



# Operating manual for Ultrasonic Flowmeter Model: DUC-MF/-MP

Ultrasonic flow and heat measurement  
portable



stationary



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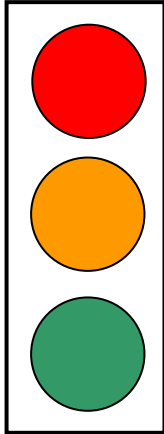
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# 1 About this manual

You don't have much time for reading? Use the beacon!

**Next to the chapters you will find red, orange or green dots. They will help you to find a quick introduction to the DUC-MF/-MP**



### Newcomer?

You have never worked with an ultrasonic meter before?

Start at the first chapter. You will receive a step-by-step introduction to ultrasonic measuring technology.

### Advanced?

You have occasionally used ultrasonic measuring equipment?

→ Start with chapter 8.3 "Quick setup"

Start with the chapters that are marked with an orange spot. You may also want to continue reading the chapters with the green spot.

### Professional?

You already have professional knowledge of ultrasonic measuring systems?

→ Start with the DUC-MF/-MP Getting Started (separate attachment)

→ You may also want to read the green dot chapters



The fields identified with a hand contain important information that relates to the basic data and operation of the device.



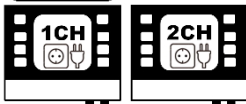
The fields identified with the "i" contain supplementary and helpful information.

**The instruction manual describes the function of both DUC-MP and DUC-MF in 1-channel and 2-channel version. In addition to the chapters, you will find the corresponding pictograms. This indicates which of the devices the chapter applies to.**



### DUC-MP

portable DUC (1 Channel)



### DUC-MF

stationary DUC

1CH = 1 Channel; 2CH = 2 Channel

## 2 DUC-MF/-MP & components



### DUC-MF/-MP key points:

- DUC-MF/-MP is a clamp-on ultrasonic flow meter for liquids in completely filled pipelines.
- DUC-MF/-MP works based on the transit time method.
- DUC-MF/-MP provides heat measurement by default. Clamp-on Pt100 temperature sensors are available as an optional.
- The power is supplied via integrated AC-power supply. For DUC-MF DC-power supply is available.
- The device supports measurements on pipelines with diameters in the range DN10 to DN6000 (depending on the sensor used)
- Temperature range (fluid):  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$  (equates the temperature range of the clamp-on ultrasound transducers)
- DUC-MF/-MP is equipped with an electrically isolated relay output, as well as 4 to 20 mA current and impulse outputs that can be operated in active and passive mode.
- The stationary DUC-MF can optionally be equipped with an RS232 or RS485 interface card as well as with two additional analogue inputs.

## 2.1 Scope of delivery DUC-MF / -MP basic package

### DUC-MF



#### DUC-MF & ultrasonic transducers

- DUC-MF flow transmitter
- Ultrasonic transducers incl. signal cables (cable length according to order)
- Spacer bar for transducers, except for DUC-WF/-WP05
- Mounting belt – stainless steel
- Quick start Guide
- manual via QR-Code
- Acoustic coupling pads

### DUC-MP



#### DUC-MP hard-shell case

- Hard-shell case
- DUC-MP flow transmitter
- Plug-in power adapter, including an IEC appliance power cable
- RG 58 connector cable for transducer
- Ultrasonic transducer (as ordered by the customer)
- Mounting material and spacer bar for transducers
- Cable for 4mA to 20mA analogue output (Mini DIN, alligator clips)
- Quick start Guide
- manual via QR-Code
- Ultrasonic coupling grease



Other ultrasonic transducers for smaller or larger pipe dimensions, as well as clamp-on temperature sensors, are available on separate order. Every DUC-MF can be retrofitted with a serial interface board (optional). It can be connected either to an RS232 serial interface board or to a RS485 interface.

You can reach your personal contact partner on the Internet at [www.kobold.com](http://www.kobold.com) or at the phone number +49 (0)6192-2990.

An overview of accessories and available transducer can be found in the appendix.



## 2.2 Transducer



**Figure 1: DUC-MF/-MP – measuring converter and mounted ultrasound transducer; left: DUC-MF, right: DUC-MP**

Your DUC-MF / -MP essentially consist of the ultrasonic transducers mounted on your pipeline and the transmitter. The transmitter performs the signal processing and provides the user with the measurement results. The ultrasonic transducers transform the electrical energy into kinetic energy (acoustic wave). The ultrasonic transducer can also receive acoustic waves and convert these into electrical energy. An overview of the available converters can be found in the appendix.

The ultrasonic transducers will be mounted on the pipeline, they generate and receive the ultrasonic signals, by means of which flow rate will be calculated in the transmitter.



As a result of the measuring principle, each transmitter is equipped with a pair of ultrasonic transducers (A & B). Make sure ultrasonic transducers are aligned with the direction of flow. Pay attention with the DUC-MF (screw terminals), the loop has to be at the correct position and correct polarity:

- ( + ) = red cable (core)
- ( - ) = black cable (shield)



**UP-Transducer** (upstream positioned transducer):

The ultrasound transducer, which the flow passes first, is connected at the UP-contacts.

**DOWN-Transducer** (downstream positioned transducer):

The ultrasound transducer, which the flow passes second, is connected at the DOWN-contacts.

## 2.3 Safety instructions



- The operating temperature of the transmitter from -20°C to 60°C must not be exceeded!
- The ultrasonic sensors are sensitive to strong mechanical impacts (irreparable damage possible)!
- The transmitter and ultrasound transducers are generally not approved for operation in potentially explosive atmospheres (request documents for ATEX equipment).
- The ultrasonic sensors must not exceed the specified operating temperatures.

## 2.4 Important instructions for the use of DUC-MP



The plug-in power supply is only suitable for indoor use! In the case of mechanical or electrical damage to the plug-in power supply unit or the 230V power supply cable, these must be completely replaced!

DUC-MP is equipped with a lithium-ion battery (Li-Ion, 6000 mAh). This battery power is sufficient for approximately 22 hours of network-independent operation.

- ➔ If the DUC-MP is not used for a long time, recharge the battery at least once every 3 ... 6 months.
- ➔ The DUC-MP is equipped with a deep discharge protection. A pop-up message informs you before the device switches off automatically.
- ➔ To avoid unnecessary stress to the battery avoid connecting the DUC-MP to a power supply if it is already charged completely.



