

### Greenbank Bin and Silo level check Agenda

- 1. Applications of a microwave barrier
- 2. How does it work?
- 3. What is unique about it?
- 4. Benefits
- 5. Available options
- 6. Technical data
- 7. Tips for Installation
- 8. References

### Typical applications of a microwave barrier

- A microwave barrier can be used to
  - monitor the fill level of silos, bunkers, crushers or heaps (point level detection),
  - detect material jam or overflow on conveyor belts or at transfer stations,
  - position or count objects or hedge dangerous areas.





### Typical applications of a microwave barrier

**GREENBANK** 

A microwave barrier is the best choice

- if measurement needs to be contact-free, e.g. through safety window or pipe walls,
- if the environment is dirty or dusty,
- if the the product tends to **build-up** on measurement equipment,
- if supervision shall be from or over a distance of several meters,
- if the measurement needs to be 100% reliable.



### Typical applications of a microwave barrier

- **Typical industries** for the LC 510 microwave barrier:
  - Animal food
  - Building materials
  - Cement
  - Ceramics
  - Chemicals
  - Detergents
  - Food industry
  - Glass
  - Metal

- Mining
- Paint
- Pharmaceuticals
- Plastics
- Power plants
- Pulp and paper
- Recycling and waste incineration
- Rubber
- Textile





- **Typical applications** for the LC 510 microwave barrier:
  - Animal feed production:
  - Animal feed production:
  - Cement industry:
  - Cement industry:
  - Coal power plants:
  - Coal power plants:
  - Ethanol plants:
  - Glass production:
  - Gravel and sand pits:
  - Gravel and sand pits:
  - Mining:
  - Pet feed production:
  - Pulp and paper:
  - Waste incineration:

prevent overfilling of animal feed containers monitor min / max level in the hopper min / max control of dosage of fluff into the bunker position silo trucks at correct place at loading station prevent backup or overfilling with coal of belt transfer stations prevent overfilling of silos with lime milk (gas desulfurization) ensure minimum filling level of buffer silos with grain flour ensure continuous supply to furnace by monitoring feed pipe monitor conveyor belt and automate stockpiling levels monitor filling level of rock crushers position the dumper truck correctly before the hopper supervise conveyor with finished meat pellets prevent jamming of pulp bales on conveyor before the pulper monitor minimum level in incinerator feed chute

### **Microwave barriers – How do they work?**

- The measurement principle of the LevelCheck LC 510:
  - Microwave barrier works similar to a photoelectric barrier
  - An emitter sends out a low-power, microwave beam with a non-invasive sensor
  - The beam is **received by an opposite device**, which can be placed **up to 25 meter away**
  - Any object between emitter and receiver weakens the microwave signal and is detected
  - If a set value is reached, a **relay is switched**
  - The **switching point** can be adjusted by adapting **amplification**, **filter**, **hysteresis** and **delay**

