aluminum bracket
- Nickel/Zinc plated mounting U-bolts

Antenna

- Remote mount Omni directional Antenna
- Fiberglass & Aluminum construction
- 8 Db Gain
- Meets MIL-STD-810G (Method 510.5, Procedure I and II)

C.3 Review installation considerations

Antenna mounting

Mount antenna vertically (±5°)

Antenna height

Mount antenna 14 feet (4.3 meters) above infrastructure with clear line of sight.

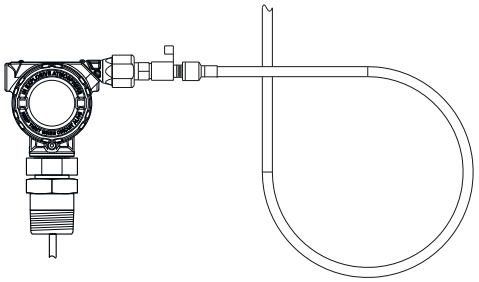
Affix coaxial cable

Ensure that coaxial cable is securely affixed to the mast to avoid excessive cable movement.

Install coaxial drip loop

Ensure a drip loop is installed not closer than 1 foot (0.3 meters) from the transmitter. It may also be convenient to affix the drip loop to the lower portion of the mast ensuring that condensation or rainwater will flow away from the coaxial connections.

Figure C-1: Coaxial Drip Loop



Apply coaxial sealant moisture protection

Utilize the coaxial sealant that is included in the high gain remote mounting kit package. Follow included instructions for application on the coaxial connection.

C.4 Transient/lightning considerations

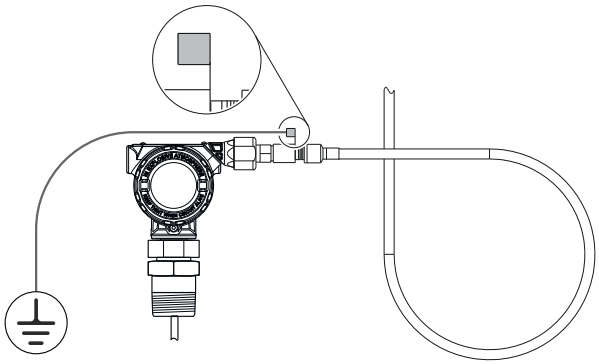
Gateway transient protection

When installing, consider including transient / lightning protection (not provided) on interface connections (Ethernet, Modbus®, and Coaxial connections) to other equipment.

RF lightning arrestor ground connection

Ensure grounding connection is made on the RF lightning arrestor ground connection point (see Figure C-2).

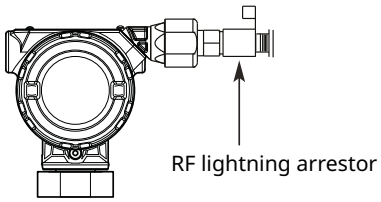
Figure C-2: Ground Connection Point



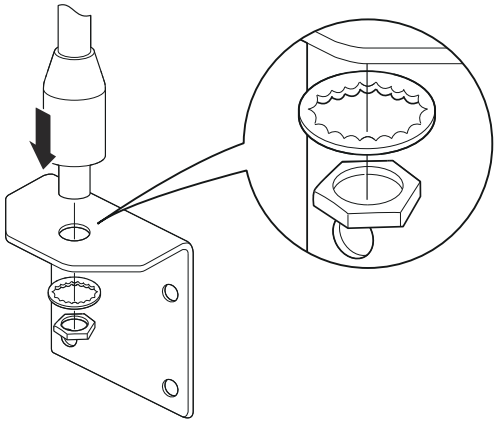
C.5 Install the high gain remote antenna

Procedure

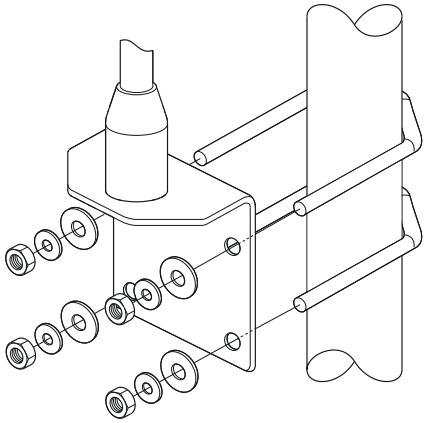
1. Mount the transmitter following best practice mounting procedures as outlined in Installation.
2. Connect the RF lightning arrestor to the device and tighten.



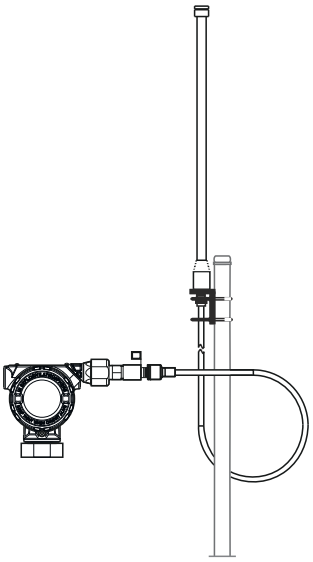
3. Connect the antenna to the mounting bracket and tighten the nut carefully.



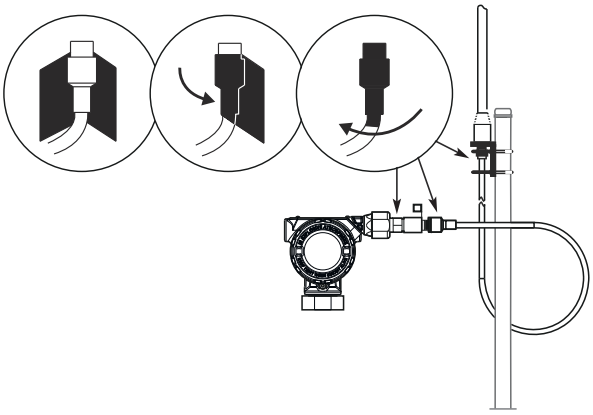
4. Fasten the mounting bracket on the mast. Tighten the nuts loosely first to allow adjustment of the mounting bracket position in Step 5.