DUC-MP is equipped with a quick-charge function. The quick-charge function is automatically activated for 20 minutes after DUC-MP is connected to the power supply. This allows for quick instant operation of the device.

### General information about the charge states:

	Charging
	50-100%
	25-49%
	10-25%
	<10%

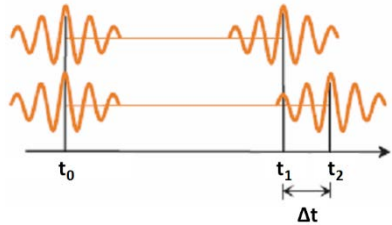
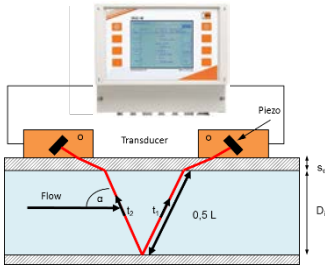


The exclamation point in the battery indicator appears if the charge is too low, or if DUC-MP is busy determining the current charge status. Determining the charge level might take up to one minute. If the exclamation mark persists, the battery actually has a capacity <10%.



If an "x" appears in the battery symbol, this means that the battery is defective or there is an error in the charging circuit. If the symbol is still displayed after restarting the DUC-MP, please contact Kobold.

### 3 Measuring principle



**Measuring principle:** Ultrasonic transit time difference method (Clamp-On)  
 For this purpose, two ultrasonic transducers are mounted on the pipeline from outside and connected to the evaluation electronics.  
 The ultrasonic transducers work alternately as transmitters and receivers and send ultrasonic signals at each other. These signals are accelerated or decelerated by the medium flow. The resulting difference in the two signal propagation times is proportional to the flow rate and is used together with the pipeline geometry for the precise calculation of the flow rate.

**Signal evaluation by means of cross-correlation:**  
 The signal processing operates on the basis of a cross-correlation-based method, which enables signal detection even at a low signal-to-noise ratio. On the basis of the high-quality signal evaluation, measurements with gas input or solid load of the medium are also possible within certain limits.

Calculation of the flow velocity [m/s]:

$$\bar{v} = L \frac{(\Delta t)}{t_2 \cdot t_1 \cdot 2 \cos \alpha} \cdot k_{Re}$$

Calculation of the volume flow:

$$Q = L \frac{(\Delta t)}{t_2 \cdot t_1 \cdot 2 \cos \alpha} \cdot k_{Re} \cdot \frac{D^2}{4} \cdot \pi$$

**Integrated Reynolds-compensation (k<sub>Re</sub>):**

The transit time difference method provides to determine the mean flow velocity along the measuring path. The mean flow velocity over the tube cross-section can be determined by means of a compensation factor which is dependent on the Reynolds number.

The Reynolds number is determined iteratively from the current flow rate, the pipe diameter and the kinematic viscosity of the fluid. For fluids of the device-internal material database the data is provided.

The configuration of a user-defined medium is possible. For this purpose, the sound velocity (can be practically determined by iterative approximation) and the kinematic viscosity of the medium must be parameterized. The input of density and heat capacity is additionally required for determining the heat quantity.

$$Re = \frac{\rho \cdot \bar{v} \cdot D}{\mu} = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot D}{\nu}$$

Re... Reynolds number,  
 v... flow velocity,  
 D... diameter,  
 ρ... density,  
 μ... dynamic viscosity,  
 ν... kinematic viscosity,

**Integrated temperature compensation / Automatic Fluid Control (AFC):**

Changes to the sound velocity of the liquid (temperature-dependent or when the medium changes) cause changes of signal path angles and path length. These deviations from the ideal path and the resulting measurement uncertainties are compensated automatically by a correction factor (qp factor) determined by DUC-MF / P without mechanical displacement of the transducers.

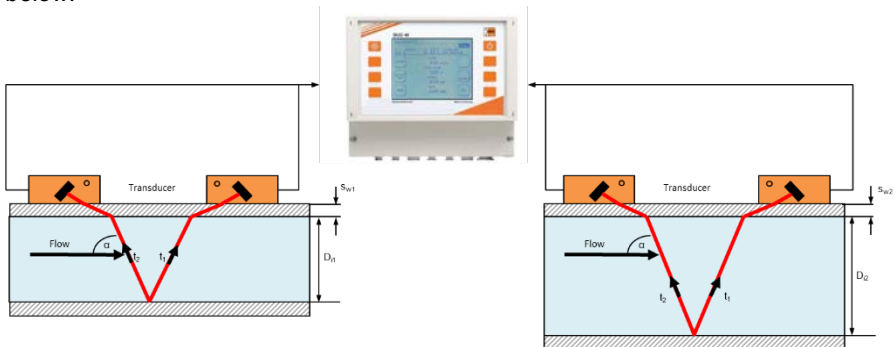
**Standard:**

The basis for the calculation is the VDI/VDE directive 2642: "ULTRASONIC FLOW-RATE MEASUREMENT OF FLUIDS IN PIPES UNDER CAPACITY FLOW CONDITIONS" (12/1996)

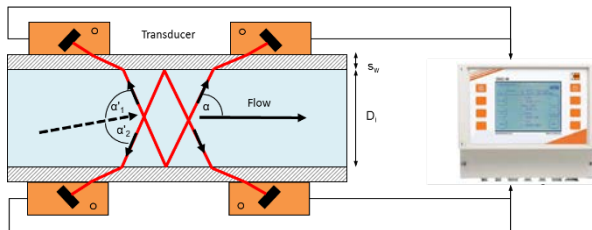
**3.1 2-channel device applications**



The DUC-MF 2-channel transmitter enables the realization of exceptional measurement requirements for special applications. These are briefly described below.



Two measuring paths can be operated separately at two different measuring points. In addition to the separate results of measuring points (CH1 or CH2), the sum, the difference as well as the mean value of both measuring paths are provided additionally (CH1 + CH2, CH1 - CH2, (CH1 + CH2) / 2).



The mean value calculation is intended in particular for the use of both measuring paths at one measuring point. This utilization makes it possible to increase the accuracy and to reduce the effects of cross currents.

