



# **Guided Wave** Radar Level Transmitter









































## PRODUCT INTRODUCTION

#### **OPERATING PRINCIPLE**

The guided wave radar level transmitter is a solid and liquid level measuring instrument commonly used in the industry. It transmits electromagnetic pulses along with the steel wire cable or rod; when these encounter the surface of medium to be measured, the pulses will be partly reflected to form an echo wave and returned to the pulse transmission device along the same path, and the height of liquid level can be calculated.

The guided wave radar level transmitter uses advanced echo wave processing technology with a wide range of product applications that is capable of measuring the low dielectric constant of solid buck; and capable of measuring the solid level, liquid level and medium surface. The product models include coaxial, tube/rod, steel wire cable type for the customer's choice, suitable for high temperature and high pressure medium liquid level measurement.

#### **FEATURES**

- Applicable for various measurement requirements of different temperature, pressure and medium.
- Contact measuring, capable of overcoming the steam, foam and stirring effects.
- 4~20 mA / 2 lead wires, simple wiring, low power consumption (2.4W max.). 128\*64 LCM Display, easy on-site adjustment.
- Display distance, level, percentage, current 4~20 mA.
- Unique echo wave processing technology can be used under various types of complex work conditions.
- Echo wave graphics display function, to display the signal waveform inside the tank, can be used for background noise processing.
- Operation Interface Language Selection: Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, English. Capable of simulating output current signal of 4mA, 20mA.
- Support save back ground noise function, it could help to eliminate fake echoes.
- Support internal automatic temperature compensation.

#### **TEST STANDARDS**

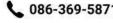
:IEC60947-2 High voltage Insulation resistance :IEC60092-504 Power supply variation :IEC60092-504 Power supply failure :IEC60092-504 Electrical burst testing :IEC61000-4-4 Voltage DIPS :IEC61000-4-11 Humidity :IEC60068-2-30

 High/Low temperature test :IEC60068-2-38 IP protection rating :IEC60529

#### **APPLICATION AREAS**

- Power plant
- Chemical plant
- Cement plant
- Water treatment
- Paper mill plant
- Steel plant
- Refinery plant





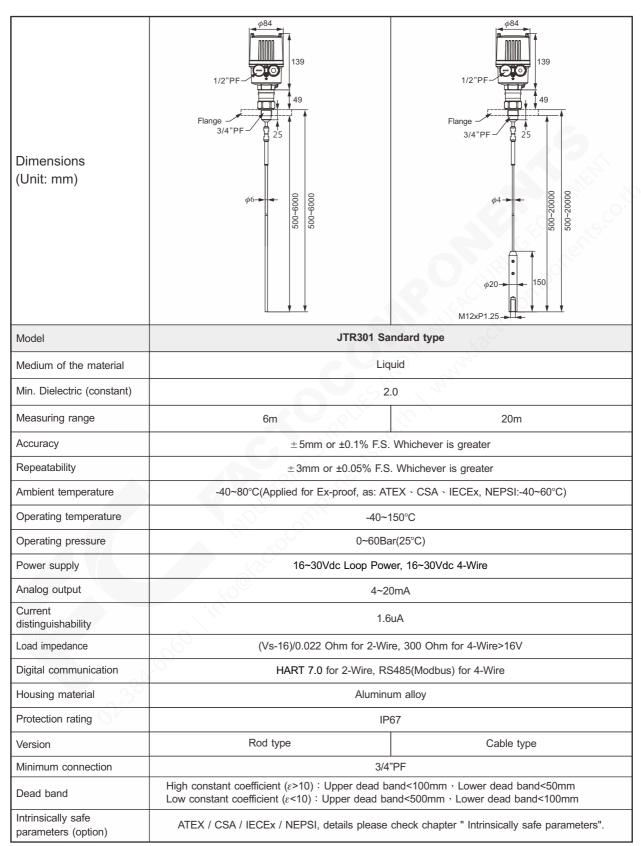






IECEx Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga ATEX ( II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga; Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6

