smar - LD293

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE
INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

PROFIBUS PA GAGE PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

APR/24
LD293
VERSION 4

PROFIBUS®

LD293ME

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INTRODUCTION

The **LD293** is from the first generation of Profibus-PA Devices. It is an economical alternative level and gauge pressure transmitter. It is based on a field-proven capacitive sensor that provides reliable operation and high performance. This lightweight design eliminates the need for mounting brackets and transmitter supports in many applications. Its microprocessor-based electronics allows total interchangeability with Smar capacitive sensors. It is automatically corrects sensors characteristics changes caused by temperature fluctuations. The digital technology used in the **LD293** enables the choice of several types of transfer functions, an easy interface between the field and the control room and several interesting features that considerably reduce the installation, operation and maintenance costs.

The **LD293** is part of Smar's complete 303 line of Profibus-PA devices.

Some of the advantages of bi-directional digital communications are known from existing smart transmitter protocols: Higher accuracy, multi-variable access, remote configuration and diagnostics, and multi-dropping of several devices on a single pair of wires.

The system controls variable sampling, algorithm execution and communication so as to optimize the usage of the network, not loosing time. Thus, high closed loop performance is achieved.

Using Profibus technology, with its capability to interconnect several devices, very large control schemes can be constructed. In order to be user friendly the function block concept was introduced. The **LD293**, like the rest of the 303 family, has some Function Blocks built in, like Analog Input and Transducer, Physical and Display Block.

The need for implementation of Fieldbus in small as well as large systems was considered when developing the entire 303 line of Profibus-PA devices. They have common features and can configure locally using a magnetic tool, eliminating the need for a configurator or console in many basic applications.

The **LD293** is available as a product on its own, but also replaces the circuit board for the LD291. They use the same sensor board. Refer to the maintenance section of this manual for instructions on upgrading. The **LD293** uses the same hardware and housing for the LD293.The **LD293** is part of SMAR's **Series 303** of Profibus-PA devices.

The **LD293**, like its predecessor LD291, has some built-in blocks, eliminating the need for a separate control device. The communication requirement is considerably reduced, and that means less dead-time and tighter control is achieved, not to mention the reduction in cost. They allow flexibility in control strategy implementation.

Get the best results of the LD293 by carefully reading these instructions.

WARNING
In case of using Simatic PDM as the configuration and parameterization tool, Smar recommends that the user does not apply the option "Download to Device". This function can improperly configure the field device. Smar recommends that user make the use of the option "Download to PG / PC" and then selecting the Device Menu, use the menus of the transducer, function and display blocks acting specifically, according to each menu and method for reading and writing.

NOTE
This Manual is compatible with version 4.XX, where 4 notes software version and XX software release. The indication 4.XX means that this manual is compatible with any release of software version 4.

Waiver of responsibility

The contents of this manual abides by the hardware and software used on the current equipment version. Eventually there may occur divergencies between this manual and the equipment. The information from this document are periodically reviewed and the necessary or identified corrections will be included in the following editions. Suggestions for their improvement are welcome.

Warning

For more objectivity and clarity, this manual does not contain all the detailed information on the product and, in addition, it does not cover every possible mounting, operation or maintenance cases.

Before installing and utilizing the equipment, check if the model of the acquired equipment complies with the technical requirements for the application. This checking is the user's responsibility.

If the user needs more information, or on the event of specific problems not specified or treated in this manual, the information should be sought from Smar. Furthermore, the user recognizes that the contents of this manual by no means modify past or present agreements, confirmation or judicial relationship, in whole or in part.

All of Smar's obligation result from the purchasing agreement signed between the parties, which includes the complete and sole valid warranty term. Contractual clauses related to the warranty are not limited nor extended by virtue of the technical information contained in this manual.

Only qualified personnel are allowed to participate in the activities of mounting, electrical connection, startup and maintenance of the equipment. Qualified personnel are understood to be the persons familiar with the mounting, electrical connection, startup and operation of the equipment or other similar apparatus that are technically fit for their work. Smar provides specific training to instruct and qualify such professionals. However, each country must comply with the local safety procedures, legal provisions and regulations for the mounting and operation of electrical installations, as well as with the laws and regulations on classified areas, such as intrinsic safety, explosion proof, increased safety and instrumented safety systems, among others.

The user is responsible for the incorrect or inadequate handling of equipments run with pneumatic or hydraulic pressure or, still, subject to corrosive, aggressive or combustible products, since their utilization may cause severe bodily harm and/or material damages.

The field equipment referred to in this manual, when acquired for classified or hazardous areas, has its certification void when having its parts replaced or interchanged without functional and approval tests by Smar or any of Smar authorized dealers, which are the competent companies for certifying that the equipment in its entirety meets the applicable standards and regulations. The same is true when converting the equipment of a communication protocol to another. In this case, it is necessary sending the equipment to Smar or any of its authorized dealer. Moreover, the certificates are different and the user is responsible for their correct use.

Always respect the instructions provided in the Manual. Smar is not responsible for any losses and/or damages resulting from the inadequate use of its equipments. It is the user's responsibility to know and apply the safety practices in his country.

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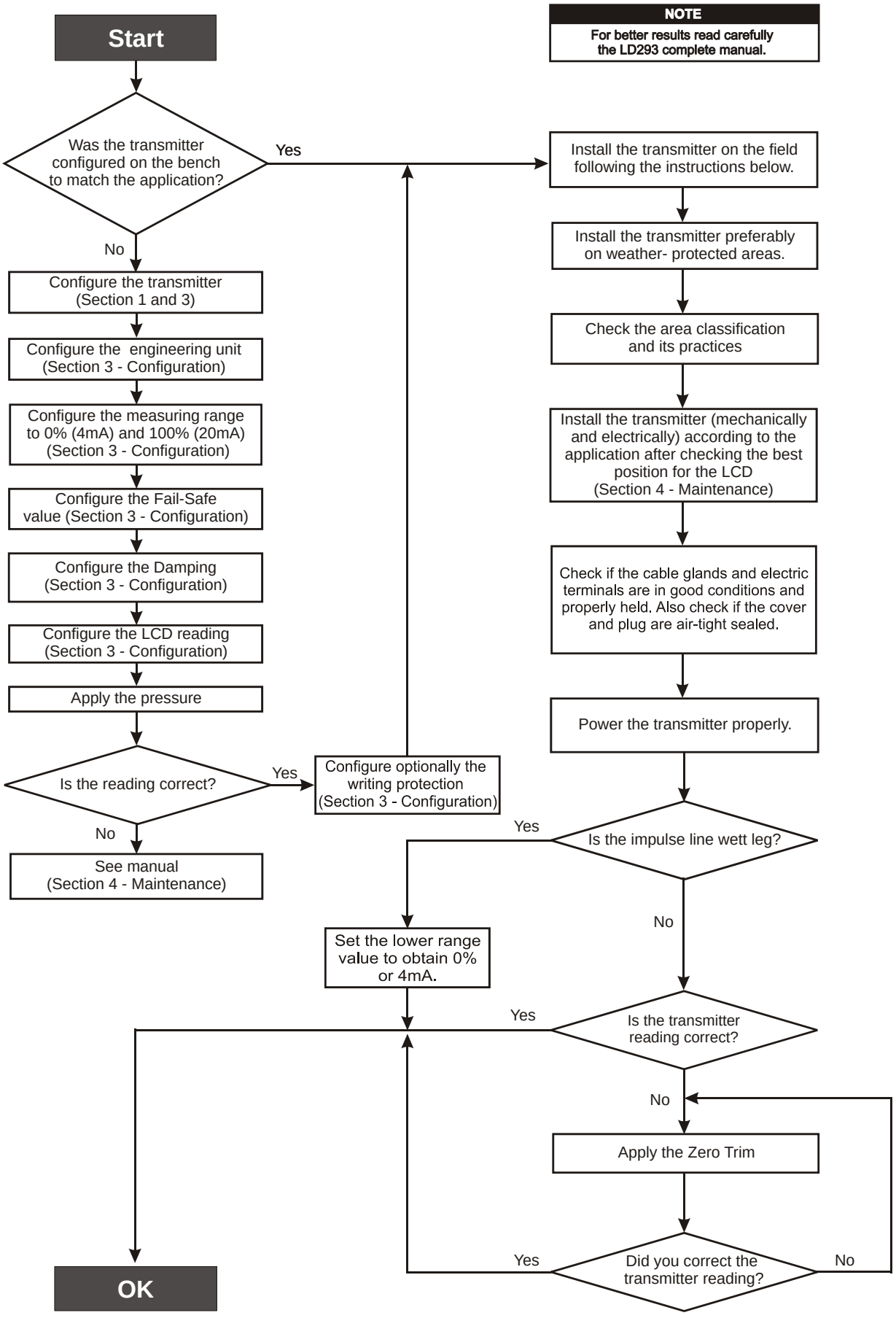

Start
Was the transmitter configured on the bench to match the application?
Yes
No
Configure the transmitter (Section 1 and 3)
Configure the engineering unit (Section 3 - Configuration)
Configure the measuring range to 0% (4mA) and 100% (20mA) (Section 3 - Configuration)
Configure the Fail-Safe value (Section 3 - Configuration)
Configure the Damping (Section 3 - Configuration)
Configure the LCD reading (Section 3 - Configuration)
Apply the pressure
Is the reading correct?
Yes
No
See manual (Section 4 - Maintenance)
Configure optionally the writing protection (Section 3 - Configuration)
NOTE
For better results read carefully the LD293 complete manual.
Install the transmitter on the field following the instructions below.
Install the transmitter preferably on weather- protected areas.
Check the area classification and its practices
Install the transmitter (mechanically and electrically) according to the application after checking the best position for the LCD (Section 4 - Maintenance)
Check if the cable glands and electric terminals are in good conditions and properly held. Also check if the cover and plug are air-tight sealed.
Power the transmitter properly.
Is the impulse line wett leg?
Yes
No
Set the lower range value to obtain 0% or 4mA.
Is the transmitter reading correct?
Yes
No
Apply the Zero Trim
Did you correct the transmitter reading?
Yes
No
OK

Section 1

INSTALLATION

General

NOTE
The installation carried out in hazardous areas should follow the recommendations of the IEC60079-14 standard.

The overall accuracy of pressure measurement depends on several variables. Although the transmitter has an outstanding performance, proper installation is essential to maximize its performance.

Among all factors, which may affect transmitter accuracy, environmental conditions are the most difficult to control. There are, however, ways of reducing the effects of temperature, humidity and vibration.

The **LD293** has a built-in temperature sensor to compensate for temperature variations. At the factory, each transmitter is submitted to a temperature cycle process, and the characteristics under different pressures and temperatures are recorded in the transmitter memory. At the field, this feature minimizes the temperature variation effect.

Mounting

Locating the transmitter in areas protected from extreme environmental changes can minimize temperature fluctuation effects.

The transmitter should be installed in such a way as to avoid, as much as possible, direct exposure to the sun or any source of irradiated heat. Installation close to lines and vessels with high temperatures should also be avoided. Use longer sections of impulse piping between tap and transmitter whenever the process fluid is at high temperatures. Use of sunshades or heat shields to protect the transmitter from external heat sources should be considered.

Proper winterization (freeze protection) should be employed to prevent freezing within the measuring chamber, since this will result in an inoperative transmitter and could even damage the cell.

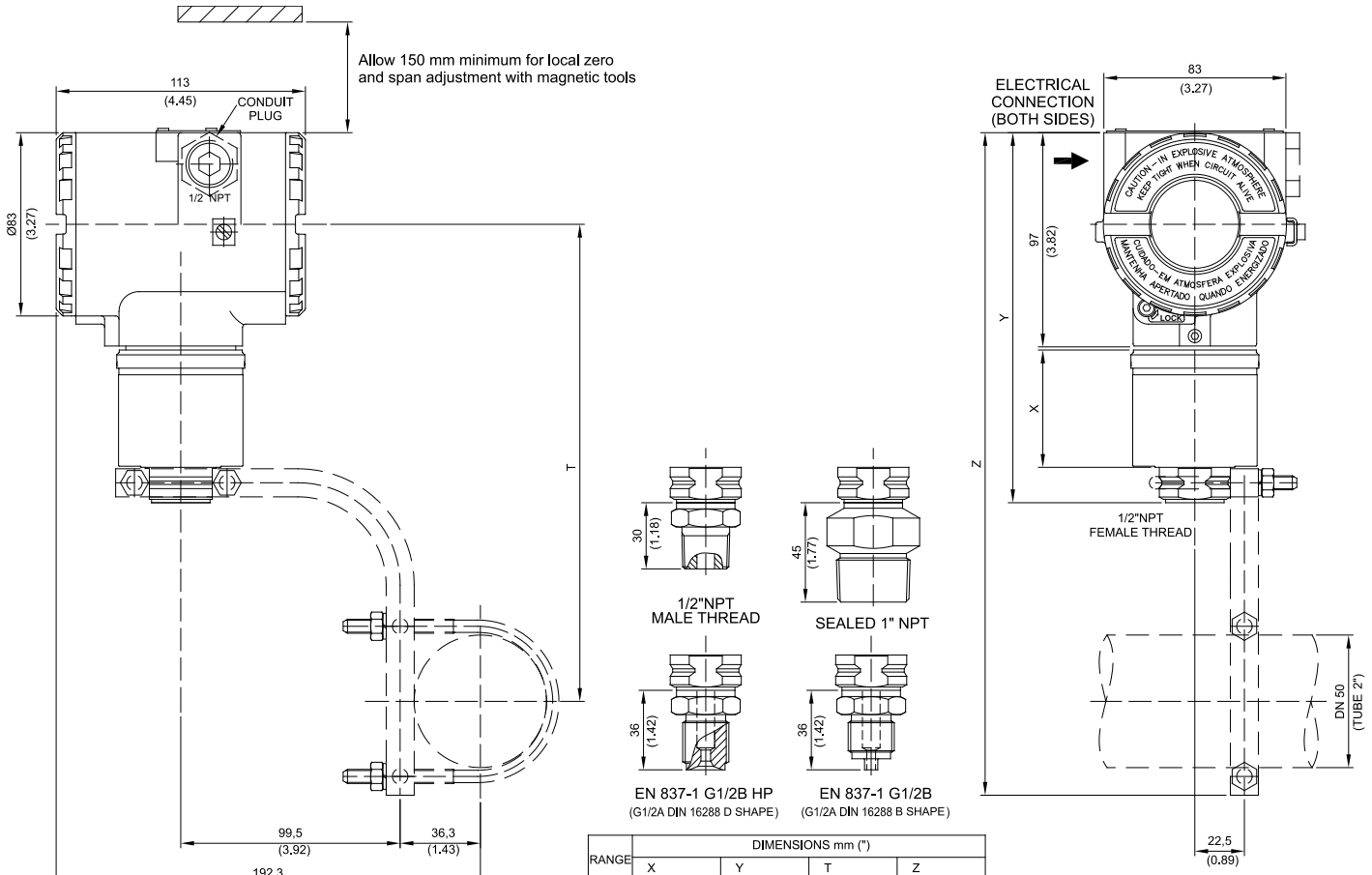
Although the transmitter is virtually insensitive to vibration, installation close to pumps, turbines or other vibrating equipment should be avoided.

The transmitter has been designed to be both rugged and lightweight at the same time. This makes its mounting easier; mounting positions are shown in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2.

Should the process fluid contain solids in suspension, install valves or rod-out fittings at regular intervals to clean out the pipes.

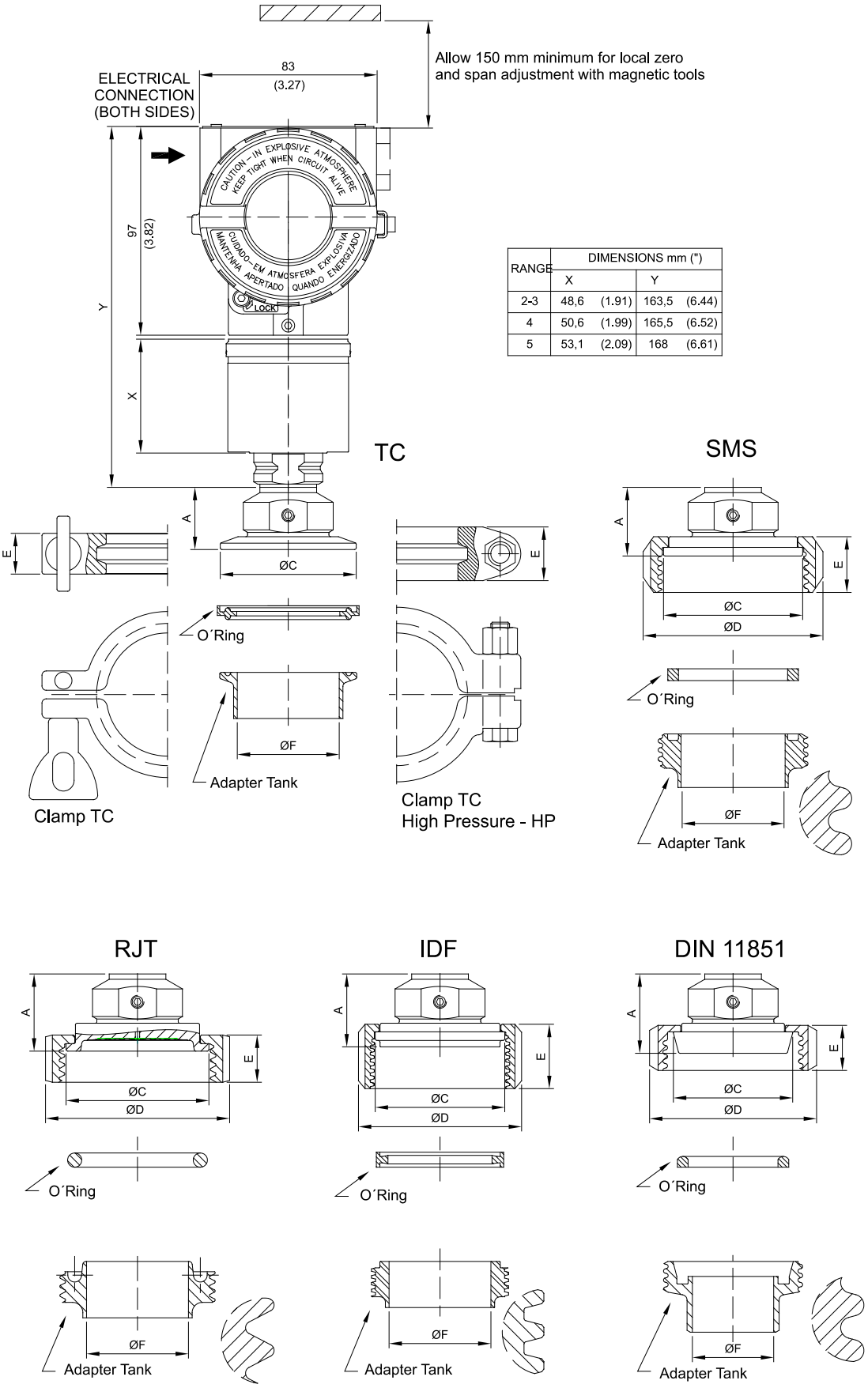
The pipes should be internally cleaned by using steam or compressed air, or by draining the line with the process fluid, before such lines are connected to the transmitter (blow-down).

NOTE
When installing or storing the level transmitter, the diaphragm must be protected to avoid scratching-denting or perforation of its surface.



RANGE	DIMENSIONS mm (")							
	X		Y		T		Z	
2-3	48,6	(1.91)	163,5	(6.44)	211,5	(8.33)	295,5	(11.63)
4	50,6	(1.99)	165,5	(6.52)	213,5	(8.41)	297,5	(11.71)
5	53,1	(2.09)	168	(6.61)	216	(8.50)	300	(11.81)

Figure 1.1 (a) - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Position for LD293

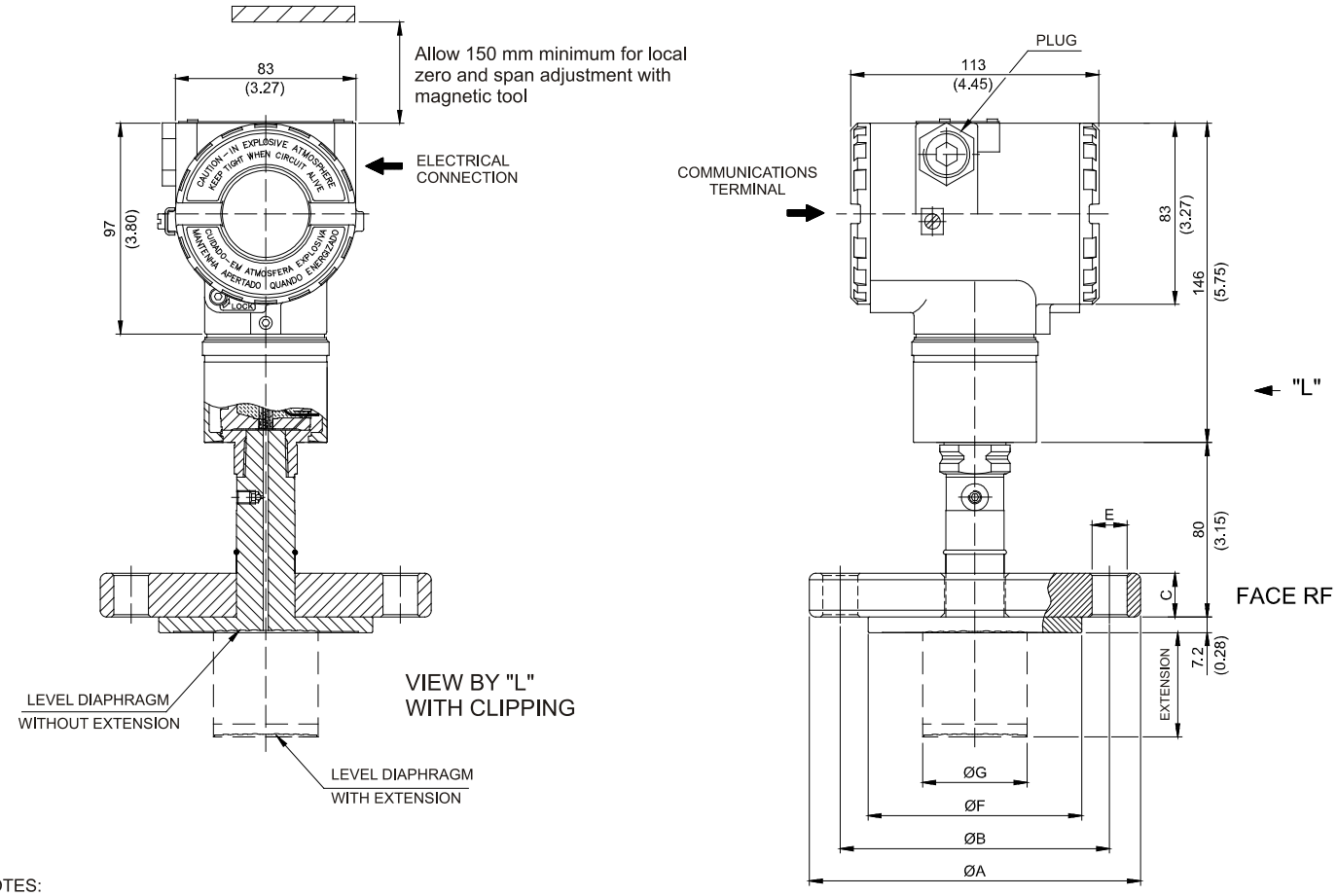


RANGE	DIMENSIONS mm (")			
	X		Y	
2-3	48,6	(1.91)	163,5	(6.44)
4	50,6	(1.99)	165,5	(6.52)
5	53,1	(2.09)	168	(6.61)

Figure 1.1 (b) - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Position for LD293 – Sanitary

LD290S - CONNECTIONS					
CONNECTION	Dimensions in mm (inche)				
	A	ØC	ØD	E	ØF
Tri-Clamp - 1 1/2" - wihtout extension	27 (1.06)	50 (1.96)	61 (2.40)	18 (0.71)	35 (1.38)
Tri-Clamp - 1 1/2" HP - without extension	27 (1.06)	50 (1.96)	66 (2.59)	25 (0.98)	35 (1.38)
Tri-Clamp - 2" - without extension	29 (1.14)	63,5 (2.50)	76,5 (3.01)	18 (0.71)	47,6 (1.87)
Tri-Clamp - 2" HP - without extension	29 (1.14)	63,5 (2.50)	81 (3.19)	25 (0.98)	47,6 (1.87)
Threaded DN40 - DIN 11851 - without extension	37 (1.46)	56 (2.20)	78 (3.07)	21 (0.83)	38 (1.50)
Threaded DN50 - DIN 11851 - without extension	38 (1.50)	68,5 (2.70)	92 (3.62)	22 (0.86)	50 (1.96)
Threaded SMS - 1 1/2" - without extension	31 (1.22)	55 (2.16)	74 (2.91)	25 (0.98)	35 (1.38)
Threaded SMS - 2" - without extension	32 (1.26)	65 (2.56)	84 (3.30)	26 (1.02)	48,6 (1.91)
Threaded RJT - 2" - without extension	35 (1.38)	66,7 (2.63)	86 (3.38)	22 (0.86)	47,6 (1.87)
Threaded IDF - 2" - without extension	34 (1.34)	60.5 (2.38)	76 (2.99)	30 (1.18)	47,6 (1.87)

Figure 1.1 (c) - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Position for LD293 - Sanitary

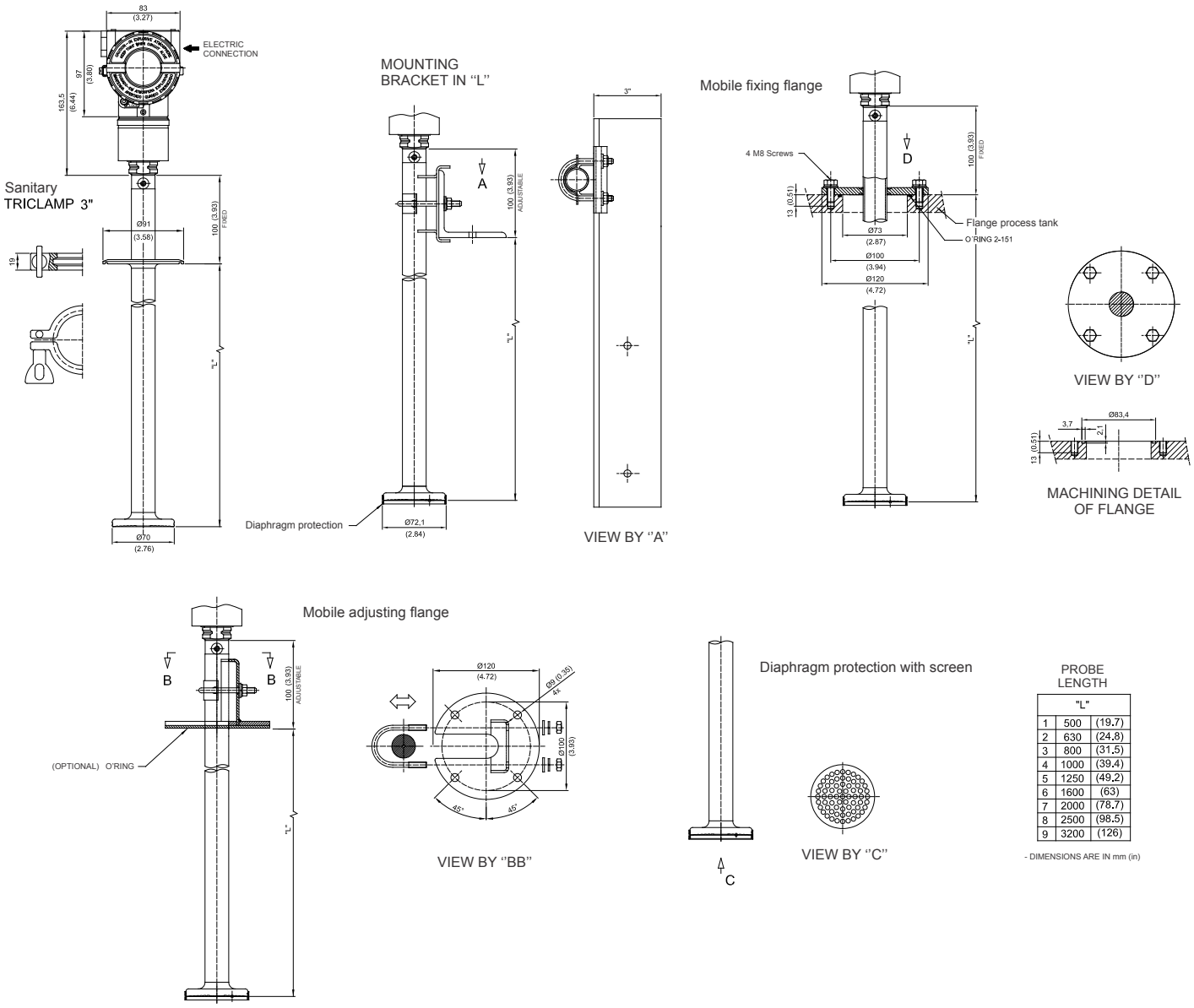


NOTES:
-EXTENSION LENGHT mm (in): 0, 50 (1.96), 100 (3.93), 150 (5.9) OR 200 (7.87)
-DIMENSIONS ARE mm (in)

ANSI-B 16.5 DIMENSIONS								
DN	CLASS	A	B	C	E	F (RF) (FF)	G	HOLES
1"	150	108 (4.25)	79.4 (3.16)	14.3 (0.56)	16 (0.63)	50.8 (2)	-	4
	300/600	124 (4.88)	88.9 (3.5)	17.5 (0.69)	19 (0.75)	50.8 (2)	-	4
1.1/2"	150	127 (5)	98.6 (3.88)	20 (0.78)	16 (0.63)	73.2 (2.88)	40 (1.57)	4
	300	155.4 (6.12)	114,3 (4.5)	21 (0.83)	22 (0.87)	73.2 (2.88)	40 (1.57)	4
	600	155.4 (6.12)	114,3 (4.5)	29,3 (1.15)	22 (0.87)	73.2 (2.88)	40 (1.57)	4
2"	150	152.4 (6)	120.7 (4.75)	17.5 (0.69)	19 (0.75)	92 (3.62)	48 (1.89)	4
	300	165.1 (6.5)	127 (5)	20.7 (0.8)	19 (0.75)	92 (3.62)	48 (1.89)	8
	600	165.1 (6.5)	127 (5)	25.4 (1)	19 (0.75)	92 (3.62)	48 (1.89)	8
3"	150	190.5 (7.5)	152.4 (6)	22.3 (0.87)	19 (0.75)	127 (5)	73 (2.87)	4
	300	209.5 (8.25)	168.1 (6.62)	27 (1.06)	22 (0.87)	127 (5)	73 (2.87)	8
	600	209.5 (8.25)	168.1 (6.62)	31.8 (1.25)	22 (0.87)	127 (5)	73 (2.87)	8
4"	150	228.6 (9)	190.5 (7.5)	22.3 (0.87)	19 (0.75)	158 (6.22)	89 (3.5)	8
	300	254 (10)	200 (7.87)	30.2 (1.18)	22 (0.87)	158 (6.22)	89 (3.5)	8
	600	273 (10.75)	215.9 (8.5)	38.1 (1.5)	25 (1)	158 (6.22)	89 (3.5)	8

EN 1092-1 / DIN2501 DIMENSIONS								
DN	PN	A	B	C	E	F	G	HOLES
25	10/40	115 (4.53)	85 (3.35)	18 (0.71)	14 (0.55)	68 (2.68)	-	4
40	10/40	150 (5.9)	110 (4.33)	20 (0.78)	18 (0.71)	88 (3.46)	40 (1.57)	4
50	10/40	165 (6.50)	125 (4.92)	20 (0.78)	18 (0.71)	102 (4.01)	48 (1.89)	4
80	10/40	200 (7.87)	160 (6.30)	24 (0.95)	18 (0.71)	138 (5.43)	73 (2.87)	8
100	10/16	220 (8.67)	180 (7.08)	20 (0.78)	18 (0.71)	158 (6.22)	89 (3.5)	8
	25/40	235 (9.25)	190 (7.50)	24 (0.95)	22 (0.87)	162 (6.38)	89 (3.5)	8

Figure 1.1 (d) - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Position for LD293 – Level



PROBE LENGTH

	"L"	
1	500	(19.7)
2	630	(24.8)
3	800	(31.5)
4	1000	(39.4)
5	1250	(49.2)
6	1600	(63)
7	2000	(78.7)
8	2500	(98.5)
9	3200	(126)

- DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm (in)

Figure 1.1 (e) - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Position for LD293 – Level (Insertion)

The figure 1.2 shows how to use the tool to fix the process transmitter tap.

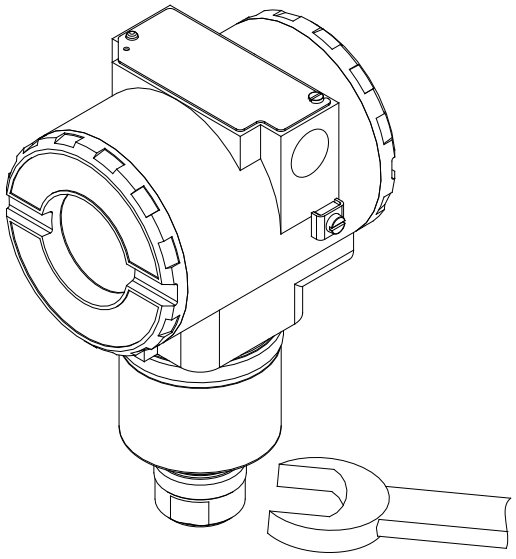


Figure 1.2 – Fixing of the Transmitter in the Tap

Observe operating safety rules during wiring, draining or blow-down.

WARNING
Normal safety precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of an accident occurring when operating in conditions of high pressure and/or temperature. **Electrical shock can result in death or serious injury.** Avoid contact with the leads and terminals. **Process leaks could result in death or serious injury.** Do not attempt to loosen or remove flange bolts while the transmitter is in service. **Replacement equipment or spare parts not approved by Smar could reduce the pressure retaining capabilities of the transmitter and may render the instrument dangerous.** Use only bolts supplied or sold by Smar as spare parts.

Some examples of installation, illustrating the position of the transmitter in relation to the taps, are shown in Figure 1.3.

The location of pressure taps and the relative position of the transmitter are indicated in Table 1.1.