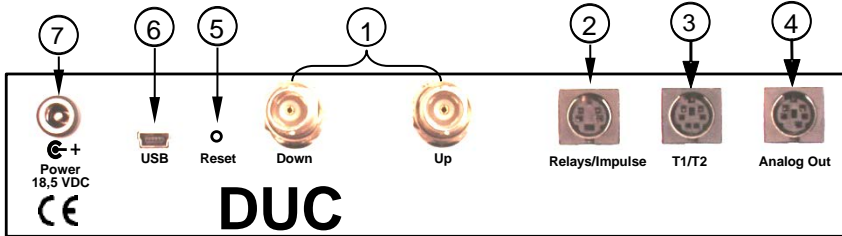


The heat quantity determination is limited to the use of two measuring paths at one measuring point (only one pair of Pt100 can be connected). The calculation is performed only for  $(CH1 + CH2) / 2$ . A separate calculation only for CH1 and/or CH2 is not provided.

## 4 DUC-MF/-MP Interfaces



### 4.1 Overview DUC-MP

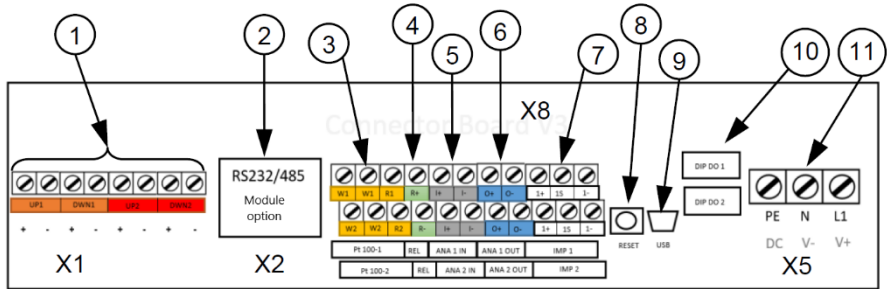


Term	Description
1	UP/ DWN BNC-Inputs for ultrasonic transducer
2	Relays/ Impulse Mini-DIN-4 connectors output: Relay connection (passive, potential-free); Digital output (open collector: 20, 40, 60, 100, 260, 500 ms square pulses)
3	T1/T2 Mini-DIN-6 connectors: 1 pair 3-conductor Pt100 (heat measurement):
4	Analog Out 2 Analogue outputs: 4...20mA signal, 24VDC, active (optional passive) from CTRL 2.1 according to Namur NE43 (3.8-20.5 mA)
5	RESET Hardware-Reset (Restart of the system)
6	USB USB Interface (Mini-USB Type B), access to the integrated SD memory card From Windows: automatic detection as mass storage
7	Power Plug-in power: 19 V/DC, 3,42 A

### 4.2 Overview DUC-MF



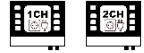
The overview of the connection area and the terminal diagram corresponds to the connector board V3.0 (double-pole terminals with additional analogue inputs). Documentation for older versions can be requested.



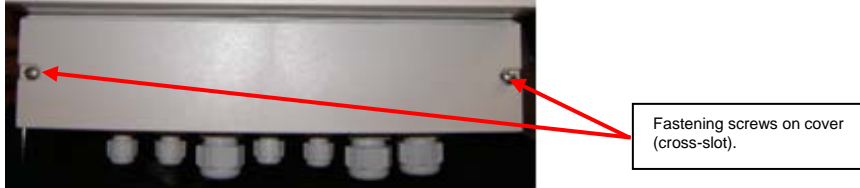
	Term	Connection	Description
1	UP1	input for ultrasonic transducer measurement path 1 <b>(+ ) = red cable (core); ( - ) = black cable (shield)</b>	
	DWN1		
	UP2		
	DWN2		
		<b>Only 2-channel transmitter</b>	
2	RS232 / RS485	optional + retrofitted (Digital Interface board X1 & X2)	Data transmission via serial communication or Modbus and MBus
3	PT100 – 1 ( $T_{input}$ )	1 pair 3-conductor Pt100 (heat measurement) W terminals: Sense lines (cables of the same polarity / colour) R-Terminal: GND cable (different colour cable). For 3-wire Pt100, bridging the sense connections.	
	PT100 – 2 $T_{output}$		
4	REL	Relay connection, passive, potential-free	
5	ANA 1 IN ANA 2 IN	Analogue input 1: 4 ... 20mA Unit signal, 24VDC, active (optional passive)	
6	ANA 1 OUT ANA 2 OUT	Analogue outputs 2: 4 ... 20mA Unit signal, 24VDC, active (optional passive) from CTRL 2.1 according to Namur NE43 (3.8-20.5 mA)	
7	IMP 1 IMP 2	Digital output (open collector: 20, 40, 60,100, 260, 500ms square pulses) <b>IMP2 Only 2-channel transmitter usable</b>	
8	RESET	Hardware-Reset (Restart of the system)	
9	USB	USB Interface (Mini-USB Type B), access to the integrated SD memory card From Windows: automatic detection as mass storage	
10	DIP 1 DO	DIP Switch for configuring IMP1 and IMP2 NPN, PNP, push-pull, active / passive <b>IMP2 Only 2-channel transmitter usable</b>	
	DIP 2 DO		
11	PE N L1 V+ V-	Two power supply options available: alternating current 90 ... 240 V / AC, direct current 18 ... 36 V / DC	



### 4.3 Connection notes



To access the DUC-MF cable space, please detach the cable both screws and remove the cover plate:



**Figure 2:** Remove cover from cable compartment



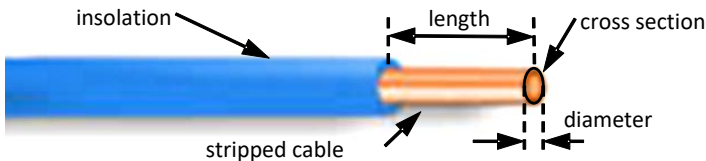
Please always make sure to put the correct voltage to your DUC-MF. Improper supply voltage might seriously damage the flow transmitter. **You can check the type of power supply at the name plate, printed on right side of enclosure of flow transmitter.**

**All in- and outputs (except relay) have defined potential on the internal devices ground. For potential free operation of the in- and outputs additional hardware is needed (with galvanic isolation). With the normal in- and output it is not possible!**

- The analogue in- and outputs are active ex works 24V/DC (could be set in passive mode by Kobold)
- The maximum permitted load of the relay is 45V, 0.25A