## **SPECIFICATION**





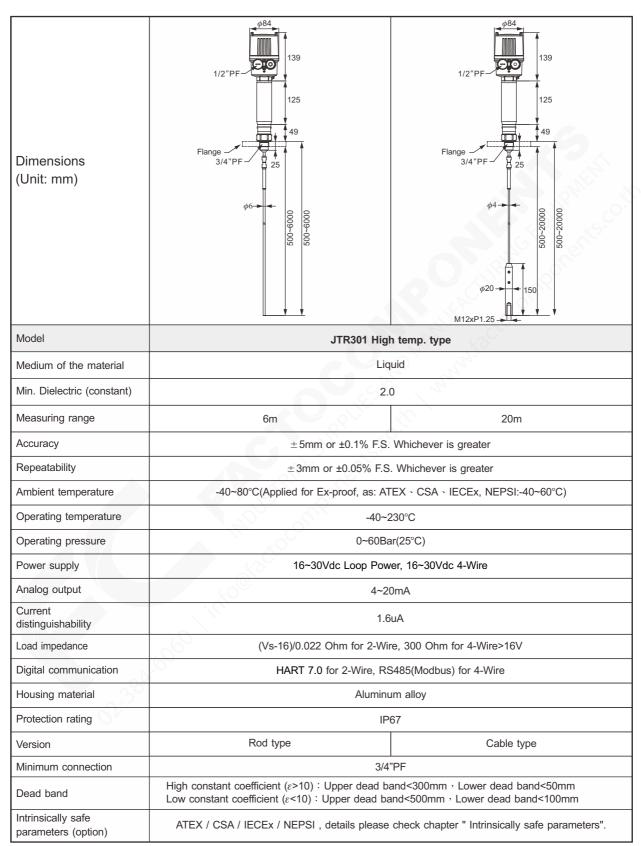








IECEx Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga ATEX ( II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga; Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6



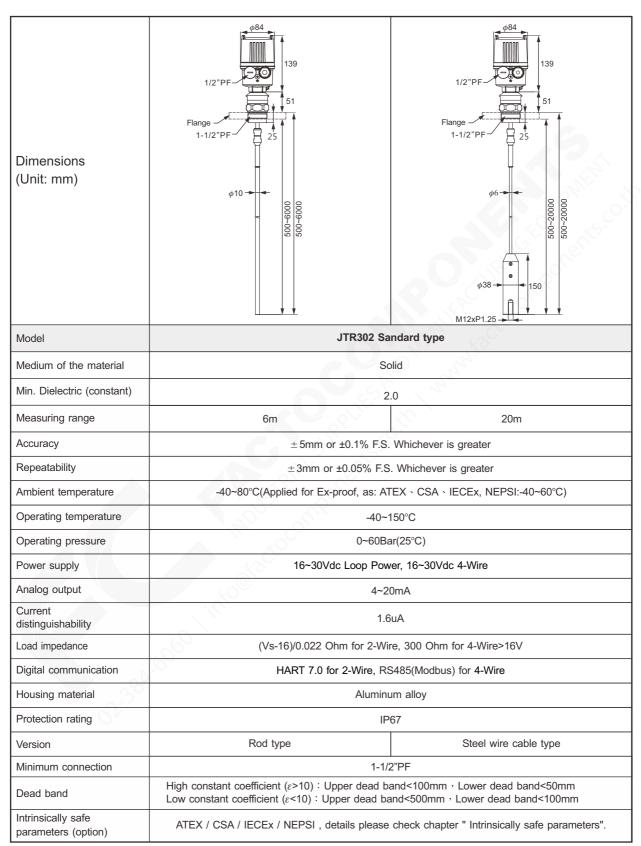






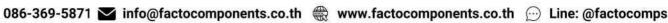


IECEx Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga ATEX ( II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga; Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6



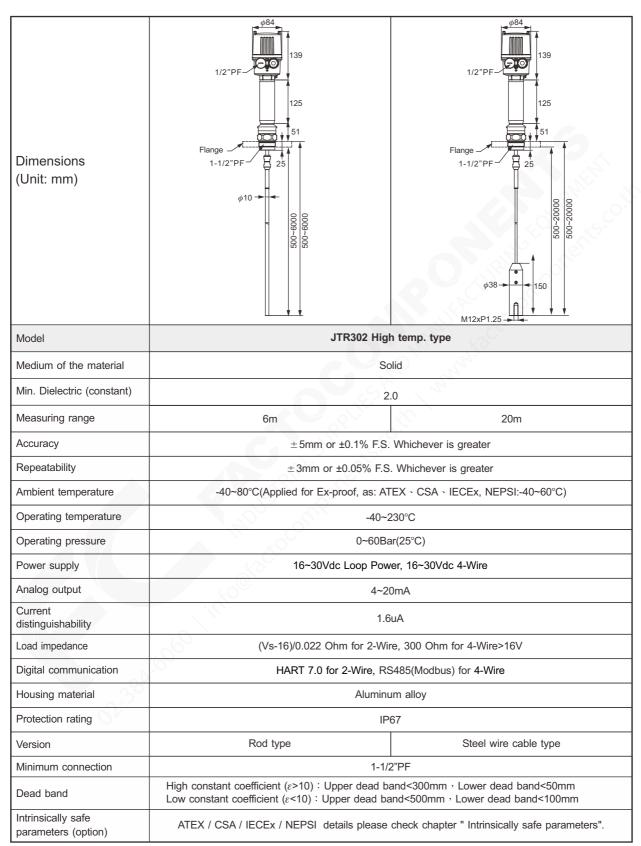








IECEx Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga ATEX ( II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga; Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6