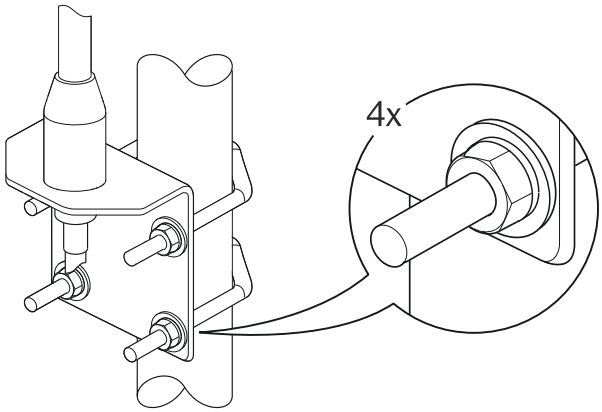
5. Unwind the coaxial cable and connect the cable to both the antenna and the lightning arrestor connected to the transmitter, leaving one loop minimum for a drip loop. Ensure the drip loop is lower than the device, allowing water to flow away from the device.



6. Apply the coaxial sealant around each of the coaxial connections and at the RF lightning arrestor, making sure the RF connections are completely sealed.



7. Tighten the mounting bracket to the mast. Ensure the antenna is pointed in a vertical direction.



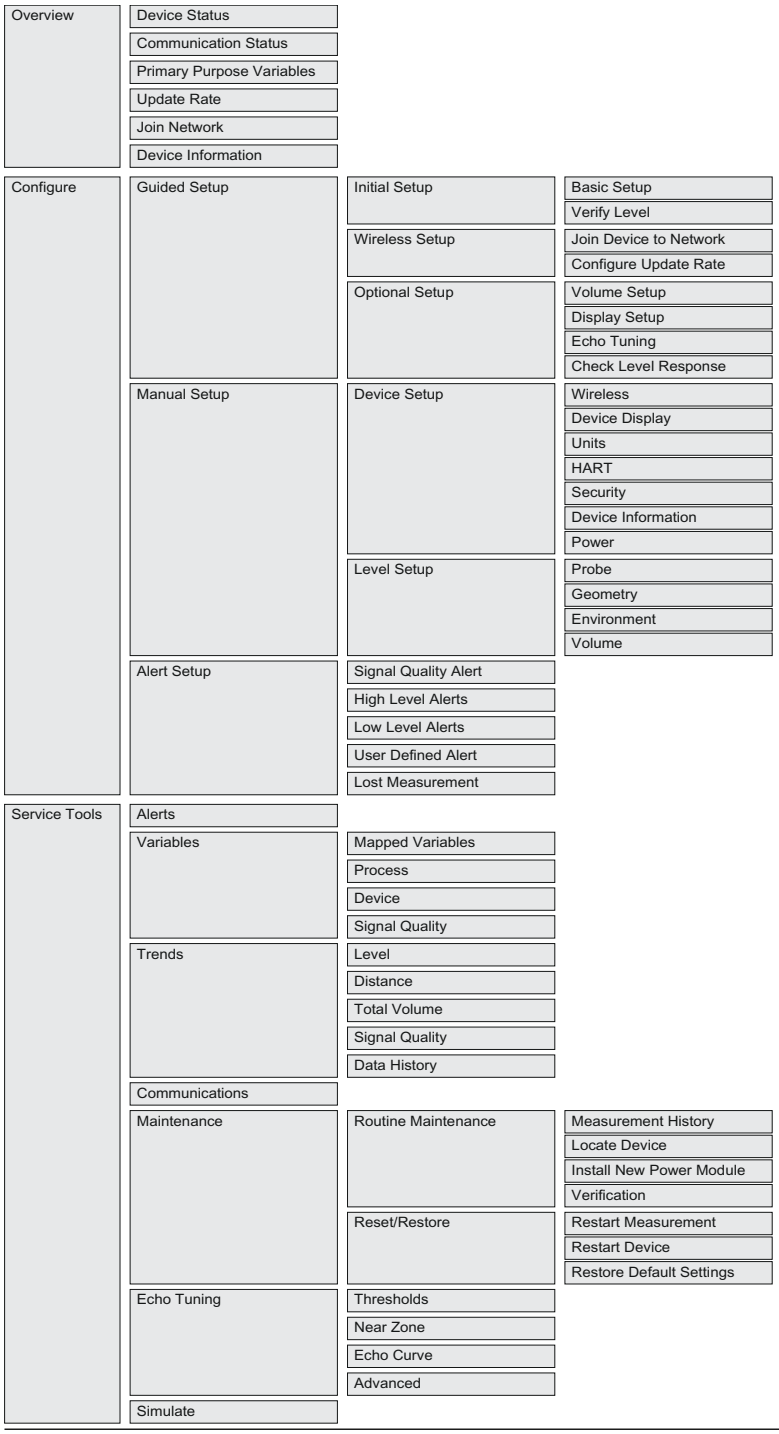
8. Ensure the mounting mast and lightning arrestor are grounded according to local/national electrical code (see Figure C-2).

D Configuration parameters

D.1 Menu overview of the Device Descriptor (DD)

The menu tree in Figure D-1 is applicable for both the DD in AMS Wireless Configurator and the handheld communicator.

Figure D-1: Menu Tree



D.2 Configuration parameters

This section presents a brief introduction to all configuration parameters.