**Table 1: Recommendations for cable contacts**

Terminal designation	description	recommendation	
X2	In-/Output	Cross-section:	0.13 – 1.3 mm <sup>2</sup>
		Diameter:	0.4 – 1.3 mm
		Contact length:	6.0 mm
X5	Power-supply	Cross-section:	0.5 – 4.0 mm <sup>2</sup>
		Diameter:	0.8 – 2.3 mm
		Contact length:	8.0 mm

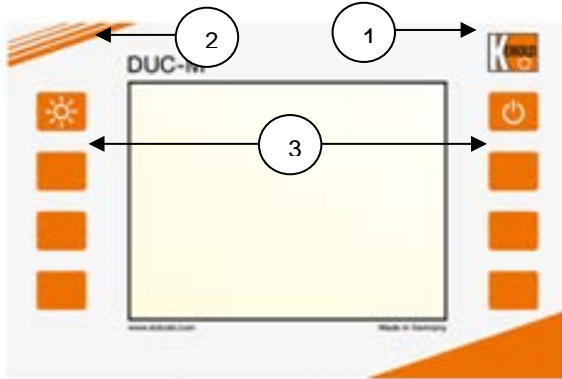


**Figure 3:** Cable assembly



# 5 Operating

## 5.1 Control Buttons



- ① Switches the device On and Off. To shut down the device, press the button for duration of approx. 3 seconds and then release it. No function on DUC-MF
- ② Switches the backlight On and Off
- ③ Multifunctional buttons: Activate the function displayed beneath the button.

## 5.2 How to navigate

Use the corresponding multifunctional buttons:

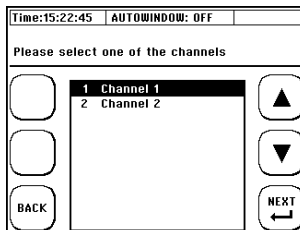


- |  |                                    |  |  |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
|  | Confirms your entry                |  | Confirms your entries and opens the next window                    |
|  | Returns you to the previous window |  | Triggers the XYZ function (variable, depending on the application) |
|  | Increases the value                |  | Reduces the value  |
|  | No function                        |  |  |

### 5.3 Select measurement channel



The operation of the 2-channel transmitter differs from conventional operation only (in a large part) through an additional selection of the relevant channel / measuring path.



## 6 First Start



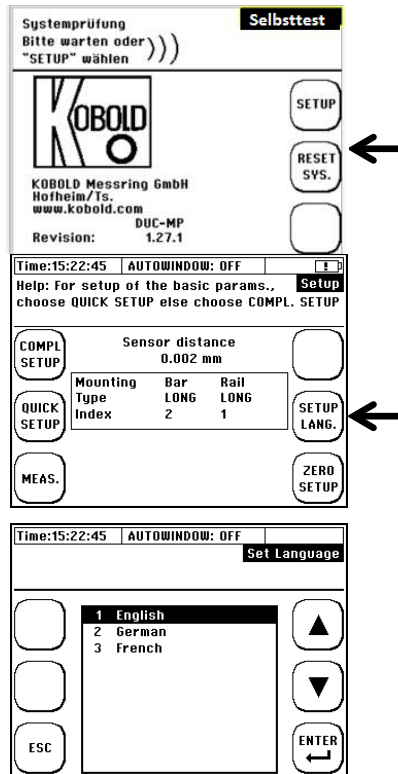
### 6.1 Basic settings, main menu, navigation

#### 6.1.1 Adjustment of the display language

1. Plug in the device.

→During the starting sequence please press the multifunctional key next to the section "SETUP".

2. In the window choose the required display language using the arrow keys. Confirm your input by pressing "ENTER". Leave the menu with "ESC".



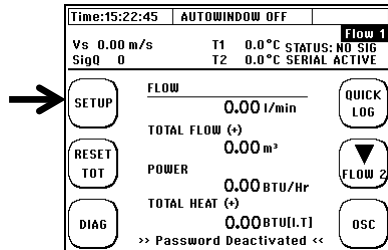
By setting the language you adjust the language used in the menus. The language in the boxes next to the multifunctional keys remains most widely unchanged.

## 6.1.2 Navigation in main menu

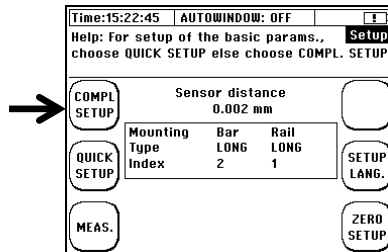
After switching DUC-MF/-MP on and passing through the start screen, the measuring window “Flow 1” will appear automatically after few seconds. The measuring window “Flow 1” shows an overview of all necessary information for the measurement of flow and heat quantity.

1. Select “Setup”.

If the required window does not appear after pressing “Setup”, please check if the password function is deactivated.

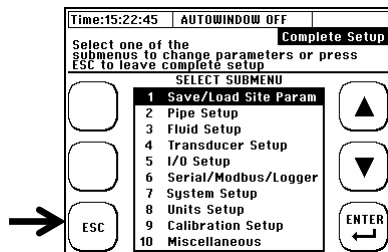


2. If you can see this window, please choose “COMPL” Setup”.



1. You are in the main menu now. From this menu all necessary functions of the device can be selected.

4. To return to the measuring window please proceed as follows:  
Choose “ESC” -> in the following window please select “MEAS”.



Now you have become acquainted with the basic operation of your DUC-MF/-MP.

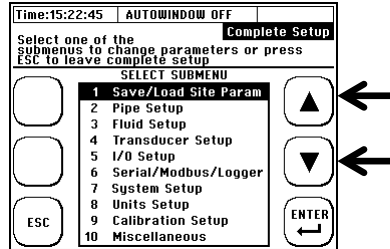


There is a trick to reach the main menu even faster after switching the device on: select “SETUP” during the start sequence right after switching your DUC-MF/-MP on. In the following window choose “COMPL” SETUP”.

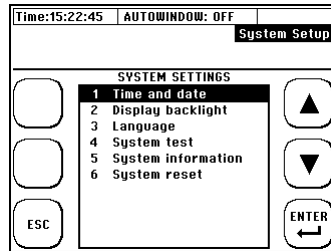
### 6.1.3 Setting time and date

Having chosen the language for the menu you are in the main menu of the device.