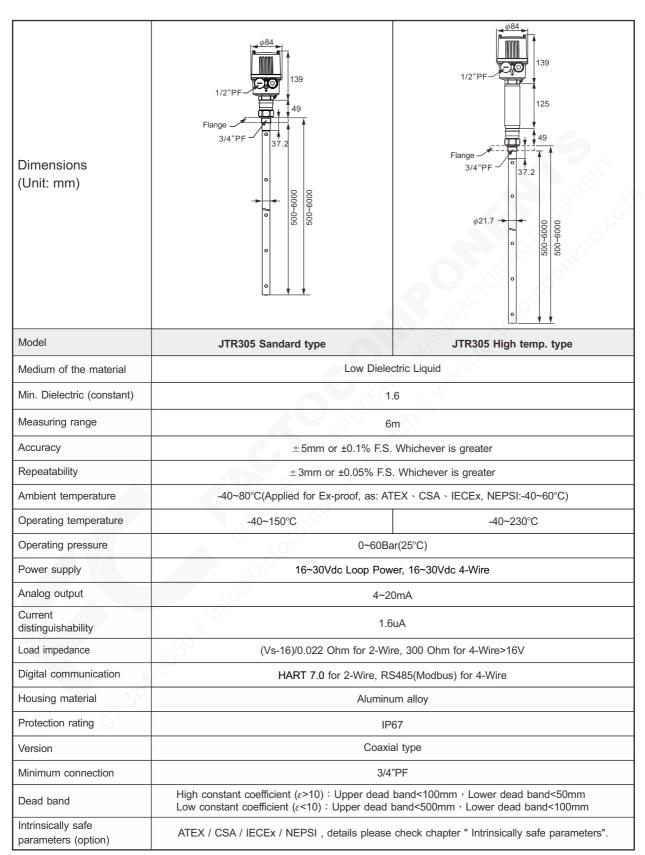








IECEx Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga ATEX ( II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga; Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6











IECEX Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga

ATEX II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga

ATEX II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga

CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga;

Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6

Dimensions (Unit: mm)	1/2"PF 49 25 1"(3A)  0009 0009	1/2"PF 139  1/2"PF 51  2"(3A) 0009  0009		
Model	JTR30A S	anitary type		
Medium of the material	Liquid	Solid		
Min. Dielectric (constant)	-51	.6		
Measuring range	6	Sm .		
Accuracy	±5mm or ±0.1% F.S.	. Whichever is greater		
Repeatability	±3mm or ±0.05% F.S	S. Whichever is greater		
Ambient temperature	-40~80°C(Applied for Ex-proof, as: AT	TEX · CSA · IECEx, NEPSI:-40~60°C)		
Operating temperature	-40~	150°C		
Operating pressure	0~60Ba	ar(25°C)		
Power supply	16~30Vdc Loop Pow	ver, 16~30Vdc 4-Wire		
Analog output	4~2	20mA		
Current distinguishability	1.6	биА		
Load impedance	(Vs-16)/0.022 Ohm for 2-Wi	re, 300 Ohm for 4-Wire>16V		
Digital communication	HART 7.0 for 2-Wire, RS	S485(Modbus) for 4-Wire		
Housing material	Alumin	um alloy		
Protection rating	IP	67		
Version	Rod	type		
Minimum connection	1"(3A)	2"(3A)		
Dead band	High constant coefficient ( $\varepsilon$ >10): Upper dead band<100mm $^{,}$ Lower dead band<50mm Low constant coefficient ( $\varepsilon$ <10): Upper dead band<500mm $^{,}$ Lower dead band<100mm			
Intrinsically safe parameters (option)	ATEX / CSA / IECEx / NEPSI , details please check chapter " Intrinsically safe parameters".			