Process Fluid	Location of Taps	Location for the LD293 in Relation to the Taps
Gas	Top or Side	Above the Taps
Liquid	Side	Below the Taps or at the Piping Centerline
Steam	Side	Below the Taps using Sealing (Condensate) Pots

Table 1.1 - Location of Pressure Taps

NOTE
Except for dry gases, all impulse lines should slope at the ratio 1:10, in order to avoid trapping bubbles in the case of liquids, or condensation from steam or wet gases.

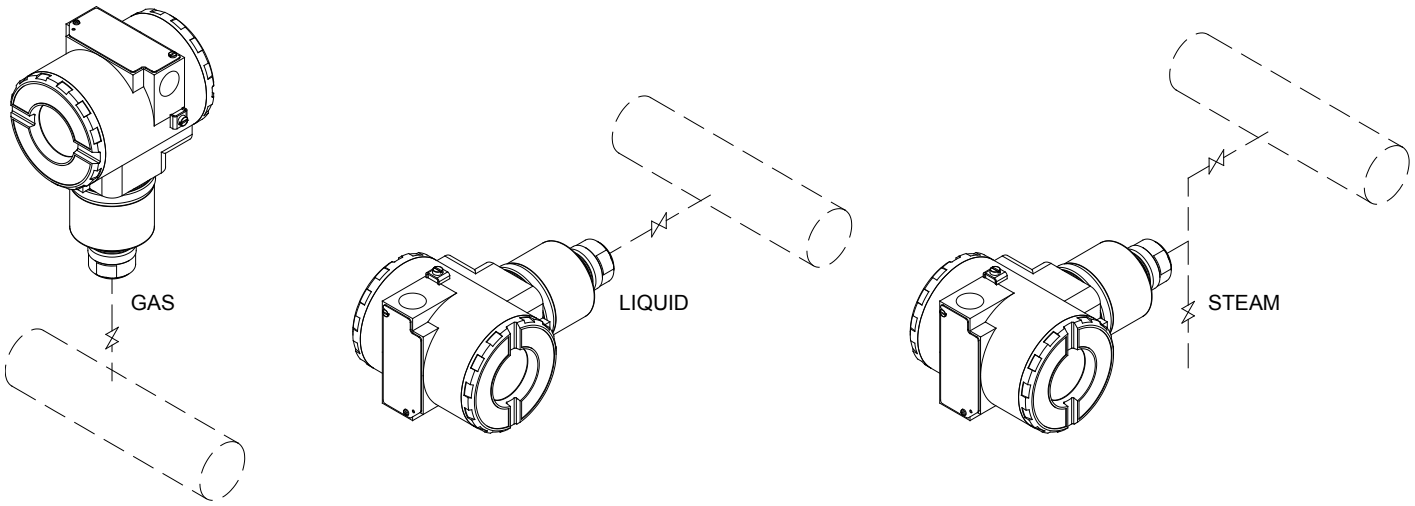
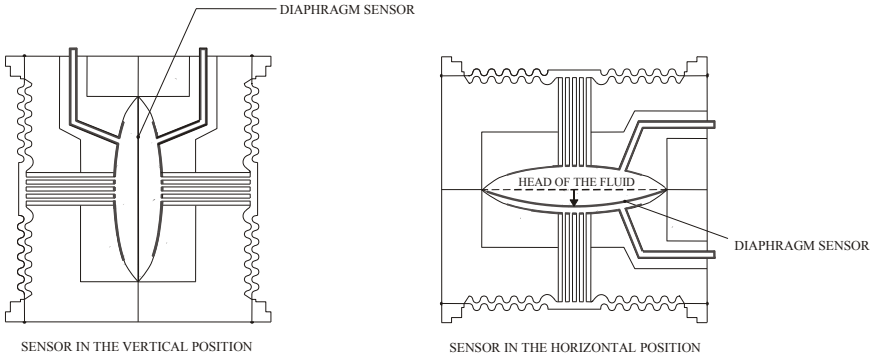


Figure 1.3 - Position of the Transmitter and Taps

NOTE

The transmitters are calibrated in the vertical position and a different mounting position displaces the zero point. Consequently, the indicator will indicate a different value from the applied pressure. In these conditions, it is recommended to do the zero pressure trim. The zero trim is to compensate the final assembly position and its performance, when the transmitter is in its final position. When the zero trim is executed, make sure the equalization valve is open and the wet leg levels are correct.

For the absolute pressure transmitter, the assembly effects correction should be done using the Lower trim, due to the fact that the absolute zero is the reference for these transmitters, so there is no need for a zero value for the Lower trim.



Electronic Housing

Humidity is fatal for electronic circuits. In areas subjected to high relative humidity, the O-rings for the electronic housing covers must be correctly placed and the covers must be completely closed by tightening them by hand until the O-rings are compressed.

Do not use tools to close the covers. Removal of the electronics cover in the field should be reduced to the minimum necessary, as each time it is removed; the circuits are exposed to the humidity. The electronic circuit is protected by a humidity proof coating, but frequent exposure to humidity may affect the protection provided. It is also important to keep the covers tightened in place. Every time they are removed, the threads are exposed to corrosion, since painting cannot protect these parts. Code-approved sealing methods should be employed on conduit entering the transmitter.

WARNING

The unused cable entries should be plugged and sealed accordingly to avoid humidity entering, which can cause the loss of the product's warranty.

The electronic housing can be rotated to adjust the digital display on a better position. To rotate it, loose the Housing Rotation Set Screw, see Figure 1.4 (a). To prevent humidity entering, the electric housing and the sensor joint must have a minimum of 6 fully engaged threads. The provided joint allows 1 extra turn to adjust the position of the display window by rotating the housing clockwise. If the thread reaches the end before the desired position, then rotate the housing counterclockwise, but not more than one thread turn. Transmitters have a stopper that restricts housing rotation to one turn. See Section 4, Figure 4.1.

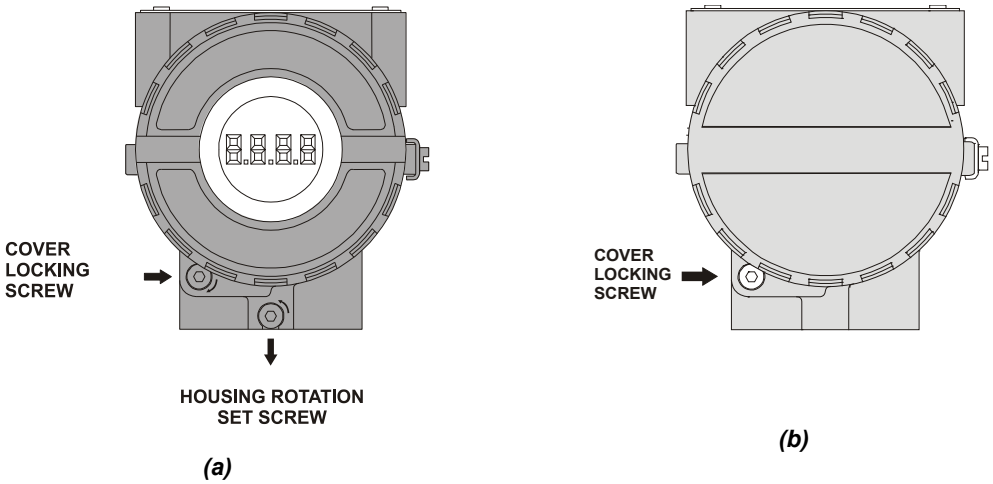


Figure 1.4 - Cover Locking and Housing Rotating Set Screw (a) Electronic Board Side (b) Terminal Connection Side

Wiring

To access the wiring block, loosen the cover locking screw to release the cover. See Figure 1.4 (b).

The **LD293** is protected against reverse polarity, and can withstand ±35 VDC without damage, but it will not operate when in reverse polarity.

For convenience there are three ground terminals: one inside the cover and two externals, located close to the conduit entries. See Figure 1.5.

The **LD293** uses the 31.25 kbit /s voltage mode option for the physical signaling. All other devices on the same bus must use the same signaling. All devices are connected in parallel along the same pair of wires.

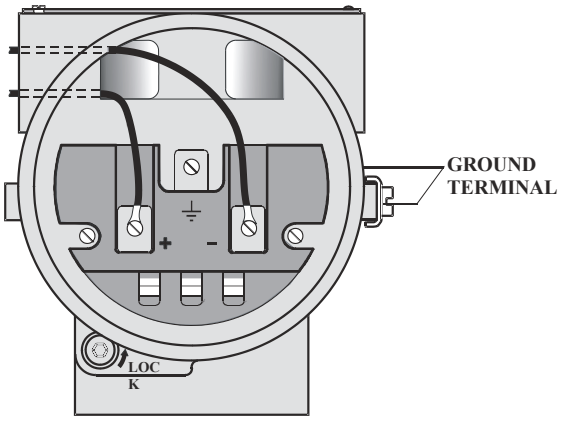


Figure 1.5 - Terminal Block

Various types of Profibus devices may be connected on the same bus.

The **LD293** is powered via the bus. The limit for such devices is according to the DP/PA coupler limitation for one bus for non-intrinsically safe requirement.

In hazardous area, the number of devices may be limited by intrinsically safe restrictions, according to the DP/PA coupler and barriers limitation.

The Figure 1.6 shows the correct installation of the conduit, in order to avoid penetration of water, or other substance, which may cause malfunctioning of the equipment.

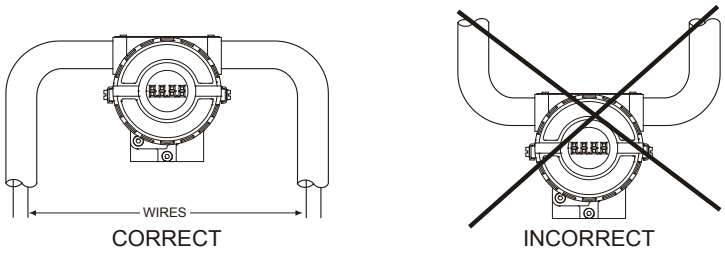


Figure 1.6 - Conduit Installation

NOTE
For more installation details please refer to the Profibus Installation Manual

Bus Topology and Network Configuration

Other types of cable may be used, other than for conformance testing. Cables with improved specifications may enable longer trunk length or superior interface immunity. Conversely, cables with inferior specifications may be used subject to length limitations for trunk and spurs plus possible nonconformance to the RFI/EMI susceptibility requirements. For intrinsically safe applications, the inductance/ resistance ratio (L/R) should be less than the limit specified by the local regulatory agency for the particular implementation.

Bus topology (See Figure 1.8) and tree topology (See Figure 1.9) are supported. Both types have a trunk cable with two terminations. The devices are connected to the trunk via spurs. The spurs may be integrated in the device giving zero spur length. A spur may connect more than one device, depending on the length. Active couplers may be used to extend spur length.

Active repeaters may be used to extend the trunk length. The total cable length, including spurs, between any two devices in the Fieldbus should not exceed 1900 m.

The connection of couplers should be kept less than 15 per 250 m. In following figures the DP/PA link depends on the application needs.

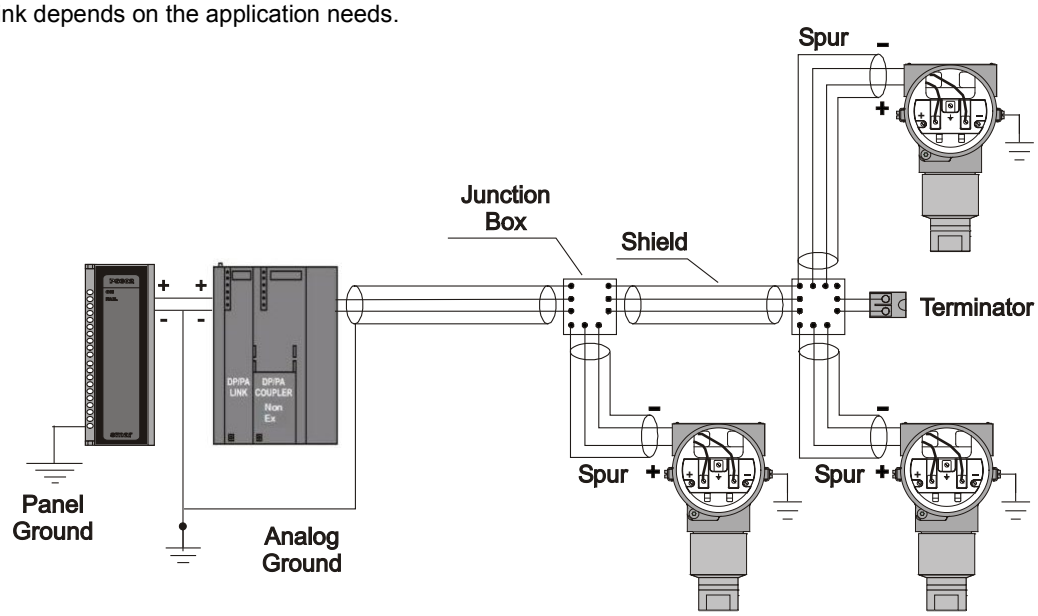


Figure 1.8 - Bus Topology

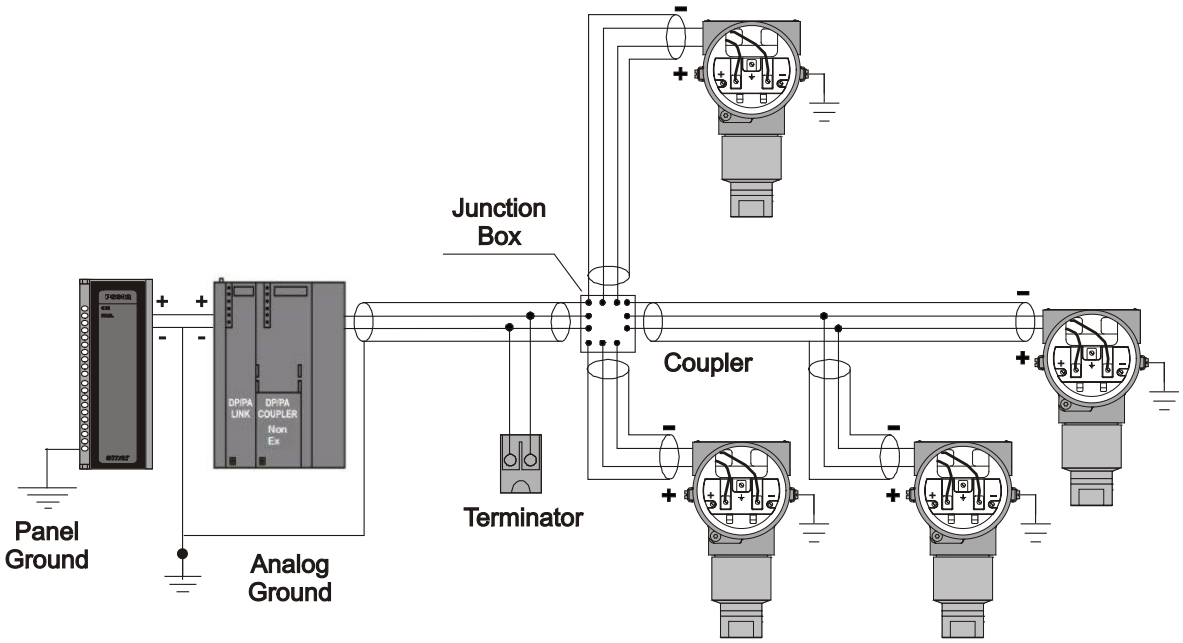


Figure 1.9 - Tree Topology

Intrinsic Safety Barrier

When the Fieldbus is in an area requiring intrinsic safety, a barrier must be inserted on the trunk between the power supply and the DP/PA coupler, when it is Non-Ex type.

Use of SB312LP or DF47 is recommended. For more information, consult **http://www.smar.com/products/df47-12.asp** and **http://www.smar.com/products/sb312lp.asp**.

Jumper Configuration

In order to work properly, the jumpers J1 and W1 located in the **LD293** main board must be correctly configured (See Table 1.2).

J1	This jumper enables the simulation mode parameter in the AI block.
W1	This jumper enables the local adjustment programming tree.

Table 1.2 - Description of the Jumpers

Power Supply

The **LD293** receives power from the bus via the signal wiring. The power supply may come from a separate unit or from another device such as a controller or DCS.

The voltage should be between 9 to 32 Vdc for non-intrinsic safe applications.

A special requirement applies to the power supply used in an intrinsically safe bus and depends on the type of barrier used.

Use of **PS302** is recommended as power supply.

Installation in Hazardous Areas

See Appendix A for further information.

OPERATION

The **LD293** Series Pressure Transmitters use capacitive sensors (capacitive cells) as pressure sensing elements, as shown in Figure 2.1. This is the same sensor as the LD301 series uses, the sensor modules are therefore interchangeable.

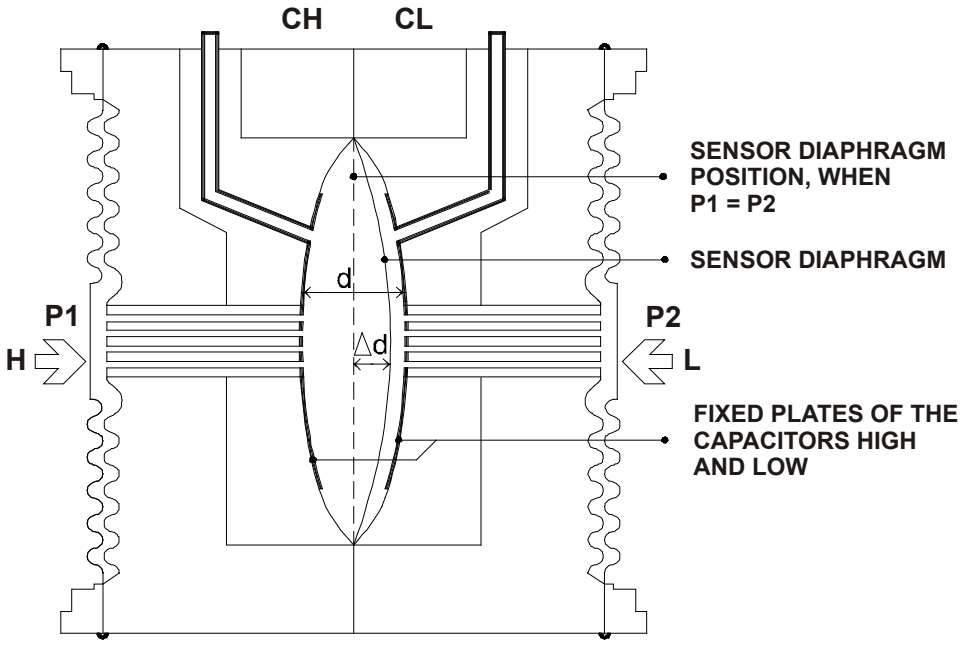


Figure 2.1 - Capacitive Cell

Functional Description - Sensor

Where,
P_1 and P_2 are the pressures and $P_1 \geq P_2$
CH = Capacitance between the fixed plate on P_1 side and the sensing diaphragm.
CL = Capacitance between the fixed plate on the P_2 side and the sensing diaphragm.
d = Distance between CH and CL fixed plates.
Δd = Sensing diaphragm's deflection due to the differential pressure $\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$.

Knowing that the capacitance of a capacitor with flat, parallel plates may be
Expressed as a function of plate area (A) and distance (d) between the plates:

$$C \approx \frac{\varepsilon \times A}{d}$$

Where,
ε = Dielectric constant of the medium between the capacitor's plates.

However, should *CH* and *CL* be considered as capacitances of flat and parallel plates with identical areas, when P1 > P2 have:

$$CH \approx \frac{\varepsilon \times A}{(d/2) + \Delta d} \text{ and } \frac{\varepsilon \times A}{(d/2) - \Delta d} \approx CL$$

However, should the differential pressure (ΔP) applied to the capacitive cell not deflect the sensing diaphragm beyond d/4 it is possible to assume ΔP as proportional to Δd.

By developing the expression (CL - CH)/ (CL + CH), it follows that:

$$\frac{CL - CH}{CL + CH} = \frac{2\Delta d}{d}$$

As the distance (d) between the fixed plates CH and CL is constant. It is possible to conclude that the expression (CL - CH)/ (CL + CH) is proportional to ∆d and, therefore, to the differential pressure to be measured.

Thus, it is possible to conclude that the capacitive cell is a pressure sensor formed by two capacitors whose capacitances vary according to the applied differential pressure.

Functional Description – Electronics

Refer to the block diagram Figure 2.2. The function of each block is described below.

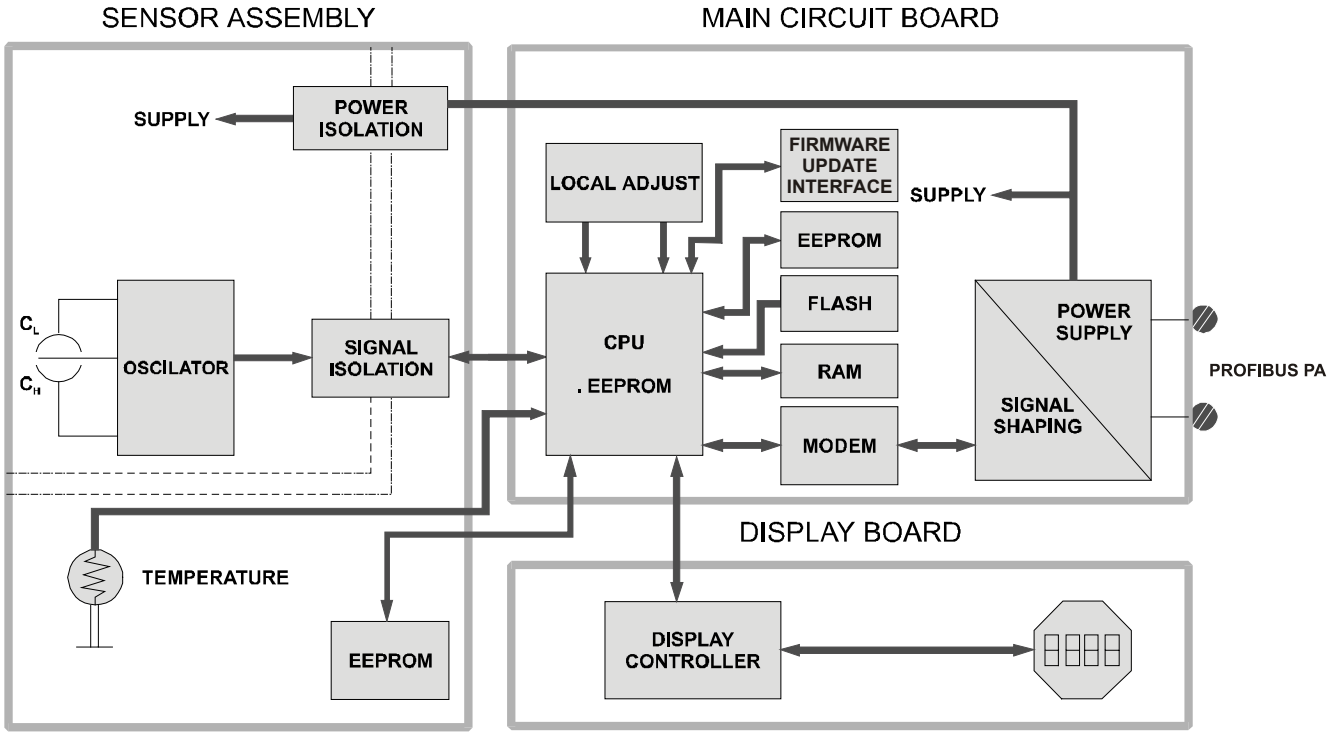


Figure 2.2 - LD293 Block Diagram Hardware

Oscillator
This oscillator generates a frequency as a function of sensor capacitance.

Signal Isolator
The control signals from the CPU and the signal from the oscillator are isolated to avoid ground loops.

Central Processing Unit (CPU), RAM, FLASH and EEPROM
The CPU is the intelligent portion of the transmitter, being responsible for the management and operation of measurement, block execution, self-diagnostics and communication. The program is stored in a FLASH memory for easy upgrade and saving data on power-down event occurrence. For temporary storage of data there is a RAM. The data in the RAM is lost if the power is switched off, however the main board has a nonvolatile EEPROM memory where the static data configured that must be retained is stored. Examples of such data are the following: calibration, links and identification data.

Sensor EEPROM
Another EEPROM is located within the sensor assembly. It contains data pertaining to the sensor's characteristics at different pressures and temperatures. This characterization is done for each sensor at the factory. It also contains the factory settings; they are useful in case of main board replacement, when it does an automatic upload of data from the sensor board to main board.

Fieldbus Modem
Monitors line activity, modulate and demodulate communication signals, inserts, and deletes start and end delimiters, and checks integrity of frame received.

Power Supply
Takes power of the loop-line to power the transmitter circuitry.

Power Isolation
Isolates the signals to and from the input section, the power to the input section must be isolated.

Display Controller
Receives data from the CPU identifying which segments on the liquid crystal Display use to turn on. The controller drives the backplane and the segment control signals.

Local Adjustment
There are two switches that are magnetically activated. The magnetic tool without mechanical or electrical contact can activate them.

The Display

The integral indicator is able to display one or two variables, which are user selectable. When two variables are chosen, the display will alternate between the two with an interval of 3 seconds.

The liquid crystal display includes a field with 4 ½ numeric digits, a field with 5 alphanumeric digits and an information field, as shown on Figure 2.3.

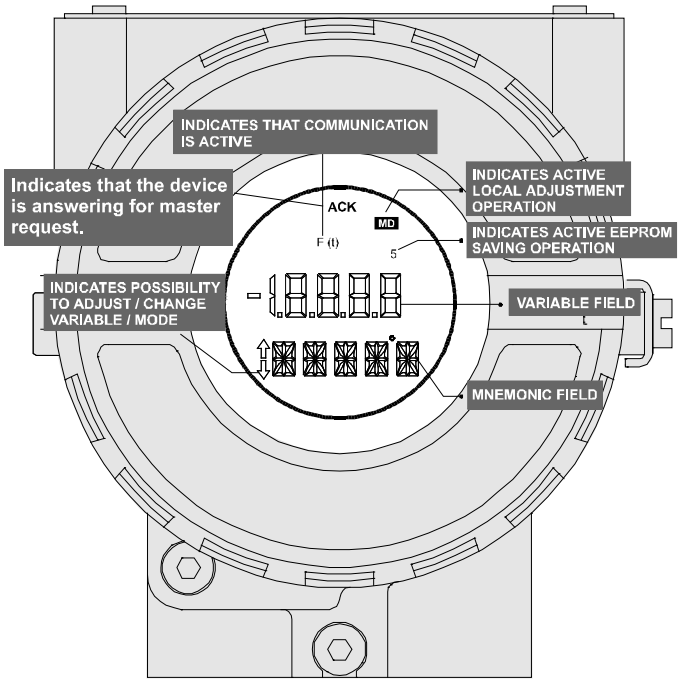


Figure 2.3 - LCD Display

CONFIGURATION

This section describes the characteristics of the blocks in the **LD293**. They follow the Profibus PA specifications, but in terms of transducer blocks, the input transducer block and display, they have some special features on top of this.

The 303 Smar family is integrated in Profibus View, from Smar and Simatic PDM, from Siemens. It is possible to integrate any 303 Smar device into any configuration tool for Profibus PA devices. It is necessary to provide a Device Description or Drive according to the configuration tool. In this manual is taken several examples using Profibus View and Simatic PDM.

To assure correct values in the offline configuration, first run “Download to PG/PC” option to assure valid values. After, run the Menu Device option to configure the required parameters using the related menus.

NOTE
In offline configuration, it is not advisable to use the “Download to Device” option. This function can misconfigure the equipment.

Transducer Block

Transducer block insulates function block from the specific I/O hardware, such as sensors, actuators. Transducer block controls access to I/O through manufacturer specific implementation. This permits the transducer block to execute as frequently as necessary to obtain good data from sensors without burdening the function blocks that use the data. It also insulates the function block from the manufacturer specific characteristics of certain hardware.

By accessing the hardware, the transducer block can get data from I/O or passing control data to it. The connection between Transducer block and Function block is called channel. These blocks can exchange data from its interface.

Normally, transducer blocks perform functions, such as linearization, characterization, temperature compensation, control and exchange data to hardware.

Transducer Block Diagram

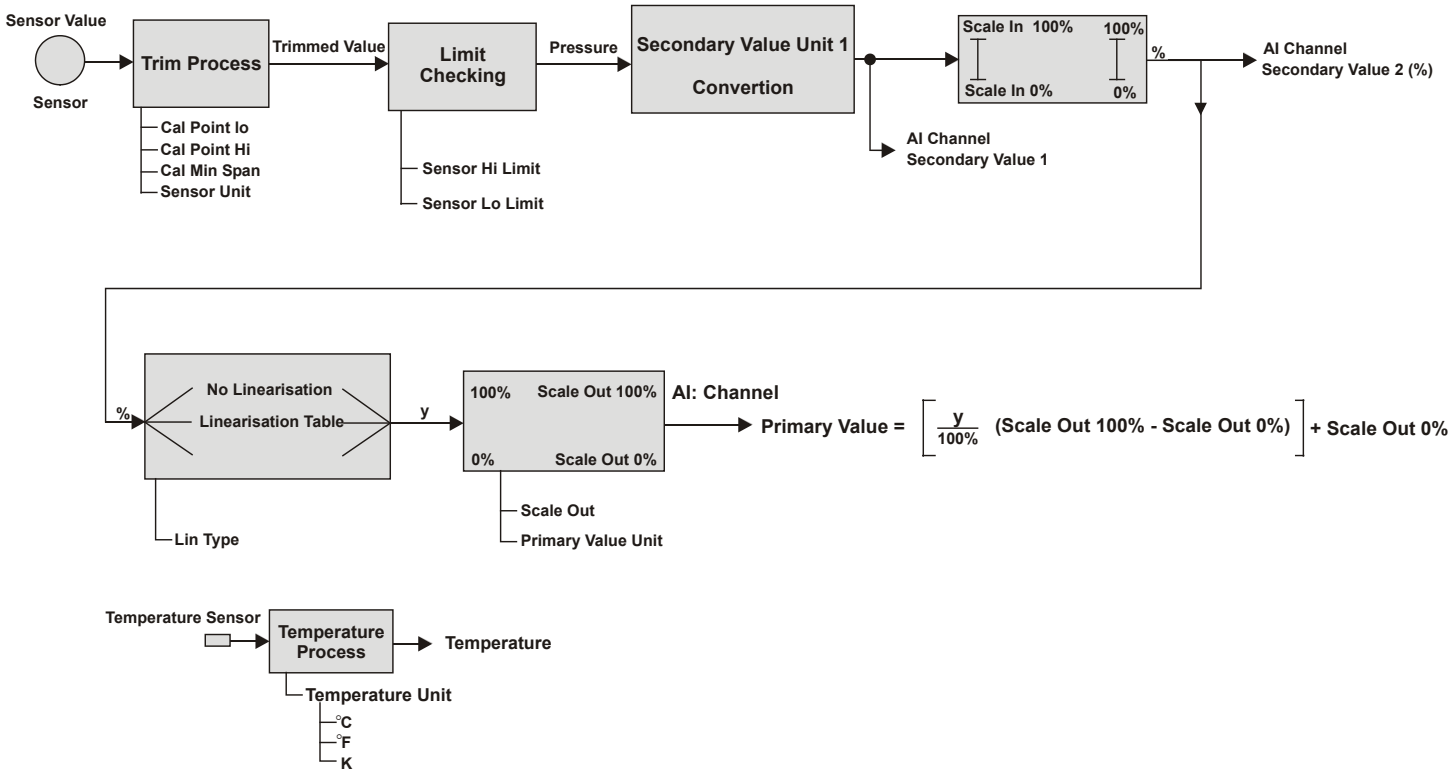


Figure 3.1 – Transducer Block Diagram

Pressure Transducer Block Parameter Description

Parameter	Description
BACKUP_RESTORE	This parameter allows to save and to restore data according to factory and user calibration procedures. It has the following options: **1**, "Factory Cal Restore", **2**, "Last Cal Restore", **3**, "Default Data Restore", **4**, "Shut-Down Data Restore", **5**, "Sensor Data Restore", **11**, "Factory Cal Backup", **12**, "Last Cal Backup", **14**, "Shut-Down Data Backup", **15**, "Sensor Data Backup", **0**, "None".
CAL_MIN_SPAN	This parameter contains the minimum calibration span value allowed. This minimum span information is necessary to ensure that when calibration is done, the two calibrated points (high and low) are not too close together. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.
CAL_POINT_HI	This parameter contains the highest calibrated value. For calibration of the high limit point you give the high measurement value (pressure) to the sensor and transfer this point as HIGH to the transmitter. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.
CAL_POINT_LO	This parameter contains the lowest calibrated value. For calibration of the low limit point you give the low measurement value (pressure) to the sensor and transfer this point as LOW to the transmitter. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.
CAL_TEMPERATURE	This parameter contains the calibrated temperature value. Unit derives from TEMPERATURE_UNIT.
COEFF_POL	This parameter contains the polynomial coefficients.