The Rosemount™ 3308 Series Transmitter can be configured for level, volume, interface level, interface distance measurements, and interface thickness.

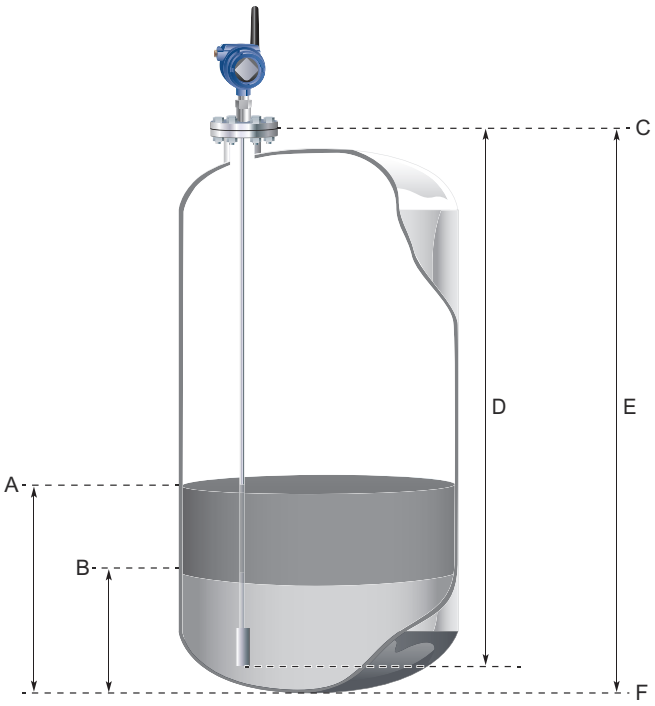
The Rosemount 3308 Series Transmitter can be pre-configured according to the ordering specifications in the Configuration Data Sheet.

D.2.1 Guided setup

Basic setup
Tank geometry

The basic transmitter configuration includes setting the tank geometry parameters. For interface measurements the dielectric constant of the top liquid must also be given. For some applications with heavy vapor, the Vapor Dielectric Constant must be given as well.

Figure D-2: Tank Geometry

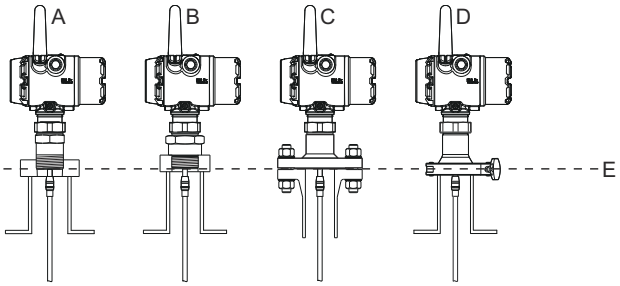


A. Product Level
B. Interface Level
C. Upper Reference Point
D. Probe Length
E. Tank Height
F. Zero Reference Point

Upper Reference Point

The Upper Reference Point is located at the underside of the threaded adapter, transmitter flange, or Tri-Clamp®, as illustrated in Figure D-3.

Figure D-3: Upper Reference Point



A. NPT
B. BSPP (G)
C. Flange
D. Tri-Clamp
E. Upper Reference Point

Probe type

The transmitter is designed to optimize measurement performance for each probe type. The transmitter automatically makes an initial calibration based on the type of probe that is used.

This parameter is pre-configured at factory and only needs to be set if the probe is changed to another type, or if you have installed a spare transmitter.

Select the type of probe that is mounted to the transmitter. Select User Defined probe if your probe can not be found in the list or if you have done modifications to a standard probe.

Probe length

The probe length is the distance between the Upper Reference Point and the end of the probe. If a weight is used at the end of the probe it shall be included.

For flexible single lead probes anchored with chuck, the Probe Length should be configured as the distance from the Upper Reference Point to the top of the chuck.

This parameter is pre-configured at factory. The probe length must be changed if the probe is shortened, or if you have ordered a spare transmitter head.

Related information

Upper Reference Point
Anchor the probe

Tank height

The Tank Height is the distance from the Upper Reference Point to the bottom of the tank (Zero Reference Point). The transmitter measures the distance to the product surface and subtracts this value from the Tank Height to determine the level.

Ensure the Tank Height is as accurate as possible, since a Tank Height error results in a corresponding level value offset error.

When setting the Tank Height, keep in mind that this value is used for all level measurements performed by transmitter. The Tank Height must be set in linear (level) units, such as feet or meters, regardless of primary variable assignment.

Mounting type

Select option best describing how device is mounted on the tank.

Inner diameter, pipe/chamber/nozzle

Select the inner diameter for the pipe, chamber or nozzle in which the probe is mounted.

Nozzle height

The distance between the Upper Reference Point (normally the lower side of the device flange) and the end of the nozzle. Note that nozzle may extend into the tank (which should be included in the height).

Measurement mode

Select the Measurement Mode to use in the device. Some modes require software options to be enabled in the device. You can upgrade the device to enable more software options.

Interface Level with Submerged Probe is used for applications where the probe is fully immersed in liquid. In this mode the transmitter ignores the upper product level.

Note
Only use Interface Level with Submerged Probe for applications where interface is measured for a fully immersed probe.

Related information

Interface level with submerged probe

Upper product media

Approximate DC value selected from list based on tank content.

Upper product dielectric constant

The Upper Product Dielectric Constant (DC) should be entered as accurately as possible. The dielectric constant of the upper product is essential for calculating the interface level and the upper product thickness. In addition, this value is used for setting the automatically calculated amplitude thresholds. The default value for the Upper Product Dielectric Constant is 2.

For level measurements, the Upper Product Dielectric Constant parameter corresponds to the dielectric constant of the product in the tank.