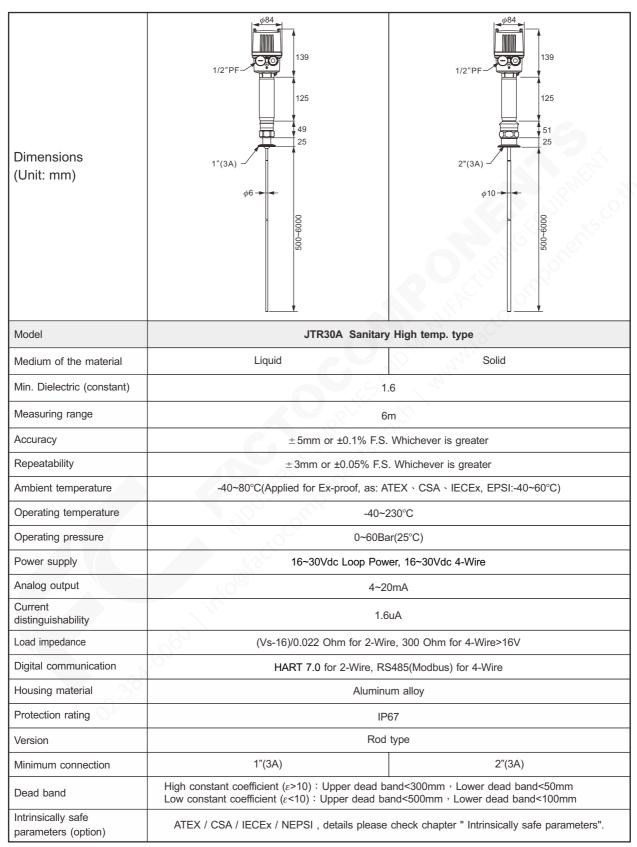






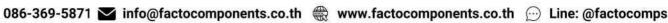


IECEx Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga ATEX ( II 1G Ex ia IIC T2~T6 Ga CSA Class I, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC T2~T6 Ga; Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C & D, T2~T6









## **INTRINSICALLY SAFE PARAMETERS**

#### ATEX, CSA, IECEx, TS:

Model series	Power circuit	Input entity parameters	Output entity parameters
JTR30XD	JLoop power 16~30Vdc X 2 with HART, by 2-core wire via terminal blocks J1 and J2	Loop power 1 In (V1+, V1-): Ui = 30V Ii = 100 mA Pi = 0.7W Ci = 0 Li = 0	None
		Loop Power 2 In (V2+, V2-): Same as above	,6
JTR30XB	Loop power 16~30Vdc with HART, by 2-core wire via terminal blocks J1	Loop power In (V+, V-): Ui = 30V Ii = 100 mA Pi = 0.7W Ci = 0 Li = 0	None
JTR30XH	4-Wire 16~30Vdc 4~20mA with RS485, by 2-core wire via terminal blocks J1 and J4	RS-485 In (D+, D-)*: Ui = 12V Ii = 100mA Pi = 0.3W Ci = 0 Li = 0	Analog Out 1 (I+, I-): Uo = 13.65V Io = 69mA Po = 0.236W Co = 0.79µF Lo = 7468µH
for Uo Io = Po Co	ote: edback signal parameter 'RS-485 In' is: = 5.88V = 12.5mA = 18.5mW = 43µF = 3555µH	Power In (V+, V-): Ui = 30V Ii = 100mA Pi = 0.7W Ci = 0 Li = 0	Through 2-core wire via terminal block J2  Analog Out 2 (I2+, I2-): Uo = 13.65 V Io = 69mA Po = 0.236W Co = 0.79µF Lo = 7468µH Through 2-core wire via terminal block J3
for Uo Io = Po Co	4-Wire 16~30Vdc 4~20mA with RS485, by 2-core wire via terminal blocks J1 and J4  ote: edback signal parameter 'RS-485 In' is: = 5.88V = 12.5mA = 18.5mW = 43μF = 3555μH	RS-485 In (D+, D-)*: Ui = 12V Ii = 100mA Pi = 0.3W Ci = 0 Li = 0  Power In (V+, V-): Ui = 30V Ii = 100mA Pi = 0.7W Ci = 0 Li = 0	Analog Out 1 (I+, I-): Uo = 13.65V Io = 69mA Po = 0.236W Co = 0.79µF Lo = 7468µH Through 2-core wire via terminal block J2
for Uo Io = Po Co	4-Wire 5Vdc with RS485, by 2-core wire via terminal blocks J1 and J4  ote: edback signal parameter 'RS-485 In' is: = 5.88V = 12.5mA = 18.5mW = 43μF = 3555μH	RS-485 In (D+, D-)*: Ui = 12V Ii = 100mA Pi = 0.3W Ci = 0 Li = 0  Power In (V+, V-): Ui = 10V Ii = 300mA Pi = 0.7W Ci = 0 Li = 0 Li = 0	None