Parameter	Description
EEPROM_FLAG	This parameter is used to indicate EEPROM saving process. { **0**, "False" } { **1**, "True" }
FACTORY_CURVE_BYPASS	This parameter is used to enable factory characterization curve. { **85**, "Disable" } { **170**, "Enable and Backup Cal" } { **4010**, "Disable and Restore Cal" } { **61440**, "Disable or Allows to enter the points" }
FACTORY_CURVE_X	This parameter contains input points of factory characterization curve.
FACTORY_CURVE_Y	This parameter contains input points of factory characterization curve.
FACTORY_CURVE_LENGTH	This parameter contains the number of points of factory characterization curve
LIN_TYPE	Linearization – Type: **0** – No Linearization **1** – User Defined Table
MAIN_BOARD_SN	This is the main board serial number.
MAX_SENSOR_VALUE	Holds the maximum process SENSOR_VALUE. A write access to this parameter resets to the momentous value. The unit is defined in SENSOR_UNIT.
MIN_SENSOR_VALUE	Holds the minimum process SENSOR_VALUE. A write access to this parameter resets to the momentous value. The unit is defined in SENSOR_UNIT.
MAX_TEMPERATURE	Holds the maximum temperature. A write access to this parameter resets to the momentous value.
MIN_TEMPERATURE	Holds the minimum temperature. A write access to this parameter resets to the momentous value.
ORDERING_CODE	Indicates information about the sensor and control from production factory.
POLYNOMIAL_VERSION	Indicates the polynomial version.
PRESS_LIN_NORMAL	Indicates the Linear Normalized Pressure.
PRESS_NORMAL	Indicates Normalized Pressure.
PRIMARY_VALUE	This parameter contains the measured value and status available to the Function Block. The unit of PRIMARY_VALUE is the PRIMARY_VALUE_UNIT.
PRIMARY_VALUE_TYPE	This parameter contains the application of the pressure device. **0**: Pressure **4-127**: reserved > **128**: manufacture specific
PRIMARY_VALUE_UNIT	This parameter contains the engineering units index code for the primary value. See explanation about Primary_Value_Unit.
PROCESS_CONNECTION_MATERIAL	Not used.
PROCESS_CONNECTION_TYPE	Not used.
SCALE_IN	This is the input conversion of the Pressure into SECONDARY_VALUE_2 using the high and low scale. The related unit is the SECONDARY_VALUE_1_UNIT.
SCALE_OUT	This is the output conversion of the linearized value using the high and low scale. The related unit is the PRIMARY_VALUE_UNIT.
SECONDARY_VALUE_1	This parameter contains the Pressure value and status available to the Function Block.
SECONDARY_VALUE_1_UNIT	This parameter contains the pressure units of the SECONDARY_VALUE_1.
SECONDARY_VALUE_2	This parameter contains the measured value after input scaling and status available to the Function Block. The related unit is the SECONDARY_VALUE_UNIT_2.
SECONDARY_VALUE_2_UNIT	This parameter contains the units of the SECONDARY_VALUE_2 defined by the manufacturer
SENSOR_DIAPHRAGM_MATERIAL	This parameter contains the index code for the material of the diaphragm, which comes in contact with the process media.
SENSOR_FILL_FLUID	This parameter contains the index code for the fill fluid inside the sensor. The index code is manufacture's specific.
SENSOR_MAX_STATIC_PRESSURE	Not used.
SENSOR_O_RING_MATERIAL	Not used.
SENSOR_HI_LIM	This parameter contains the sensor upper limit value. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.

Parameter	Description
SENSOR_LO_LIM	This parameter contains the sensor lower limit value. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.
SENSOR_RANGE_CODE	Indicates the sensor range code. { **0**, "Range 1 (20 inH2O)" }, { **1**, "Range 2 (200 inH2O)" }, { **2**, "Range 3 (1000 inH2O)" }, { **3**, "Range 4 (360 psi)" }, { **4**, "Range 5 (3600 psi)" }, { **5**, "Range 6 (5800 psi)" }, { **253**, "Special" }
SENSOR_SERIAL_NUMBER	This parameter contains the sensor serial number.
SENSOR_TYPE	This parameter contains the index code for the sensor type described in the manufacturer's specific table. { **117**, "Capacitance"}
SENSOR_UNIT	This parameter contains the engineering units index code for the calibration values. See Table 3.4.
SENSOR_VALUE	This parameter contains the raw sensor value. The uncalibrated measurement value from the sensor. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.
TAB_ACTUAL_NUMBER	Contains the actual numbers of entries in the table. It shall be calculated after the transmission of the table is finished.
TAB_INDEX	The index parameter identifies which element of the table is in the X_VALUE and Y_VALUE parameter currently
TAB_MAX_NUMBER	TAB_MAX_NUMBER is the maximum size (number of X_VALUE and Y_VALUE values) of the table in the device.
TAB_OP_CODE	The modification of a table in a device influences the measurement or actuation algorithms of the device. Therefore an indication of a starting and an end point is necessary. The TAP_OP_CODE controls the transaction of the table. **0**: not initialized **1**: new operation characteristic, first value (TAB_ENTRY=1), old curve cleared **2**: reserved **3**: last value, end of transmission, check table, swaps the old curve with the new curve, actualize ACTUAL_NUMBER. **4**: delete point of table with actual index (optional), sort records with increasing Charact-Input-Value, assign new indexes, and decrement CHARACT_NUMBER. **5**: insert point (Charact-Input-Value relevant) (optional), sort records with increasing Charact-Input-Value, assign new indexes. Increment CHARACT_NUMBER. **6**: replace point of table with actual index (optional).
TAB_STATUS	It is common to provide a plausibility check in the device. The result of this check is indicated in the TAB_STATUS parameter. **0**: not initialized **1**: good (new table is valid) **2**: not monotonous increasing (old table is valid) **3**: not monotonous decreasing (old table is valid) **4**: not enough values transmitted (old table is valid) **5**: too many values transmitted (old table is valid) **6**: gradient of edge too high (old table is valid) **7**: Values not excepted (old values are valid) **8** - 127 reserved > **128** manufacturer specific
TAB_X_Y_VALUE	The X_Y_VALUE parameter contains one value couple of the table.
TEMPERATURE	This parameter contains the temperature (e.g. sensor temperature used for measurement compensation) with the associated status used within the transducer. The unit of TEMPERATURE is the TEMPERATURE_UNIT.

Parameter	Description
TEMPERATURE_UNIT	This parameter contains the units of the temperature. The unit codes are: K (1000), °C (1001), and °F (1002).
TRD_TRANSDUCER_TYPE	Indicates the type of pressure transmitter: **108**, gauge; **65535**, others/special.
TRIMMED_VALUE	This parameter contains the sensor value after the trim processing. Unit derives from SENSOR_UNIT.
XD_ERROR	Indicates the condition of calibration process according to: {**16**, "Default value set"}, {**22**, "Applied process out of range"}, {**26**, "Invalid configuration for request"}, {**27**, "Excess correction"}, {**28**, "Calibration failed"}

Table 3.1 - Pressure Transducer Block Parameter Description

Pressure Transducer Block Parameter Attributes

Relative Index	Parameter Mnemonic	Object Type	Data Type	Store	Size	Access	Parameter usage/ Type of transport	Default –value	Down-load Order	Mandatory / Optional (Class)	View
Standard Parameter											1
Additional Parameter for Transducer Block											
8	SENSOR_VALUE	Simple	Float	D	4	r	C/a	0	-	M (B)	
9	SENSOR_HI_LIM	Simple	Float	N	4	r	C/a	0	-	M (B)	
10	SENSOR_LO_LIM	Simple	Float	N	4	r	C/a	0	-	M (B)	
11	CAL_POINT_HI	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	5080.0	-	M (B)	
12	CAL_POINT_LO	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	0.0	-	M (B)	
13	CAL_MIN_SPAN	Simple	Float	N	4	r	C/a	0	-	M (B)	
14	SENSOR_UNIT	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	raw	C/a	1151	2	M (B)	
15	TRIMMED_VALUE	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0.0	-	M (B)	
16	SENSOR_TYPE	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	r	C/a	117	-	M (B)	
17	SENSOR_SERIAL_NUMBER	Simple	Unsigned 32	N	4	raw	C/a	0	-	M (B)	
18	PRIMARY_VALUE	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0.0	-	M (B)	1
19	PRIMARY_VALUE_UNIT	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	raw	C/a	1151	3	M (B)	
20	PRIMARY_VALUE_TYPE	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	raw	C/a	100	-	M (B)	
21	SENSOR_DIAPHRAGM_ MATERIAL	Simple	Unsigned 16	S	2	raw	C/a	2	-	O (B)	
22	SENSOR_FILL_FLUID	Simple	Unsigned 16	S	2	raw	C/a	2	-	O (B)	
23	SENSOR_MAX_STATIC_PRESSU RE	Not used.									
24	SENSOR_O_RING_MATERIAL	Not used.									
25	PROCESS_CONNECTION_TYPE	Not used.									
26	PROCESS_CONNECTION_MATE RIAL	Not used.									
27	TEMPERATURE	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
28	TEMPERATURE_UNIT	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	raw	C/a	1001	4	O (B)	
29	SECONDARY_VALUE_1	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
30	SECONDARY_VALUE_1_UNIT	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	raw	C/a	1151	5	O (B)	
31	SECONDARY_VALUE_2	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0	-	O (B)	
32	SECONDARY_VALUE_2_UNIT	Simple	Unsigned 16	N	2	raw	C/a	1151	6	O (B)	
33	LIN_TYPE	See explanation about table handling							1	M (B)	
34	SCALE_IN	Array	Float	S	8	raw	C/a	5080.0	7	O(B)	

Relative Index	Parameter Mnemonic	Object Type	Data Type	Store	Size	Access	Parameter usage/ Type of transport	Default –value	Down-load Order	Mandatory / Optional (Class)	View
35	SCALE_OUT	Array	Float	S	8	raw	C/a	0.0	8	O (B)	
36-37	Not Used										
38	TAB_ACTUAL_NUMBER	See explanation about table handling									
39	TAB_INDEX	See explanation about table handling									
40	TAB_MAX_NUMBER	See explanation about table handling									
41	TAB_MIN_NUMBER	See explanation about table handling									
42	TAB_OP_CODE	See explanation about table handling									
43	TAB_STATUS	See explanation about table handling									
44	TAB_X_Y_VALUE	See explanation about table handling									
45	MAX_SENSOR_VALUE	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
46	MIN_SENSOR_VALUE	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
47	MAX_TEMPERATURE	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
48	MIN_TEMPERATURE	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
49	RESERVED BY PNO										
50	RESERVED BY PNO										
51	RESERVED BY PNO										
52	RESERVED BY PNO										
53	RESERVED BY PNO										
54	RESERVED BY PNO										
55	RESERVED BY PNO										
56	RESERVED BY PNO										
57	RESERVED BY PNO										
58	RESERVED BY PNO										
59	RESERVED BY PNO										
60	CAL_TEMPERATURE	Simple	Float	N	4	raw	C/a	25.0	-	O (B)	
61	BACKUP_RESTORE	Simple	Unsigned 8	S	1	raw	C/a	0	-	O (B)	
62	FACTORY_CURVE_BYPASS	Simple	Unsigned 16	S	2	raw	C/a	0x0F	-	O (B)	
63	FACTORY_CURVE_X	Array	Float	S	20	raw	C/a	-	-	O (B)	
64	FACTORY_CURVE_Y	Array	Float	S	20	raw	C/a	-	-	O (B)	
65	FACTORY_CURVE_LENGTH	Simple	Unsigned 8	S	1	raw	C/a	5	-	O (B)	
66	PRESS_LIN_NORMAL	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
67	PRESS_NORMAL	Record	DS-33	D	5	r	C/a	0.0	-	O (B)	
68	DEAD BAND_BYPASS	Simple	Unsigned 8	S	1	raw	C/a	TRUE	-	O (B)	
69	COEFF_POL	Array	Float	S	48	raw	C/a	-	-	O (B)	
70	POLYNOMIAL_VERSION	Simple	Unsigned 8	S	1	raw	C/a	0x32	-	O (B)	
71	SENSOR_RANGE_CODE	Simple	Unsigned 8	S	1	raw	C/a	1	-	O (B)	
72	TRD_TRANSDUCER_TYPE	Simple	Unsigned 16	S	2	raw	C/a	107	-	O (B)	
73	XD_ERROR	Simple	Unsigned 8	D	1	r	C/a	0x10	-	O (B)	
74	MAIN_BOARD_SN	Simple	Unsigned 32	S	4	raw	C/a	0	-	O (B)	
75	EEPROM_FLAG	Simple	Unsigned 8	D	1	r	C/a	FALSE	-	O (B)	
76	ORDERING_CODE	Array	Unsigned 8	S	50	raw	C/a	-	-	O (B)	

Table 3.2 - Pressure Transducer Blocks Parameter Attributes

Cyclic Configuration

The PROFIBUS-DP and PROFIBUS-PA protocols have mechanisms against communication failures between the slave device and the network master. For example, during initialization, these mechanisms are used to check these possible errors. After powering up the field device (slave), it can cyclically exchange information with the class 1 master, if the parameterization for the slave is correct. This information is obtained using the GSD files (supplied by the device manufacturer, it contains their descriptions). Through the commands below, the master executes all initialization process with the PROFIBUS-PA device:

- **Get_Cfg:** uploads the slave configuration on the master and checks network configuration;
- **Set_Prm:** writes to the slave parameters and executes the parameterization network;
- **Set_Cfg:** configures the slaves according to its outputs and inputs;
- **Get_Cfg:** another command, where the master checks the slave configuration.

All these services are based on the information obtained from slave gsd files. The GSD file from **LD293** shows details such as, hardware and software revision, device bus timing and information about cyclic data exchange.

LD293 has 1 AI function block.

Most PROFIBUS configuration tools use two directories where the different manufacturers' GSD's and BITMAPS files are stored. The GSD's and BITMAPS for Smar devices can be obtained through the website: (https://www.smar.com), on the 'download' link.

The following example shows the necessary steps to integrate the **LD293** on a Profibus system. These steps are valid for the entire 303 line of Smar devices:

- Copy the **LD293** gsd file to the research directory of the PROFIBUS configuration tool, usually called GSD;
- Copy the **LD293** bitmap file to the research directory of the PROFIBUS configuration tool usually called BMP;
- After choosing the master, define the baud rate for the network. Do not forget that couplers may work with the following baud rate: 45.45 kbits/s (Siemens model), 93.75 kbits/s (P+F model) and 12 Mbits/s (P+F, SK2 model). The IM157 device link (Siemens model) may work up to 12 Mbits/s;
- Add the **LD293** and specify its physical bus address;
- Choose the cyclic configuration via parameterization using the gsd file that depends on the application, as detailed previously. For each AI (Analog Input) block, the **LD293** provides the process variable to the master in 5 bytes value, being the first four according to float point data type and the fifth byte is the status that brings the measure quality of this information.
- It allows activating the condition of watchdog, which the device goes to a fail safe condition, when a loss of communication is detected with the master.

How to Configure the Transducer Block

The transducer block has an algorithm, a set of contained parameters and a channel connecting it to a function block.

The algorithm describes the behavior of the transducer as a data transfer function between the I/O hardware and other function block. The set of contained parameters, it means, you are not able to link them to other blocks and publish the link via communication, defines the user interface to the transducer block. They can be divided into Standard and Manufacturer Specific.

The standard parameters will be present for such class of device, as pressure, temperature, actuator, etc., whatever is the manufacturer. Oppositely, the manufacturer's specific ones are defined only for its manufacturer. As common manufacturer specific parameters, we have calibration settings, material information, linearization curve, etc.

When you perform a standard routine as a calibration, you are conducted step by step by a method. The method is generally defined as guideline to help the user to make common tasks. The configuration tool identifies each method associated to the parameters and enables the interface to it.

The Profibus View and Simatic PDM (Process Device Manager) configuration software, for example, can configure many parameters of the Input Transducer block.

The device was created as LD293.

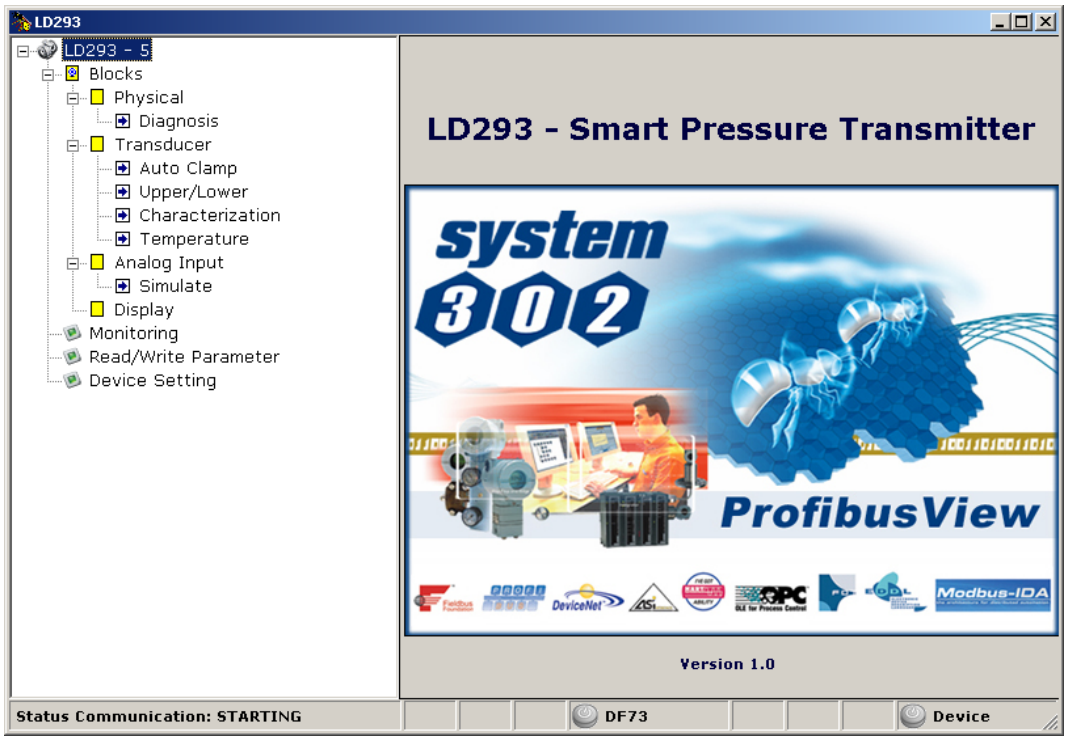


Figure 3.2 - Function and Transducers Blocks – Profibus View

The device was created as LD293

Here, you can see all blocks instantiated.

As you can see the Transducer and Display are treated as special type of Function Blocks, called Transducer Blocks.

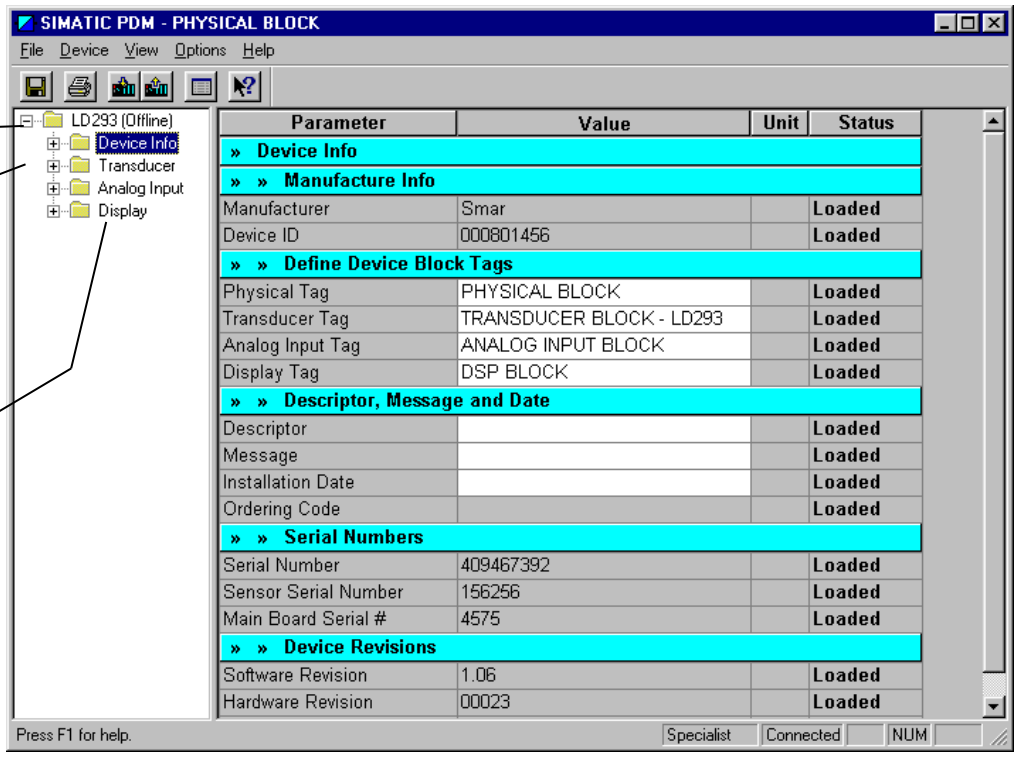


Figure 3.3 – Function and Transducers Blocks

To make the configuration of Transducer Block, we need to select "Device-Offline Configuration-Transducer" on the main menu:

Depending on the application, select "Pressure"or "Flow".

The user can select the linearization according to his application.

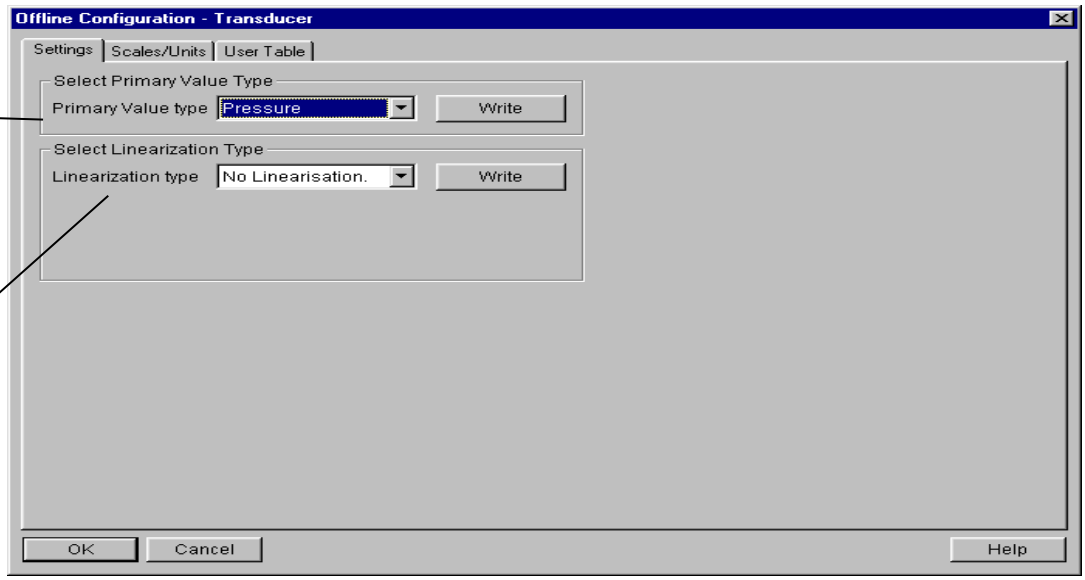


Figure 3.4 – Simatic PDM – Office Configuration – Transducer

Using the next window the user can configure the units according to the Transducer Block Diagram:

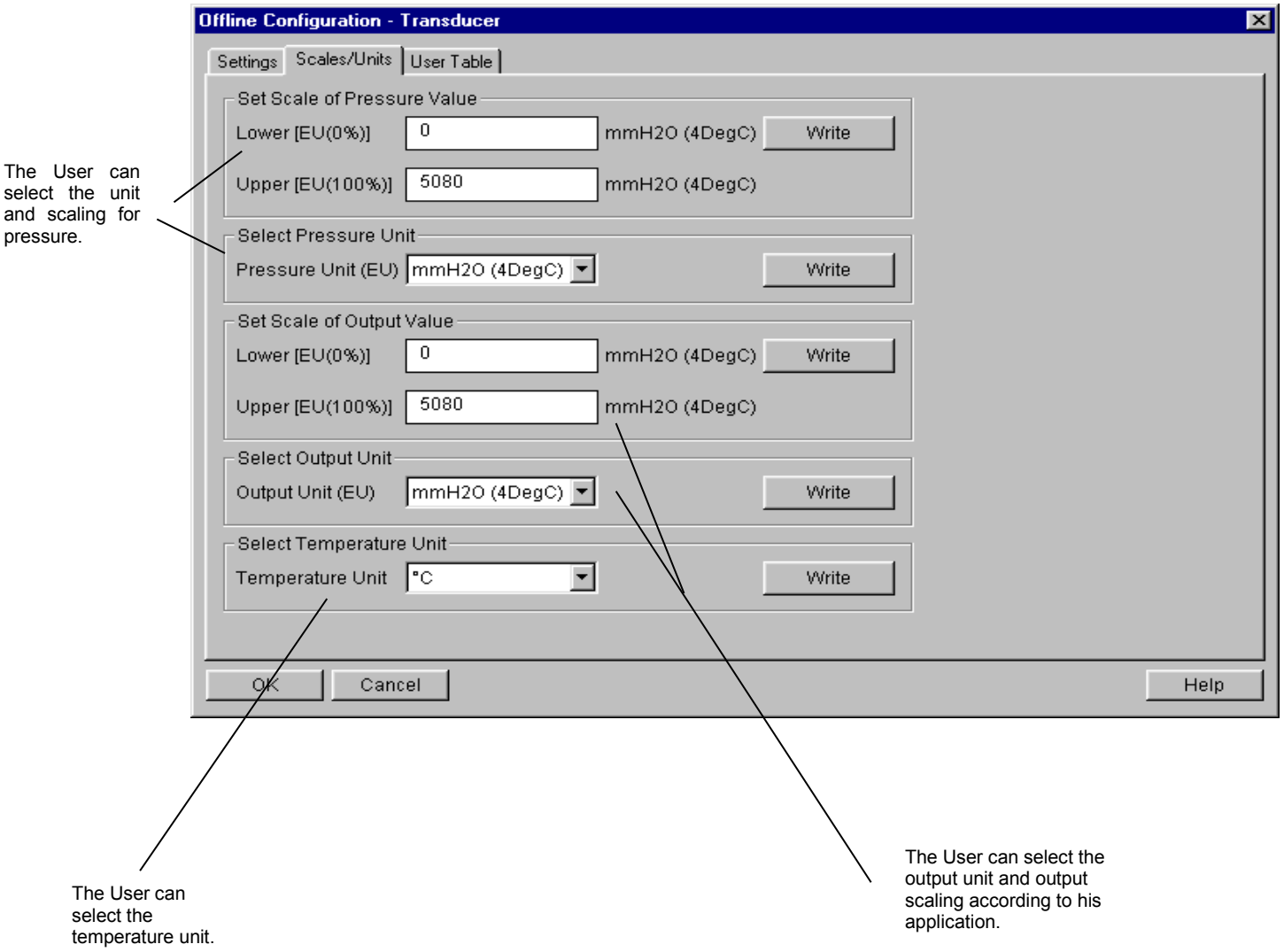


Figure 3.5 – Simatic PDM – Scale Units for Transducer Block

The user can select the user defined table selecting the correct linearization.

Table handling

There is the possibility to load and re-load tables in the devices. This table is used for linearization mostly. For this procedure the following parameters are necessary:
TAB_INDEX
TAB_X_Y_VALUE
TAB_MIN_NUMBER
TAB_MAX_NUMBER
TAB_OP_CODE
TAB_STATUS
The TAB_X_Y_VALUE parameter contains the value couple of the each table entries.
The TAB_INDEX parameter identifies which element of the table is in the TAB_X_Y_VALUE parameter currently (see the following figure).

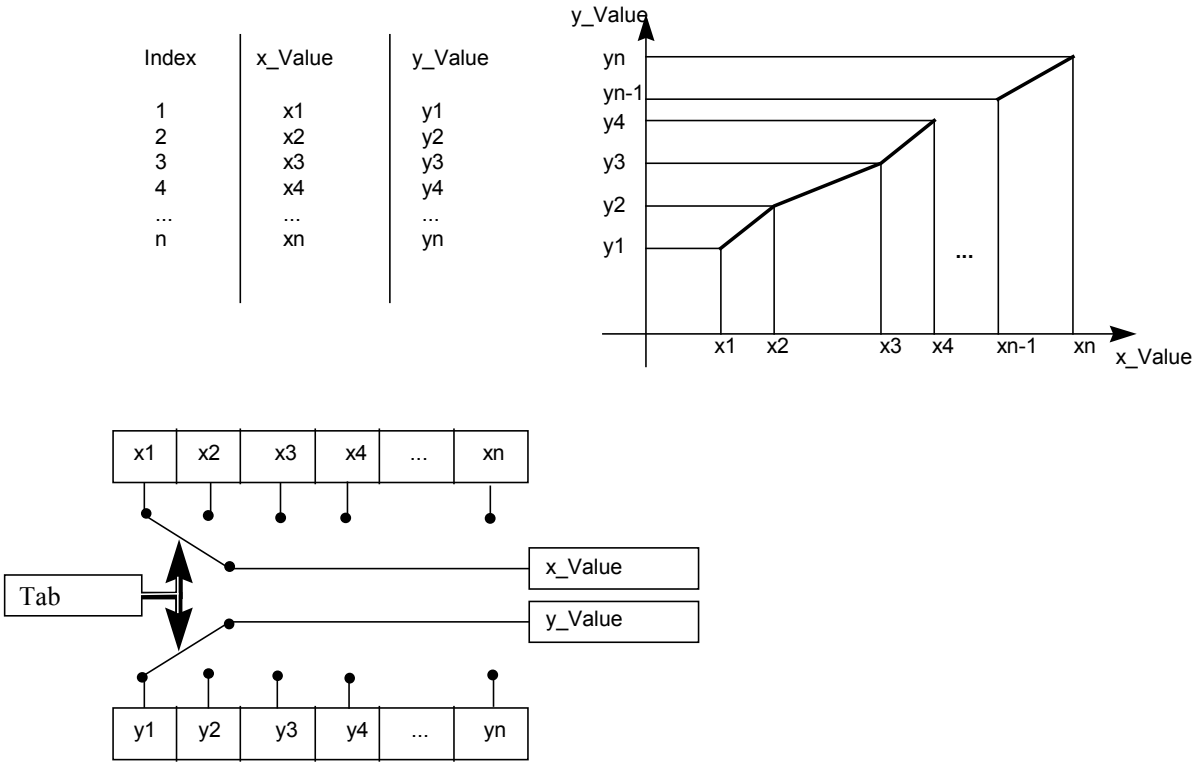


Figure 3.6 – Parameters of a Table

TAB_MAX_NUMBER is the maximum size of the table in the device. TAB_MIN_NUMBER is the minimum size of the table in the device.

The modification of a table in the device influences the measurement algorithms of the device. Therefore an indication of a starting and an endpoint is necessary. The TAB_OP_CODE controls the transaction of the table. The device provides a plausibility check. The result of this check is indicated in the TAB_STATUS parameter.

The User Table is used to make the pressure characterization in several points.

The user can configure up to 21 points in percentage unit.

The sensor characteristic curve at a certain temperature and for certain ranges may be slightly nonlinear.

This eventual non-linearity may be corrected through the User Table.

The user just needs to configure the input values and the correspondent output values in %.

Configure a minimum of two points. These points will define the characterization curve. The maximum number of points is 21. It is recommended to select the points equally distributed over the desired range or over a part of the range where more accuracy is required.

Go to "Device Off Line Configuration Transducer" window and select "user defined (table)".

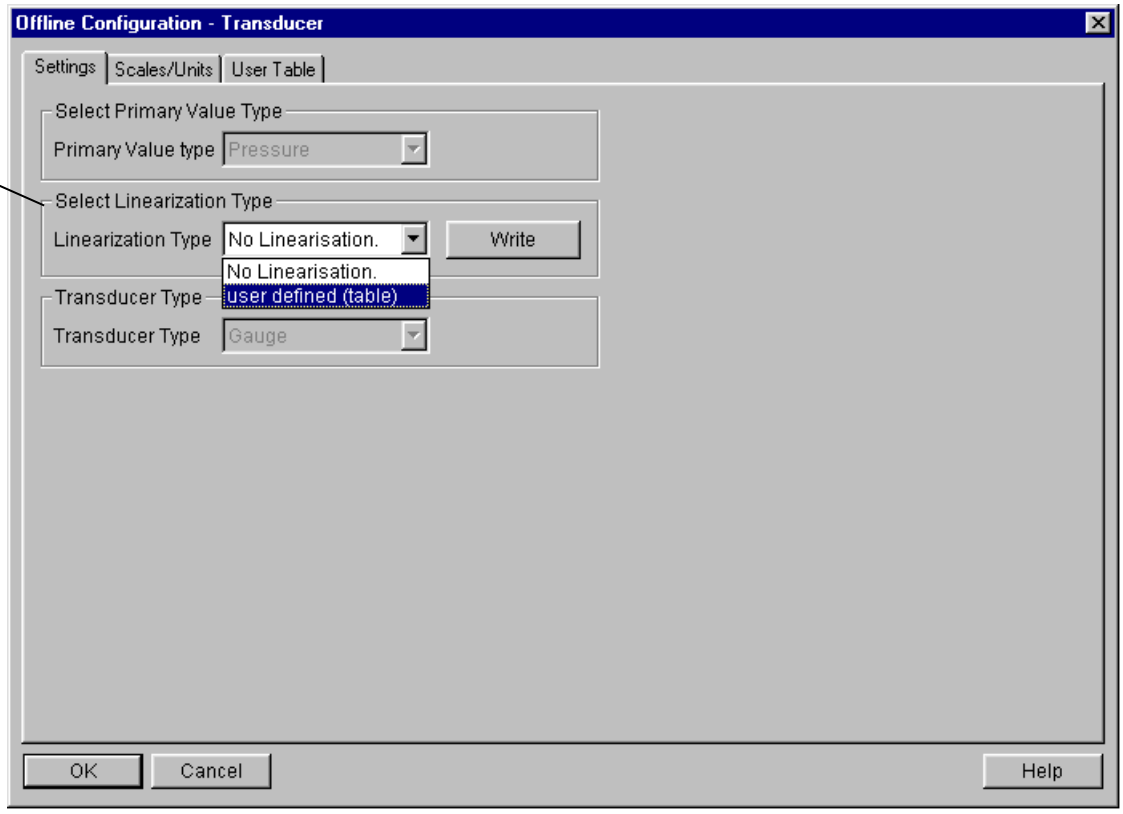


Figure 3.7 – LD293 Simatic PDM – Transducer Offline Configuration Screen

Using the menu Table, the user can configure the points.