If the dielectric constant of the lower product is significantly smaller than the dielectric constant of water, you may need to make special adjustments. The dielectric constant of water is 80.

Related information

Interface measurements
Example 2: Interface peak not found

Dielectric chart

The AMS Wireless Configurator includes a Dielectric Chart which lists the dielectric constants of a range of products.

Use the Dielectric Constant Guide

In case the dielectric constant is unknown, then use the Dielectric Constant Guide embedded in the AMS Wireless Configurator as help when configuring the DC.

Procedure

1. Select **Configure** → **Manual Setup** → **Level Setup** → **Environment**.
2. Select **Dielectric Constant Guide** and follow the on-screen instructions.

Maximum product level rate

Fastest rate that may occur in the monitored process to (partially) fill or empty this tank. Will be used to calculate the maximum level change between updates. Note that product level rate may be higher during upset conditions.

Note
If the tank is filling or emptying at a high rate, set a faster Update Rate to make sure there is enough safety margin in the system for High/Low Alerts. Run Check Level Response to make sure that configured Update Rate is sufficient for the application.

Related information

Consider optional setup

Tank material

Select material of construction of the tank.

Typical interface condition

The typical interface condition in the tank. Select one of the following conditions:

Table D-1: Typical Interface Conditions

Option	Description
Unknown or Other condition	The typical interface condition is unknown, or varies in such a way that no typical interface condition can be stated.
Layer on top (thin)	The interface thickness is typically thin compared to the bottom layer. The tank mostly contains the bottom product.
Layer at the bottom (thin)	The interface thickness is typically thick compared to the bottom layer. The tank mostly contains the upper product.

D.2.2 Manual setup - device

Wireless network

Network ID

Identification number that tells the device which network it belongs to. Obtained from the network administrator.

Join key

A kind of password that the device uses to join the network. Obtained from the network administrator. All sections must contain the same number of characters.

Broadcast information

Message content

Which content (HART command) to broadcast for a message.

Message variables

Which variables that are included in the content.

Trigger mode

How message will be triggered.

Trigger level

At which level message will be triggered.

First and trigger variable

The 1st variable contained within message which also will be used to trigger a broadcast.

Triggered update rate

This defines how often the broadcast message is sent to the gateway after a user defined trigger level threshold has been crossed. Faster update rates have an impact on the total communications traffic on the network, and power module life.

Default update rate

This defines how often the broadcast message is sent to the gateway. Faster update rates have an impact on the total communications traffic on the network, and power module life.

Device display

Display mode

The display can be configured to different display modes: Disabled, On Demand, or Periodic.

Table D-2: Display Modes

Option	Description
Disabled	The display is always turned off.
On Demand	The display is by default turned off. Selected variable screens will only appear in the end of the diagnostic button screen sequence.
Periodic	The display shows selected variable screens in a periodic sequence. A new screen will appear on each wireless update.

Related information

Diagnostic button screen sequence

Display variables

As default, the level variable will be displayed. If more than one variable is configured, the display will toggle between the values of the chosen variables.

Units

The units for length, volume, and temperature are selectable. After appropriate units have been selected, all configuration parameters and transmitter variables will be expressed in these units.

Length unit

Used unit for Level and Interface Level values.

Volume unit

Used unit for Volume values.

Temperature unit

Used unit for Electronics Temperature value.

HART - Variable mapping

Primary variable

Primary dynamic variable in the HART protocol which will be assigned as a variable from the device.

Secondary variable

Second dynamic variable in the HART protocol which will be assigned as a variable from the device.

Third variable

Third (Tertiary) dynamic variable in the HART protocol which will be assigned as a variable from the device.

Fourth variable

Fourth (Quaternary) dynamic variable in the HART protocol which will be assigned as a variable from the device.

HART - Percent of range

Upper range value

Value for Primary Variable (PV) corresponding to 100% range.

Lower range value

Value for Primary Variable (PV) corresponding to 0% range.

Upper sensor limit

The upper boundary for the range over which the sensor works properly.

Lower sensor limit

The lower boundary for the range over which the sensor works properly.

HART - Data collection

Measurement and status log

Alternatives for data collection in the device.

HART - Variable history
Configure data history

Data History is a series of 12 data points stored in the transmitter. To enable Data History trending select either to enable single data point trending (recommended) or enable filtered trending.

If Data History is enabled, select which Device Variable to store, and then type the time between each sample into the Sample Interval box (4 to 7200 seconds).

Security

Write protection

The device configuration can be write protected.

Over the air upgrade

Wireless upgrade of radio software is possible.

HART lock status

The state of HART write lock in the device.

Device information

Tag

Editable identifier of up to 8 characters for the level detector used by host system. The tag is typically a reference number, location, or duty description.

Long tag

Editable identifier of up to 32 characters for the level detector used by host system. It is recommended to enter both a short and long tag (and they may be the same).

Date

The date field is editable and can be used for any purpose e.g. saving the date of the last configuration change.

Descriptor

The 16-character descriptor field is editable and can be used for any purpose.

Message

The 32-character message field is editable and can be used for any purpose, such as providing details of the last configuration change.

Tag

Identifier of up to 8 characters for the device used by host system. The tag is typically a reference number, location, or duty description.

Long tag

Identifier of up to 32 characters for the device used by host system. It is recommended to enter both a short and a long tag (they may be the same).

Descriptor

The 16-character descriptor field can be used for any purpose.

Message

The 32-character message field can be used for any purpose, such as providing details of the last configuration change.

Date

The date field can be used for any purpose, for example to save the date of the last configuration change.