## **MEASURING RANGE**

#### NEPSI:

Terminal Code			Max. Internal equivalent parameter		
(Power)	Input Ui (V)	Input li (mA)	Input Pi (W)	Ci (µF)	Li (mH)
V1+ · V1 - V2+ · V2 -	30	100	0.7	0	0
V+ · V-	30	100	0.7	0	0
	10	300	0.7	0	U

Terminal Code	Max. Voltage	Max. Current	Max. Power Max. Internal equivalen		iivalent parameter
(RS485)	Input Ui (V)	Input li (mA)	Input Pi (W)	Ci (µF)	Li (mH)
D+ · D-	12	100	0.3	0	0
		Max. Current	Max. Power	Max. External Parameter	
	Output Uo (V)	Output Io (mA)	Output Po (mW)	Co (µF)	Lo (mH)
	7	15	25	Se	e below

Terminal Code	Max. Voltage Max. Current		Max. Power	Max. Internal equivalent parameter	
(AO)	Input Ui (V)	Input li (mA)	Input Pi (W)	Ci (µF)	Li (mH)
	15	70	0.25	0	0
+ ·  -	Max. Voltage	Max. Current	Max. Power Output Po (mW)	Max. Externa	al parameter
l2+ · l2-	Output Uo (V)	Output Io (mA)		Co (µF)	Lo (mH)
	14	70	0.25	See	e below

Tamasin al Carla	Total	
Terminal Code	Co (µF)	Lo (mH)
D+ · D-		
l+ · I-	0.5	1.0
l2+ · l2-		



## **MEASURING RANGE**

	JTR301 / JTR305					
Dielectric constant (e,)	Typical liquids	Steel wire cable type	Rod type	Coaxial type		
1.6~2.0	<ul><li>Liquefied gas, e.g. propane</li><li>Solvent</li><li>Freon</li><li>Palm oil</li></ul>	Need special model with S5 type float		6m		
2.0~2.5	Mineral oils, fuels	12m	6m	6m		
2.5~4.0	<ul><li>Benzene, styrene, toluene</li><li>Furan</li><li>Naphthalene</li></ul>	14m	6m	6m		
4.0~7.0	<ul><li>Chlorobenzene, chloroform</li><li>Cellulose spray</li><li>Isocyanate, aniline</li></ul>	16m	6m	6m		
> 7.0	<ul><li>Aqueous solutions</li><li>Alcohols</li><li>Ammonia</li></ul>	20m	6m	6m		

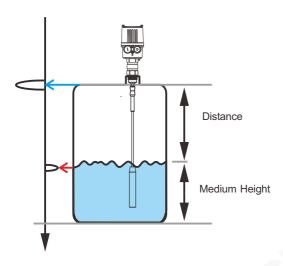
	JTR302						
Dielectric constant (e,)	Typical liquids	Steel wire cable type	Rod type				
2.0~2.5	<ul><li>Portland cement</li><li>Plaster</li><li>Plastic granulate</li></ul>	12m	6m				
2.5~4.0	<ul><li> Grain, seeds</li><li> Flour</li><li> Ground stones</li><li> Sand</li></ul>	14m	6m				
4.0~7.0	<ul><li>Naturally moist stones, ores</li><li>Salt</li></ul>	16m	6m				
> 7.0	<ul><li>Metallic powder</li><li>Carbon black</li><li>Coal</li></ul>	20m	6m				



## **FUNCTIONAL PRINCIPLE**

#### LIQUID LEVEL MEASUREMENT

High frequency microwave pulses travel along the steel wire cable or tube/rod. When they reach the medium surface, the microwave pulses are reflected. The pulse operating time is calculated and outputted by the electronic instrument of this meter as the liquid level height.



#### **BOTTOM SIGNAL ENHANCEMENT &** TRACKING TECHNOLOGY

This sensor is equipped with bottom sensing detection tracking mode, when the measured medium has a low dielectric constant, in order to increase the sensitivity. This feature is useful such as in the plastic particles, packing chips or in liquefied containers. When the dielectric constant is between 3 and 10, as long as the echo wave signal cannot be detected, the bottom sensing detection tracking function will be automatically activated.

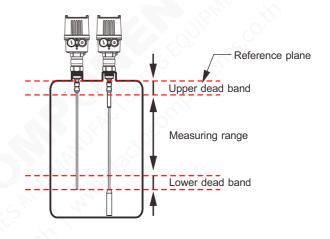
The calculation of the measured value uses the dielectric constant last recorded; the accuracy of the meter depends on the stability of the dielectric constant.