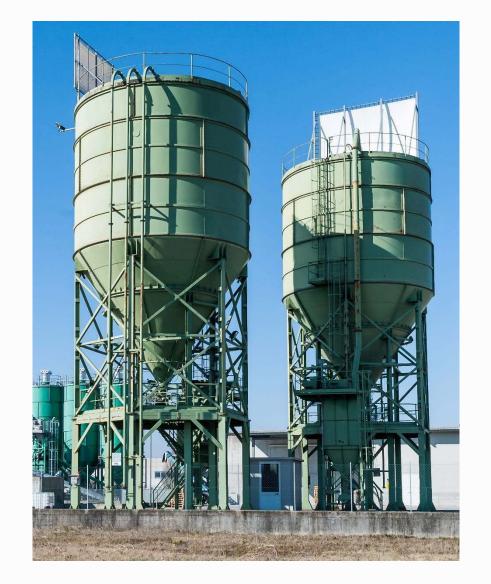




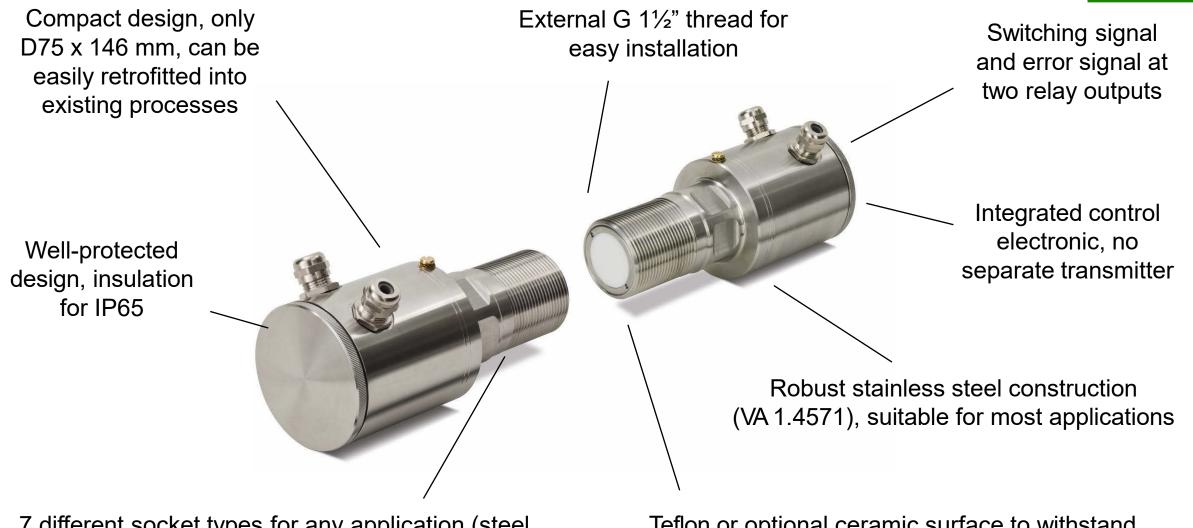
### Microwave barriers – what are the general benefits?

- General benefits of microwave barriers:
  - Very flexible, can be used with any kind of solid, mineral-reach liquid or other objects
  - Very reliable and precise measurement, is not affected by material buildup, nor by dust
  - Contact-free, does not interfere with the process
  - Works perfectly **from a distance** (up to 25m between emitter and receiver)
  - Measures through plastic, glass and all nonconductive materials, sensor can be decoupled from the process
  - Wear- and maintenance-free, long lifetime, also with abrasive or aggressive material









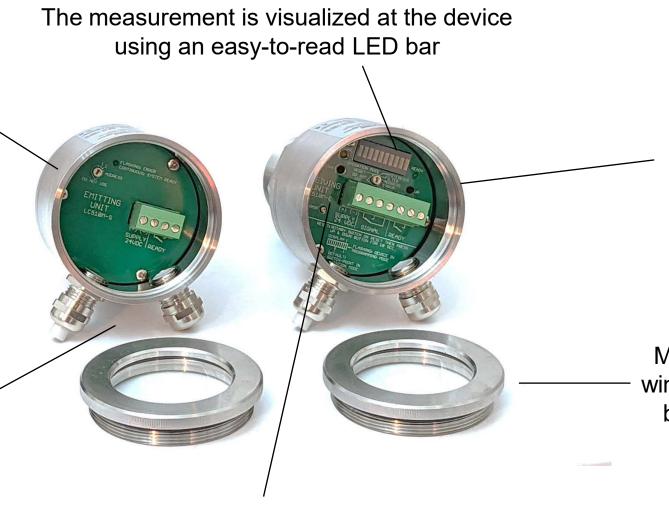
7 different socket types for any application (steel, V2A, V4A with different lengths and angles)

Teflon or optional ceramic surface to withstand abrasive materials and for high pressure applications



Active self-monitoring for increased reliability (e.g. cable brake of supply line), alarm signal is available on additional relay

Emitter and receiver are coupled by selecting common address and identical polarizing angle. No electrical connection needed.



For process temperatures of -20°C to +85°C and pressure up to 6/12 or optionally 30/60 bar (permanently/ temporarily)

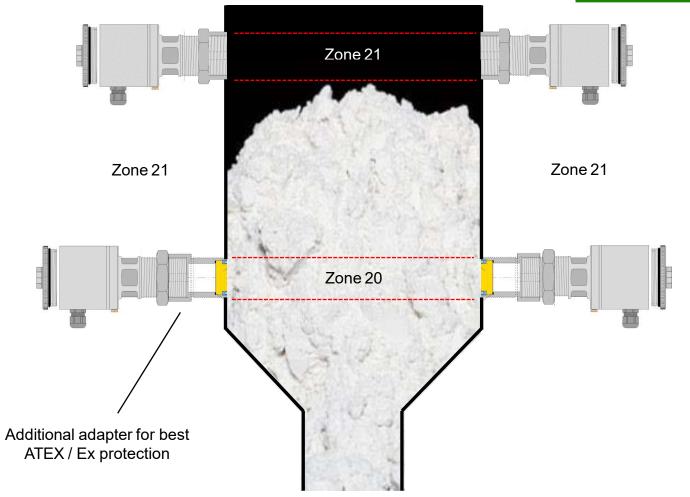
Metal cover or glass window in front of LED bar and switches \*