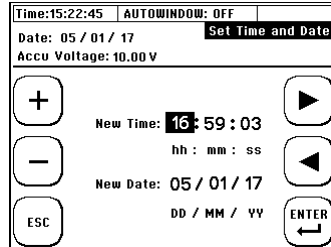
1. Select the menu item (7) System Settings using the arrow key.



2. In the following window choose menu item (1) Time and Date.



3. Use the arrow keys to change the position and +/- to change the value. Enter the time and date according to the format displayed.



4. Subsequently, press "ENTER" to confirm your input and return to the system settings.

# 7 Preparing for measurement DUC-MF/-MP

Set-up your flow measurement in 5 steps

1. Choose suitable mounting position for your transducers
2. Parameterize your flow transmitter
3. Mount ultrasonic transducers onto your pipe
4. Set zero point (if possible)
5. Start your flow measurement

## 7.1 Preparation of the measurement / installation location

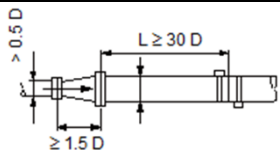
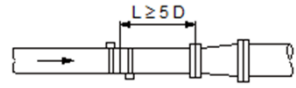
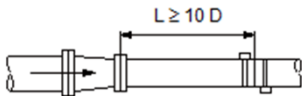
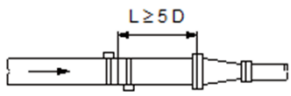
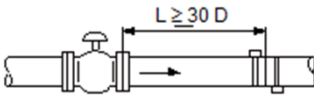
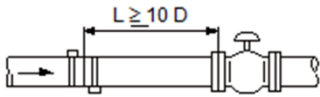
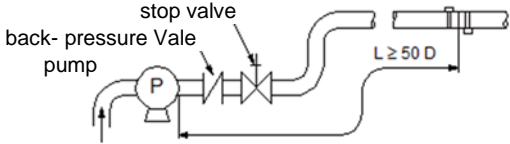


### 7.1.1 Inlet and outlet distances

The selection of the mounting location has a considerable influence on the quality of the measurement. Especially the inlet and outlet distance. Please consider the recommendations in the table below.

The letter "D" stands for the pipe diameter.

Classification	Upstream side	Downstream side
90° bend		
Tee		

Diffuser		
Classification	Upstream side	Downstream side
Reducer		
Control valves		
Pump		



The distance "L" is defined as the distance from a fitting (e.g. a 90° bend) to the middle of the position of the ultrasonic transducers.

Example: 90° bend (at upstream side) at the inlet, 90° bend (at downstream side) in the outlet.

Diameter of the pipe: 110 mm

Recommendation according to the chart.

Running-in distance: 10D inlet = 10 x 110 mm = 1100 mm

Running-out distance: 5D outlet = 5 x 110 mm = 550 mm



**What happens if the recommended inlet and outlet sections cannot be complied with?**

With simple pipe bends or T-pieces a reduction of inlet or outlet distances leads to a greater uncertainty of measurement. The closer to the fitting the transducers are mounted, the greater the measurement error will be.

With higher velocities of flow a shortened inlet section can also lead to lasting disturbance of the flow profile which can induce a measurement failure. If there is a temporary measurement failure and there is no possibility to change the mounting position of the ultrasonic transducers, then the recommendation is to use the next higher ultrasonic transducer type even with small pipe sizes:

DUC-WF/-WP10 Transducer from DN32...DN200

DUC-WF/-WP05 Transducer from DN200

Pumps or flaps/valves produce permanent disturbances of the flow profile, which are not improved by switching to a different transducer type. In this case, the recommended inlet/outlet distances should be adhered to consistently.



## 7.1.2 Basic principles for ultrasonic transducer assembly



**The pipe always has to be completely filled at the mounting positions of the ultrasonic transducers!**  
**Measurement of partially filled pipes is not possible!**

The ultrasonic transducers can be mounted vertically or horizontally or in any other position. This is conditional on compliance with the possible mounting positions shown below:

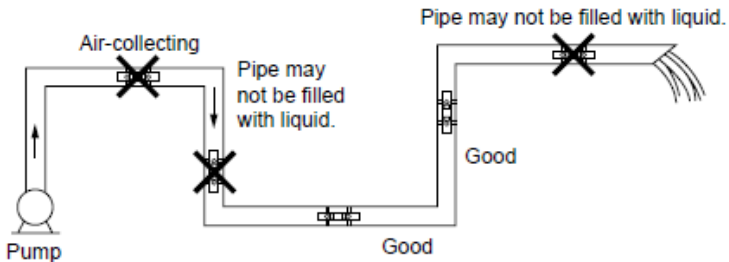


Figure 3: Preferable mounting positions for ultrasonic transducers (1)

## 7.1.3 Ultrasonic sensor Mounting on horizontal pipelines

On horizontal piping, it is recommended to mount the transducer with an offset of approx. +/-45° to the horizontal plane. This is based on the fact that there is a risk of the accumulation of bubbles in the upper section and sedimentation in the lower section of the pipe.

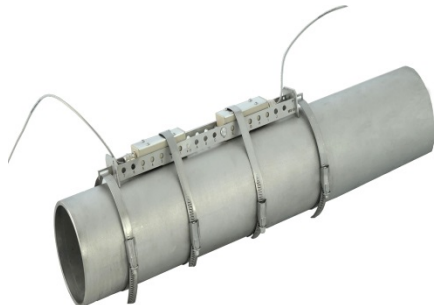
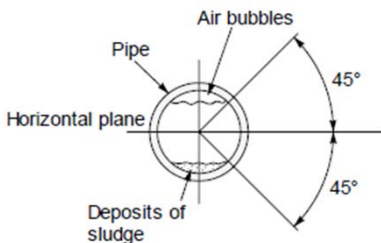


Figure 5: Preferable mounting positions for ultrasonic transducers (2)

Note on deposits in the pipeline, e.g. Lime:

The flow rate calculation of the DUC-MF / P is based on the following formula.

$$Q = L \frac{(\Delta t)}{t_2 \cdot t_1 \cdot 2 \cos \alpha} \cdot k_{Re} \cdot \frac{D^2}{4} \cdot \pi$$

The red-marked term can be seen that the DUC-MF/-MP the entire pipe cross-section includes in the calculation. Your DUC-MF/-MP calculates the pipe cross-section based on the parameterized values from your tube circumference or tube diameter and wall thickness. If lime scale deposits occur within the pipeline, they reduce the measurable cross-section through which the fluid flows. This will add an additional measurement uncertainty.