If the medium's dielectric constant is less than 3, the bottom sensing detection tracking function is automatically activated throughout the process. The medium's dielectric constant must be input as a stable dielectric constant is important in the measurement.

X Please refer to product manual for details of setting.

#### **BLIND AREA**

The bench-mark of the measuring range is the thread or flange contact surface of the sensor. It should be noted that the measuring range is below the reference plane to the bottom of the induction rod and the upper and lower blind areas that cannot be measured. The default value, measuring range of this meter is set up with "water" as the test medium.



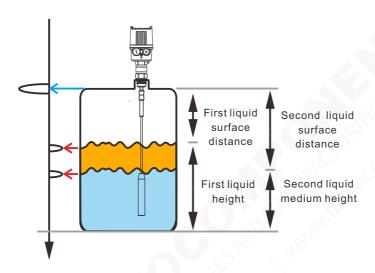




#### **FUNCTIONAL PRINCIPLE**

#### **DUAL LIQUID LEVEL INTERFACE MEASUREMENT**

High frequency microwave pulses travel along the steel wire cable or tube/rod. When they reach the medium surface, part of the microwave pulses are reflected. The other part penetrates through the upper layer of medium and generates the second reflection at the interface between upper and lower layers of the medium. Two pulse operating time periods are calculated and outputted by the electronic instrument of this meter as the dual liquid level heights.



Dual Liquid Level Interface Measuring Condition:

Upper layer medium (L2):

The upper layer medium must be nonconductive dielectric; the dielectric constant of upper layer medium or the actual distance to interface must be known; the dielectric constant of the upper layer medium needs to be greater than 1.6.

The upper layer medium must be stable and the medium cannot be changed or mixed; the upper layer medium must be uniform, and the minimum thickness of the upper layer medium without layering shall be greater than 50 mm (1.97 inches) and clearly separated between the upper layer and lower layer mediums. If there is emulsion phase or debris layer, the maximum thickness shall not be greater than 50 mm (1.97 inches), better measuring results can be achieved without foam on the surface if possible.

Lower layer medium (L1):

The dielectric constant of lower layer must be 10 greater than the dielectric constant of lower layer, preferably conductive medium.

For example, if the dielectric constant of upper layer is 2, the dielectric constant of lower layer shall be at least 12.

Gas layer (L3):

This layer is the mixture of air or gas

Dual Liquid Level Interface Measurement output signal setting:

The meter shall be set up for using in "Separate layers interface measurement", used in interface measurement of two types of liquid, dual analog output version can be selected and adjusted in the setting menu.





## INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Please note that when installing the JTR3 series product in a metal container, the spacing from the other devices in the container shall be at least 300 mm (12 in).

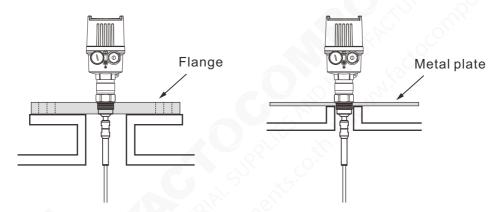
When installing in a non-metal container, the spacing from the container wall shall be at least 500 mm (19.7 in). It is necessary to ensure the probe must not touch any device or tank wall during operation.

It is recommended to fix the bottom of the probe in the tank to reduce the probe shaking when using steel wire cable type induction probe.

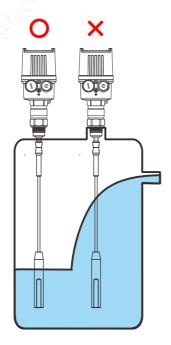
Please note that this instrument has upper and lower blind areas that it is disable to measure the full end of probe..

When the welding operation is required during the installation process, please remove the electronic module of the sensor from the terminal box before starting the welding work to avoid damage to the electronic equipment due to induction coupling or other failures.

When used in plastic/glass containers, it is necessary to use the meter type with flange or place a piece of metal plate (ø> 200mm / 8in) under the processing connection when mounted. The metal plate shall be directly contacted with the processing connection.



During installation, please avoid using the extended nozzle on the container. Please install the sensor leveled with the top of the container as possible. If this cannot be done, please use a shorter extended nozzle. Please do not install this instrument at the inlet to ensure that the sensor is in a stable position in the medium and not in the inflow position of the liquid to avoid false measurements when the liquid flows in.