Highly flexible with adjustable amplification, filter (0-16s), hysteresis (0- +/-40%), delay (0-16s)

\* Glass window only for Non-ATEX version

Two options for use in ATEX / Ex-Zone available. The LC 510 offers the **best Ex protection in the market**:

- ATEX Zone 21 or
- ATEX Zone 20 / 21 (with additional adapter and socket)





# **Most robust system in the market** – it was built and tested for extreme environments



Dust test of LC 510

Waterjet test

Overpressure test

Tested until 100bar



## **Benefits of LevelCheck LC 510**

- Very sensitive, works up to 25 meter distance
- **Robust design**, well protected for years of operation in a harsh environments
- 100% operational safety due to active selfmonitoring and second relay output
- **Highest pressure level** (up to 30/60 bar) possible for operation in extreme environments
- Best-in-class Ex / ATEX protection (up to zone 20)
- **Stepless adjustment**, with variable settings for amplification, filter, hysteresis and delay
- **Compact and easy to install** and retrofit into existing installations, supported by multiple welding flanges and mounting plates
- Fast commissioning with intuitive LED bar





### **Options available for LevelCheck LC 510**



#### LevelCheck LC 510

Sensor material	Teflon / PTFE (standard) Ceramic (140004)	
Cover plate	Stainless steel without window (standard) Stainless steel with glas window (optional for Non ATEX version)	
Pressure	0 - 6 bar permanently, 12 bar temporarily 0 - 30 bar permanently, 60 bar temporarily (140018)	
Ex / ATEX	Non ATEX (standard) Ex / ATEX for zone 21 (V14037) Ex / ATEX for zone 20/21 (V14037) and special adapter AD 510 (V14038) necessary	
Installation	Welded socket type 1 (180000): 22.5mm long ; material: steel Welded socket type 2 (140019): 22.5mm long ; material: V4A stainless steel Welded socket type 3 (140013): 48.0mm long ; material: steel Welded socket type 4 (140023): 48.0mm long ; material: V4A stainless steel Mounting plate with socket type 7 (V14031): socket to 99.5mm * 99.5mm mounting plate; material: V2A stainless steel	
	Type 1-4 for installation into steel silo flush with wall. Type 7 for installation in a plastic silo.	

### **Technical Data LevelCheck LC 510**

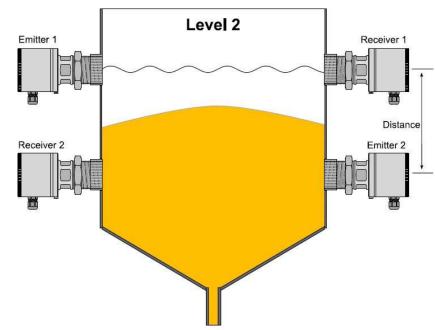


LevelCheck LC 510		GKLENBAN	
Supply voltage	24 VDC (18 VDC – 30 VDC); max. 80 mA		
Output	1x changeover signal contact; 1x normally open monitoring / "ready" contact		
Switching voltage, power, current	30 V AC/DC; min. 10 µA & max. (2A); 30 VA or 30 W		
Cable inlets & connection	2x M16; cable glands, plugable screw terminals		
Cable length	No cable supplied		
Connection	G 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " external thread to screw into a socket and to be fix	ked with a nut	
Housing material	Stainless steel (V1.4307)		
Sensor surface	Teflon (PTFE), ceramic as option		
Transmission frequency and power	24.125 GHz (24.00 GHz - 24.25 GHz); 10 dBm	146,0	
Dimension & weight	D75 x 146mm; 1,3 kg		
Ambient temperature	-20°C to +60°C (non-condensing)		
Process temperature	-20°C to +85°C	- Thread <u>G</u>	
Pressure	0 - 6 bar (30 bar as option) permanently 0 - 12 bar (60 bar as option) temporarily		
Protection class	IP 65	SW 60 SW 46	
Ex-area / ATEX zone	Zone 21 or Zone 20/21 as option	Cable Gland M16	
Measuring range	15 cm to 25 m		
Adjustment Manual adjustment of amplification, filter (0-16s), hysteresis (0- +/-40%) and delay (100ms - 50s)			