The user also can read the configurable table and write a new one. In this case, the table must be monotonous increasing; otherwise, the points will not be configurable. Please see the following figure:

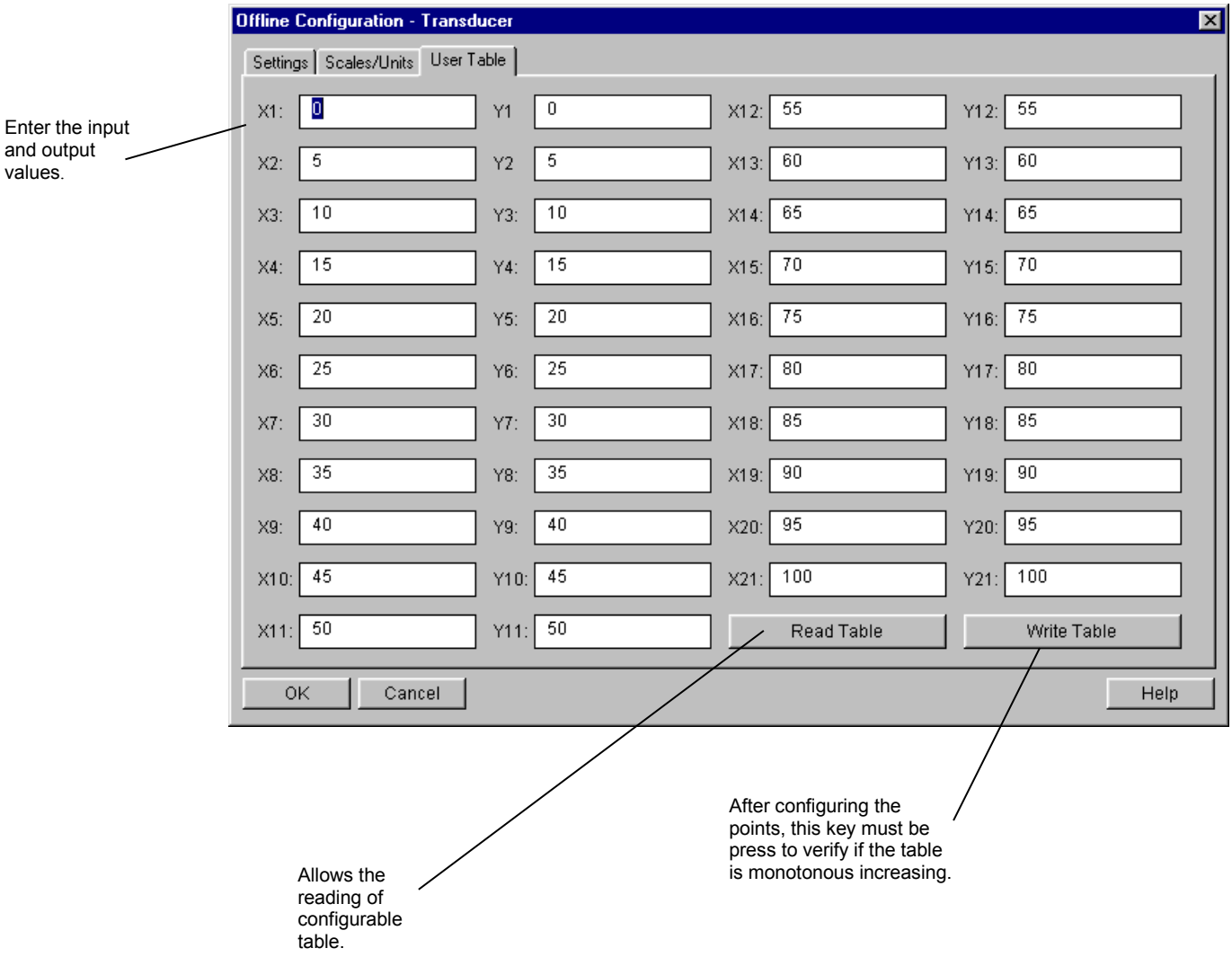


Figure 3.8 – LD293 Simatic PDM – Transducer Off Line Configuration – User Table Screen

See the Transducer Block configuration screens below using the Profibus View.

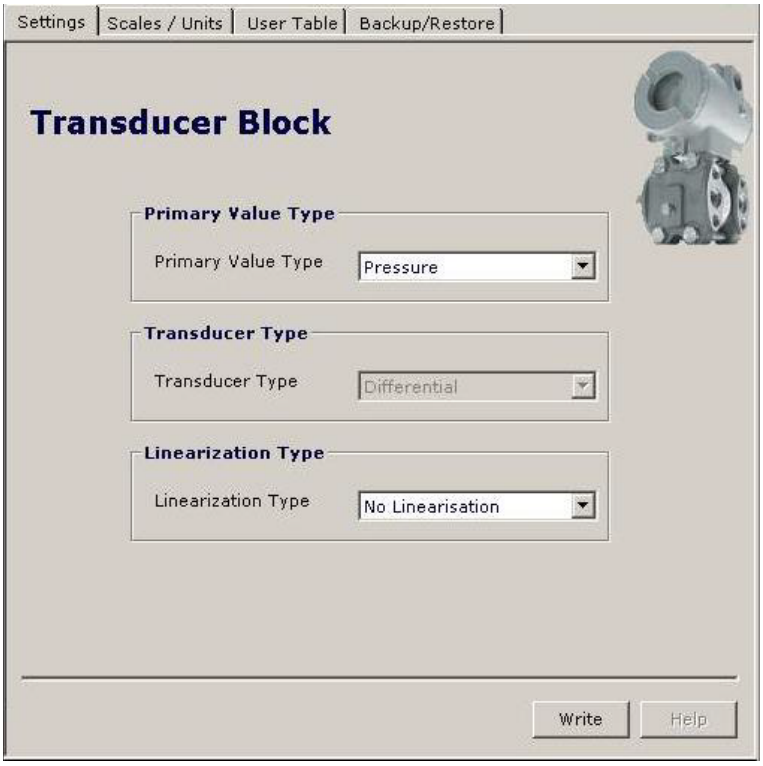


Figure 3.9 - Scale Units for Transducer Block

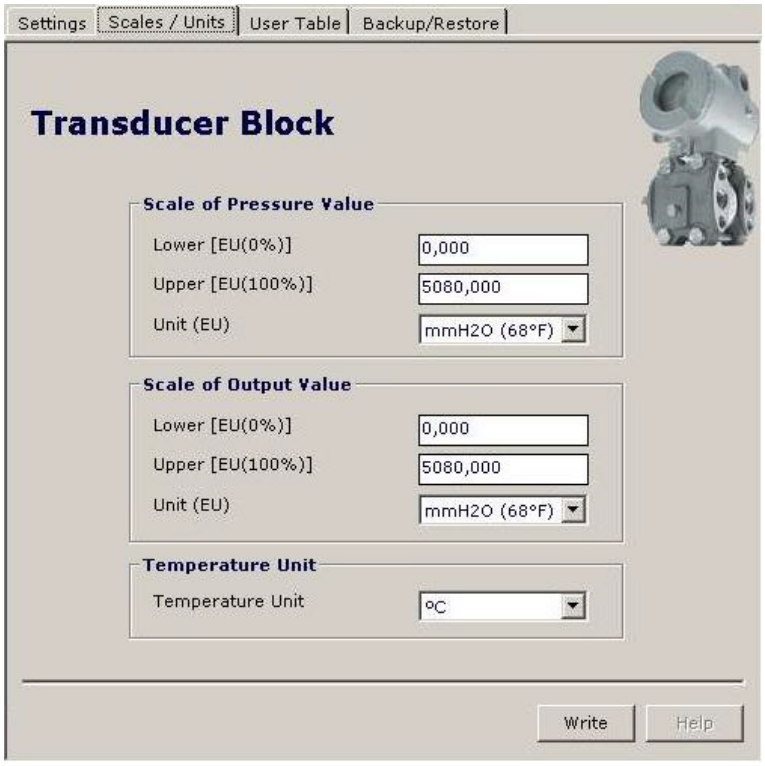


Figure 3.10 - Transducer Configuration Screen

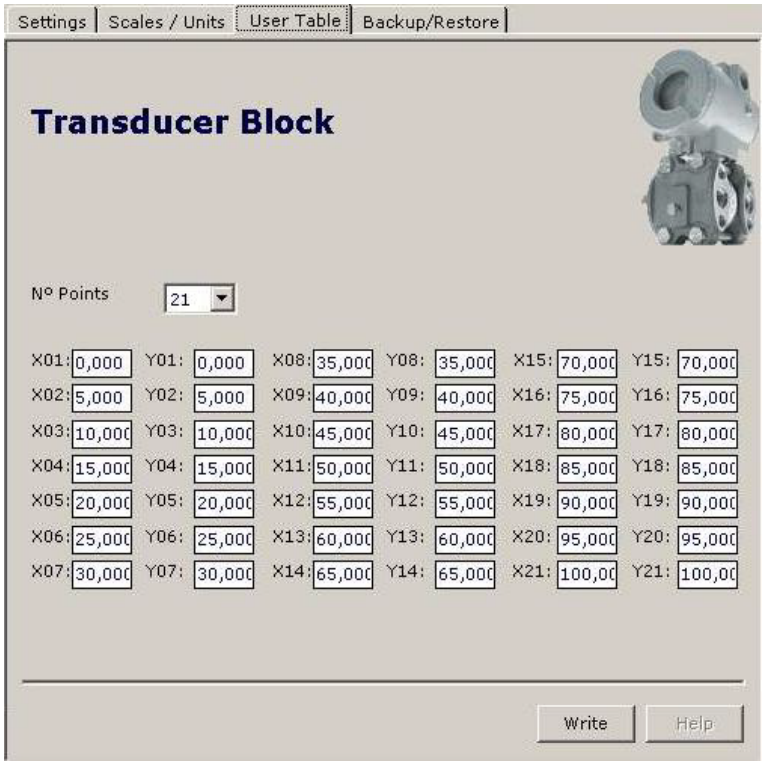


Figure 3.11 - Transducer Configuration – User Table Screen

How to Configure the Analog Input Block

The Analog Input block takes the input data from the Transducer block, selected by channel number, and makes it available to other function blocks at its output. The transducer block provides the input unit of the Analog Input, and when the unit is changed in the transducer, the PV_SCALE unit is changed too. Optionally, a filter may be applied in the process value signal, whose time constant is PV_FTIME. Considering a step change to the input, this is the time in seconds to the PV reaches 63.2 % of the final value. If the PV_FTIME value is zero, the filter is disabled. For more details, please, see the Function Blocks Specifications.

To configure the Analog Input Block in offline mode, please, go to the main menu and select "Device Offline Configuration - Analog Input Block. Using this window, the user can configure the block mode operation, selects the channel, scales and unit for input and output value and the damping.

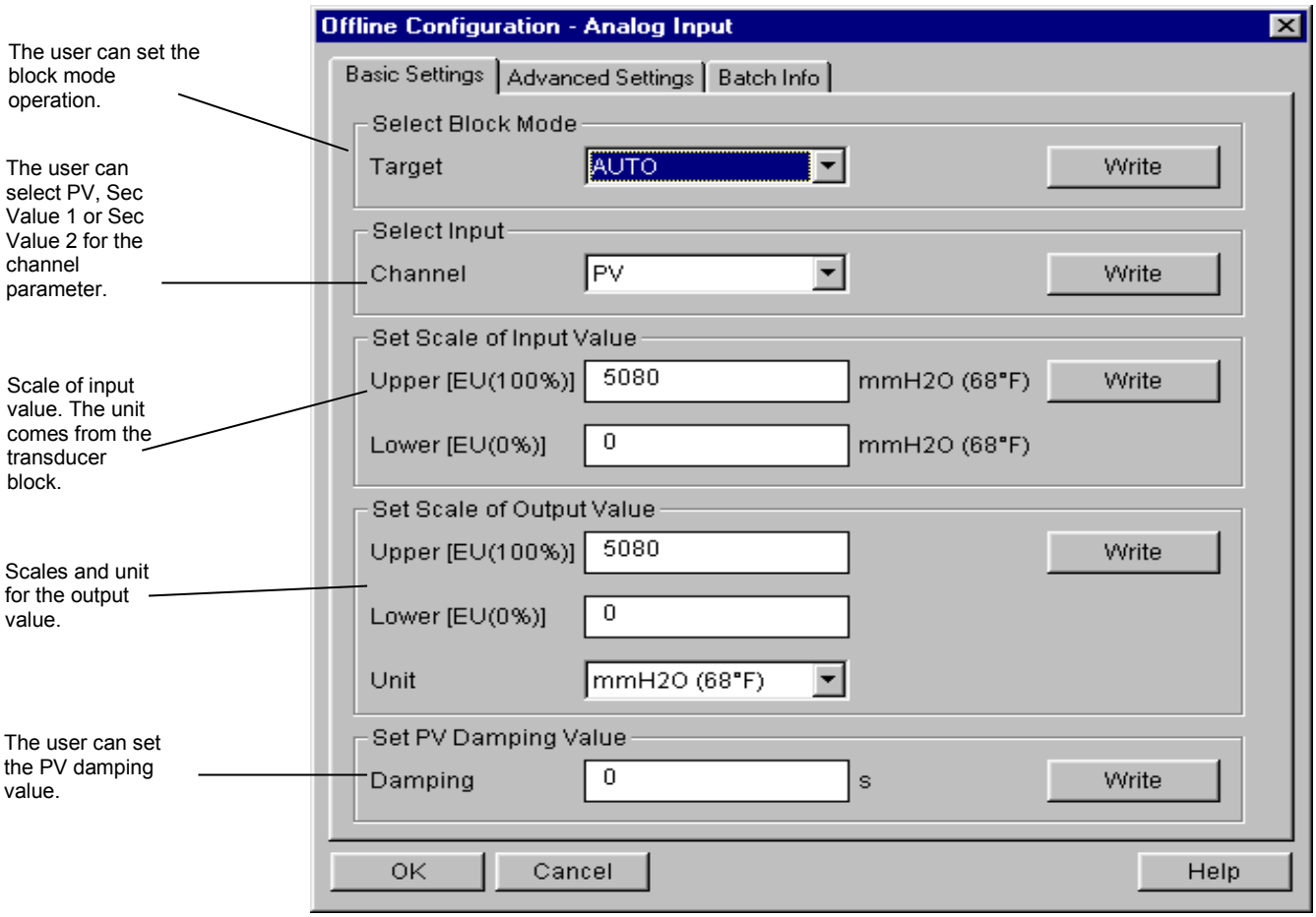


Figure 3.12 – Simatic PDM – Basic Settings for Analog Input Block

Selecting the page "Advanced Settings", the user can configure the conditions for alarms and warnings, as well the fail-safe condition. Please, see the window:

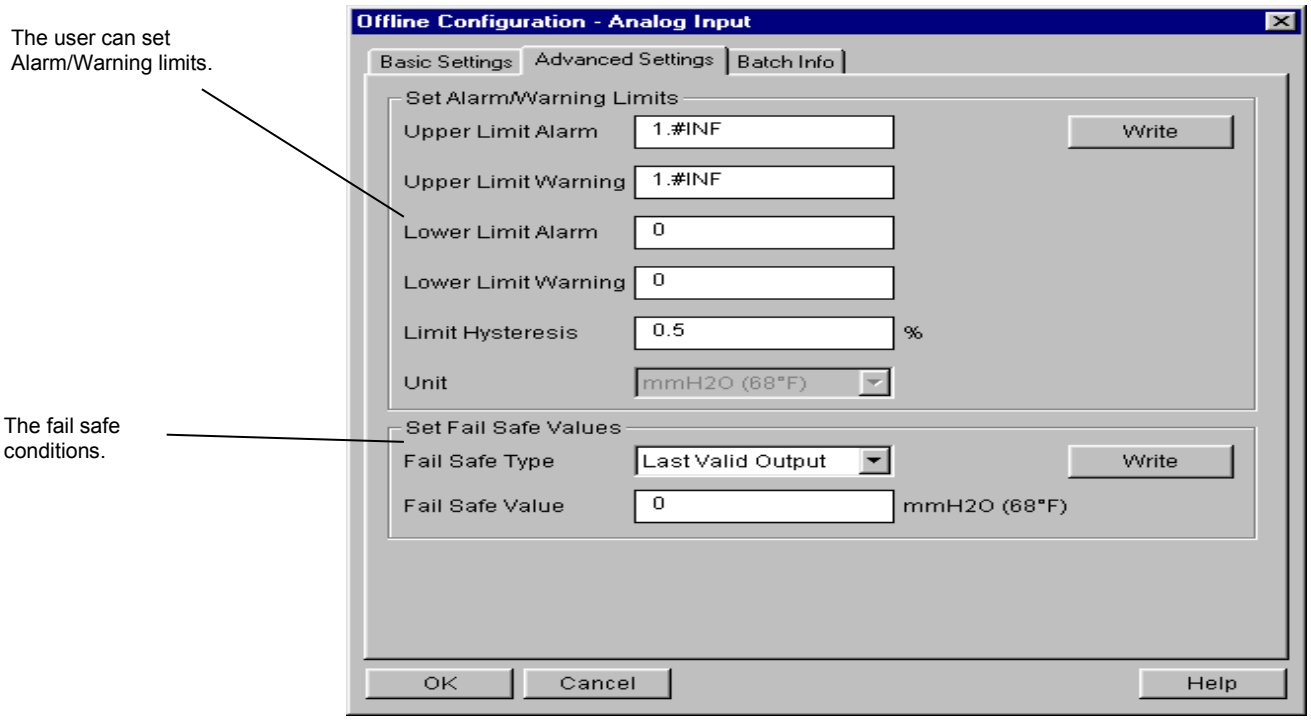


Figure 3.13 – Simatic PDM – Advanced Settings for Analog Input Block

In terms of online configuration for the Analog Input Block, please, go to the main menu and select "Device - Online Configuration - Analog Input - Block Mode":

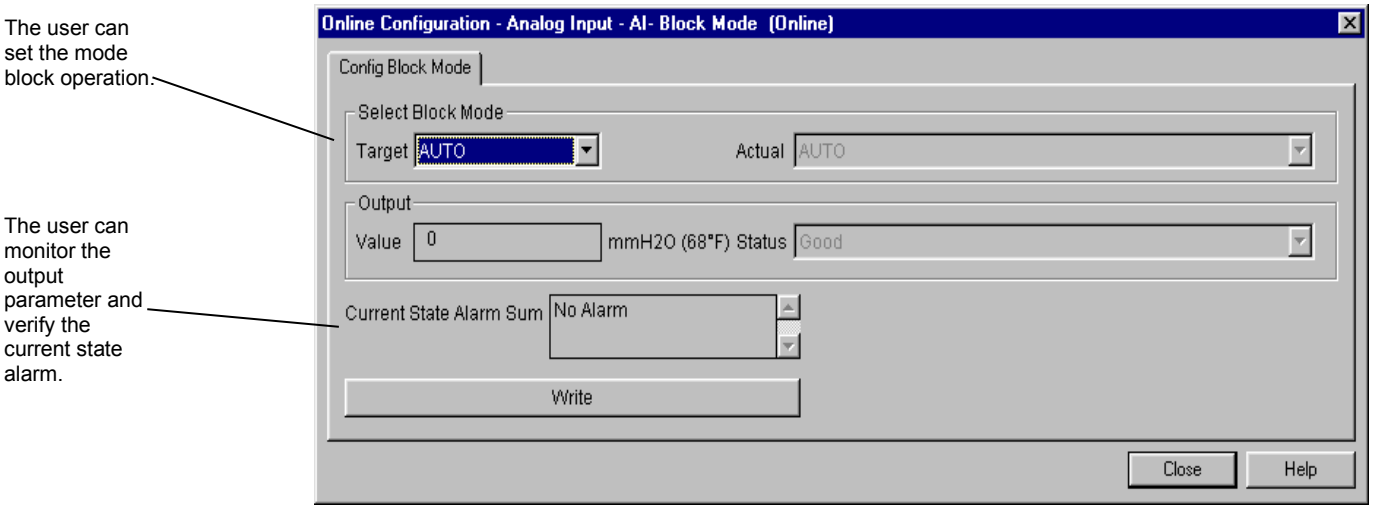


Figure 3.14 – Simatic PDM – Online Configuration for Analog Input Block

See the Analog Input Block configuration screens below using the Profibus View.

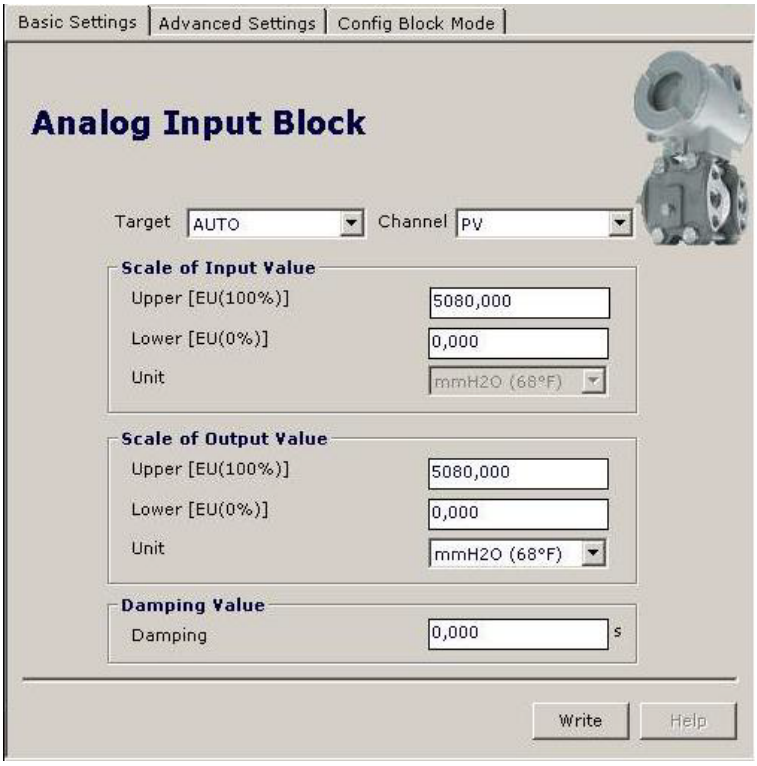


Figure 3.15 - Basic Settings for Analog Input Block

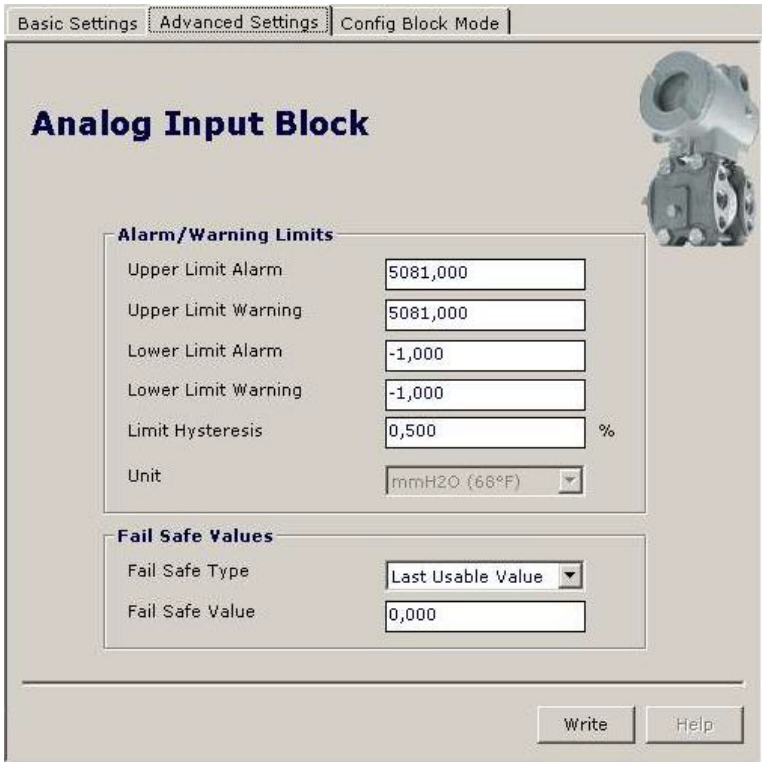


Figure 3.16 - Advanced Settings for Analog Input Block

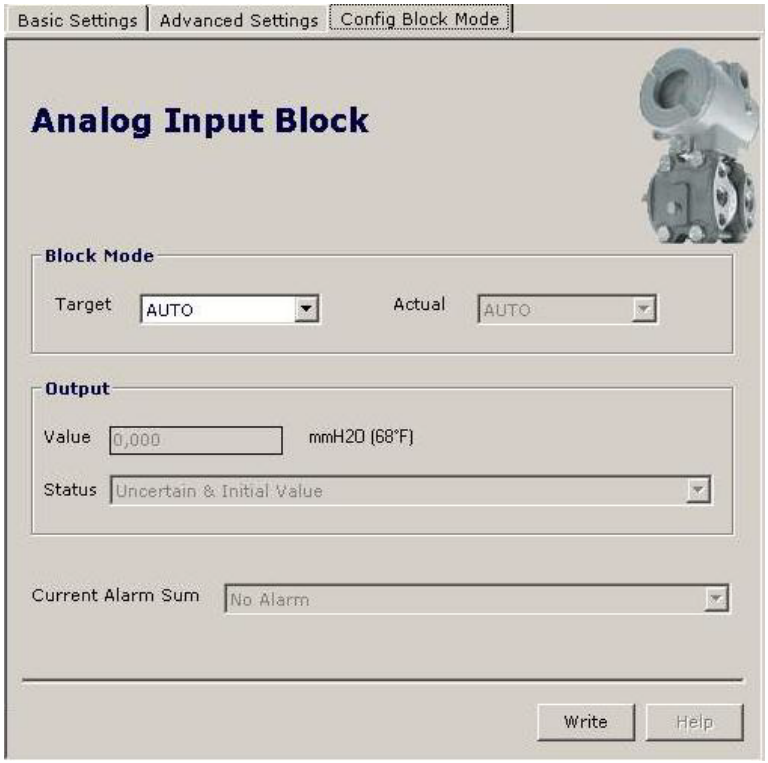


Figure 3.17 - Configuration for Analog Input Block

Lower and Upper Trim

NOTE
The calibration screens of lower and upper value of the Profibus View are similar to Simatic PDM screens.

Each sensor has a characteristic curve that establishes a relation between the applied pressure and the sensor signal. This curve is determined for each sensor and it is stored in a memory together with the sensor. When the sensor is connected to the transmitter circuit, the content of its memory is made available to the microprocessor.

Sometimes the value on the transmitter display and transducer block reading may not match the applied pressure.

NOTE
Check on section 1, the note on the influence of the mounting position on the indicator. For better accuracy, the trim adjustment should be made in the in the lower and upper values of the operation range values.

The reasons may be:

- The transmitter mounting position.
- The user's pressure standard differs from the factory standard.
- The transmitter had its original characterization shifted by over pressurization, over heating or by long term drift.

The **TRIM** is used to match the reading with the applied pressure.

There are two types of trim available:

Lower Trim: It is used to trim the reading at the lower range. The operator informs the **LD293** the correct reading for the applied pressure. The most common discrepancy is the lower reading.

Upper Trim: It is used to trim the reading at the upper range. The operator informs the correct reading to **LD293** for the applied pressure.

For best accuracy, trim should be done at the operating range.

The figures 3.18 to 3.21 show the trim adjustment operation into Simatic PDM.

Pressure Trim - LD293

NOTE
The calibration screens Pressure Trim of the Profibus View are similar to Simatic PDM screens.

Via Simatic PDM
It is possible to calibrate the transmitter by means of parameters CAL_POINT_LO and CAL_POINT_HI.

First of all, a convenient engineering unit should be chosen before starting the calibration. This engineering unit is configured by SENSOR_UNIT parameter. After its configuration the parameters related to calibration will be converted to this unit. Then, select Zero/Lower or Upper calibration menu.

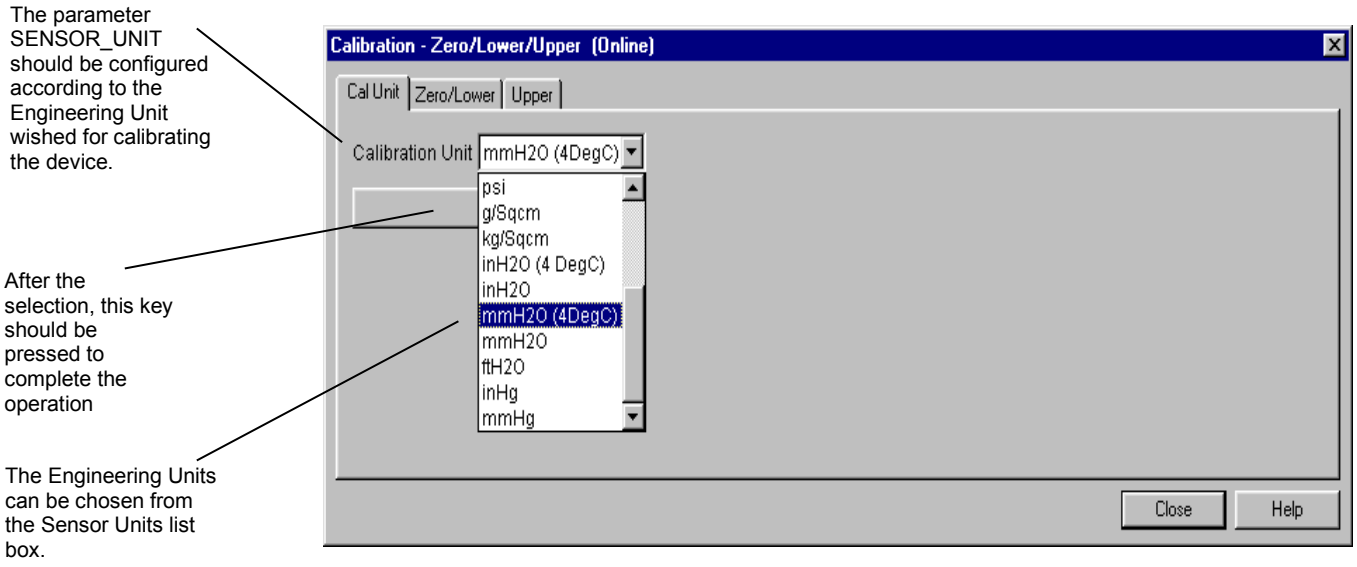


Figure 3.18 – LD293 Simatic PDM – Transducer Configuration Screen

The following engineering unit's codes are defined for pressure according to Profibus PA standard:

UNIT	CODES
InH_2O a 68 °F	1148
InHg a 0 °C	1156
ftH_2O a 68 °F	1154
mmH_2O a 68 °F	1151
mmHg a 0 °C	1158
psi	1141
bar	1137
mbar	1138
g/cm^2	1144
k/cm^2	1145
Pa	1130
kPa	1133
torr	1139
atm	1140
Mpa	1132
inH_2O a 4 °C	1147
mmH_2O a 4 °C	1150

Table 3.4 – Engineering Unit's Code

SENSOR_UNIT allows the user to select different units for calibration purposes than the units defined by SENSOR_RANGE. The SENSOR_HI_LIM and SENSOR_LO_LIM parameters define the maximum and minimum values the sensor is capable of indicating, the engineering units used, and the decimal point.

Let's take the lower value as an example:

Apply to the input zero or the pressure lower value in an engineering unit, this being the same used in parameter SENSOR_UNIT, and wait until the readout of pressure stabilizes.

Write zero or the lower value in parameter CAL_POINT_LO. For each value written a calibration is performed at the desired point.

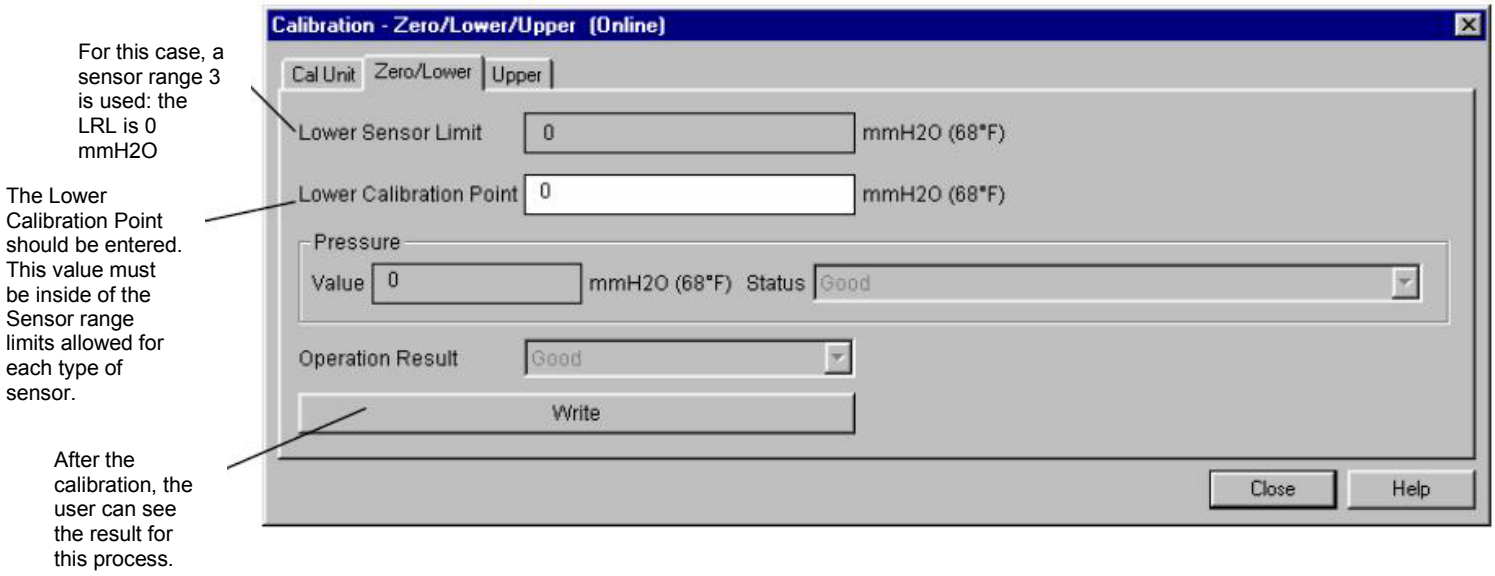


Figure 3.19 – LD293 Simatic PDM – Transducer Configuration Screen

Let's take the upper value as an example:

Apply to the input as the upper value a pressure of 25.400 mmH_2O and wait until the readout of pressure stabilizes. Then, write the upper value as, for example, 25.400 mmH_2O in parameter CAL_POINT_HI. For each value written a calibration is performed at the desired point.

For this case, a sensor range 3 is used: The URL is 25400 mmH2O or 1000 inH2O.

The Upper Calibration Point should be entered. This value must be inside of the Sensor range limits allowed for each type of sensor.

After the calibration, the user can see the result for this process.

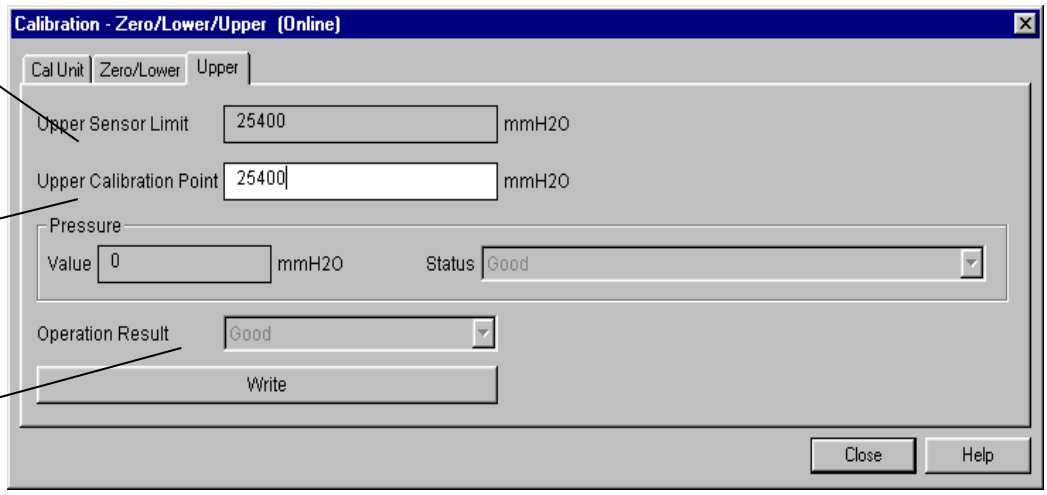


Figure 3.20 – LD293 Simatic PDM – Transducer Configuration Screen

WARNING
It is recommendable, for every new calibration, to save existing trim data, by means of parameter BACKUP_RESTORE, using option "Last Cal Backup".