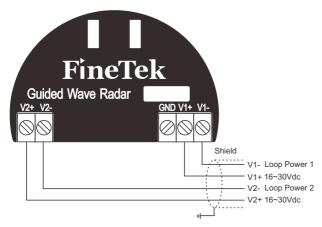




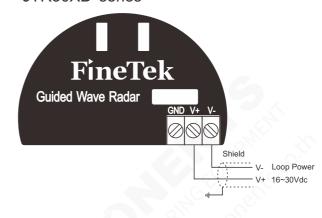
## **WIRING DIAGRAM**

#### 2-wire type

JTR30XD series



JTR30XB series

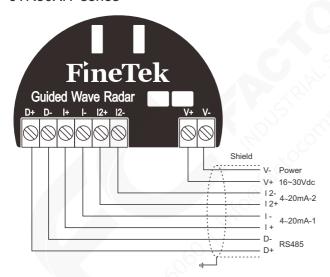




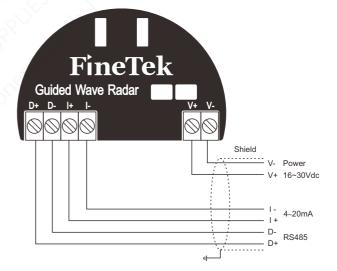
Note! For 2-wire loop power type: when equipped with two sets of analog outputs, each circuit should be operated independently. Parallel connection of the two circuits will cause abnormal current output.