Especially if the pipe is unknown and/or the documentation of the application is missing, measuring the thickness of the pipe wall can be reasonable. In this case, Kobold offers you the precise pipe wall thickness measuring device DUC-ZUWD.

### 7.1.4 Ultrasonic transducer on uneven surfaces

Avoid mounting the sensors on uneven surfaces such as welds or deformations. For pipes with thick and uneven protective paint, remove it as far as possible at the points on which the ultrasonic transducers are mounted.

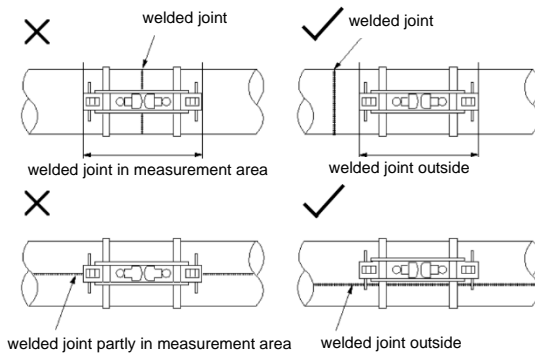


Figure 4: Preferable mounting positions for ultrasonic transducers (3)

## 7.2 Fundamentals of parameterization



The Parameterization chapter defines the input of all data that is necessary for flow measurement.

1. **„QUICK SETUP“**: The Quick Setup guide offers step-by-step instructions on the essential tasks you have to complete for DUC parameterization. This Quick Setup is quite sufficient for handling most applications and gets you started with fast and efficient parameterization in no time at all.

2. **„CMPL SETUP“**: The complete setup function enables access to all options and expert settings. Here, you can also directly access individual parameters via the main menu.

### What needs to be parameterized?

1. The pipe's outer diameter or circumference.
2. The wall thickness of the pipe. The material and thickness of the pipe lining, if such lining exists.
3. The pipe material
4. The medium
5. The type of ultrasonic transducers
6. The mounting mode for the ultrasonic transducers



Ultrasonic measurement is based on the signal transit time process. The ultrasonic signals penetrate the piping and the medium. In order to calculate the signal transit time, each medium, piping material and existing lining will be assigned a sonic speed value, as well as the pipe diameter or circumference value.

The DUC-MF/-MP has stored tables in which the sound velocities of materials and media are stored. If the material or medium is not listed in the tables, its sound velocity must be entered manually. At the end of this manual, you will find tables with additional sound velocities for different substances.

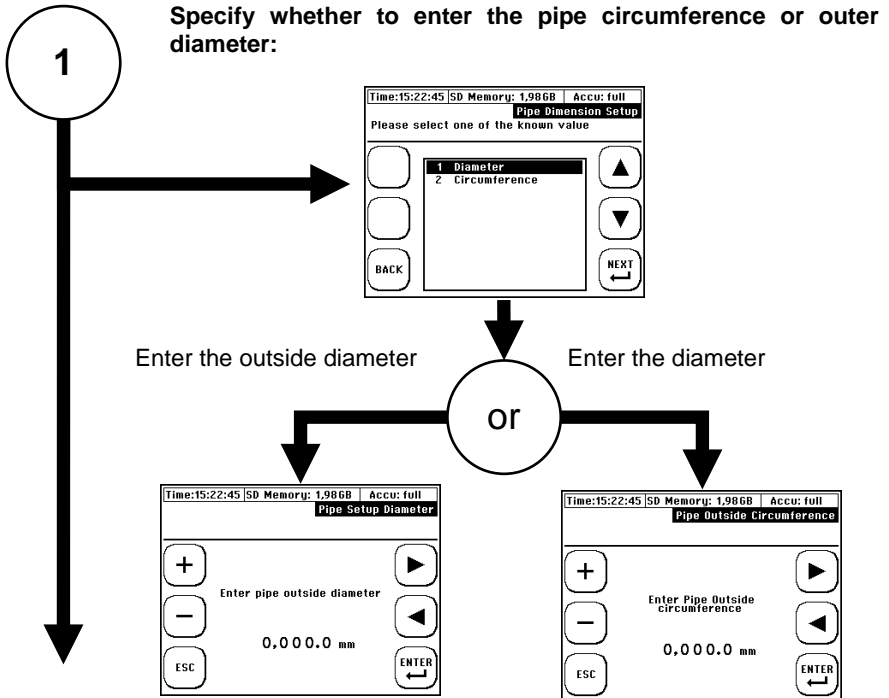
### 7.3 Parameterization with the Quick Setup



How to access the parameterization dialog:

After power on: Select „Setup“ → „Quick Setup“

In the primary measuring window "Flow 1": Select "Setup" → "Quick "Setup".

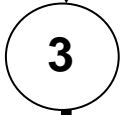




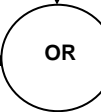
Enter the pipe's wall thickness:



It is advisable to use a wall thickness meter if you do not know this parameter.