Via Local Adjustment

In order to enter the local adjustment mode, place the magnetic tool in office “Z” until flag “MD” lights up in the display. Remove the magnetic tool from “Z” and place it in orifice “S”. Remove and reinsert the magnetic tool in “S” until the message “LOC ADJ” is displayed. The message will be displayed during approximately 5 seconds after the user removes the magnetic tool from “S”. Let’s take the upper value as an example:

Apply to the input a pressure of 25.400 mmH_2O.
Wait until the pressure value stabilizes and then actuates parameter UPPER until it reads 25.400.

For the lower value the procedure is the same, but we need to actuate in the parameter LOWER.

NOTE
Trim mode exit via local adjustment occurs automatically should the magnetic tool not be used during some seconds. Keep in that even when parameters LOWER or UPPER already present the desired value, they must be actuated so that calibration is performed.

Limit Conditions for Calibration:
For every writing operation in the transducer blocks there is an indication for the operation associate with the waiting method. These codes appear in parameter XD_ERROR. Every time a calibration is performed. Code 16, for example, indicates a successfully performed operation.

Upper:
SENSOR_RANGE_EUO < NEW_UPPER < SENSOR_RANGE_EU100 * 1.25
Otherwise, XD_ERROR = 26.
(NEW_UPPER - PRIMARY_VALUE) < SENSOR_RANGE_EU100 * 0.1
Otherwise, XD_ERROR = 27.
(NEW_UPPER - CAL_POINT_LO) >CAL_MIN_SPAN * 0,75
Otherwise, XD_ERROR = 26.

NOTE
Codes for XD_ERROR: **16**: Default Value Set **22**: Out of Range. **26**: Invalid Calibration Request. **27**: Excessive Correction.

Characterization Trim

NOTE
The calibration screens Characterization Trim of the Profibus View are similar to Simatic PDM screens.

It is used to correct the sensor reading in several points.

Use an accurate and stable pressure source, preferably a dead-weight tester, to guarantee the accuracy must be at least three times better than the transmitter accuracy. Wait for the pressure to stabilize before performing trim.

The sensor characteristic curve at a certain temperature and for certain ranges may be slightly nonlinear. This eventual non-linearity may be corrected through the Characterization Trim.

The user may characterize the transmitter throughout the operating range, obtaining even better accuracy.

The characterization is determined from two up to five points. Just apply the pressure and tell the transmitter the pressure that is being applied.

WARNING
The characterization trim changes the transmitter characteristics. Read the instructions carefully and certify that a pressure standard with accuracy 0.03% or better is being used, otherwise the transmitter accuracy will be seriously affected.

Characterize a minimum of two points. These points will define the characterization curve. The maximum number of points is five. It is recommended to select the points equally distributed over the desired range or over a part of the range where more accuracy is required.

The Figure 3.21 shows the window of Simatic PDM to characterize a new curve. Note that FACTORY_CURVE_X indicates the applied pressure according to standard pressure source and FACTORY_CURVEX_Y indicates measured pressure value to **LD293.**

The number of points is configured in parameter FACTORY_CURVE_LENGTH, being in the maximum 5 points. The entry points will be configured in the FACTORY_CURVE_X and of output in the FACTORY_CURVE_Y.

The Parameter FACTORY_CURVE_BYPASS controls the enabling/disabling of the curve and has the following options:

- **"Disable ",**
- **"Enable and Backup Cal " ,**
- **"Disable and Restore Cal " ,**
- **"Disable or Allows to enter the points"**

To configure the points of the curve, the option "**Disable or allows entering the points**" must be chosen. Then press the "Characterization Cal". The following message appears: "This Function alters XMTR characteristics. Proceed? Y/N". To proceed, select "Yes". A new message appears: "Is XMTR connected to accurate pressure standard ?". To proceed, select "Yes". Apply the desired pressure and wait that the same one stabilizes. If the pressure is not stable, select "No-read again". If it is stable, enter "Yes" and then, type the applied pressure P1. Repeat this procedure for the next point P2. After that, if the user wants to configure more points, just repeat this procedure up to 5 points. If not, just select "No" for the question " Do you want to configure more points ? ".

After configuring the points, the user needs to qualify the curve. The option "Enable and backup cal", enables the curve and save the calibration settings. The option "Disable and restore the cal", disables the curve and restores the calibration settings. The option “Disable”, just disables the curve and does not take care about the calibration settings.

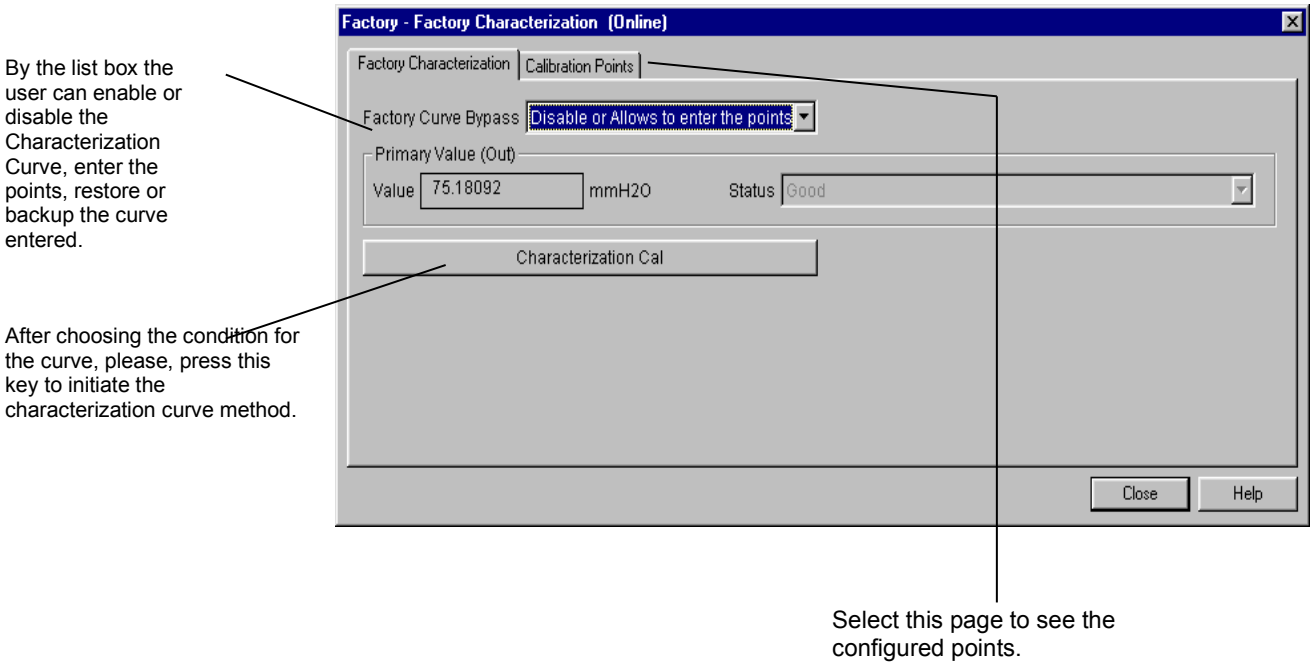


Figure 3.21 – The Characterization Curve Configuration

The Characterization Curve can have a minimum of 2 and up to 5 points. These points should be between the calibrated range for better results.

Sensor Information

The main information about the transmitter can be accessed selecting the Transducer block folder option as shown on the next figure. The sensor information will be displayed as shown below.

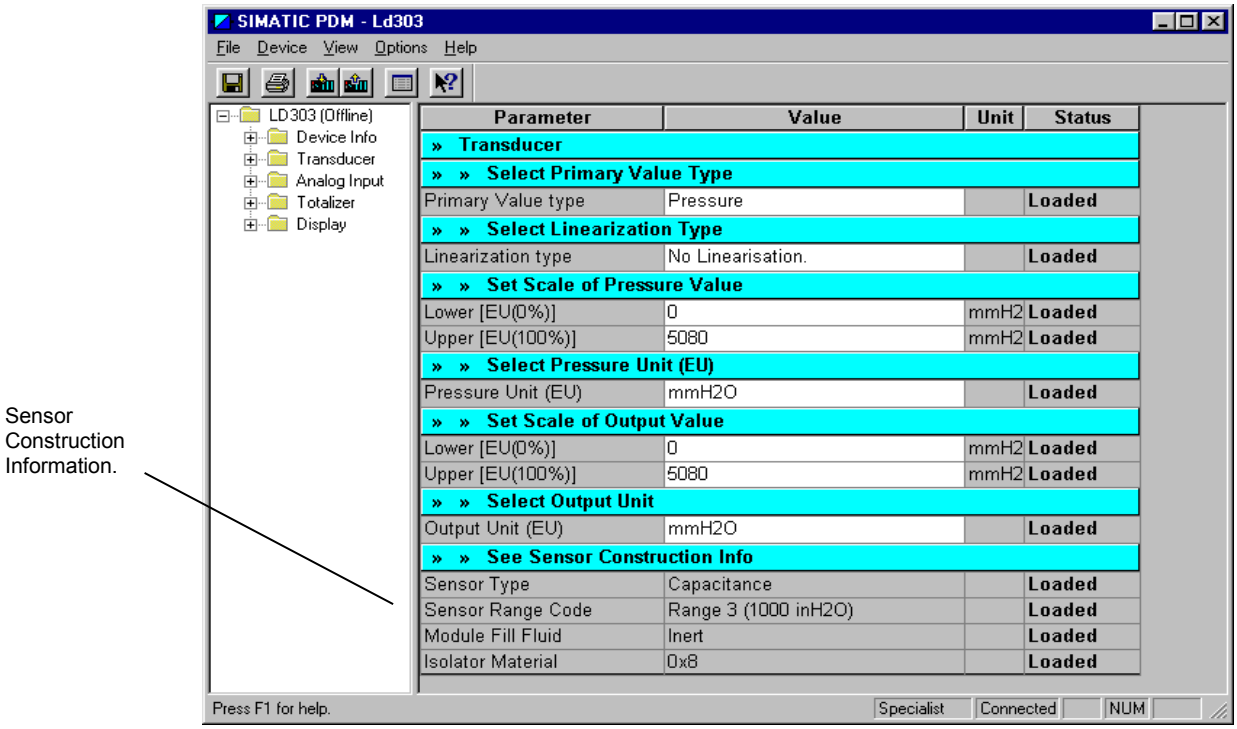


Figure 3.22 – Simatic PDM Transducer Block – Sensor Information

Some parameters are only factory configured (e.g. Sensor Type, Module Fill Fluid, etc.).

Temperature Trim

NOTE
The calibration screens Temperature Trim the Profibus View are similar to Simatic PDM screens.

Write in parameter CAL_TEMPERATURE any value in the range -40°C to +85°C. After that, check the calibration performance using parameter TEMPERATURE. The user can select the unit using the parameter TEMPERATURE_UNIT. Normally, its operation is done by a method in the factory.

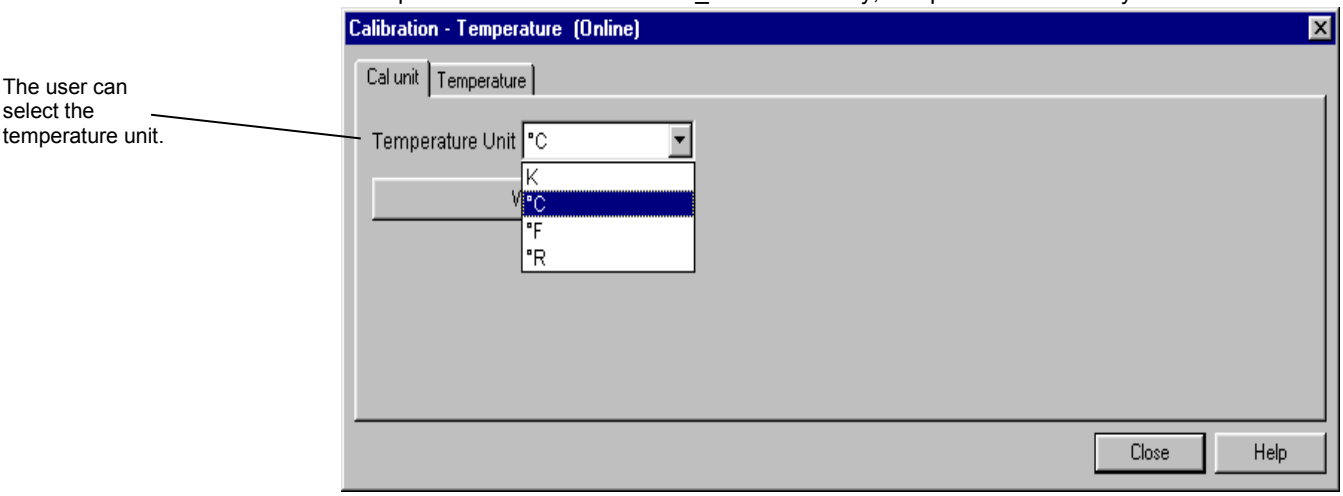


Figure 3.23 – The Temperature Screen

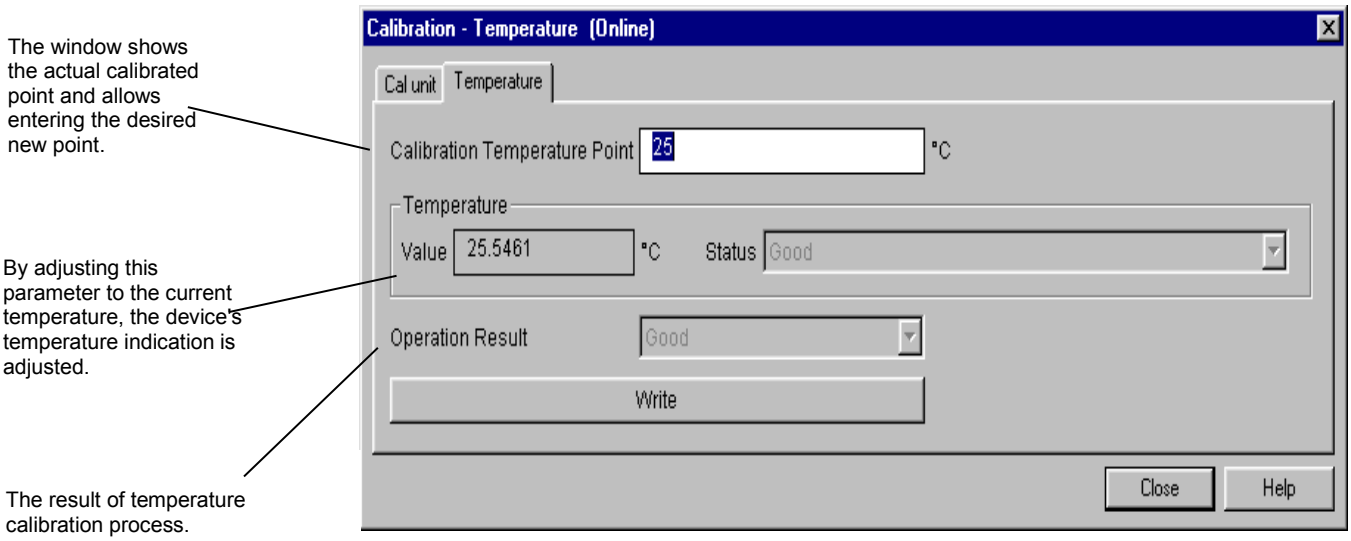


Figure 3.24 – The Temperature Trim Configuration Screen

Sensor Data Reading

All time that transmitter **LD293** is on, is verified if the serial number of the sensor in the sensor board is the same that the recorded serial number in E2PROM in the main board. When these numbers are different (a swap of sensor set or main board was carried through) the data stored in the E2PROM of sensor board is copied to the E2PROM of the main board.

Through the parameter BACKUP_RESTORE, also this reading can be made, choosing the option "Sensor Data Restore". The operation, in this case, is made independent of the sensor serial number. Through the option "Sensor Data Backup", the sensor data stored in the main board EPROM memory can be saved in the E2PROM of the sensor board. (This operation is done at factory).

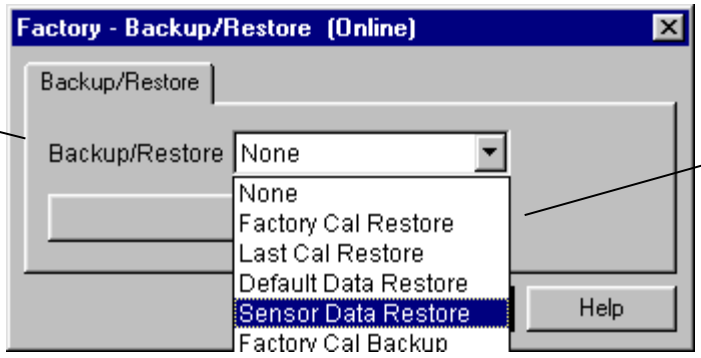
Through this parameter, we can recover default data from factory about sensor and last saved calibration settings, as well as making the rescue of calibrations. We have the following options:

- **Factory Cal Restore:** Recover last calibration settings made at factory;
- **Last Cal Restore:** Recover last calibration settings made by user and saved as backup;
- **Default Data Restore:** Restore all data as default;
- **Sensor Data Restore:** Restore sensor data saved in the sensor board and copy them to main board EPROM memory.
- **Factory Cal Backup:** Copy the actual calibration settings to the factory ones;
- **Last Cal Backup:** Copy the actual calibration settings to the backup ones;
- **Sensor Data Backup:** Copy the sensor data at main board EPROM memory to the EPROM memory located at the sensor board;
- **None:** Default value, no action is done.

On the main menu, selecting "**Device Factory - Backup/Restore**", the user can select backup and restore operations:

NOTE
The backup setting screen of the Profibus View is similar to Simatic PDM screen.

This parameter is used to save or restore the default, factory or user configuration stored at the sensor module.



By selecting the options contained in the list box, operations of backup and restore data in the sensor module can be selected.

Figure 3.25 – Transducer Block – Backup/Restore

Transducer Display – Configuration

NOTE
The calibration screens Transducer Display of the Profibus View are similar to Simatic PDM screens.

Using the Profibus View or Simatic PDM or any other configuration tool is possible to configure the Display Transducer block. As the name described it is a transducer due the interfacing of its block with the LCD hardware.

The Transducer Display is treated as a normal block by **any configuration tool**. It means, this block has some parameters, and those ones can be configured according to customer's needs.

The customer can choose up to six parameters to be shown at LCD display; they can be parameters just for monitoring purpose or for acting locally in the field devices by using a magnetic tool. The seventh parameter is used to access the physical device address. The user can change this address according to his application. To access and configure the Display Block, please, go to the main menu; select "Device OnLine Configuration - Display Block":

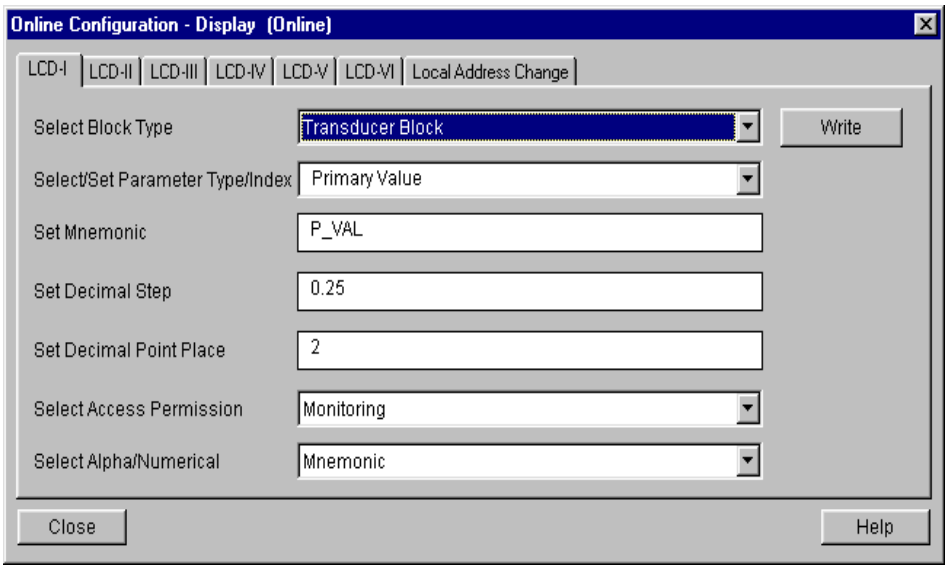


Figure 3.26 – Display Block and Simatic PDM

Display Transducer Block

The local adjustment is completely configured by Profibus View or Simatic PDM or any configuration tool. It means, the user can select the best options to fit his application. From factory, it is configured with the options to set the Upper and Lower trim, for monitoring the input transducer output and check the Tag. Normally, the transmitter is much better configured by Profibus View or Simatic PDM or configuration tool, but the local functionality of the LCD permits an easy and fast action on certain parameters, since it does not rely on communication and network wiring connections. Among the possibilities by Local Adjustment, the following options can be emphasized: Mode block, Outputs monitoring, Tag visualization and Tuning Parameters setting.

The interface between the user is described very detailed on the "*General Installation, Operation and Maintenance Procedures Manual*". Please take a detailed look at this manual in the chapter related to "*Programming Using Local Adjustment*". It is significantly the resources on this transducer display, also all the **Series 303** field devices from SMAR has the same methodology to handle with it. So, since the user has learned once, he is capable to handle all kind of field devices from SMAR.

All function block and transducers defined according Profibus PA have a description of their features written by the Device Description Language.

This feature permits that third party configuration tools enabled by Device Description Service technology can interpret these features and make them accessible to configure. The Function Blocks and Transducers of Series 303 have been defined rigorously according the Profibus PA specifications in order to be interoperable to other parties.

In order to able the local adjustment using the magnetic tool, it is necessary to previously prepare the parameters related with this operation via System Configuration.

There are six groups of parameters, which may be pre-configured by the user in order to able, a possible configuration by means of the local adjustment. As an example, let's suppose that you don't want to show some parameters; in this case, simply select "None" in the parameter, "Select Block Type". Doing this, the device will not take the parameters related (indexed) to its Block as a valid parameter.

Definition of Parameters and Values

Select Block Type
This is the type of the block where the parameter is located. The user can choose: Transducer Block, Analog Input Block, Physical Block or None.

Select/Set Parameter Type/Index
This is the index related to the parameter to be actuated or viewed (0, 1, 2…). For each block there are some pre-defined indexes. Refer to the Function Blocks Manual to know the desired indexes and then just enter the desired index.

Set Mnemonic
This is the mnemonic for the parameter identification (it accepts a maximum of 16 characters in the alphanumeric field of the display). Choose the mnemonic, preferably with no more than 5 characters because, this way, it will not be necessary to rotate it on the display.

Set Decimal Step
It is the increment and decrement in decimal units when the parameter is Float or Float Status value, or integer, when the parameter is in whole units.

Set Decimal Point Place.
This is the number of digits after the decimal point (0 to 3 decimal digits).

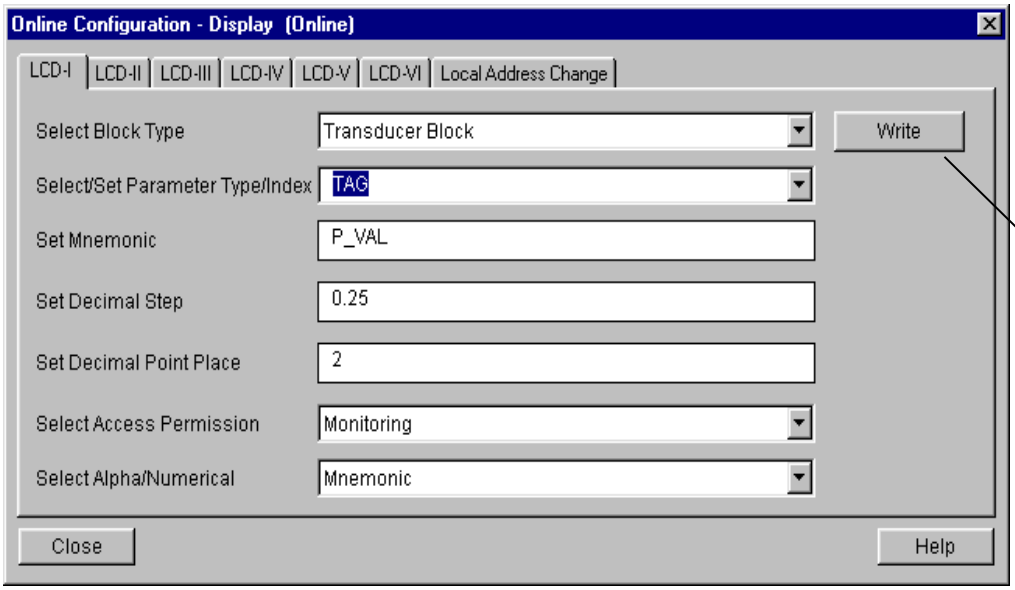
Set Access Permission
The access allows the user to read, in the case of the “Monitoring” option, and to write when "action" option is selected, then the display will show the increment and decrement arrows.

Set Alpha Numerical
These parameters include two options: value and mnemonic. In option value, it is possible to display data both in the alphanumeric and in the numeric fields; this way, in the case of a data higher than 10000, it will be shown in the alphanumeric field. It is useful when we are showing totalization at the LCD interface.

In option mnemonic, the display may show the data in the numeric field and the mnemonic in the alphanumeric field.

NOTE
For devices where the software version is higher or equal to 1.10, please see the configuration of local adjustment using the local adjustment, in the Installation, operation and maintenance procedures manual.

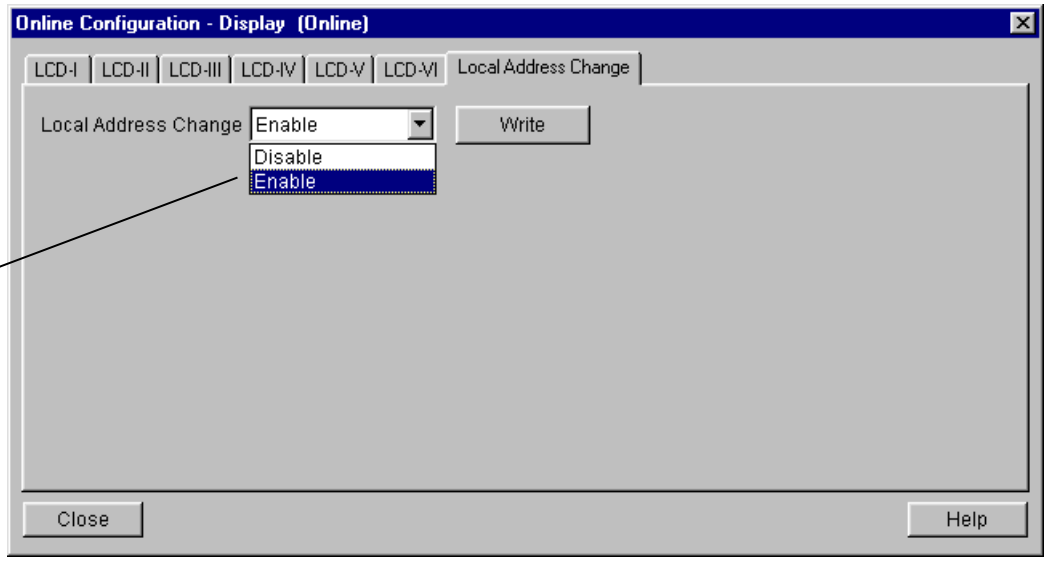
In case you wish to visualize a certain tag, opt for the index relative equal to "tag". To configure other parameters just select "LCD-II" up to "LCD-VI" windows:



The option "Write" should be selected in order to execute the upgrade of local adjustment programming tree.
After its step all the selected parameters will be shown on the LCD display.

Figure 3.27 – Parameters for Local Adjustment Configuration

The window "Local Address Change" allows the user "enable/disable" the access to changing the physical device address.



When the option "enable" is selected, the user can change the physical device address.

Figure 3.28 – Parameters for Local Adjustment Configuration

When the user enter into the local adjustment and rotate the parameters using the magnetic tool, after escaping to normal operation, e.g., the monitoring, if the parameter when the magnetic tool is removed has "Access Permission equal to "monitoring", then this last parameter will be shown at the LCD.

Always on the LCD interface will be shown two parameters at the same time, switching between the configured parameter at the LCD-II and the last monitoring parameter. If the user do not want to show two parameters at the same time, it is only necessary to opt for "none" when configure the LCD-II:

Selecting "None", only the last chosen monitoring parameter will be shown at LCD.

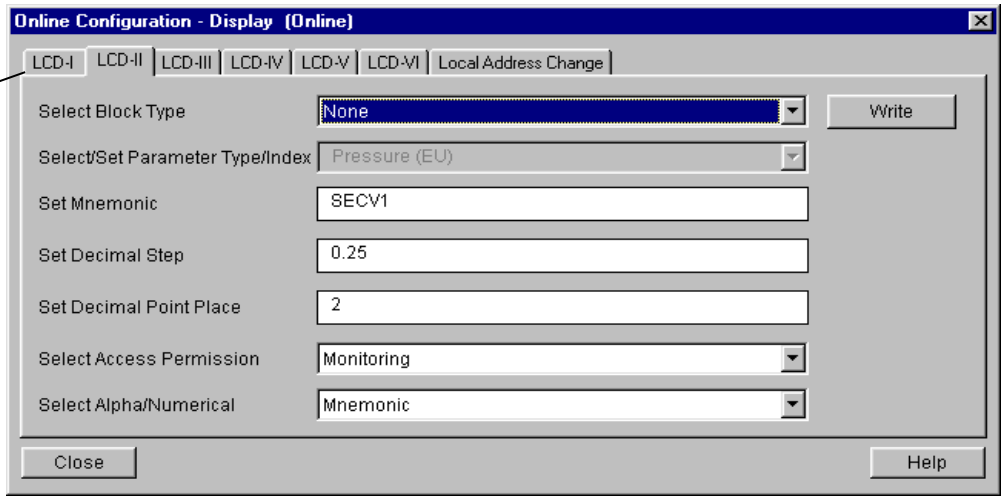


Figure 3.29 Parameters for Local Adjustment Configuration

The user can select the "Mode Block" parameter at the LCD. In this case is necessary to select the index equal to "Mode Block":

With this option, the Mode Block parameter is shown at the LCD.

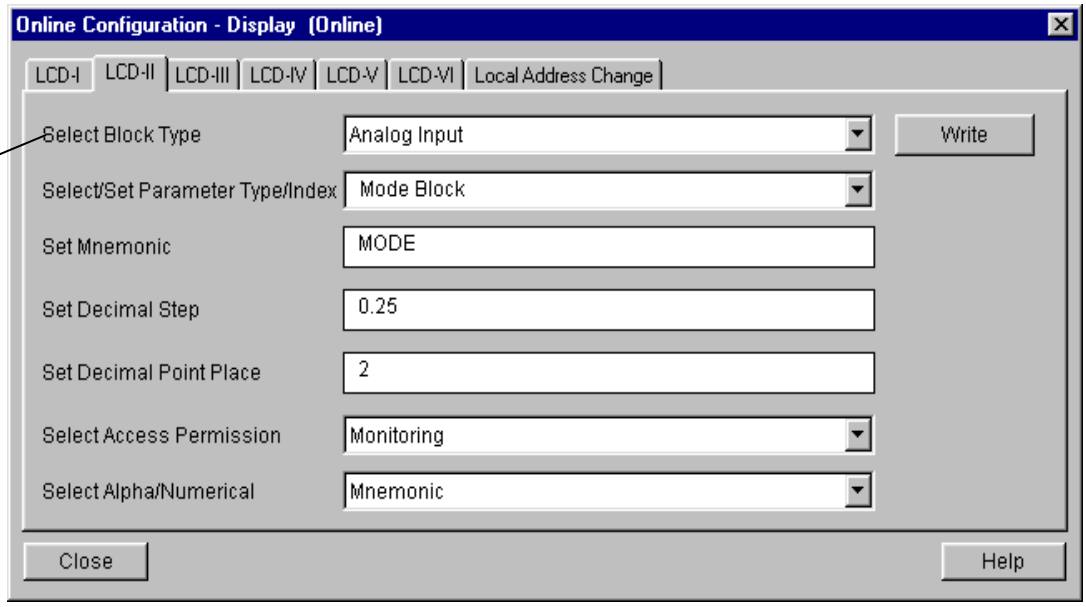


Figure 3.30 – Parameters for Local Adjustment Configuration

Programming Using Local Adjustment

The local adjustment is completely configured by Profibus View or Simatic PDM or any other configuration tool. It means, the user can select the best options to fit his application. From factory, it is configured with the options to set the Upper and Lower trim, for monitoring the input transducer output and check the Tag. Normally, the transmitter is much better configured by **configuration tool**, but the local functionality of the LCD permits an easy and fast action on certain parameters, since it does not rely on communication and network wiring connections. Among the possibilities by Local Adjustment, the following options can be emphasized: Mode block, Outputs monitoring, Tag visualization and Tuning Parameters setting.

The interface between the user is also described very detailed on the "General Installation, Operation and Maintenance Procedures Manual" Please take a detailed look at this manual in the chapter related to "Programming Using Local Adjustment". It is significantly the resources on this transducer display, also all the Series 303 field devices from **SMAR** has the same methodology to handle with it. So, since the user has learned once, he is capable to handle all kind of field devices from **SMAR**. This Local adjustment configuration is a suggestion only. The user may choose his preferred configuration via configuration toll, simply configuring the display block.

The jumper W1 on top of the main circuit board must be in place and the positioner must be fitted with digital display for access to the local adjustment. Without display, the local adjustment is not possible.