#### 4-Wire type

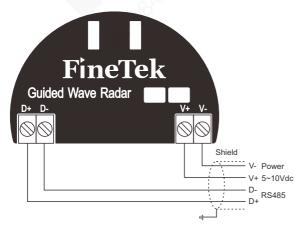
JTR30XH series



JTR30XE series

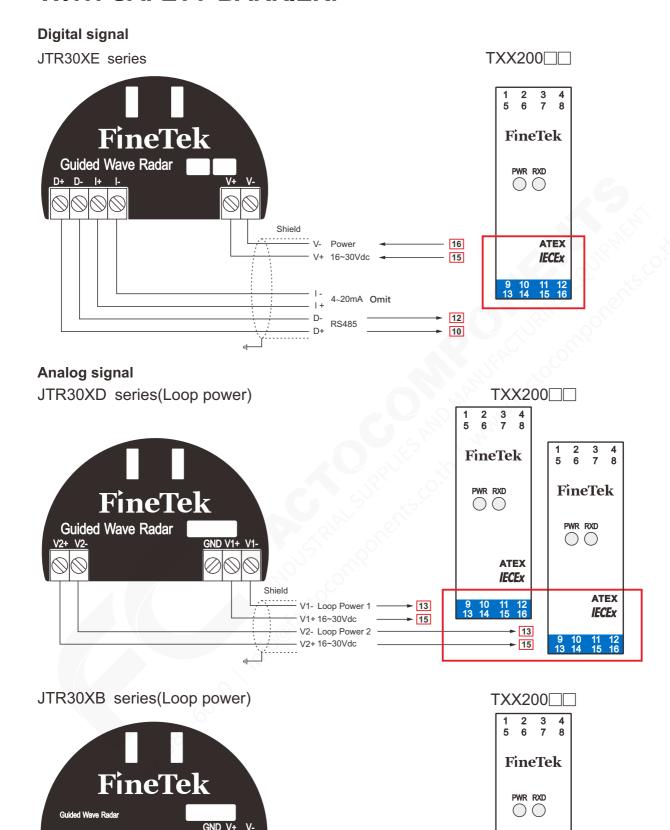


JTR30XF series





# THE EXAMPLE FOR WORKING WITH SAFETY BARRIER:





ATEX IECEx

13

15

V+ 16~30Vdc ◀

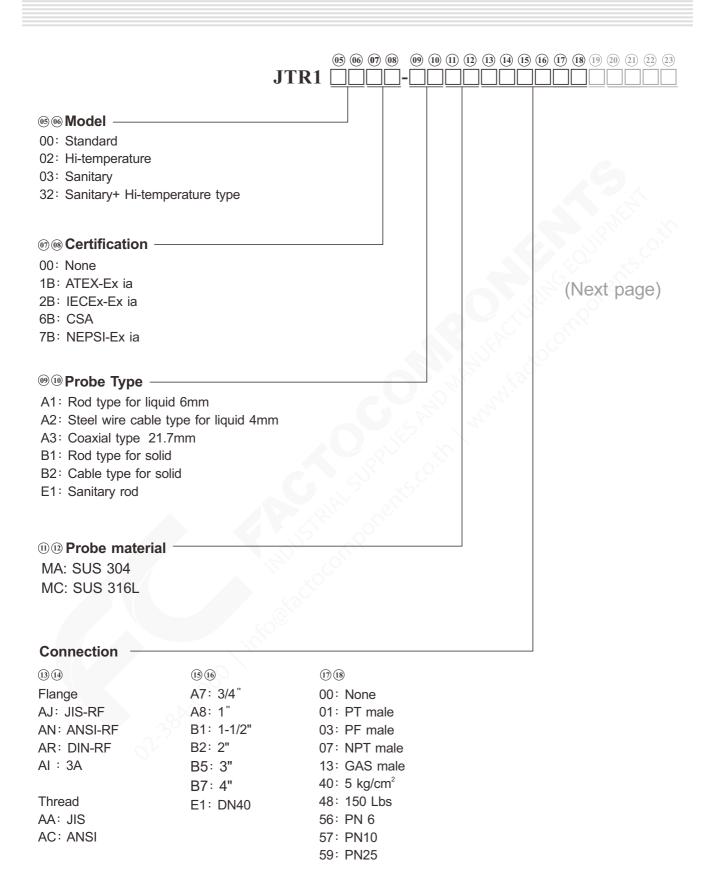
V- Loop Power

## **MODEL NUMBER / ORDER CODE COMPARISON TABLE**

Model Number	Order Code
JTR301	JTR1□□□□-A1 JTR1□□□□-A2
JTR302	JTR1□□□□-B1 JTR1□□□-B2
JTR305	JTR1□□□□-A3
JTR30A	JTR103□□-E1



## ORDERING INFORMATION







#### Output/input —

B: Loop Power 16 ~ 30 Vdc with HART

D: Loop Power 16 ~ 30 Vdc X 2 with HART

E: 4-Wire 16 ~ 30Vdc 4~20mA with RS485

H: 4-Wire 16 ~ 30Vdc, 4~20mA X2 with Rs485

F: 5~10 Vdc, only RS485

#### 20 21 22 23 Length -

Code	Probe Length
0500~6000	500~6000mm
0500~A200	500~20000mm



## **JTR Radar Level Transmitter**

Customer Information		Prepared by:	Date:	
Company:		Industry:		
E-mail:			Phone Number:	
ddress:				
Application Infor				
B.1 Measuring M	aterial Informa	ntion		1.50
Application Description:				ben in
Installation Area:	☐ Storage tank	☐ Process tank	Onen eigenpliestien	
Material Status :	Liquid	☐ Slurry/ Sludge/ Paste	☐ Open-air application ☐ Solid/ Granulate/Grain	□ Powder
viateriai Status .	Liquid	□ Slully/ Sludge/ Faste	□ 1.4~1.9	☐ 4.0~10.0
Material Name :		Dielectric Constant	□ 2.0~2.5	□ >10
			□ 2.6~4.0	Unknow
B.2 Power Supply		100		
□ DC :		□ AC:		
B.3 Output Signal				
Analog : ☐ 4~20 m			☐ Other	
Digital : ☐ RS-485		HART	☐ Other	
B.4 Measuring ran	ge			
Measuring range:	- (	meters		
D.F. Magazinia at Carr	dition —			
B.5 Measuring Con- Operating Temperat				
Max:°C		°C		
Abient Temperature		-		
Max:°C	Min:	°C		
Operating Pressure		Dor		
Max: Bar	Min:	_ שמר		
B.6 Connection				
Connection:   Three	eaded	☐ Flange		
Size and Standard:		Flange Material:		



B.7 Tank Informa	ation			
Tank Shape	☐ Vertical Cylinder	☐ Horizontal Cylinder	☐ Spherical	
Tarik Shape	☐ Cubical/rectangular	□ Other:		
Tank Material	☐ Metal	□ Plastic	□ Cement	☐ Other
	□ Flat			
	□Dish			
Tank Bottom	□ Cone			
	□ Other (Please describe)			
Tank Tank Height (H): Tank Diameter (W): Cone Height (H1): (Ignore cone height wit	m m	D3	D2	Nozzle L
Radar Distance to tank wall(D	01): m			
Nozzle  ☐ Yes  Nozzle Diameter (L):  Nozzle Height (D):  ☐ NO	m m	Ladder	D Agitator	
Agitator  ☐ Yes  Distance to rada (D2): ☐ NO	m		W	н
Ladder  ☐ Yes  Distance to rada (D3): ☐ NO	m			
Heater □ Yes □ NO				H1
Other Internal Obstacle ☐ Yes ☐ NO				<u> </u>