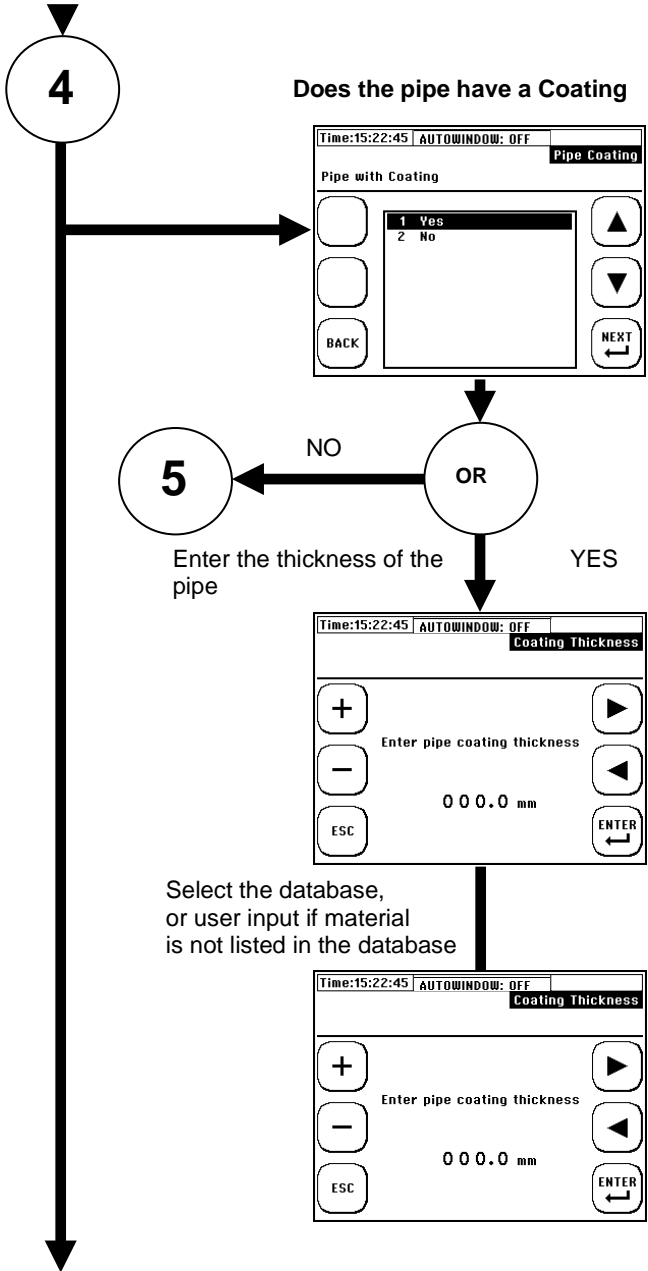


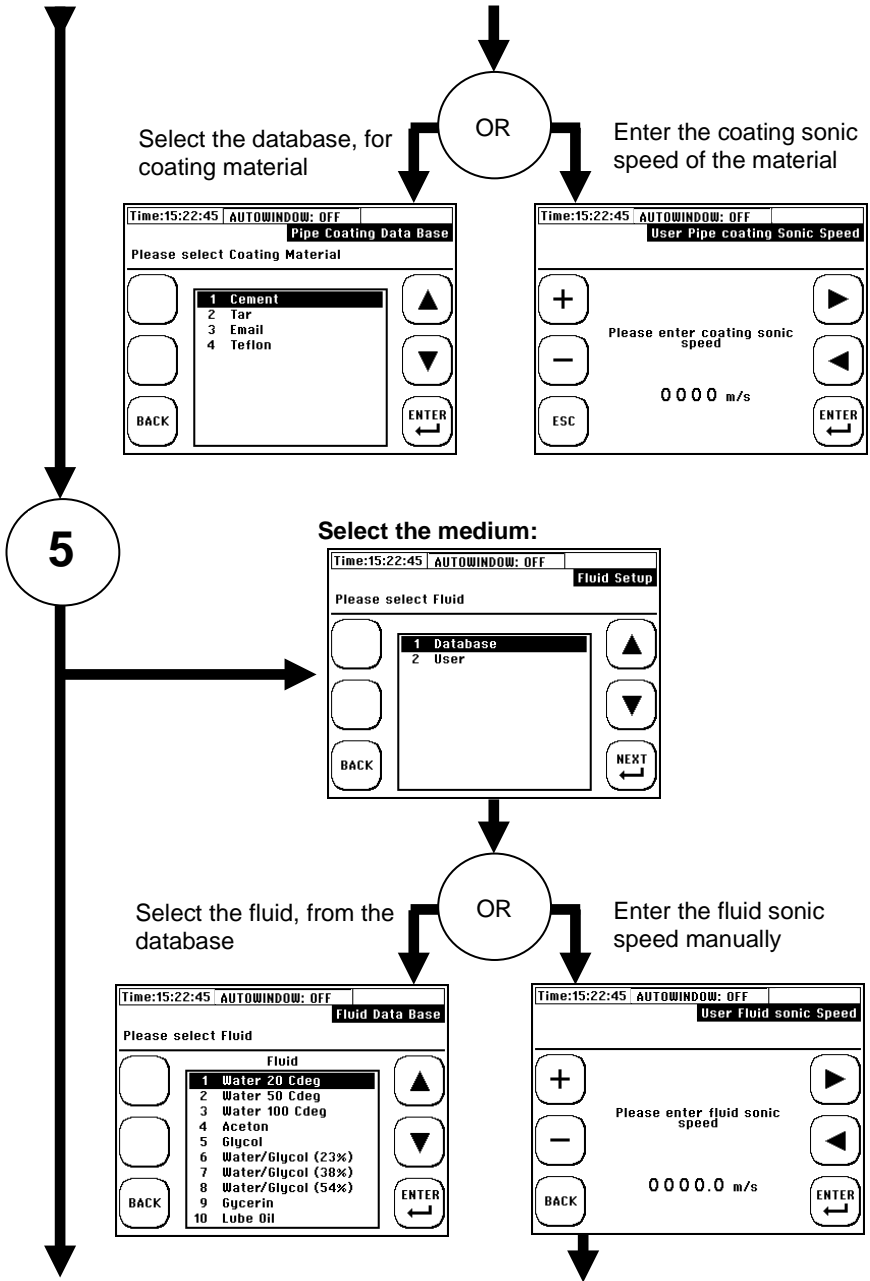
Choose pipe material:



Choose the pipe material from the database  
Database from:

Enter the sonic speed from the pipe material manually:







Enter the kinematic viscosity of the medium:

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF	
User Fluid Viscosity			
+	Please enter fluid kinematic viscosity		▶
-	0 0 0 . 0 0 0 E-6 m <sup>2</sup> /s		◀
BACK			ENTER ↵

Enter the thermal capacity of the medium

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF	
User Fluid Heat Capacity			
+	Please enter heat capacity		▶
-	0 0 . 0 0 0 kJ/kgK		◀
BACK			ENTER ↵

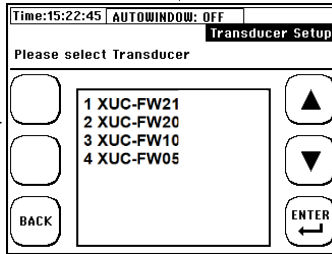
Enter the density of the medium

Time:15:22:45		SD Memory: 1.98GB	Accu: full
User Fluid Density			
AUTOWINDOW: OFF			
+	Please enter Density		▶
-	0 0 0 0 0 . 0 0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>		◀
BACK			ENTER ↵



6

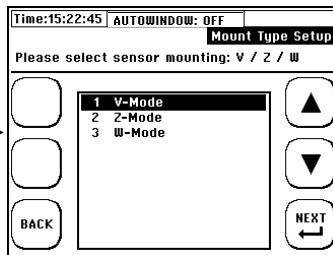
Select a suitable ultrasonic transducer:



For information on suitable transducers for specific pipe dimensions, refer to chapter "DUC-MF/-MP and components".