Figure 3.31 - Local Adjustment Holes

Table 3.5 shows the actions on the **Z** and **S** holes on the **LD293** when Local Adjustment is enabled.

HOLE	ACTION
Z	Initializes and rotates through the available functions.
S	Selects the function shown in the display.

Table 3.5 - Purpose of the holes on the Housing

J1 Jumper Connections

If J1 (see figure 3.32) is connected to ON, then simulation mode in the AO block is enabled.

W1 Jumper Connections

If W1 is connected to ON, the local adjustment programming tree is enabled and then important block parameters can be adjusted and communication can be pre-configured via local adjustment.

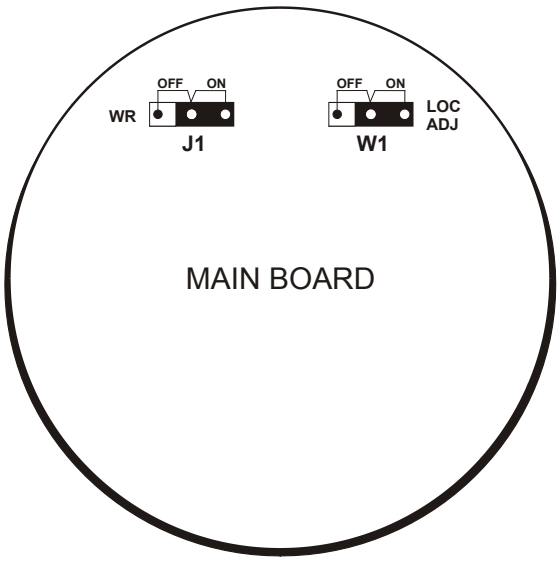
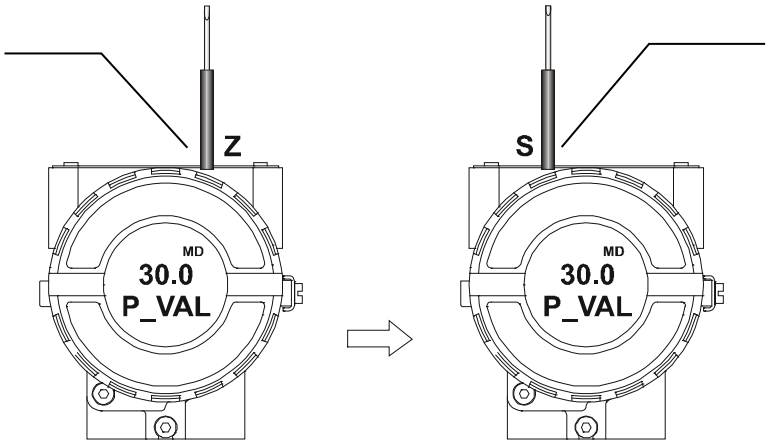


Figure 3.32 - J1 and W1 Jumpers

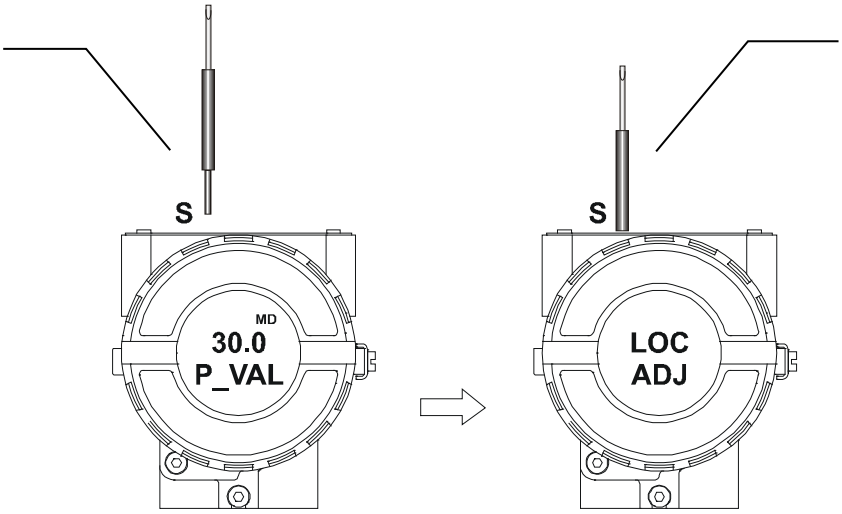
In order to start the local adjustment, place the magnetic tool in **Z** orifice and wait until letters **MD** are displayed.



Place the magnetic tool in **S** orifice and wait for 5 seconds.

Figure 3.33 - Step 1 - LD293

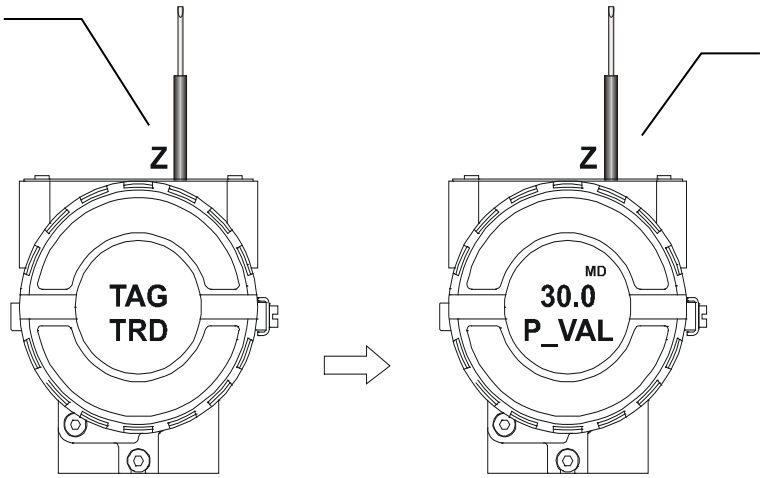
Remove the magnetic tool from **S** orifice.



Insert the magnetic tool in **S** orifice once more and **LOC ADJ** should be displayed.

Figure 3.4 – Step – LD293

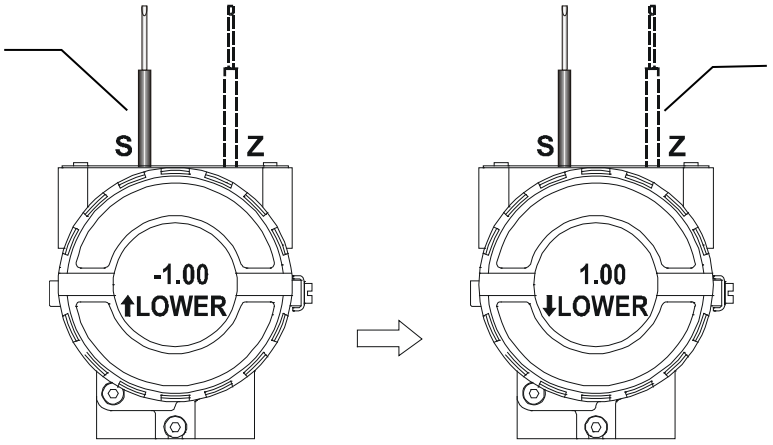
Place the magnetic tool in **Z** orifice. If this is the first configuration, the option shown on the display is the **TAG** with its corresponding mnemonic configured by the configurator. Otherwise, the option shown on the display will be the one configured in the prior operation. By keeping the tool inserted in this orifice, the local adjustment menu will rotate.



Suppose to be the first configuration. In this case, the option (**P_VAL**) is showed with its respective value. To change this value, insert the magnetic tool in **S** orifice, and keep it there until getting the desired value.

Figure 3.35 – Step 3 – LD293

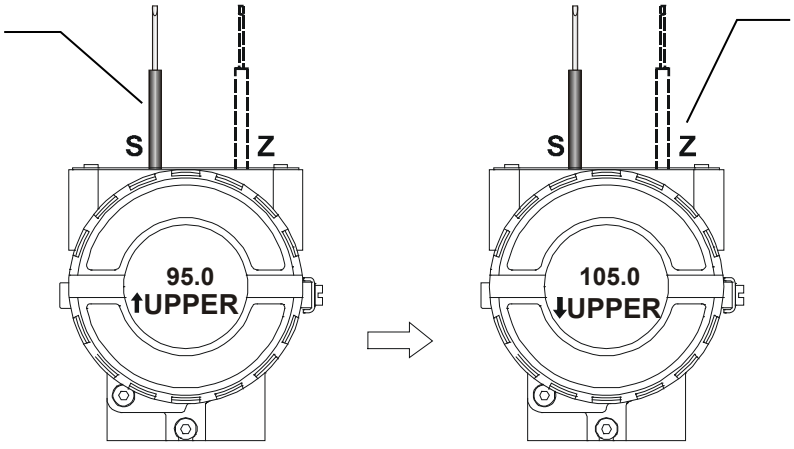
In order to select the next function, the lower value (**LOWER**), move the magnetic tool from **S** to **Z** orifice. An arrow pointing upward (↑) increments the value and an arrow pointing downward (↓) decrements the value. In order to increment the value, insert and keep the tool in **S** orifice until getting the desired value.



In order to decrement the lower value, place the magnetic tool in **Z** orifice to shift the arrow to the downward position. After that, insert and keep the tool in **S** until getting the desired value.

Figure 3.36 - Step 4 - LD293

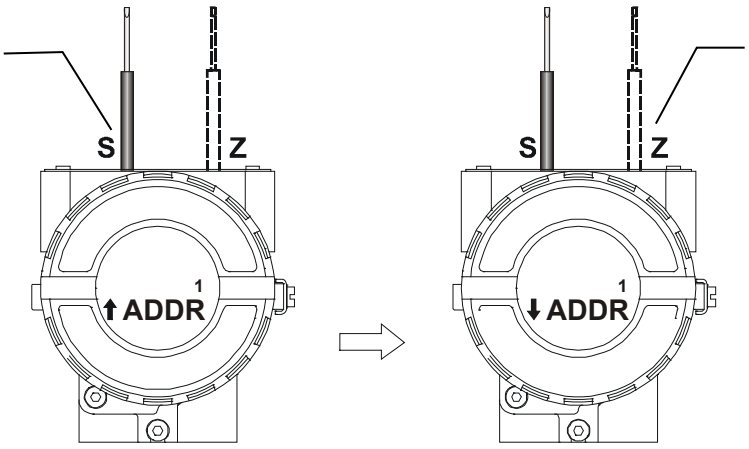
In order to select the next function, the upper value (**UPPER**), move the magnetic tool from **S** to **Z** orifice. An arrow pointing upward (↑) increments the value and an arrow pointing downward (↓) decrements the value. In order to increment the value, insert and keep the tool in **S** orifice until getting the desired value.



In order to decrement the upper value, place the magnetic tool in **Z** orifice to shift the arrow to the downward position. After that, insert and keep the tool in **S** orifice until getting the desired value.
.

Figure 3.37 - Step 5 - LD293

In order to select the next function, the address value (**ADDR**), move the magnetic tool from **S** to **Z** orifice. An arrow pointing upward (↑) increments the value and an arrow pointing downward (↓) decrements the value. In order to increment the value, insert and keep the tool in **S** orifice until getting the desired value.



In order to decrement the address value, place the magnetic tool in **Z** orifice to shift the arrow to the downward position. After that, insert and keep the tool in **S** orifice until getting the desired value.

Figure 3.38 - Step 6 – LD293

Cyclical Diagnosis

Via cyclic communication is possible to verify diagnostics from the **LD293** using the Profibus Master Class 1 or even via acyclic communication via Master Class 2. The Profibus-PA devices provide up to 4 standard diagnoses bytes via Physcial Block (see figure 3.39 and 3.40) and when the most significant bit of the fourth Byte is "1", the diagnose will extend the information in more 6 bytes. These Diagnosis bytes can also be monitored via cyclic tools.

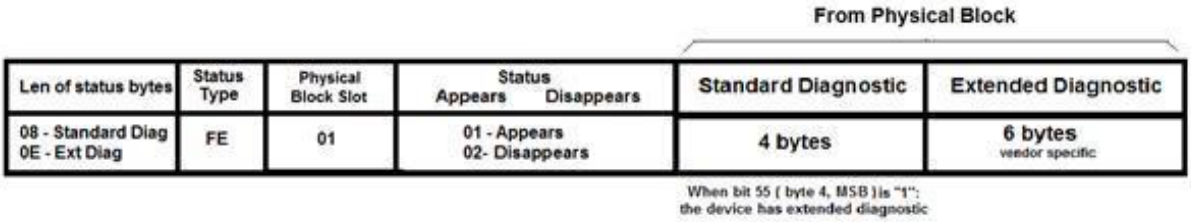


Figure 3.39 – Cyclical Diagnosis

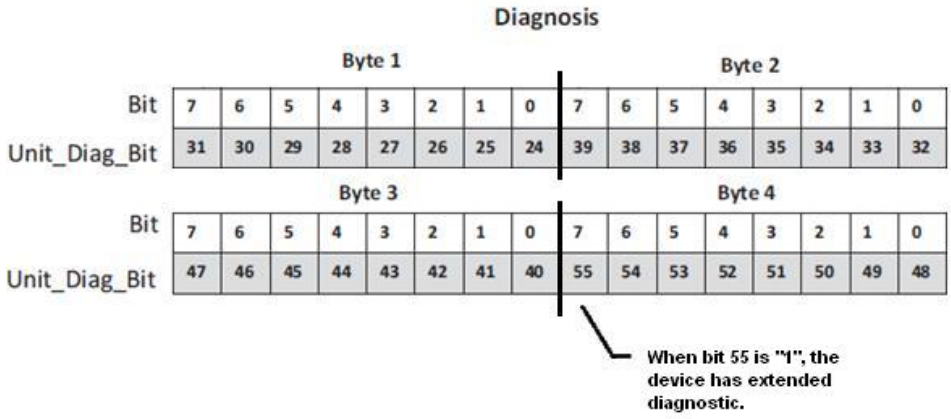


Figure 3.40 – Cyclic Diagnosis mapping for 4 bytes of Physical Block.

Unit_Diag_bit is described in the GSD file Profibus-PA device.

See below a description part of a GSD file for the 4 bytes and more detail:

;---------- Description of device related diagnosis: ----------
;

```
Unit_Diag_Bit(16)   = "Error appears"
Unit_Diag_Bit(17)   = "Error disappears"
;
;Byte 01
Unit_Diag_Bit(24)   = "Hardware failure electronics"
Unit_Diag_Bit(25)   = "Hardware failure mechanics"
Unit_Diag_Bit(26)   = "Not used 26"
Unit_Diag_Bit(27)   = "Electronic temperature alarm"
Unit_Diag_Bit(28)   = "Memory error"
Unit_Diag_Bit(29)   = "Measurement failure"
Unit_Diag_Bit(30)   = "Device not initialized"
Unit_Diag_Bit(31)   = "Device initialization failed"

;Byte 02
Unit_Diag_Bit(32)   = "Not used 32"
Unit_Diag_Bit(33)   = "Not used 33"
Unit_Diag_Bit(34)   = "Configuration invalid"
Unit_Diag_Bit(35)   = "Restart"
Unit_Diag_Bit(36)   = "Coldstart"
Unit_Diag_Bit(37)   = "Maintenance required"
Unit_Diag_Bit(38)   = "Characteristics invalid"
Unit_Diag_Bit(39)   = "Ident_Number violation"


;Byte 03
Unit_Diag_Bit(40)   = "Not used 40"
Unit_Diag_Bit(41)   = "Not used 41"
Unit_Diag_Bit(42)   = "Not used 42"
Unit_Diag_Bit(43)   = "Not used 43"
Unit_Diag_Bit(44)   = "Not used 44"
Unit_Diag_Bit(45)   = "Not used 45"
Unit_Diag_Bit(46)   = "Not used 46"
Unit_Diag_Bit(47)   = "Not used 47"


;byte 04
Unit_Diag_Bit(48)   = "Not used 48"
Unit_Diag_Bit(49)   = "Not used 49"
Unit_Diag_Bit(50)   = "Not used 50"
Unit_Diag_Bit(51)   = "Not used 51"
Unit_Diag_Bit(52)   = "Not used 52"
Unit_Diag_Bit(53)   = "Not used 53"
Unit_Diag_Bit(54)   = "Not used 54"
Unit_Diag_Bit(55)   = "Extension Available"

;Byte 05 TRD Block & PHY Block
Unit_Diag_Bit(56)   = "Sensor failure"
Unit_Diag_Bit(57)   = "Temperature Out of work range"
Unit_Diag_Bit(58)   = "Pressure Sensor Out of High limit"
Unit_Diag_Bit(59)   = "Pressure Sensor Out of Low limit"
Unit_Diag_Bit(60)   = "Calibration Error - Check XD_ERROR parameter"
Unit_Diag_Bit(61)   = "Primary Value Unit not valid"
Unit_Diag_Bit(62)   = "No valid polynomial version"
Unit_Diag_Bit(63)   = "Device is writing lock"

;byte 06 AI Block
Unit_Diag_Bit(64)   = "Simulation Active in AI Block"
Unit_Diag_Bit(65)   = "Fail Safe Active in AI Block"
Unit_Diag_Bit(66)   = "AI Block in Out of Service"
Unit_Diag_Bit(67)   = "AI Block Output out of High limit"
Unit_Diag_Bit(68)   = "AI Block Output out of Low limit"
Unit_Diag_Bit(69)   = "No assigned channel to AI Block"
Unit_Diag_Bit(70)   = "Not used 70"
Unit_Diag_Bit(71)   = "Not used 71"
```

```
;byte 07 TOT Block
Unit_Diag_Bit(72)   = "Not used 72"
Unit_Diag_Bit(73)   = "Not used 73"
Unit_Diag_Bit(74)   = "Not used 74"
Unit_Diag_Bit(75)   = "Not used 75"
Unit_Diag_Bit(76)   = "Not used 76"
Unit_Diag_Bit(77)   = "Not used 77"
Unit_Diag_Bit(78)   = "Not used 78"
Unit_Diag_Bit(79)   = "Not used 79"

;byte 08
Unit_Diag_Bit(80)   = "Not used 80"
Unit_Diag_Bit(81)   = "Not used 81"
Unit_Diag_Bit(82)   = "Not used 82"
Unit_Diag_Bit(83)   = "Not used 83"
Unit_Diag_Bit(84)   = "Not used 84"
Unit_Diag_Bit(85)   = "Not used 85"
Unit_Diag_Bit(86)   = "Not used 86"
Unit_Diag_Bit(87)   = "Not used 87"

;byte 09
Unit_Diag_Bit(88)   = "Not used 88"
Unit_Diag_Bit(89)   = "Not used 89"
Unit_Diag_Bit(90)   = "Not used 90"
Unit_Diag_Bit(91)   = "Not used 91"
Unit_Diag_Bit(92)   = "Not used 92"
Unit_Diag_Bit(93)   = "Not used 93"
Unit_Diag_Bit(94)   = "Not used 94"
Unit_Diag_Bit(95)   = "Not used 95"

;byte 10
Unit_Diag_Bit(96)   = "Not used 96"
Unit_Diag_Bit(97)   = "Not used 97"
Unit_Diag_Bit(98)   = "Not used 98"
Unit_Diag_Bit(99)   = "Not used 99"
Unit_Diag_Bit(100)  = "Not used 100"
Unit_Diag_Bit(101)  = "Not used 101"
Unit_Diag_Bit(102)  = "Not used 102"
Unit_Diag_Bit(103)  = "Not used 103"
```

NOTE

If the FIX flag is active on LCD, the **LD293** is configured to "Profile Specific" mode. When in "Manufacturer Specific" mode, the Identifier Number is 0x0906. Once the Identifier_Number_Selector is changed from "Profile Specific" to "Manufacturer Specific" or vice-versa, one must wait 5 seconds while is saved. Then, turn the **LD293** off and turn it on again. So, the Identifier Number is updated to the communication level. If the equipment is in "Profile Specific" and using the GSD file Identifier Number equals 0x0906, the acyclic communication will work with the tools based on EDDL, FDT/DTM, but no cyclic communication with the Profibus-DP master.

Section 4

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

General

NOTE
Equipment installed in hazardous atmospheres must be inspected in compliance with the IEC60079-17 standard.

SMAR Series 303 devices are extensively tested and inspected before delivery to the end user. Nevertheless, during their design and development, consideration was given to the possibility of repairs being made by the end user, if necessary.

In general, it is recommended that end users do not try to repair printed circuit boards. Spare circuit boards may be ordered from **SMAR** whenever necessary. Refer to the item "Returning Materials" at the end of this Section.

The table 4.1 shows the messages of errors and potential cause.

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE SOURCE OF PROBLEM
NO COMMUNICATION	▪ ***Transmitter Connections*** Check wiring polarity and continuity. Check for shorts or ground loops. Check if the power supply connector is connected to main board. Check if the shield is not used as a conductor. It should be grounded at one end only.
	▪ ***Power Supply*** Check power supply output. The voltage must be between 9 - 32 VDC at the **LD293** terminals. Noise and ripple should be within the following limits: a) 16 mV peak to peak from 7.8 to 39 KHz. b) 2 V peak to peak from 47 to 63 Hz for non-intrinsic safety applications and 0.2 V for intrinsic safety applications. c) 1.6 V peak to peak from 3.9 MHz to 125 MHz.
	▪ ***Network Connection*** Check that the topology is correct and all devices are connected in parallel. Check that two Terminators are OK and correctly positioned. Check that the coupler connections are OK and correctly positioned. Check that the Terminators are according to the specifications. Check length of trunk and spurs. Check spacing between couplers.
	▪ ***Network Configuration*** Make sure that device address is configured correctly.
	▪ ***Electronic Circuit Failure*** Check the main board for defect by replacing it with a spare one.
INCORRECT READING	▪ ***Transmitter Connections*** Check for intermittent short circuits, open circuits and grounding problems. Check if the sensor is correctly connected to the **LD293** terminal block.
	▪ ***Noise, Oscillation*** Adjust damping Check grounding of the transmitters housing. Check that the shielding of the wires between transmitter and the panel is grounded only in one end.
	▪ ***Sensor*** Check the sensor operation; it shall be within its characteristics. Check sensor type; it shall be the type and standard that the **LD293** has been configured to. Check if process is within the range of the sensor and the **LD293**.

Table 4.1 - Messages of Errors and Potential Cause

If the problem is not presented in the table above follow the Note below:

NOTE
The Factory Init should be tried as a last option to recover the equipment control when the equipment presents some problem related to the function blocks or the communication. **This operation must only be carried out by authorized technical personnel and with the process offline, since the equipment will be configured with standard and factory data.** This procedure resets all the configurations run on the equipment, after which a partial download should be performed. With exception to the equipment physical address and the gsd identifier number selector parameter. After doing this, all configurations must be remade according to their applications. Two magnetic tools should be used to this effect. On the equipment, withdraw the nut that fixes the identification tag on the top of the housing, so that access is gained to the "S" and "Z" holes. The operations to follow are: 1) Switch off the equipment, insert the magnetic tools and keep them in the holes (the magnetic end in the holes); 2) Feed the equipment; 3) As soon as Factory Init is shown on the display, take off the tools and wait for the "5" symbol on the right upper corner of the display to unlit, thus indicating the end of the operation. This procedure makes effective all the factory configuration and will eliminate eventual problems with the function blocks or with the equipment communication.

Disassembly Procedure

WARNING
Do not disassemble with power on.

The Figure 4.3 an exploded view of the transmitter and will help to visualize the following.

Sensor

To remove the sensor from the electronic housing, the electrical connections (in the field terminal side) and the main board connector must be disconnected.

Loosen the hex screw (6) and carefully unscrew the electronic housing from the sensor, observing that the flat cable is not excessively twisted.

WARNING
To avoid damage do not rotate the electronic housing more than 270º starting from the fully threaded without disconnecting the electronic circuit from the sensor and from the power supply. See Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 – Sensor Rotation Stopper

Electronic Circuit

To remove the circuit board (5), loosen the two screws (3) that anchor the board.

WARNING
The board has CMOS components, which may be damaged by electrostatic discharges. Observe correct procedures for handling CMOS components. It is also recommended to store the circuit boards in electrostatic-proof cases.

Pull the main board out of the housing and disconnect the power supply and the sensor connectors.

Reassemble Procedure

WARNING
Do not assemble the main board with power on.

Sensor

The fitting of the sensor must be done with the main board out of the electronic housing. Mount the sensor to the housing turning clockwise until it stops. Then turn it counterclockwise until it faces the protective cover (1). Tighten the hex screw (6) to lock the housing to the sensor.

Electronic Circuit

Plug sensor connector and power supply connector to main board.

Attach the display to the main board. Observe the four possible mounting positions. (Figure 4.2 - Four Possible Positions of the Display). The **SMAR** mark indicates up position.

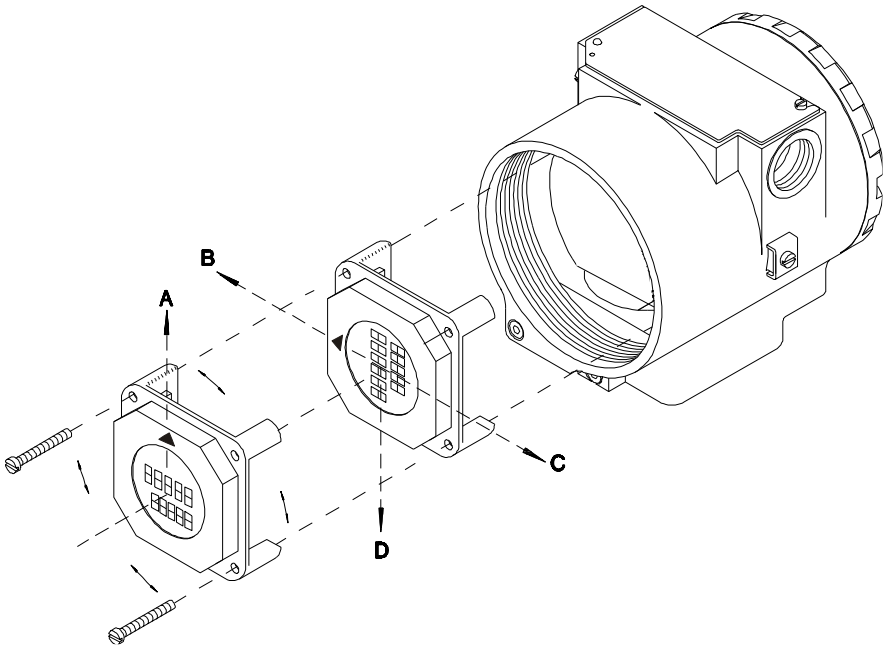


Figure 4.2 - Four Possible Positions of the Display

Anchor the main board and display with their screws (3).

After tightening the protective cover (1), mounting procedure is complete. The transmitter is ready to be energized and tested. It is recommended to open the transmitter's pressure taps to atmosphere and adjust the TRIM.

Interchangeability

To obtain an accurate and better temperature compensated response. Each sensor is submitted to a characterization process and the specific data is stored in an EEPROM located in the sensor body.

Every time the power is turned on, the main circuit reads the sensor serial number, should it differ from the number stored in the memory. The circuit understands that there is a new sensor and the following information is transferred from the sensor to the main circuit.

- Temperature compensation coefficients.
- Sensor's trim including 5-point characterization curve.
- Sensor characteristics: type, range, diaphragm material and fill fluid.

The other transmitter characteristics are stored in the main circuit memory and are not affected by sensor change.

Upgrading LD291 to LD293

The sensor and casing of the LD291 is the same as the **LD293**. By changing the circuit board of the LD291 it becomes a **LD293**. The display on LD291 version 5.XX, is the same as on **LD293** and can therefore be used with the **LD293** upgrade circuit board. With a LD301 version three or earlier, that display can not be used.

Upgrading the LD291 to a **LD293** is therefore very much the same as the procedure for replacing the main board described above.

To remove the circuit board (5), loosen the two screws (3) that anchor the board.

Caution with the circuit boards must be taken as mentioned above.

Pull the LD291 main board out of the housing and disconnect the power supply and the sensor connectors.

Put in the **LD293** main board reversing the procedure for removing the LD291 circuit.

Returning Materials

Should it become necessary to return the transmitter and/or configurator to **SMAR**, simply contact our office, informing the defective instrument serial number, and return it to our factory.

If it becomes necessary to return the transmitter and/or configurator to Smar, simply contact our office, informing the defective instrument's serial number, and return it to our factory. To speed up analysis and solution of the problem, the defective item should be returned with the Service Request Form (SRF – Appendix B) properly filled with a description of the failure observed and with as much details as possible. Other information concerning to the instrument operation, such as service and process conditions, is also helpful.

Instruments returned or to be revised outside the warranty term should be accompanied by a purchase order or a quote request.

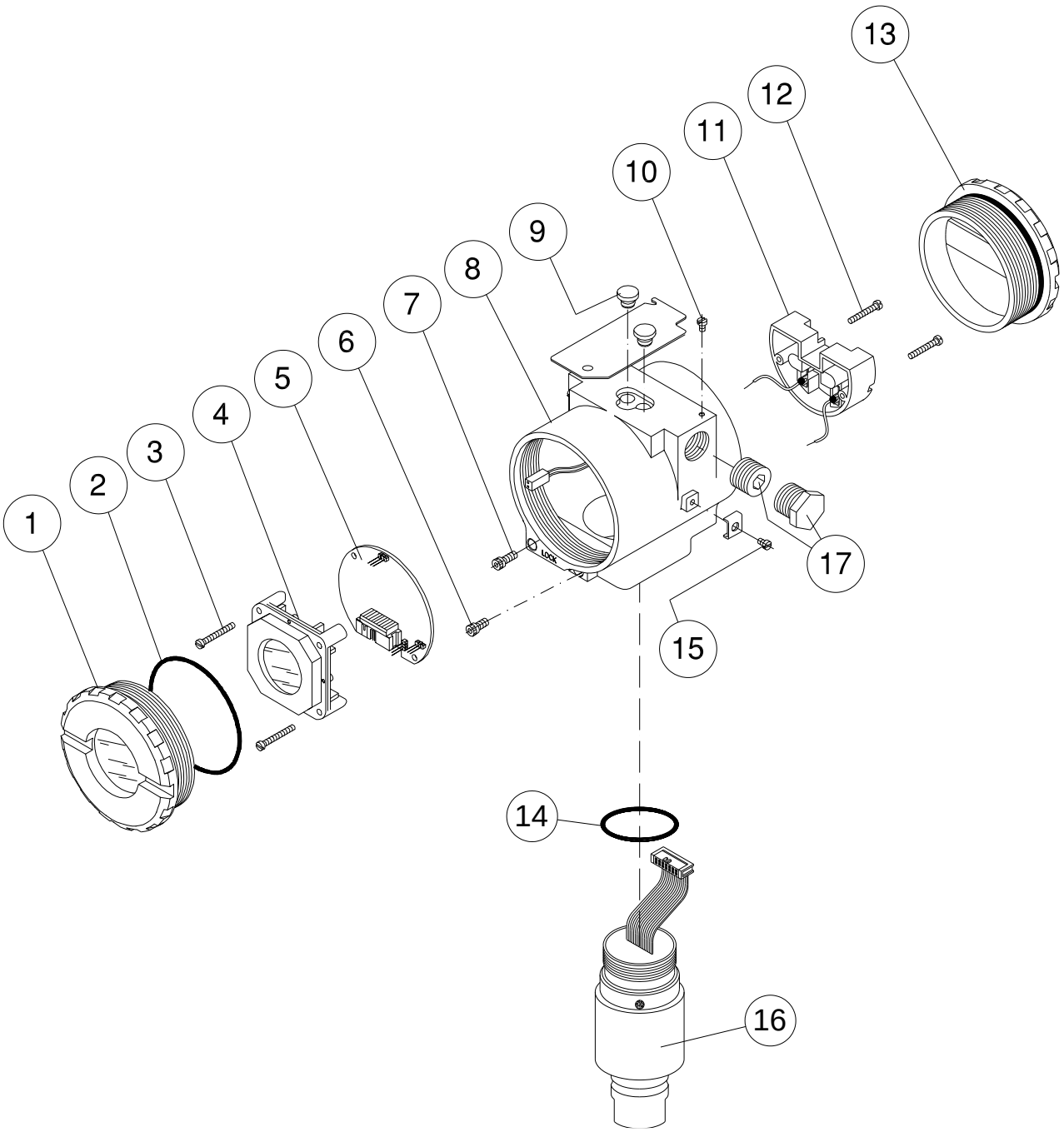


Figure 4.3 – Exploded View

ACCESSORIES	
ORDERING CODE	**DESCRIPTION**
SD1	Magnetic Tool for Local Adjustment
BC1	Fieldbus/RS232 Interface
PS302	Power Supply
FDI302	Field Device Interface
BT302	Terminator
DF47	Intrinsic Safety Barrier
DF48	Fieldbus Repeater

SPARE PARTS LIST			
DESCRIPTION OF PARTS	**POSITION**	**CODE**	**CATEGORY (NOTE 1)**
HOUSING (NOTE 2)	8	**(NOTE 6)**	
COVER (INCLUDES O'RING)			
Aluminum	1 and 13	204-0102	
316 SS	1 and 13	204-0105	
COVER WITH WINDOW FOR INDICATION (INCLUDES O'RING)			
Aluminum	1	204-0103	
316 SS	1	204-0106	
COVER LOCKING SCREW	7	204-0120	
SENSOR LOCKING SCREW			
Without Head M6 Screw	6	400-1121	
EXTERNAL GROUND SCREW	15	204-0124	
IDENTIFICATION PLATE FIXING SCREW	10	204-0116	
DIGITAL INDICATOR	4	214-0108	
TERMINAL INSULATOR	11	400-0059	
MAIN ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT BOARD - GLL 892 - LD293	5	400-0336	A
CONDUIT PLUG			
1/2 NPT Internal in Bichromatized Carbon Steel	17	400-0808	
1/2 NPT Internal in 304 SST	17	400-0809	
M20 X 1.5 External in 316 SST	17	400-0810	
PG 13.5 External in 316 SST	17	400-0811	
O'RINGS (NOTE 3)			
Cover, Buna-N	2	204-0122	B
Neck, Buna-N	14	204-0113	B
TERMINAL HOLDING SCREW.			
Housing in 316 Stainless Steel	12	204-0119	
MOUNTING BRACKET FOR 2" PIPE MOUNTING (NOTE 5)			
Carbon Steel	-	209-0801	
Stainless Steel 316	-	209-0802	
Carbon Steel with bolts, nuts, washers and U-clamp in 316SS	-	209-0803	
LOCAL ADJUSTMENT PROTECTION CAP	9	204-0114	
SENSOR	16	**(NOTE 4)**	B

Table 4.2 - Spare Part List

NOTE
1. For category A, it is recomended to keep, in stock, 25 parts installed for each set, and for category B, 50.
2. Includes Terminal Block, Bolts, caps and Identification plate without certification.
3. 0-Rings and Backup Rings are packaged in packs of 12 units.
4. To specify sensors, use the ordering code for sensor.
5. Including U-clamp, nuts, bolts and washers.
6. To specify housing, use the ordering code for housing.