## **Tips for installation**

- Sensors are mounted on an optical axis
- Maximum distance of 25 meter
- The filling flow (into the silo) should to be far away from the measurement / optical axis
- If the wall is of non-microwave-permeable material,
  e.g. steel, a hole is required, otherwise the sensors are installed from outside measuring through the wall
- Installed flush with the interior wall (e.g. in a silo)
- To decouple adjacent pairs, one sensor pair is turned by at least 30°, better 45° to change its polarization and reduce any distraction by reflected microwaves. A pair is always turned in the same direction.

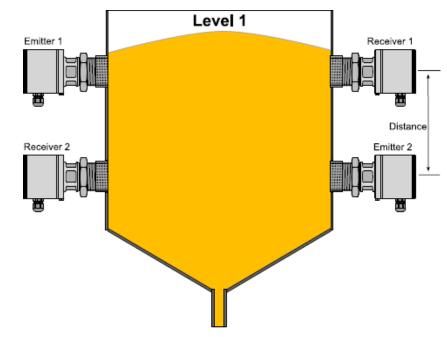




## **Tips for installation**

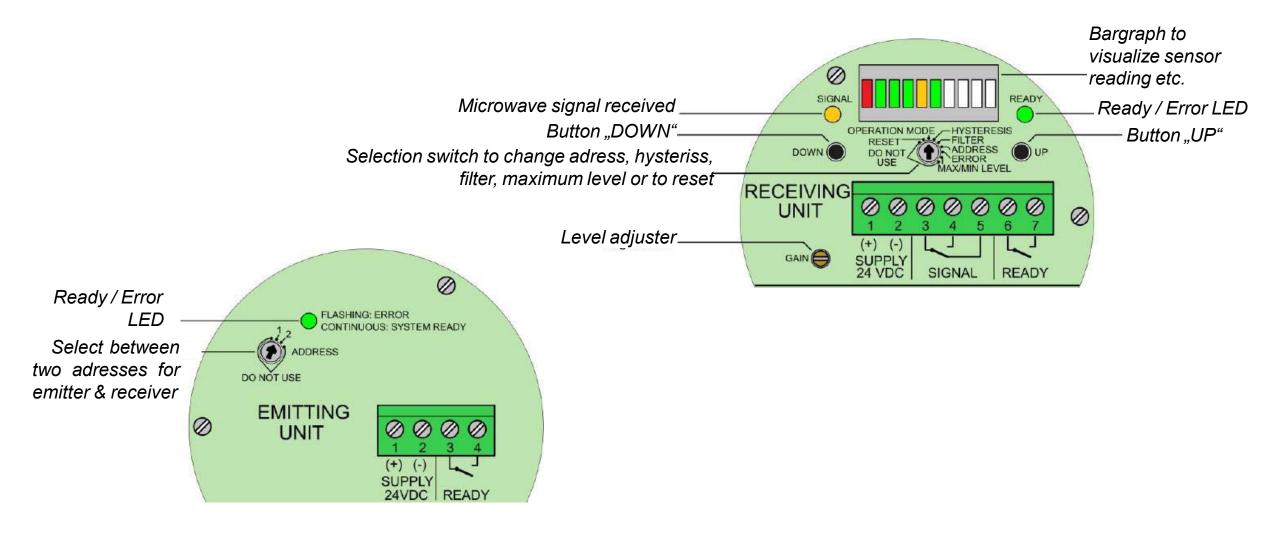
- Two sensor pairs should be placed at least 0,25 times of the monitored distance apart
- The housing of all sensors must be earthed
- To prevent water from entering the cable gland, these should be pointing downwards
- Use of shielded cables is recommended
- Cascade the "Ready" contacts, and position the emitter first to give it a higher priority





### **Tipps for installation – Possible adjustments**





### References





Microwave barrier with LC 510 for level monitoring of fattening feed in the hopper



- Una Hakra Hanseatische Kraftfuttergesellschaft mbH, Germany
- Produces all sorts of feed for pigs
- Microwave barrier LC 510 was installed on a hopper to ensure correct filling level with raw materials
- Dosing is switched off if the desired level is reached
- Heavily dust-laden ambient air does not distract the microwave barrier
- Ensures continuous supply with raw material while preventing an overfilling