Power
Performance mode

There are two performance modes: Standard and High Performance.[4]

Table D-3: Performance Modes

Option	Description
Standard	The standard performance mode is suitable for most applications, and gives a long battery life.
High performance	The high performance mode is selectable only for transmitters with profile code U. Each update is based on an increased number of measurements (radar sweeps), which gives improved accuracy and robustness, as well as decreased noise in the output value. This mode also improves performance in difficult applications (e.g. foam, turbulent surface, low dielectric constant) but reduces battery life.

Power mode

Configures the device to take periodic measurements to conserve battery life, or to take continuous measurements.

Note
Always On mode is only recommended for devices connected to line power.

Power source

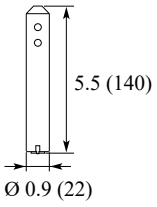
Optimizes the device to make use of the power source to which it is attached.

D.2.3 Manual setup - level

Probe
Weight type

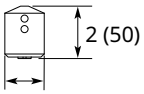
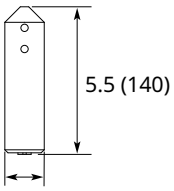
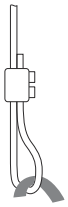
Type of weight at the end of the probe. Only applicable to the flexible single lead probe type.

Table D-4: Weight Types

Type	Option code	Description[1]
Unknown	N/A	Default
Small	W1	

(4) In earlier versions, the performance modes are called High (Short battery life) and Normal (Long battery life).

Table D-4: Weight Types *(continued)*

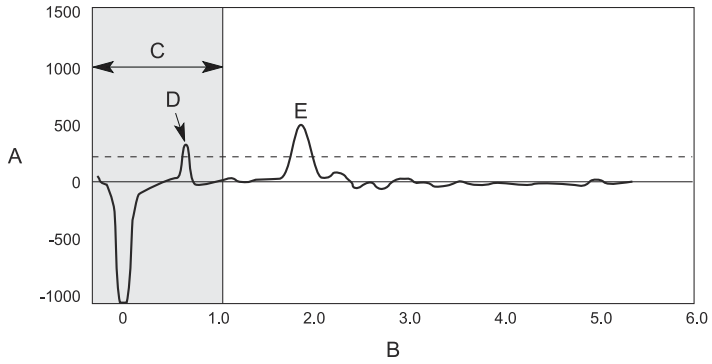
Type	Option code	Description[1]
Short	W2	
Heavy	W3	
Chuck (anchored)	W4	

(1) Dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

Upper null zone

The Upper Null Zone defines how close to the device's Upper Reference Point a level value is accepted. You can extend Upper Null Zone to block out disturbing echoes close to the tank top, caused by for example a narrow nozzle with rough walls, obstacles close to the probe, or a nozzle that protrudes into the tank.

Figure D-4: Upper Null Zone Is Extended to Block Out Disturbances at the Top of the Tank



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Upper Null Zone
D. Disturbance
E. Product Surface Peak

Note
Measurements are not performed within the Upper Null Zone and level alerts located in the Upper Null Zone will not be triggered. Always configure your level alerts below the Upper Null Zone.

Related information

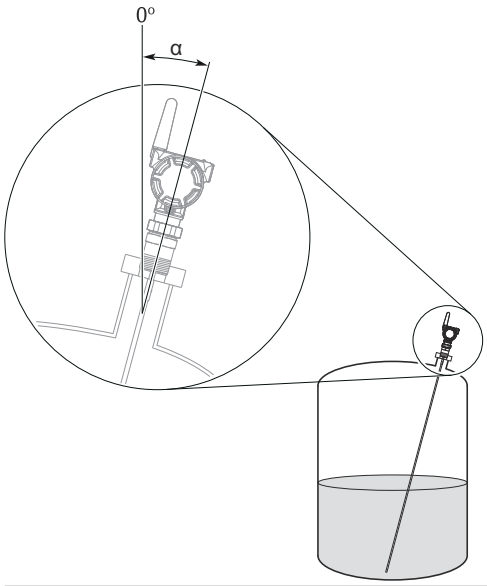
Change the upper null zone

Probe angle (only applicable to rigid probes)

Defines the angle compared to the plumb line at which the device with probe is mounted (0 means that probe is mounted vertically).

Enter the angle between the probe and the vertical line. Do not change this value if the transmitter is mounted with the probe along the vertical line (which is normally the case).

Figure D-5: Probe Angle (α)



Remote housing

If the transmitter head is mounted apart from the probe, the length of cable between probe and remote housing must be configured.

User defined probe settings

Parameters for user defined probe.

Note
These settings should only be modified for customized probes. The settings are typically provided by factory.

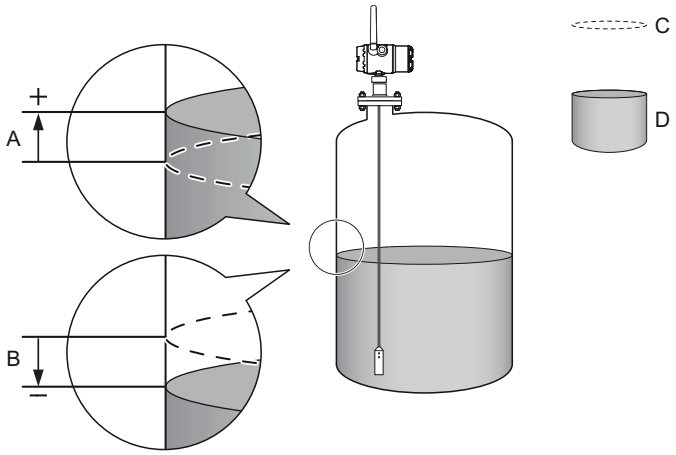
Geometry

Calibration offset

Difference between surface distance measured by transmitter and the same distance measured by, for example, hand-dipping with a measurement tape. A positive Calibration Offset value will increase the presented level value.

It is recommended to run the Verify Level tool to match the product level reported by the transmitter to a reference measurement.