Ordering Code for Housing

CODE	DESCRIPTION
400-1314 - 2	HOUSING: LD293
Option	Communication Protocol
P	PROFIBUS PA
Option	Electrical Connection
0	½ NPT
A	M20 X 1.5
B	PG13.5
Option	Material
H0	Aluminium (IP/Type)
H1	316 SST (IP/Type)
H2	Aluminium – for saline atmospheres (IPW/Type X)
H4	Aluminium Copper Free (IPW/Type X)
Option	Painting
P0	Gray Munsell N 6,5
P8	Without Painting
P9	Safe Blue Base EPÓXI – electrostatic painting

400-1314 - 2	P	0	H0	P0

Ordering Code for Sensor

209-0241	SENSOR FOR PRESSURE GAGE TRANSMITTER							
CODE	Type	Range Limits			Range Limits			
		Min.	Max.	Unit	Min.	Max.	Unit	
M2	Gage	12.5	500	mbar	5.02	201.09	inH2O	
M3	Gage	62.5	2500	mbar	25.13	1005.45	inH2O	
M4	Gage	0.625	25	bar	157.1	10054.5	inH2O	
M5	Gage	6.25	250	bar	90.65	3625.94	psi	

CODE	Diaphragm Material and Fill Fluid
1	316L SST - Silicone Oil
2	316L SST – Inert Fluorolube Oil **(2)**
3	Hastelloy C276 - Silicone Oil **(1)**
4	Hastelloy C276 – Inert Fluorolube Oil **(2)**
D	316L SST – Inert Krytox Oil **(2)**
E	Hastelloy C276 – Inert Krytox Oil **(2)**
Q	316L SST – Inert Halocarbon 4.2 Oil **(2)**
R	Hastelloy C276 – Inert Halocarbon 4.2 Oil **(2)**

CODE	Process Connections Material
H	Hastelloy C276 **(1)**
I	316L SST
Z	User's specifications

CODE	Process Connections	CODE	
1	1/2 - 14 NPT - Female	U	1/2 BSP – Male
A	M20 X 1,5 Male	V	Valve Manifold integrated to the transmitter
G	G 1/2 A DIN 16288 - Form B **(3)**	X	1" NPT Sealed
H	G 1/2 DIN 16288 - Form D **(3)**	Z	User's specifications
M	1/2 - 14 NPT - Male		

209-0241	M2	1	I	A

← Typical Model Number

NOTE

(1) Meets NECE MR - 01 - 75/ISO 15156 recommendations.
(2) Inert Fluid: safe for oxygen service.
(3) The DIN 16288 standards was substituted by the DIN EN 837-1.

209-0241 SPARE PART NUMBER FOR SANITARY PRESSURE SENSOR

CODE	Type	Range Limits Min.	Max.	Unit	Range Limits Min.	Max.	Unit
2	Sanitary	12.5	500	mbar	5.02	201.09	inH_2O
3	Sanitary	62.5	2500	mbar	25.13	1005,45	inH_2O
4	Sanitary	0.625	25	bar	157.1	10054.5	inH_2O
5	Sanitary	6.25	55.15	bar	90.65	799.89	psi

CODE	Diaphragm Material	CODE	Diaphragm Material
H	Hastelloy C276	M	Monel
I	316L SST	T	Tantalum

CODE	Fill Fluid (Low Side)	CODE	Fill Fluid (Low Side)
D	Silicone DC-704 Oil **(2)**	N	Propileno Glicol Neobee M20 Oil (Approved 3A) **(3)**
F	Inert Fluorolube MO-10 Oil **(1) (4)**	S	Silicone DC-200/20 Oil **(2)**
K	Inert Krytox Oil **(1) (4)**	T	Syltherm 800 Oil

CODE	Process Connections	CODE	Process Connections
B	Thread IDF - 2” 300#	H	DN40 300# - DIN 11851
C	Thread RJT - 2” 300#	P	Tri-Clamp - 2” 800#
D	Tri-Clamp - 2” 300#	Q	Tri-Clamp - 1 1/2” 800#
E	Thread SMS - 2” 300#	Z	User’s specifications
F	Tri-Clamp - 1 1/2” 300#		

CODE	Optional Items

209-0241	2	I	N	D	*	← Typical Model Number

*Leave blank for no optional items.

NOTES

(1) Meets NACE MR – 01 – 75/ISO 15156 recommendations.
(2) Silicone Oil is not recommended for Oxygen (O_2) or Chlorine service.
(3) Compliant with 3A-7403 standard for food and other applications where sanitary connections are required:
- Neobee M2O Fill Fluid
- Finishing wet Face: 0,8 µm Ra (32 µ" AA)
- Wet O-Ring: Viton, Buna-N and Teflon

(4) Inert Fluid: Oxygen Compatibility, safe for oxygen service.

209-0241 SENSOR FOR FLANGED PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

COD.	Type	Range Limits Min.	Range Limits Max.	Min. Span	Unit	Range Limits Min.	Range Limits Max.	Min. Span	Unit	
L2	Level	-50	50	1,25	kPa	-200	200	5	inH_2O	Note: The range can be extended up to 0.75 LRL and 1.2 URL with small degradation of accuracy. The upper range value must be limited to the flange rating.
L3	Level	-250	250	2,08	kPa	-36	36	0,3	psi	
L4	Level	-2500	2500	20,83	kPa	-360	360	3	psi	
L5	Level	-25000	25000	208,30	kPa	-3625	3625	30,2	psi	

COD.	Diaphragm Material (Sensor) and Fill Fluid (Sensor)
1	316L SST - Silicone Oil

COD.	Process Connection	COD.	Process Connection
U	1” 150# (ANSI B16.5)	C	3” 600# (ANSI B16.5)
V	1” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	3	4” 150# (ANSI B16.5)
W	1” 600# (ANSI B16.5)	4	4” 300# (ANSI B16.5)
O	1½” 150# (ANSI B16.5)	D	4” 600# (ANSI B16.5)
P	1½” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	5	DN25 PN 10/40
Q	1½” 600# (ANSI B16.5)	R	DN40 PN 10/10
9	2” 150# (ANSI B16.5)	E	DN50 PN10/40
A	2” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	6	DN80 PN25/40
B	2” 600# (ANSI B16.5)	7	DN100 PN10/16
1	3" 150 # (ANSI B16.5)	8	DN100 PN25/40
2	3” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Type and Material Flange	COD.	Type and Material Flange
2	316L SST (integral flange)	6	Carbon Steel (slip-on flange)
4	304 SST (slip-on flange)	Z	User´s specifications
5	316 SST (slip-on flange)		

COD.	Extension Lenght	COD.	Extension Lenght
0	0 mm (0”)	3	150 mm (6”)
1	50 mm (2”)	4	200 mm (8”)
2	100 mm (4”)	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Diaphragm Material / Extension (Process Connection)	COD.	Diaphragm Material / Extension (Process Connection)
1	316 L SST / 316 SST	5	Titanium / 316 SST **(3)**
2	Hastelloy C276 / 316 SST	6	316L SST with Teflon Lining
3	Monel 400 / 316 SST	L	316L SST with Halar Lining
4	Tantalum / 316 SST **(3)**	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Fill Fluid (Process Connection)	COD.	Fill Fluid (Process Connection)
S	Silicone DC-200/20 Oil	H	Halocarbon 4.2 Oil
F	Inert Fluorolube MO-10 Oil **(4)**	N	Propileno Glicol (Neobee) Oil
D	Silicone DC-704 Oil	T	Syltherm 800 Oil
K	Krytox Oil	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Lower Housing Material	COD.	Lower Housing Material
0	Without Lower Housing	4	Duplex (UNS 31803)
1	316L SST	5	304L SST
2	Hastelloy C276	Z	User´s specifications
3	Super Duplex (UNS 32750)		

COD.	Gasket Material	COD.	Gasket Material
0	Without Gasket	I	316L SST
C	Copper	T	Teflon (PTFE)
G	Grafoil (Flexible Lead)	Z	User´s specifications

209-0241	L2	1	1	2	0	1	S	1	0	TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

NOTES

(1) Silicone Oils not recommendations for Oxygen (O_2) or Chlorine service.
(2) Not applicable for vacuum service.
(3) Attention, check corrosion rate for the process, tantalum plate 0.1 mm, AISI 316L extension 3 to 6mm.
(4) Fluorolube fill fluid is not available for Monel diaphragm.
(5) Inert Fluid: Safe for oxygen service.

Isolation Test on Equipment Housings

1. Power off the equipment in the field, remove its back cover and disconnect all field cables from the transmitter terminal block, isolating them safely.

2. It is not necessary to remove the main board and display.

3. Jumper (connect) the power terminals (positive and negative) with the cable coming from the Megohmmeter (megger).

4. Configure the megohmmeter for 500 Vdc scale and check the isolation between the housing and the cable that short-circuits all the terminals.

ATTENTION
 Never test with a voltage greater than 500 Vdc.

5. The value obtained must be greater than or equal to 2GΩ and the voltage application time must be at least 1 second and at most 5 seconds.

6. If the value obtained by the megohmmeter is below 2GΩ, the possibility of moisture entering the electrical connection compartment must be analyzed.

7. It is possible to loosen the two screws that secure the terminal block to the housing and carry out a superficial cleaning and dry the surface well. Afterwards, the isolation can be tested again.

8. If the isolation test still shows that the isolation has been compromised, the housing must be replaced and sent to Nova Smar S.A. for analysis and retrieval.

IMPORTANT
a) For equipment certified Exd and Exi (Explosion Proof and Intrinsically Safe) the standards advise not to carry out repairs in the field of the housing electronic components, only at Nova Smar S.A.
b) In normal use, the housing components must not cause failures that affect its isolation. For this reason, it is important to verify whether there are traces of water entering the housing and, if so, an assessment of the electrical installations and the sealing rings of the covers must be carried out. Nova Smar S.A. has a team ready to support the assessment of facilities, if necessary.

Section 5

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Functional Specifications		
Process Fluid	Liquid, gas or vapor.	
Output Signal	Profibus PA, Digital only, Complies with IEC 61158-2(H1): 31.25 kbit/s and voltage mode with bus power.	
Power Supply	Bus powered 9 - 32 VDC. Current consumption quiescent 12 mA. Output impedance: non-intrinsic safety from 7.8 kHz - 39 kHz should be greater or equal to 3 k Ohm. Intrinsic safety output impedance (assuming an IS barrier in the power supply) from 7.8 kHz - 39 kHz should be greater or equal to 400 Ohm.	
Indicator	Optional 4½-digit numerical and 5-character alphanumerical LCD indicator.	
Hazardous Area Certifications	See Appendix A.	
European Directive Information	See Appendix A.	
Temperature Limits	Ambient:	-40 to 85 ºC (-40 to 185 ºF) -15 to 85 ºC (5 to 185 ºF) (**LD290I**)
	Process:	-40 to 100 ºC (-40 to 212 ºF) (Silicone Oil) 0 to 85 ºC (-32 to 185 ºF) (Inert Fluorolube Oil) -40 to 150 ºC (-40 to 302 ºF) (**LD290L**) -15 to 150 ºC (5 to 302 ºF) (**LD290I**)
	Storage:	40 to 100 ºC (-40 to 212 ºF)
	Display	-20 to 80 ºC (-4 to 176 ºF) -40 to 85 ºC (-40 to 185 ºF) (without damage)
Turn-on Time	Performs within specifications of less than 10 seconds after power is applied to the transmitter.	
Configuration	Basic configuration may be done using local adjustment magnetic tool if device is fitted with display. Complete configuration is possible using remote configurator (Ex: **Profibus View** and **Simatic PDM**).	
Volumetric Displacement	Less than 0.15 cm^3 (0.01 in^3).	
Overpressure and Static Pressure Limits (MWP – Maximum Working Pressure)	14 MPa (138 bar) for ranges 2, 3, 4. 31 MPa (310 bar) for range 5. For Level Ranges ANSI/DIN (models **LD290L**): 150#: 6 psia to 235 psi (-0,6 to 16 bar) to 199,4 °F (93 °C) 300#: 6 psia to 620 psi (-0,6 to 43 bar) to 199,4 °F (93 °C) 600#: 6 psia to 1240 psi (-0,6 to 85 bar) to 199,4 °F (93 °C) PN10/16: -60 kPa to 1,02 MPa to 212 °F (100 °C) PN25/40: -60 kPa to 2,55 MPa to 212 °F (100 °C) Overpressures above will not damage the transmitter, but a new calibration may be necessary.	

WARNING
It is described here only the maximum pressures of the materials referenced in each rule, it cannot be manufactured on request. Temperatures above 150 ° C are not available in standard models.

PRESSURES TABLE FOR SEAL AND LEVEL FLANGES DIN EN 1092-1 2008 STANDARD

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed						
		RT	100	150	200	250	300	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)						
10E0 AISI 304/304L	PN 16	16	13.7	12.3	11.2	10.4	9,6	9.2
	PN 25	25	21.5	19.2	17.5	16.3	15.1	14.4
	PN 40	40	34.4	30.8	28	26	24.1	23
	PN 63	63	63	57.3	53.1	50.1	46.8	45
	PN 100	100	86.1	77.1	70	65.2	60.4	57.6
	PN 160	160	137.9	123.4	112	104.3	96.7	92.1
	PN 250	250	215.4	192.8	175	163	151.1	144

Functional Specifications

Overpressure and Static Pressure Limits (MWP – Maximum Working Pressure) (continuation)

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed						
		RT	100	150	200	250	300	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)						
14E0 AISI 316/316L	PN 16	16	16	14.5	13.4	12.7	11.8	11.4
	PN 25	25	25	22.7	21	19.8	18.5	17.8
	PN 40	40	40	36.3	33.7	31.8	29.7	28.5
	PN 63	63	63	57.3	53.1	50.1	46.8	45
	PN 100	100	100	90.9	84.2	79.5	74.2	71.4
	PN 160	160	160	145.5	134.8	127.2	118.8	114.2
	PN 250	250	250	227.3	210.7	198.8	185.7	178.5

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed						
		RT	100	150	200	250	300	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)						
16E0 1.4410 Super Duplex 1.4462 Duplex	PN 16	16	16	16	16	16	-	-
	PN 25	25	25	25	25	25	-	-
	PN 40	40	40	40	40	40	-	-
	PN 63	63	63	63	63	63	-	-
	PN 100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-
	PN 160	160	160	160	160	160	-	-
	PN 250	250	250	250	250	250	-	-

PRESSURES TABLE FOR SEAL AND LEVEL FLANGES ASME B16.5 2009 STANDARD

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed								
		-29 to 38	50	100	150	200	250	300	325	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)								
Hastelloy C276	150	20	19.5	17.7	15.8	13.8	12.1	10.2	9.3	8.4
	300	51.7	51.7	51.5	50.3	48.3	46.3	42.9	41.4	40.3
	400	68.9	68.9	68.7	66.8	64.5	61.7	57	55	53.6
	600	103.4	103.4	103	100.3	96.7	92.7	85.7	82.6	80.4
	900	155.1	155.1	154.6	150.6	145	139	128.6	124	120.7
	1500	258.6	258.6	257.6	250.8	241.7	231.8	214.4	206.6	201.1
	2500	430.9	430.9	429.4	418.2	402.8	386.2	357.1	344.3	335.3

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed								
		-29 to 38	50	100	150	200	250	300	325	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)								
S31803 Duplex S32750 Super Duplex	150	20	19.5	17.7	15.8	13.8	12.1	10.2	9.3	8.4
	300	51.7	51.7	50.7	45.9	42.7	40.5	38.9	38.2	37.6
	400	68.9	68.9	67.5	61.2	56.9	53.9	51.8	50.9	50.2
	600	103.4	103.4	101.3	91.9	85.3	80.9	77.7	76.3	75.3
	900	155.1	155.1	152	137.8	128	121.4	116.6	114.5	112.9
	1500	258.6	258.6	253.3	229.6	213.3	202.3	194.3	190.8	188.2
	2500	430.9	430.9	422.2	382.7	355.4	337.2	323.8	318	313.7

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed								
		-29 to 38	50	100	150	200	250	300	325	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)								
AISI316L	150	15.9	15.3	13.3	12	11.2	10.5	10	9.3	8.4
	300	41.4	40	34.8	31.4	29.2	27.5	26.1	25.5	25.1
	400	55.2	53.4	46.4	41.9	38.9	36.6	34.8	34	33.4
	600	82.7	80	69.6	62.8	58.3	54.9	52.1	51	50.1
	900	124.1	120.1	104.4	94.2	87.5	82.4	78.2	76.4	75.2
	1500	206.8	200.1	173.9	157	145.8	137.3	130.3	127.4	125.4
	2500	344.7	333.5	289.9	261.6	243	228.9	217.2	212.3	208.9

Functional Specifications

Overpressure and Static Pressure Limits (MWP – Maximum Working Pressure) (continuation)

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed								
		-29 to 38	50	100	150	200	250	300	325	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)								
AISI316	150	19	18.4	16.2	14.8	13.7	12.1	10.2	9.3	8.4
	300	49.6	48.1	42.2	38.5	35.7	33.4	31.6	30.9	30.3
	400	66.2	64.2	56.3	51.3	47.6	44.5	42.2	41.2	40.4
	600	99.3	96.2	84.4	77	71.3	66.8	63.2	61.8	60.7
	900	148.9	144.3	126.6	115.5	107	100.1	94.9	92.7	91
	1500	248.2	240.6	211	192.5	178.3	166.9	158.1	154.4	151.6
	2500	413.7	400.9	351.6	320.8	297.2	278.1	263.5	257.4	252.7

Material Group	Pressure Class	Maximum Temperature Allowed								
		-29 to 38	50	100	150	200	250	300	325	350
		Maximum Pressure Allowed (bar)								
AISI304	150	19	18.3	15.7	14.2	13.2	12.1	10.2	9.3	8.4
	300	49.6	47.8	40.9	37	34.5	32.5	30.9	30.2	29.6
	600	99.3	95.6	81.7	74	69	65	61.8	60.4	59.3
	1500	248.2	239.1	204.3	185	172.4	162.4	154.6	151.1	148.1
	2500	413.7	398.5	340.4	308.4	287.3	270.7	257.6	251.9	246.9

Humidity Limits	0 a 100% RH

Performance Specifications

Reference conditions	Reference conditions: range starting at zero, temperature 25 °C (77 °F), atmospheric pressure, power supply of 24 Vdc, silicone oil fill fluid, isolating diaphragms in 316L SS and digital trim equal to lower and upper range values.
Accuracy	For ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5: ±0.075% of span (for span >= 0.1 URL) ±[0.0375 + 0.00375 URL/SPAN] % of span (for span < 0.1 URL) For Level Transmitter: ± 0.08 % of span (for span ≥ 0.1 URL) ± [0.0504 + 0.0047 URL/span] % of span (for span < 0.1 URL)
Accuracy	For Insertion Transmitter: ±0.2% of span
Stability	±0.15% of URL for 5 years.
Temperature Effect	± [0.02 URL + 0.06%] of span, per 20 ºC (68 ºF) for span >= 0.2 URL ± [0.023 URL+0.045%] of span, per 20ºC (68 ºF) for span < 0.2 URL For **LD290L**: 6 mmH_2O per 20 ºC for 4” and DN100 17 mmH_2O per 20 ºC for 3” and DN80
Power Supply Effect	±0.005% of calibrated span per volt.
Mounting Position Effect	Zero shift of up to 250 Pa (1 inH_2O) which can be calibrated out. No span effect.
Electromagnetic Interference Effect	Designed to comply with, Approved according to IEC61326-1:2006, IEC61326-2-3:2006, IEC61000-6-4:2006, IEC61000-6-2:2005.

Physical Specifications

Electrical Connection	1/2-14 NPT, PG 13.5 or M20 × 1.5. Other connections or request.
Process Connection	1/4 -18 NPT or 1/2-14 NPT (with adapter).
Wetted Parts	**Isolating Diaphragms** 316L SST, Hastelloy C276, Monel 400 or Tantalum.

Physical Specifications	
Nonwetted Parts	**Electronic Housing** Injected aluminum with polyester painting or 316 SST. According to NEMA Type 4X or Type 4, IP66, IP66W*. *The IP66W sealing test (immersion) was performed at 1 bar for 24 hours. For any other situation, please consult Smar. IP66W tested for 200h to according NBR 8094 / ASTM B 117 standard. **Level Flange (LD290L)** 316L SST, 304 SST and Plated Carbon Steel. **Fill Fluid** Silicone or Inert Fluorolube Oil. **Cover O-Rings** Buna-N. **Mounting Bracket** Plated Carbon Steel with polyester painting or 316 SST. Accessories (bolts, nuts, washers and U-clamp) in Carbon Steel or 316 SST. **Identification Plate** 316 SST. **Approximate Weights** < 2.0Kg (4lb): aluminum housing without mounting bracket.

Ordering Code

MODEL	GAGE PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS
LD293M	PROFIBUS PA

CODE	Type	Range Limits Min.	Range Limits Max.	Unit	Range Limits Min.	Range Limits Max.	Unit
2	Gage	12.5	500	mbar	5.02	201.09	inH_2O
3	Gage	62.5	2500	mbar	25.13	1005.45	inH_2O
4	Gage	0.625	25	bar	157.1	10054.5	inH_2O
5	Gage	6.25	250	bar	90.65	3625.94	psi

CODE	Diaphragm Material and Fill Fluid
1	316L SST - Silicone Oil
2	316L SST – Inert Fluorolube Oil **(2)**
3	Hastelloy C276 - Silicone Oil **(1)**
4	Hastelloy C276 – Inert Fluorolube Oil **(2)**
D	316L SST – Inert Krytox Oil **(2)**
E	Hastelloy C276 – Inert Krytox Oil **(2)**
Q	316L SST – Inert Halocarbon 4.2 Oil **(2)**
R	Hastelloy C276 – Inert Halocarbon 4.2 Oil **(2)**

CODE	Process Connections Material
H	Hastelloy C276 **(1)**
I	316L SST
Z	User's specifications

CODE	Local Indicator
0	Without Indicator
1	With Indicator

CODE	Process Connections	CODE	Process Connections
1	1/2 - 14 NPT - Female	U	1/2 BSP – Male
A	M20 X 1,5 Male	V	Valve Manifold integrated to the transmitter
G	G 1/2 A DIN 16288 - Form B	X	1" NPT Sealed
H	G 1/2 DIN 16288 - Form D	Z	User's specifications
M	1/2 - 14 NPT - Male		

CODE	Electrical Connections	CODE	Electrical Connections
0	1/2 - 14 NPT **(3)**	A	M20 X 1.5 **(5)**
1	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 NPT (316 SST) - with adapter **(4)**	B	PG 13.5 DIN **(5)**
2	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 BSP (316 SST) - with adapter **(6)**	Z	User's specifications
3	1/2 - 14 NPT X 1/2 BSP (316 SST) - with adapter **(6)**		
4	1/2 - 1/2 NPTF (316 SST) - with adapter		
5	1/2 - 3/4 NPTF (316 SST) - with adapter		

CODE	Mounting Bracket
0	Without Mounting Bracket
1	Carbon Steel Mounting Bracket with Carbon Steel accessories
2	316 SST Mounting Bracket with 316 SST accessories
7	Carbon Steel Mounting Bracket with 316 SST accessories
A	304 SST Mounting Bracket with 316 SST accessories

CODE	Optional Items

LD293M	2	1	I	1	1	A	0	*	TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

* Leave blank for no optional items.

MODEL	GAGE PRESSURE TRANSMITTER (CONTINUATION)

COD.	Housing Material (8) (9)		
H0	Aluminium (IP/TYPE)	H3	316 SST for saline atmosphere (IPW/TYPEX) **(7)**
H1	316 SST (IP/TYPE)	H4	Copper Free Aluminium (IPW/TYPEX) **(7)**
H2	Aluminium for saline atmosphere (IPW/TYPEX) **(7)**		

COD.	Identification Plate				
I1	FM: XP, IS, NI, DI	I5	CEPEL: Ex-d, Ex-ia	I7	EXAM (DMT) Grupo I, M1 Ex-ia
I3	CSA: XP, IS, NI, DI	I6	Without Certification	ID	NEPSI: Ex-ia, Ex-d
I4	EXAM (DMT): Ex-ia; NEMKO: Ex-d				

COD.	Painting		
P0	Munsell N 6,5 Gray	P5	Polyester Yellow
P3	Polyester Black	P8	Without Painting
P4	Epoxy White	P9	Blue Safety Base Epoxy –Eletrostatic Painting

COD.	Tag Plate		
J0	With TAG	J2	User's specification
J1	Without TAG		

LD293M	H0	I1	P0	J0	← TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

Optional Items

Special Procedures	**C1** –Degrease Cleaning (Oxygen or Chlorine Service)
Burnout	**BD** – Down Scale **BU** – Up Scale
Características Especiais	**ZZ** – User Specification

NOTES

(1) Meets NACE material recommendation per MR-01-75.
(2) Inert fluid: safe for oxygen service.
(3) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM, FM, CSA).
(4) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, CSA).
(5) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM).
(6) Not certified for use in hazardous locations.
(7) IPW/TYPEX was tested for 200 hours according to NBR 8094 / ASTM B 117 standard.
(8) IPX8 tested for 10 meters of water column for 24 hours.
(9) Ingress Protection:

Products	CEPEL	NEMKO/EXAM	FM	CSA	NEPSI
LD29X	IP66/W	IP66/68/W	Type 4X/6/6P	Type 4X	IP67

MODEL	SANITARY PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS
LD293S	PROFIBUS PA

CODE	Type	Range Limits			Range Limits		
		Min.	Max.	Unit	Min.	Max.	Unit
2	Sanitary	12.5	500	mbar	5.02	201.09	inH_2O
3	Sanitary	62.5	2500	mbar	25.13	1005,45	inH_2O
4	Sanitary	0.625	25	bar	157.1	10054.5	inH_2O
5	Sanitary	6.25	55.15	bar	90.65	799.89	psi

CODE	Diaphragm Material
I	316L SST

CODE	Fill Fluid
S	Silicone DC-200/20 Oil

CODE	Local Indicator
0	Without Indicator
1	With Indicator

CODE	Process Connections	CODE	Process Connections
B	Thread IDF - 2” 300# **(2)**	H	DN40 300# - DIN 11851
C	Thread RJT - 2” 300#	P	Tri-Clamp - 2” 800# **(2)**
D	Tri-Clamp - 2” 300# **(2)**	Q	Tri-Clamp - 1 1/2” 800# **(2)**
E	Thread SMS - 2” 300# **(2)**	Z	User’s specifications
F	Tri-Clamp - 1 1/2” 300# **(2)**		

CODE	Electrical Connections	CODE	Electrical Connections
0	1/2 - 14 NPT **(3)**	A	M20 X 1.5 **(5)**
1	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 NPT (316 SST) - with adapter **(4)**	B	PG 13.5 DIN **(5)**
2	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 BSP (316 SST) - with adapter **(8)**	Z	User’s specifications
3	1/2 - 14 NPT X 1/2 BSP (316 SST) - with adapter **(8)**		
4	1/2 - 1/2 NPTF (316 SST) - with adapter		
5	1/2 - 3/4 NPTF (316 SST) - with adapter		

CODE	O’Ring Material	CODE	O’Ring Material
0	Without O’Ring	V	Viton **(2)**
B	Buna-N **(2)**	Z	User´s specifications
T	Teflon **(2)**		

CODE	Adaptation Sleeve
0	Without Sleeve
1	With Adaptation Sleeve in 316 SST

CODE	Tri-Clamp Connection
0	Without Clamp
2	With Tri-Clamp in 304 SST

CODE	Diaphragm Material (Sanitary Connection)
H	Hastelloy C276
I	316L SST

CODE	Fill Fluid (Sanitary Connection)
D	Silicone DC-704 Oil
F	Fluorolube MO-10 Oil **(1)**
N	Propilene Glicol (Neobee) Oil **(2)**
S	Silicone DC-200/20 Oil
T	Syltherm 800 Oil
Z	User’s specifications

CODE	Optional Items

LD293S	2	I	N	1	D	0	V	1	2	I	D	*	← Typical Model Number

*Leave blank for no optional items.

MODEL	SANITARY PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS (CONTINUATION)		
COD.	Housing Material (6) (7)		
H0	Aluminium (IP/TYPE)		
H1	316 SST (IP/TYPE)		
COD.	Identification Plate		
I1	FM: XP, IS, NI, DI	I5	CEPEL: Ex-d, Ex-ia
I3	CSA: XP, IS, NI, DI	I6	Without Certification
I4	EXAM (DMT): Ex-ia; NEMKO: Ex-d		
COD.	Painting		
P0	Munsell N 6,5 Gray	P5	Polyester Yellow
P3	Polyester Black	P6	Epoxy Yellow
P4	Epoxy White		
COD.	Tag Plate		
J0	With TAG	J2	User's specification
J1	Without TAG		

LD293S	H0	I1	P0	J0	← TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

Optional Items

Special Procedures	**C1** –Degrease Cleaning (Oxygen or Chlorine Service) **C4** - Polishing of the sanitary connections according to 3A Certification **(2)**
Burnout	**BD** – Down Scale **BU** – Up Scale

NOTE

(1) Inert Fluid: safe for oxygen service.
(2) Compliant with 3A-7403 standard for food and other applications where sanitary connections are required:
- Neobee M2O Fill Fluid
- Finishing wet Face: 0.8 µm Ra (32 µ" AA)
- Wet O-Ring: Viton, Teflon and Buna-N

(3) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM, FM, CSA).
(4) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, CSA).
(5) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM).
(6) IPX8 tested for 10 meters of water column for 24 hours.
(7) Ingress Protection:

Produtos	CEPEL	NEMKO/EXAM	FM	CSA	NEPSI
LD29X	IP66/W	IP66/68/W	Type 4X/6/6P	Type 4X	IP67

(8) Not certified for use in hazardous locations.

MODEL	LOW COST FLANGED PRESSURE TRANSMITTER
LD293L	PROFIBUS PA

COD.	Type	Range Limits Min.	Max.	Unit	Range Limits Min.	Max.	Unit
2	Level	12.5	500	mbar	5.02	201.09	inH_2O
3	Level	62.5	2500	mbar	25.13	1005.45	inH_2O
4	Level	0.625	25	bar	157.1	10054.5	inH_2O
5	Level	6.25	250	bar	90.65	3625.94	psi

COD.	Diaphragm Material (Sensor) and Fill Fluid (Sensor)
1	316L SST - Silicone Oil

COD.	Local Indicator		
0	Without Indicator	1	With Digital Indicator

COD.	Process Connection		
U	1” 150# (ANSI B16.5)	C	3” 600# (ANSI B16.5)
V	1” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	3	4” 150# (ANSI B16.5)
W	1” 600# (ANSI B16.5)	4	4” 300# (ANSI B16.5)
O	1½” 150# (ANSI B16.5)	D	4” 600# (ANSI B16.5)
P	1½” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	5	DN25 PN 10/40
Q	1½” 600# (ANSI B16.5)	R	DN40 PN 10/10
9	2” 150# (ANSI B16.5)	E	DN50 PN10/40
A	2” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	6	DN80 PN25/40
B	2” 600# (ANSI B16.5)	7	DN100 PN10/16
1	3" 150 # (ANSI B16.5)	8	DN100 PN25/40
2	3” 300# (ANSI B16.5)	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Electrical Connection		
0	1/2 - 14 NPT **(3)**	5	1/2 - 3/4 NPTF (AI 316) - with adapter
1	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 NPT (AI 316) - with adapter **(4)**	A	M20 X 1.5 **(5)**
2	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 BSP (AI 316) - with adapter **(12)**	B	PG 13.5 DIN **(5)**
3	1/2 - 14 NPT X 1/2 BSP (AI 316) - with adapter **(12)**	Z	User´s specifications
4	1/2 - 1/2 NPTF (AI 316) - with adapter		

COD.	Type and Material Flange		
4	304 SST (slip-on flange)	6	Carbon Steel (slip-on flange)
5	316 SST (slip-on flange)	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Extension Lenght				
0	0 mm (0”)	2	100 mm (4”)	4	200 mm (8”)
1	50 mm (2”)	3	150 mm (6”)	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Diaphragm Material / Extension (Process Connection)		
1	316 L SST / 316 SST	5	Titanium / 316 SST **(6)**
2	Hastelloy C276 / 316 SST	6	316L SST with Teflon Lining
3	Monel 400 / 316 SST	L	316L SST with Halar Lining
4	Tantalum / 316 SST **(6)**	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Fill Fluid (Process Connection)		
S	Silicone DC-200/20 Oil	H	Halocarbon 4.2 Oil
F	Inert Fluorolube MO-10 Oil **(7)**	N	Propileno Glicol (Neobee) Oil
D	Silicone DC-704 Oil	T	Syltherm 800 Oil
K	Krytox Oil	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Lower Housing Material		
0	Without Lower Housing	4	Duplex (UNS 31803)
1	316L SST	5	304L SST
2	Hastelloy C276	Z	User´s specifications
3	Super Duplex (UNS 32750)		

COD.	Gasket Material		
0	Without Gasket	I	316L SST
C	Copper	T	Teflon (PTFE)
G	Grafoil (Flaxible Lead)	Z	User´s specifications

COD.	Optional Items

LD293L	2	1	1	1	0	6	2	1	S	1	T	*

TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

*Leave it blank when there are not optional items.