Figure D-6: Calibration Offset



A. Positive Calibration Offset value
B. Negative Calibration Offset value
C. Reported level
D. Actual level

Non-metallic (e.g. plastic) vessels and installation geometry may introduce an offset for the Upper Reference Point. This offset may be up to ± 2 in. (50 mm). The offset can be compensated for by using Calibration Offset.

Related information

Run verify level

Show level below probe end as zero

When this setting is selected and the product surface is at or below the probe end, the level measurement output will be zero.

Note
Only applicable for negative probe end peak.

Environment

Vapor dielectric constant

In some applications, there is heavy vapor above the product surface having a significant influence on the level measurement. In such cases the vapor dielectric can be entered to compensate for this effect.

The default value is equal to 1, which corresponds to the dielectric constant of vacuum. Normally this value does not need to be changed since the effect on measurement performance is very small for most vapors.

Max upper product thickness

Configure the maximum possible thickness for the upper product in this tank. This is the maximum thickness the device will expect for this tank.

Volume

Volume calculation method

Select if the volume measurement should be calculated from the configured tank dimensions or a strapping table.

Diameter (L1)

The diameter of the tank.

Length (L2)

The length (or height if the tank is shaped as a vertical cylinder) of the tank, measured between tank ends.

Strapping table

Strapping tables can be used for irregularly shaped tanks, to eliminate errors due to bulging when product is added to a tank, or if a pre-defined tank type does not provide sufficient accuracy.

Strapping table requires entering level-volume pairs in a table (maximum 20 points). Use most of the strapping points in regions where the tank shape is non-linear. Starting at the bottom of the tank, for each new point, enter the total volume up to the specified level value.

D.2.4 Alert setup

Signal quality alert

This section applies only to transmitters ordered with Smart Diagnostics Suite.

Signal Quality is a measure of the product surface echo amplitude compared to the surface threshold and noise.

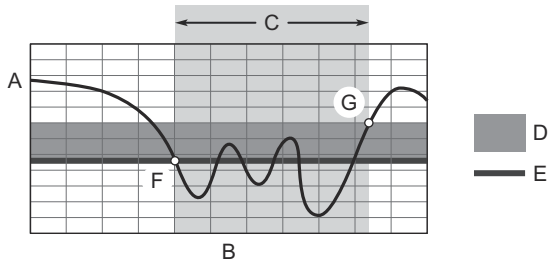
The Signal Quality spans from 0 to 10. A low value means that there is a risk for the noise peak to be mistaken for the product surface peak.

Note
The Signal Quality depends on probe type and application conditions, as well as the condition of the probe. Even if the probe is clean, Signal Quality may not be a 10.

Build up on the probe and different surface conditions are factors that can result in a low Signal Quality value. By setting an alert, the Signal Quality value can be used to schedule maintenance to clean the probe.

Suitable alert limits vary from application to application. Appropriate value can be determined by logging Signal Quality over time and viewing maximum/minimum values. The Signal Quality Alert limit should be at least 1, but a better guideline is 2-3.

Figure D-7: Signal Quality Alert



A. Signal quality
B. Time
C. Alert ON
D. Deadband
E. Limit
F. The Signal Quality drops below the alert limit and an alert message is triggered.
G. The alert message is reset once the Signal Quality value rises above the Deadband range.

Limit

The Signal Quality value that will trigger the alert.

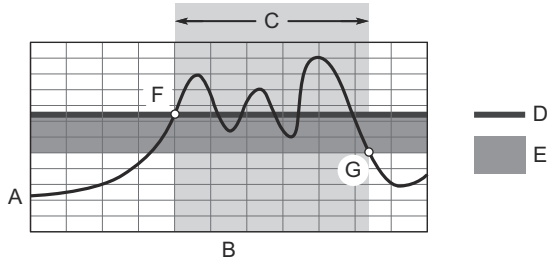
Deadband

The Deadband is a buffer zone so the alerts do not toggle on and off when the Signal Quality fluctuates around the alert limit. The alert is set when value falls below the alert limit. The alert is then cleared when value rises above the Deadband range.

High/low level alerts

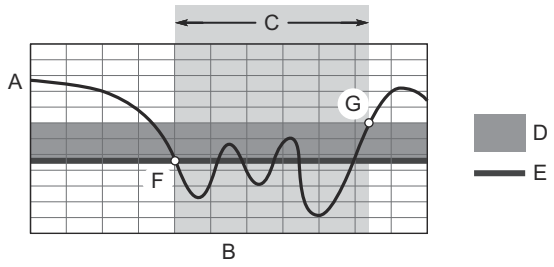
High/Low Level Alerts are triggered when the level goes outside the user defined Limits. There are four standard Level Alerts. Hi Level Alert and Hi-Hi Level Alert are used for rising levels, and Lo Level Alert and Lo-Lo Level Alert are used for falling levels. See Figure D-8 and Figure D-9 for more information.

Figure D-8: High Level Alerts for Rising Levels



A. Level
B. Time
C. Alert ON
D. Limit
E. Deadband
F. The alert is active when the level value rises above the alert limit.
G. The alert turns off when the value falls below the deadband.

Figure D-9: Low Level Alerts for Falling Levels



A. Level
B. Time
C. Alert ON
D. Deadband
E. Limit
F. The alert is active when the level value falls below the alert limit.
G. The alert turns off when the value rises above the deadband.

Limit

The level value that will trigger the alert.

Note
Alert Limit values must be outside the Upper Null Zone, the Blind zones, and areas close to the Blind Zones with reduced accuracy.

Deadband

An area of the Level range where no action occurs to prevent alert from activating/deactivating too quickly.

User defined alert

Variable

The variable selected for the alert.

Alert direction

Whether the alert will be triggered above or below the variable's value.

Limit

The variable value that will trigger the alert.

Note
Alert Limit values must be outside the Upper Null Zone, the Blind zones, and areas close to the Blind Zones with reduced accuracy.

Deadband

An area of a variable's range where no action occurs to prevent alert from activating/deactivating too quickly.

Lost measurement

Lost measurement behavior

Configure level value to report if measurement is lost unexpectedly. Choose one of the following actions:

Table D-5: Lost Measurement Behavior Options

Option	Description
Alarm (NaN Value/Bad Status)	If the measurement is lost, the level value will report: “Not a Number / Bad Status”.
Output Full Tank	If the measurement is lost, the level value will correspond to full tank.
Output Empty Tank	If the measurement is lost, the level value will correspond to empty tank.

Number of measurements to hold level

The number of measurements the device will hold the current level if level measurement has been lost. Then it will output level according to Lost Measurement Behavior, if still lost.

For an application where problems with lost measurement due to noise or weak surface echoes are experienced, this parameter value could typically be increased.

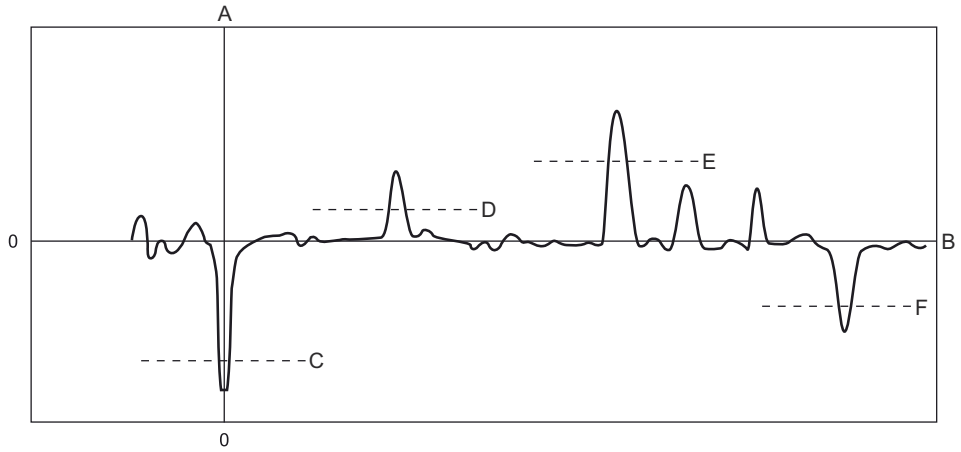
The Hold Time value presents for how long the device will hold the current level. The time the current level will be held is calculated out of a combination of both Number of Measurements to Hold Level and the Update Rate.

Note
Make sure you have enough safety margin in your system to manage a delayed condition.

D.2.5 Echo tuning

Thresholds

Figure D-10: Thresholds



A. Amplitude
B. Distance
C. Reference Threshold
D. Surface Threshold
E. Interface Threshold
F. Probe End Threshold

Threshold control

Thresholds can be automatically calculated by device or manually set by user. This setting is valid for all thresholds on the Thresholds tab (Surface, Interface Reference, and Probe End Thresholds).

Surface threshold

Threshold to filter out noise in the echo curve for detection of the Surface. Noise below the threshold is suppressed. The first echo peak closest to the device that crosses and is above the Surface Threshold is the surface echo.

Interface threshold

Threshold to filter out noise in the echo curve for detection of the Interface. The first echo peak after the surface echo that crosses and is above the Interface Threshold is the interface echo.

Reference threshold

Threshold to filter out noise in the echo curve for detection of the Reference peak. The reference peak is a strong negative echo very close to the device.

Probe end threshold

Threshold to filter out noise in the echo curve for detection of the Probe End peak. The probe end peak is a fairly strong positive or negative echo (depending on probe type) that is present at the probe end when tank is empty.

Near zone threshold

Threshold control

The Near Zone Threshold can be automatically calculated by device or manually set by user.

Threshold

Threshold to filter out noise in a zone near the device. Noise below the threshold is suppressed. This threshold replaces the Surface threshold in the zone where it is applicable.

Distance

Distance from Upper Reference Point (normally the lower side of device flange) to point where the near zone threshold ends.

Near zone trimming

Trim Near Zone

Select to activate trimming.

The Trim Near Zone method is used to fine tune performance in the area close to the tank top. This function is normally not used. Trim Near Zone is typically used if there are problems related to the nozzle.

Near zone has been trimmed

Indicates if the Trim Near Zone method has been used for this device.

Related information

Trim Near Zone function

Advanced

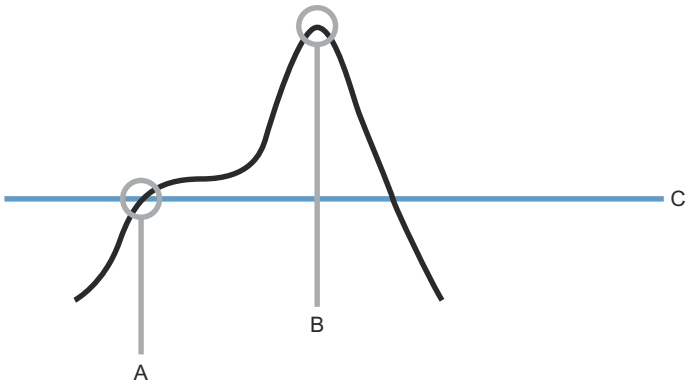
Peak detection method

Select which peak detection to use for level measurements.

Table D-6: Peak Detection Methods

Option	Description
Peak Center	Surface detected at the first amplitude peak closest to device detected above the Surface Threshold.
Threshold Intersection	Surface detected at first intersection with Surface Threshold.