MODEL	LOW COST FLANGED PRESSURE TRANSMITTER (CONTINUATION)							
	COD.	Housing Material (10) (11)						
	H0	Aluminium (IP/TYPE)		H3	316 SST for saline atmosphere (IPW/TYPEX) **(9)**			
	H1	316 SST (IP/TYPE)		H4	Copper Free Aluminium (IPW/TYPEX) **(9)**			
	H2	Aluminium for saline atmosphere (IPW/TYPEX) **(9)**						
	COD.	Identification Plate						
	I1	FM: XP, IS, NI, DI		I5	CEPEL: Ex-d, Ex-ia		I7	EXAM (DMT) Grupo I, M1 Ex-ia
	I3	CSA: XP, IS, NI, DI		I6	Without Certification			
	I4	EXAM (DMT): Ex-ia; NEMKO: Ex-d						
	COD.	Painting						
	P0	Munsell N 6,5 Gray		P6	Epoxy Yellow			
	P3	Polyester Black		P8	Without Painting			
	P4	Epoxy White		P9	Blue Safety Base Epoxi – Eletrostatic Painting			
	P5	Polyester Yellow		PC	Safety Base Polyester – Eletrostatic Painting			
	COD.	Tag Plate						
	J0	With TAG		J2	User's specification			
	J1	Without TAG						

LD293L	H0	I1	P0	J0	← TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

Optional Items

Special Procedures	**C1** –Degrease Cleaning (Oxygen or Chlorine Service)
Burnout	**BD** – Down Scale **BU** – Up Scale
Lower Housing Connection	**U0** – With 1 Flush Connection 1/4" NPT (if supplied with lower housing) **U1** – With 2 Flush Connections 1/4" NPT per 180º **U2** – With 2 Flush Connections 1/4" NPT per 90º **U3** – With 2 Flush Connections 1/2" - 14 NPT per 180º (with cover) **U4** – Without Flush Connection

NOTES

(1) Silicone Oils not recommendations for Oxygen (O_2) or Chlorine service.
(2) Not applicable for vacuum service.
(3) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM, FM, CSA).
(4) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, CSA).
(5) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM).
(6) Attention, check corrosion rate for the process, tantalum plate 0.1 mm, AISI 316L extension 3 to 6mm.
(7) Fluorolube fill fluid is not available for Monel diaphragm.
(8) Inert Fluid: Safe for oxygen service.
(9) IPW/TYPEX was tested for 200 hours according to NBR 8094 / ASTM B 117 standard.
(10) IPX8 tested for 10 meters of water column for 24 hours.
(11) Ingress Protection:

Products	CEPEL	NEMKO/EXAM	FM	CSA	NEPSI
LD29X	IP66/W	IP66/68/W	Type 4X/6/6P	Type 4X	IP67

(12) Not certified for use in hazardous locations.

MODEL	PRESSURE TRANSMITTER WITH EXTENDED PROBE
LD293I	PROFIBUS PA

COD.	Type	Range Limits		
		Min.	Max.	Unit
2	Level	12.5	500	mbar

COD.	Diaphragm Material and Fill Fluid
1	316L SST – Silicon Oil **(1)**

COD.	Local Indicator
0	Without Indicator
1	With Indicator

COD.	Fixing Transmitter		
1	Bracket in L	Z	User's specification
2	Flanged Bracket		
3	Triclamp 3" **(9)**		

COD.	Electrical Connection		
0	1/2 - 14 NPT **(2)**	A	M20 X 1.5 **(4)**
1	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 NPT (316 SST) – with adapter **(3)**	B	PG 13.5 DIN **(4)**
2	1/2 - 14 NPT X 3/4 BSP (316 SST) - with adapter **(5)**	Z	User's specification
3	1/2 - 14 NPT X 1/2 BSP (316 SST) - with adapter **(5)**		
4	1/2 - 1/2 NPTF (316 SST) - with adapter		
5	1/2 - 3/4 NPTF (316 SST) - with adapter		

COD.	Probe Material/Diaphragm (Wetted Parts)
A	304L SST / 316L SST
I	316L SST / 316L SST
U	316L SST / Hastelloy C276
Z	User's specification

COD.	Probe Length		
1	500 mm	6	1600 mm
2	630 mm	7	2000 mm
3	800 mm	8	2500 mm
4	1000 mm	9	3200 mm
5	1250 mm	Z	User's specification

COD.	Probe Fill Fluid
N	Propileno Glicol Oil (Neobee M20) **(9)**
Z	User's specification

COD.	Optional Items

LD293I	2	1	1	3	A	I	1	N	*	← TYPICAL MODEL

*Leave blank for no optional items.

MODEL	PRESSURE TRANSMITTER WITH EXTENDED PROBE (CONTINUATION)			
COD.	Housing Material (7) (8)			
H0	Aluminium (IP/TYPE)		H3	316 SST for saline atmosphere (IPW/TYPEX) **(6)**
H1	316 SST (IP/TYPE)		H4	Copper Free Aluminium (IPW/TYPEX) **(6)**
H2	Aluminium for saline atmosphere (IPW/TYPEX) **(6)**			
COD.	Identification Plate			
IN	CEPEL: Ex-ia			
COD.	Painting			
P0	Munsell N 6,5 Gray		P6	Epoxy Yellow
P3	Polyester Black		P8	Without Painting
P4	Epoxy White		P9	Blue Safety Base Epoxi – Eletrostatic Painting
P5	Polyester Yellow		PC	Safety Base Polyester – Eletrostatic Painting
COD.	Tag Plate			
J0	With TAG		J2	User's specification
J1	Without TAG			

LD293I	H0	IN	P0	J0	← TYPICAL MODEL NUMBER

Optional Items

Special Procedures	**C1** –Degrease Cleaning (Oxygen or Chlorine Service) **C4** - Polishing of the sanitary connections according to 3A Certification **(9)**
Burnout	**BD** – Down Scale **BU** – Up Scale
Special Characteristics	**ZZ** – User's specifications

NOTES

(1) Silicone Oils not recommendations for Oxygen (O_2) or Chlorine service.
(2) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM, FM, CSA).
(3) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, CSA).
(4) Certificate for use in Hazardous Locations (CEPEL, NEPSI, NEMKO, EXAM).
(5) Not certified for use in hazardous locations.
(6) IPW/TYPEX was tested for 200 hours according to NBR 8094 / ASTM B 117 standard.
(7) IPX8 tested for 10 meters of water column for 24 hours.
(8) Ingress Protection:

Products	CEPEL	NEMKO/EXAM	FM	CSA	NEPSI
LD29X	IP66/W	IP66/68/W	Type 4X/6/6P	Type 4X	IP67

(9) Compliant with 3A-7403 standard for food and other applications where sanitary connections are required:
- Neobee M2O Fill Fluid
- Finishing wet Face: 0.8 µm Ra (32 µ" AA)
- Wet O-Ring: Viton, Teflon and Buna-N

Appendix A

CERTIFICATIONS INFORMATION

European Directive Information

Consult www.Smar.com for the EC declarations of conformity and certificates.

Authorized representative/importer located within the Community:
Smar Europe BV De Oude Wereld 116 2408 TM Alphen aan den Rijn Netherlands

ATEX Directive 2014/34//EU - "Equipment for explosive atmospheres"
The EC-Type Examination Certificate is released by DNV Product Assurance AS (NB 2460) and DEKRA Testing and Certification GmbH (NB 0158).
Designated certification body that monitors manufacturing and released QAN (Quality Assurance Notification) is Nemko AS (NB 0470) and UL International Demko AS (NB 0539).

LVD Directive 2014/35/EU – "Low Voltage"
According the LVD directive Annex II, electrical equipment for use in an explosive atmosphere is outside the scope of this directive.
According to IEC standard: IEC 61010-1 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements.

PED Directive 2014/68/EU - "Pressure Equipment"
This product is in compliance with Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU and was designed and manufactured in accordance with the sound engineering practice. This equipment cannot bear the CE marking related to PED compliance. However, the product bears the CE marking to indicate compliance with other applicable European Community Directives.

ROHS Directive 2011/65/EU - "Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment"
For the evaluation of the products the following standards were consulted: EN IEC 63000.

EMC Directive 2014/30/EU - "Electromagnetic Compatibility"
For products evaluation, the standard IEC 61326-1 were consulted and to comply with the EMC directive the installation must follow these special conditions:
Use shielded, twisted-pair cable for powering the instrument and signal wiring.
Keep the shield insulated at the instrument side, connecting the other one to the ground.

Hazardous locations general information

Ex Standards:
IEC 60079-0 General Requirements
IEC 60079-1 Flameproof Enclosures "d"
IEC 60079-7 Increased Safe "e"
IEC 60079-11 Intrinsic Safety "i"
IEC 60079-18 Encapsulation "m"
IEC 60079-26 Equipment with Separation Elements or combined Levels of Protection
IEC 60079-31 Equipment dust ignition protection by enclosure "t"
IEC 60529 Classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
IEC 60079-10 Classification of Hazardous Areas
IEC 60079-14 Electrical installation design, selection and erection
IEC 60079-17 Electrical Installations, Inspections and Maintenance
IEC 60079-19 Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation
ISO/IEC 80079-34 Application of quality systems for equipment manufacture

Warning:
Explosions could result in death or serious injury, besides financial damage.
Installation of this instrument in hazardous areas must be in accordance with the local standards and type of protection. Before proceedings with installation make sure that the certificate parameters are in accordance with the classified hazardous area.

Maintenance and Repair
The instrument modification or replaced parts supplied by any other supplier than authorized representative of Smar is prohibited and will void the Certification.

Marking Label
The instrument is marked with type of protection options. The certification is valid only when the type of protection is indicated by the user. Once a particular type of protection is installed, do not reinstall it using any other type of protection.

Intrinsic Safety / Non Incendive application
Only connect the equipment with the "Intrinsic safety" protection type to a circuit intrinsically safe. If the equipment has already been used in circuits not intrinsically safe or if the electrical specifications have not been respected, the safety of the equipment is no longer guaranteed for "Intrinsic Safety" installations.
In hazardous areas with intrinsic safety or or non-incendive requirements, the circuit entity parameters and applicable installation procedures must be observed.
The instrument must be connected to a proper intrinsic safety barrier. Check the intrinsically safe parameters involving the barrier and equipment including the cable and connections. Associated apparatus ground bus shall be insulated from panels and mounting enclosures. Shield is optional, when using shielded cable, be sure to insulate the end not grounded.
Cable capacitance and inductance plus Ci and Li must be smaller than Co and Lo of the Associated Apparatus.
It is recommended do not remove the housing covers when powered on.

Explosionproof / Flameproof application
Only use Explosionproof/Flameproof certified Plugs, Adapters and Cable glands.
The electrical connections entries must be connected using a conduit with sealed unit or closed using metal cable gland or metal blanking plug with at least IP66.
Do not remove the housing covers when powered on.

Enclosure
The electronic housing and sensor threads installed in hazardous areas must have a minimum of 6 fully engaged threads.
The covers must be tightening with at least 8 turns, to avoid the penetration of humidity or corrosive gases, and until it touches the housing. Then, tighten more 1/3 turn (120º) to guarantee the sealing.
Lock the housing and covers using the locking screw.
The enclosure contains aluminum and is considered to present a potential risk of ignition by impact or friction.
Care must be taken during installation and use to prevent impact or friction.

Degree of Protection of enclosure (IP)
IPx8: Second numeral meaning continuous immersion in water under special condition defined as 10m for a period of 24 hours (Ref: IEC60529).
IPW/ TypeX: Supplementary letter W or X meaning special condition defined as saline environment tested in saturated solution of NaCl 5% w/w at 35ºC for a period of 200 hours (Ref: NEMA 250/ IEC60529).
For enclosure with IP/IPW/TypeX applications, all NPT threads must apply a proper water-proof sealant (a non-hardening silicone group sealant is recommended).

Hazardous Locations Approvals

FM Approvals
FM 3014713
IS Class I, II, III Division 1, Groups A, B, C and D, E, F, G
XP Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D
DIP Class II, III Division 1, Groups E, F, G
NI Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D
T4; Ta = -20 ºC to 60 ºC, Type 4, 4X, 6, 6P

Entity Parameters Fieldbus Power Supply Input (report 3015629):
Vmax = 24 Vdc, Imax = 250 mA, Pi = 1.2 W, Ci = 5 nF, Li = 12 uH
Vmax = 16 Vdc, Imax = 250 mA, Pi = 2 W, Ci = 5 nF, Li = 12 uH
Overpressure Limits: 2000 psi for ranges 2, 3 and 4 and 4500 psi for range 5

Drawing 102A-0078, 102A-1215, 102A-1338, 102A-1636, 102A-1637

ATEX DNV
Explosion Proof (PRESAFE 18 ATEX 12410X)
II 2 G Ex db IIC T6 Gb
Ta -20 ºC to +60 ºC
Options: IP66/68W or IP66/68

Special Conditions for Safe Use
Repairs of the flameproof joints must be made in compliance with the structural specifications provided by the manufacturer. Repairs must not be made on the basis of values specified in tables 1 and 2 of EN/IEC 60079-1.

The Essential Health and Safety Requirements are assured by compliance with:
EN IEC 60079-0:2018 General Requirements
EN 60079-1:2014 Flameproof Enclosures “d”

Drawing 102A-1462, 102A-1518

IECEx DNV
Explosion Proof (IECEx PRE 18.0031X)
Ex db IIC T6 Gb
Ta -20 ºC to +60 ºC
Options: IP66/68W or IP66/68

Special Conditions for Safe Use
Repairs of the flameproof joints must be made in compliance with the structural specifications provided by the manufacturer. Repairs must not be made on the basis of values specified in tables 1 and 2 of EN/IEC 60079-1.

The Essential Health and Safety Requirements are assured by compliance with:
IEC 60079-0:2017 General Requirements
IEC 60079-1:2014-06 Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures “d”

Drawing 102A-2111, 102A-2112

ATEX DEKRA
Intrinsic Safety (DMT 02 ATEX E 084)
Ex I M1 Ex ia I Ma
Ex II 1/2 G Ex ia IIC T4/T5/T6 Ga/Gb

FISCO Field Device
Supply circuit for the connection to an intrinsically safe FISCO fieldbus-circuit:
Ui = 24 Vdc, Ii = 380 mA, Pi = 5.32 W, Ci ≤ 5nF, Li = Neg
Parameters of the supply circuit comply with FISCO model according to Annex G EN 60079-11:2012, replacing EN 60079-27: 2008.

Ambient Temperature:
-40ºC ≤ Ta ≤ +60ºC (T4)
-40ºC ≤ Ta ≤ +50ºC (T5)
-40ºC ≤ Ta ≤ +40ºC (T6)

The Essential Health and Safety Requirements are assured by compliance with:
EN 60079-0:2012 +A11:2013 General Requirements
EN 60079-11:2012 Intrinsic Safety “i”
EN 60079-26:2015 Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga

Drawing 102A-1462, 102A-1518, 102A-1464, 102A-1520

CEPEL

Segurança Intrínseca (CEPEL 96.0075X)

CEPEL 96.0075X Equipamento de campo FISCO Ex ia IIC T* Ga IP66W Ui = 30 V Ii = 380 mA Pi = 5,32 W Ci = 5,0 nF Li = desp T_{amb}: -20 °C a +50 °C para T5 T_{amb}: -20 °C a +65 °C para T4	CEPEL 96.0075X Equipamento de campo FISCO Ex ia IIIC T* Da IP66W T_{amb}: -20 °C a +50 °C para T100 ºC T_{amb}: -20 °C a +65 °C para T135 ºC

Prova de Explosão (CEPEL 98.0054)

CEPEL 98.0054
Ex db IIC T6 Ga/Gb
Ex tb IIIC T85 ºC Da/Db
IP66W
T_{amb}: -20 °C a +40 °C

Observações:
1) A validade deste Certificado de Conformidade está atrelada à realização das avaliações de manutenção e tratamento de possíveis não conformidades, de acordo com as orientações do Cepel, previstas no Regulamento de Avaliação da Conformidade. Para verificação da condição atualizada de regularidade deste Certificado de Conformidade deve ser consultado o banco de dados de produtos e serviços certificados do Inmetro.
2) O número do certificado é finalizado pela letra "X":
   - Indicar que para a versão do Transmissor de pressão, intrinsecamente seguro, modelos: LD292, LD293, LD302 e LD303 equipado com invólucro fabricado em liga de alumínio, somente pode ser instalado em localização que exigem o “EPL Ga”, se durante a instalação for excluído o risco de ocorrer impacto ou fricção entre o invólucro e peças de ferro/aço.
3) A tampa do invólucro possui uma plaqueta de advertência com a seguinte inscrição: "ATENÇÃO - NÃO ABRA ENQUANTO ENERGIZADO", ou similar tecnicamente equivalente.
4) O produto adicionalmente marcado com a letra suplementar "W" indica que o equipamento foi ensaiado em uma solução saturada a 5% de NaCl p/p, à 35 °C, pelo tempo de 200 h e foi aprovado para uso em atmosferas salinas, condicionado à utilização de acessórios de instalação no mesmo material do equipamento e de bujões de aço inoxidável ASTM-A240, para fechamento das entradas roscadas não utilizadas. Os materiais de fabricação dos equipamentos aprovados para letra "W" são: aço inoxidável AISI 316 e alumínio Copper Free SAE 336 pintados (Procedimento P-CQ-FAB764-11) com tinta Resina Poliéster ou Resina Epóxi com espessura da camada de tinta de 70 a 150 µm e 120 a 200 µm, respectivamente, ou

pintados com o plano de pintura P1 e P2 (Procedimento P-CQ-FAB-765-07) com tinta Resina Epóxi ou Poliuretano Acrílico Alifático com espessura de camada de tinta de 290 µm a 405 µm e 90 µm a 200 µm, respectivamente.

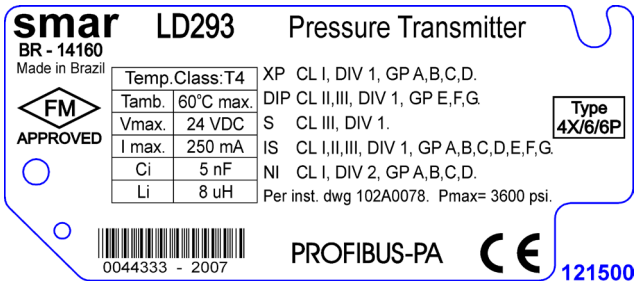
5) Os planos de pintura P1 são permitidos apenas para equipamento fornecido com plaqueta de identificação com marcação para grupo de gás IIB.
6) O grau de proteção IP68 só é garantido se nas entradas roscadas de ½" NPT for utilizado vedante não endurecível à base de silicone conforme Procedimento P-DM-FAB277-08.
7) O segundo numeral oito indica que o equipamento foi ensaiado para uma condição de submersão de dez metros por vinte e quatro horas. O acessório deve ser instalado em equipamentos com grau de proteção equivalente.
8) É responsabilidade do fabricante assegurar que todos os transformadores da placa analógica tenham sido submetidos com sucesso aos ensaios de rotina de 1500 V durante um minuto.
9) Este certificado é válido apenas para os produtos dos modelos avaliados. Qualquer modificação nos projetos, bem como a utilização de componentes ou materiais diferentes daqueles definidos pela documentação descritiva dos produtos, sem a prévia autorização do Cepel, invalidará este certificado.
10) É responsabilidade do fabricante assegurar que os produtos fornecidos ao mercado nacional estejam de acordo com as especificações e documentação descritiva avaliada, relacionadas neste certificado.
11) As atividades de instalação, inspeção, manutenção, reparo, revisão e recuperação dos equipamentos são de responsabilidade dos usuários e devem ser executadas de acordo com os requisitos das normas técnicas vigentes e com as recomendações do fabricante.
12) A marcação é executada conforme a Norma ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0:2020 e o Requisito de Avaliação da Conformidade de Equipamentos Elétricos para Atmosferas Explosivas nas Condições de Gases e Vapores Inflamáveis (RAC), e é fixada na superfície externa do equipamento, em local visível. Esta marcação é legível e durável, levando-se em conta possível corrosão química.

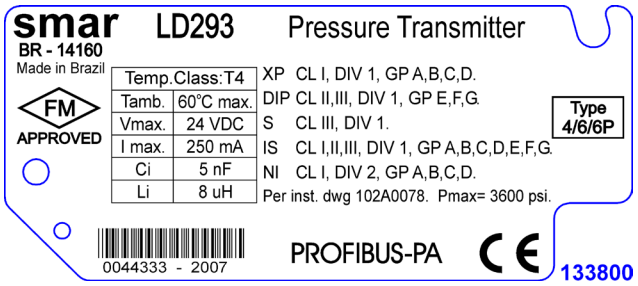
Normas Aplicáveis:
ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0:2020 Atmosferas explosivas - Parte 0: Equipamentos – Requisitos gerais
ABNT NBR IEC 60079-1:2016 Atmosferas explosivas - Parte 1: Proteção de equipamento por invólucro à prova de explosão "d"
ABNT NBR IEC 60079-11:2013 Atmosferas explosivas - Parte 11: Proteção de equipamento por segurança intrínseca "i"
ABNT NBR IEC 60079-26:2022 Atmosferas explosivas - Parte 26: Equipamentos com elementos de separação ou níveis de proteção combinados
ABNT NBR IEC 60079-31:2022 Atmosferas explosivas - Parte 31: Proteção de equipamentos contra ignição de poeira por invólucros "t"
ABNT NBR IEC 60529:2017 Graus de proteção providos por invólucros (Código IP)

Desenhos 102A1373, 102A1253, 102A2030, 102A2029, 102A2087

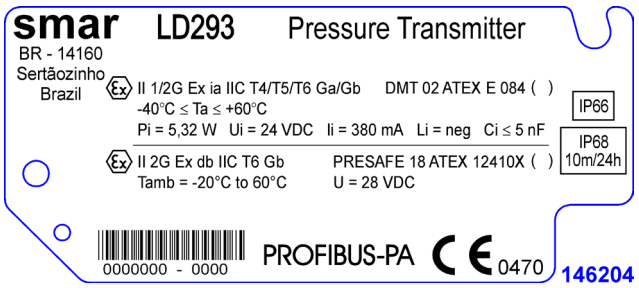
Identification Plate

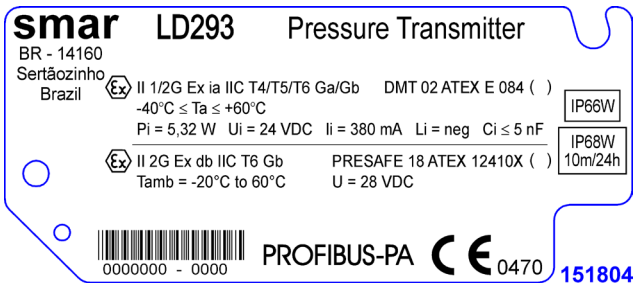
FM Approvals

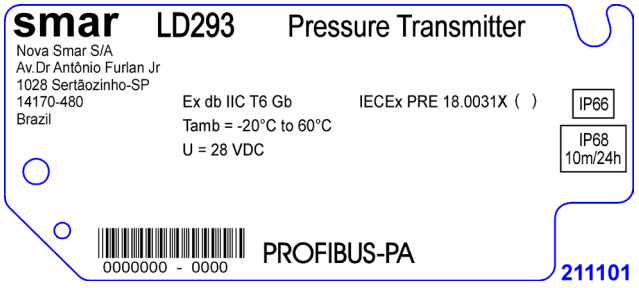


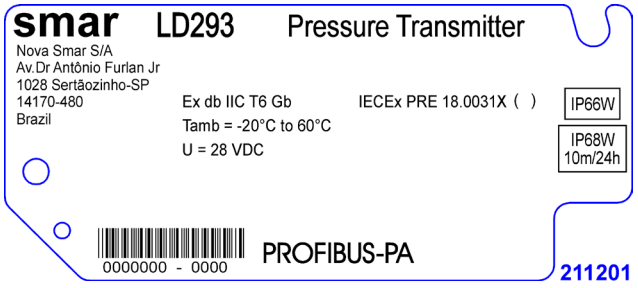


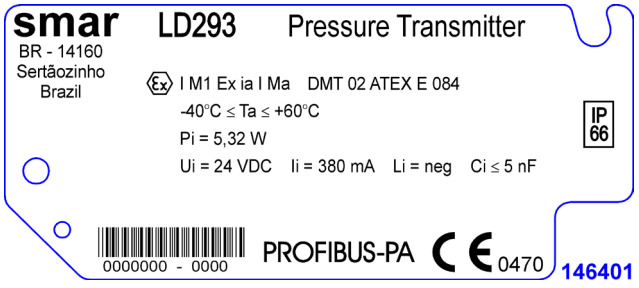
DNV / DEKRA

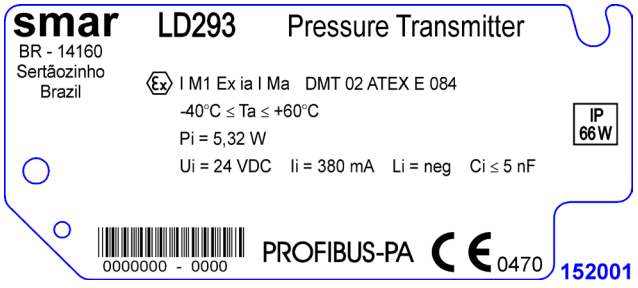












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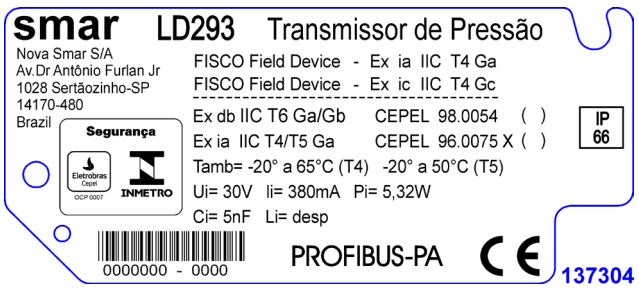
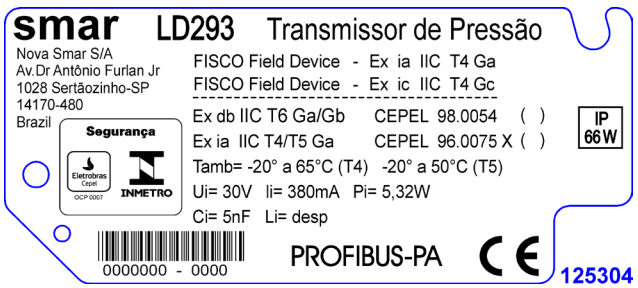
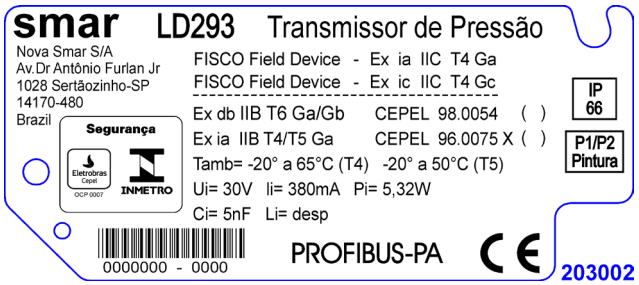
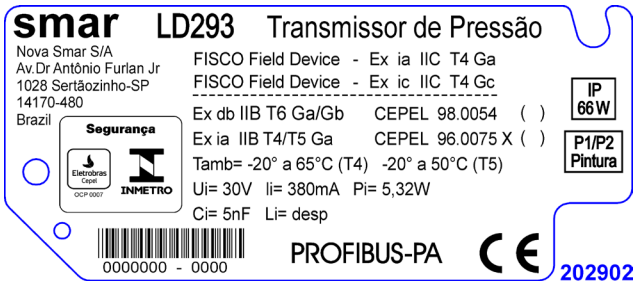





smar LD293 Transmissor de Pressão
Nova Smar S/A
Av.Dr Antônio Furlan Jr
1028 Sertãozinho-SP
14170-480
Brazil
Segurança
Eletrobras Cepel OCP 0007
INMETRO
FISCO Field Device - Ex ia IIC T4 Ga
FISCO Field Device - Ex ic IIC T4 Gc
Ex db IIB T6 Ga/Gb CEPEL 98.0054 ( )
Ex ia IIB T4/T5 Ga CEPEL 96.0075 X ( )
Tamb= -20° a 65°C (T4) -20° a 50°C (T5)
Ui= 30V Ii= 380mA Pi= 5,32W
Ci= 5nF Li= desp
IP 66
P1/P2 Pintura
0000000 - 0000
PROFIBUS-PA
CE
203002


smar LD293 Transmissor de Pressão
Nova Smar S/A
Av.Dr Antônio Furlan Jr
1028 Sertãozinho-SP
14170-480
Brazil
Segurança
Eletrobras Cepel OCP 0007
INMETRO
FISCO Field Device - Ex ia IIC T4 Ga
FISCO Field Device - Ex ic IIC T4 Gc
Ex db IIB T6 Ga/Gb CEPEL 98.0054 ( )
Ex ia IIB T4/T5 Ga CEPEL 96.0075 X ( )
Tamb= -20° a 65°C (T4) -20° a 50°C (T5)
Ui= 30V Ii= 380mA Pi= 5,32W
Ci= 5nF Li= desp
IP 66 W
P1/P2 Pintura
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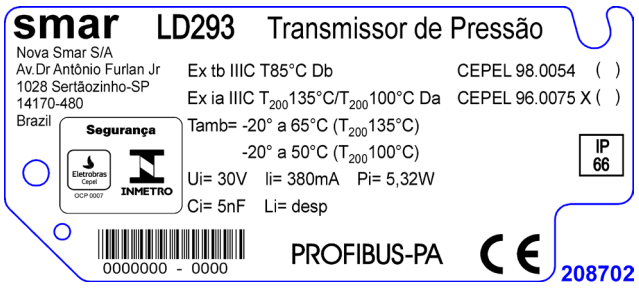
202902


smar LD293 Transmissor de Pressão
Nova Smar S/A
Av.Dr Antônio Furlan Jr
1028 Sertãozinho-SP
14170-480
Brazil
Segurança
Eletrobras Cepel OCP 0007
INMETRO
Ex tb IIIC T85°C Db CEPEL 98.0054 ( )
Ex ia IIIC T200135°C/T200100°C Da CEPEL 96.0075 X ( )
Tamb= -20° a 65°C (T200135°C)
-20° a 50°C (T200100°C)
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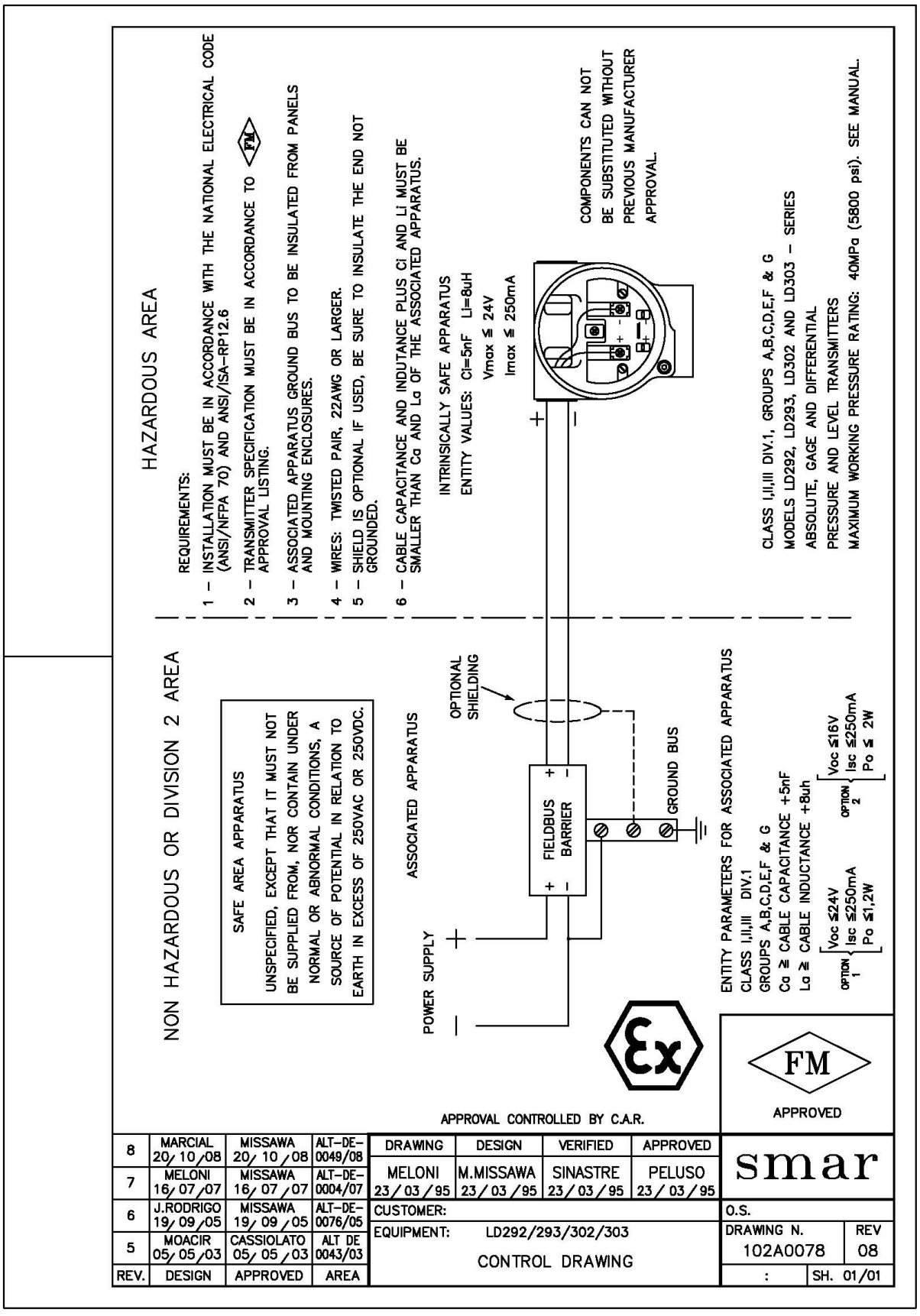
Ci= 5nF Li= desp
IP 66
0000000 - 0000
PROFIBUS-PA
CE
208702

FM Approvals



Appendix B

smar	SRF – Service Request Form Pressure Transmitters	Proposal No.:

Company:	Unit:	Invoice:

COMMERCIAL CONTACT		TECHNICAL CONTACT	
Full Name:		Full Name:	
Function:		Function:	
Phone:	Extension:	Phone:	Extension:
Fax:		Fax:	
Email:		Email:	

EQUIPMENT DATA

Model:	Serial Number:	Sensor Number:
Technology: ( ) 4-20 mA ( ) HART® ( ) FOUNDATION fieldbus ( ) PROFIBUS PA		Version Firmware:

PROCESS DATA

Process Fluid:

Calibration Range		Ambient Temperature (ºF)		Process Temperature (ºF)		Process Pressure	
Min.:	Max.:	Min.:	Max.:	Min.:	Max.:	Min.:	Max.:
Static Pressure		Vacuum					
Min.:	Max.:	Min.:	Max.:				

Normal Operation Time:	Failure Date:

FAILURE DESCRIPTION
(Please, describe the failure. Can the error be reproduced? Is it repetitive?)

OBSERVATIONS

USER INFORMATION

Company:

Contact: Title: Section:

Phone: Extension: E-mail:

Date: Signature:

For warranty or non-warranty repair, please contact your representative.
Further information about address and contacts can be found on www.smar.com.br/en/contact-us