Figure D-11: Peak Detection Method



A. Threshold Intersection
B. Peak Center
C. Surface Threshold

Related information

Resolve thin oil layers

Near zone compensation

Improves measurement performance in the zone close to the device by compensating for probe dependent echo signature or recorded echo signature.

If Near Zone Compensation is disabled, neither the probe dependent compensation nor the compensation due to Trim Near Zone will be used by the device.

Echo search window

Select window mode to use for the echo tracking function. Value typically provided by manufacturer.

Window size

Window size used by echo tracking function. Window Size can only be changed when the Eco Search Window mode is set to User Defined. Value typically provided by manufacturer.

Gain factor index

Controls the hardware amplification of the waveform. Value typically provided by manufacturer.

Calibration scale factor

Microwave propagation factor to use. Value typically provided by manufacturer.

E Alert message mapping

E.1 Alert messages and descriptions

This appendix outlines the most important alerts in the HART® command 48 Additional Status Field for the Rosemount™ 3308 Series. The information in this section can to be used by DeltaV™ for alert monitoring, and in the Emerson 1420 Wireless Gateway for Additional Status mapping in Modbus®, OPC, etc. A complete list of Additional Status bits is available in the Wireless Gateway.

Table E-1 displays the device variable, variable mapping indexes, and default mapping.

Table E-2 to Table E-4 shows a list of the most important alert messages that may be displayed in the AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator together with the location of the Alert in the HART command 48 Additional Status field.

To view Active Alerts, select **Service Tools → Alerts → Active Alerts.**

Table E-1: Device Variables

Index	Device variable	Description	Default mapping (user configurable)
0	Supply Voltage	Measured supply voltage used to determine the health of the power module.	QV (Quaternary)
1	Electronics Temperature	The current temperature at the electronics.	TV (Tertiary)
2	Level	The current level measurement value (from the zero level reference point to the product surface).	PV (Primary)
3	Distance	Distance from the upper reference point to the product surface.	SV (Secondary)
4	Total Volume	The volume of the product at the current level.	Optional
5	Interface Distance	Distance between the upper reference point and the interface between the upper and lower product.	
6	Interface Level	The current interface level value (from the zero level reference point to the interface).	
7	Amplitude Peak 1	Amplitude of the reference peak.	
8	Amplitude Peak 2	Amplitude of the product surface peak.	
9	Amplitude Peak 3	Amplitude of the interface or probe end peak.	
10	Upper Product Thickness	Thickness of the upper product.	
12	Signal Quality (1)	The quality of product surface echo signal compared to surface threshold and noise.	
13	Surface/Noise Margin(1)	Margin between product surface echo signal and noise. Zero indicates a low margin and 10 a high margin.	

(1) Requires option code DA1 (HART Diagnostics).

Table E-2: Failure Alerts (F:)

Message	Additional status (1)	Description
Electronics Failure	Byte 8::Bit 6	An electronics error that could impact the device measurement reading has occurred.
Radio Failure	Byte 1::Bit 6	The wireless radio has detected a failure or stopped communicating.
Supply Voltage Failure	Byte 6::Bit 2	The supply voltage is too low and will affect device operation.
Probe Disconnected	Byte 4::Bit 6	The device cannot detect the probe.
Electronics Temperature Critical	Byte 1::Bit 3	The internal temperature of the device has reached critical levels and the integrity of the device electronics may be compromised. Environmental temperature should not exceed device specifications.
Configuration Error	Byte 2::Bit 6	The device has detected a configuration error. Reasons may be multiple.

(1) Location of the Alert in the HART command 48 Additional Status field.

Table E-3: Maintenance Alerts (M:)

Message	Additional status (1)	Description
Supply Voltage Low	Byte 8::Bit 4	The supply voltage is low and may affect Device Operation.
Electronics Temperature Out of Limits	Byte 1::Bit 2	The temperature of the electronics board has exceeded the transmitter's operating range.
Level Measurement Lost	Byte 3::Bit 1	No valid Level reading. Reasons may be multiple: • No valid surface echo peak in the measuring range. • Incorrect transmitter configuration.
Simulation Active	Byte 8::Bit 0	The device is in simulation mode and is not reporting actual information.
Low Signal Quality	Byte 5::Bit 0	The Signal Quality is below the defined alert limit.
Interface Measurement Lost	Byte 3::Bit 0	No valid Interface reading. Reasons may be multiple: • No valid surface echo peak in the measuring range. • Incorrect transmitter configuration.
Capacity Denied	Byte 12::Bit 0	The device has failed to require all of the necessary wireless bandwidth to broadcast at the configured rate(s).

(1) Location of the Alert in the HART command 48 Additional Status field.

Table E-4: Advisory Alerts (A:)

Message	Additional status [1]	Description
Database Memory Warning	Byte 0::Bit 2	The device has failed to write to the database memory at some time in the past. Any data written during this time may have been lost.
Non-Critical User Data Warning	Byte 2::Bit 1	A user written parameter does not match expected value.
Volume Range Warning	Byte 4::Bit 7	The level measurement is outside the configured volume range.
Verification Mode Active	Byte 4::Bit 4	The device is in verification mode and is not reporting actual information.
Button Stuck	Byte 1::Bit 5	The button on the Electronics Board is detected as stuck in the active position.
HiHi Level Alert	Byte 5::Bit 4	The level is above the defined limit.
Hi Level Alert	Byte 5::Bit 5	The level is above the defined limit.
Lo Level Alert	Byte 5::Bit 6	The level is below the defined limit.
LoLo Level Alert	Byte 5::Bit 7	The level is below the defined limit.
User Defined Alert	Byte 5::Bit 3	The variable has surpassed the user defined limit.

(1) Location of the Alert in the HART command 48 Additional Status field.

Related information

Alert messages in AMS Wireless Configurator and handheld communicator

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