7

Select a suitable mounting mode



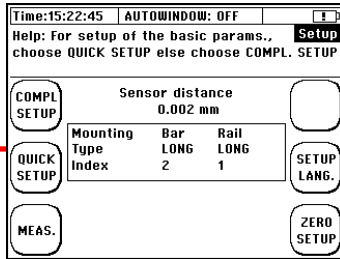
The standard mounting type is "V-mounting". Information on the mounting types can be found in the chapter "Preparation for measurement".



The standard mounting type is "V-mounting". Information on the mounting types can be found in the Chapter "**Preparation for measurement**".

8

Output of the distance between the ultrasonic transducers:



Before you start measuring, we highly recommend a zero setup (if possible)

END



**Important!**

Please do always take care which mounting bar for transducers is displayed. The displayed one bar must be used:

Short = 25cm, hole distance 7,5mm, (DUC-WF21 and DUC-WF40)

Long = 40cm, hole distance 15mm, (DUC-WF10)

The sensor distance in millimetres is always the distance between the front edge of the ultrasonic transducer 1 (UP) to the front edge of ultrasonic transducer 2 (DOWN) independent from the chosen method of mounting.

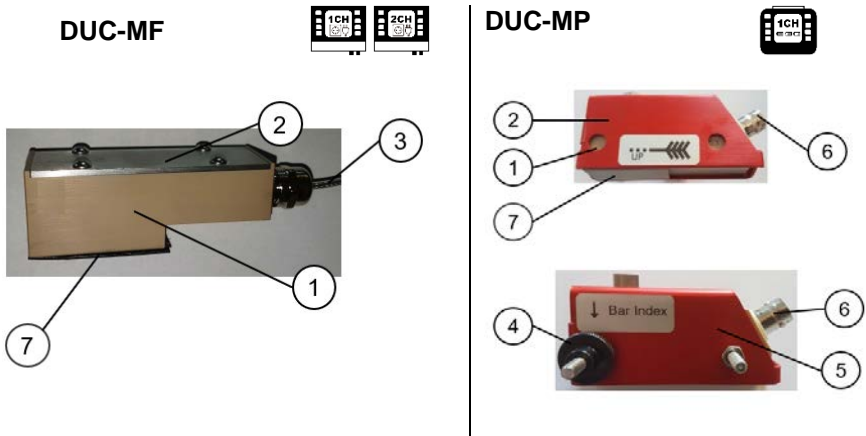
## 7.4 Sensor assembly / Sensor distance



For all mounting types and ultrasonic transducers, the distance is measured from the opposite front surfaces of the respective ultrasonic transducer. Once you have completed the parameterization of the measuring point, the flow transmitter displays the distances that have to be set up using a measuring tape. When using a spacer bar in the so-called V-mode, you can position the transducers conveniently by means of the spacer bar.

### 7.4.1 Introduction to the installation of ultrasonic transducers

Principle composition of the ultrasonic transducers:  
 Ultrasonic transducers are beige and made of plastic (PEEK).

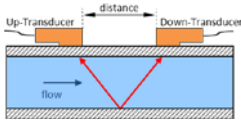


**Figure 7:** Principle composition of the ultrasonic transducers: 1: basic body, 2: cover, 3: connection cable (RG316), 4: knurled screws for fixing on the mounting rail, 5: Support housing for the "portable" version 6: BNC connector (RG58, female, "portable" type), 7: acoustic transmission surface

## 7.4.2 Mounting ultrasonic transducer

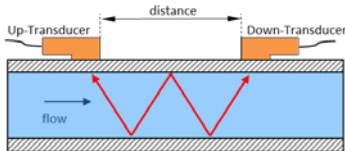
This chapter informs you of the possibilities for mounting the ultrasonic transducers. The V-mode is standard for most applications.

### V-Mounting



V-mounting results in a measurement in most applications and is often the best compromise achievable signal quality and accuracy.

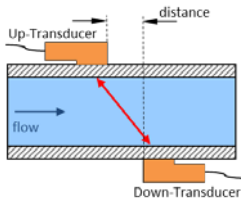
### W- Mounting



W-Mounting assembly is used when a measurement result which is as exact as possible and/or a high resolution is to be achieved.

In the case of small pipe sizes, this mounting type can also be useful due to the signal sensor separation

### Z- Mounting



Z-Mounting assembly is due to the minimal signal path typically for large pipes or very dirty or gas-loaded media with high signal attenuation or signal dispersion for use contaminants.

### NO MOUNTING BAR

In some cases, Z-mounting results in successful measurements on small pipe diameters (< 20 mm) as well: if the received signals (pipe wall/V/W) can no longer be unambiguously unselected or when the correct reception signals in the measurement window cannot be uniquely positioned (look at 16.2.3)



Figure 5: Z-mounting example, only possible without mounting rail (DUC-WF)

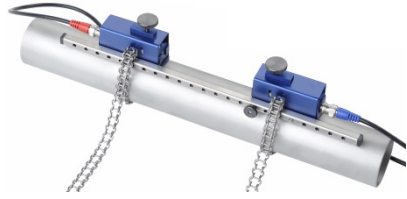


Figure 6: V- and W-mounting example with mounting rail (DUC-WP)

### 7.4.3 Correct selection of transducer types

Below you will find a guide for the correct ultrasonic transducer selection, which has proven to be successful in practice.

Pipe diameter	Transducer	Systematic
<b>D &lt; 35 mm</b>	DUC-WP/-WF21 Transducer DUC-WP/-WF40 Transducer	( ** ) ( ** )
<b>35 mm &gt; D &lt; 110 mm</b>	DUC-WP/-WF10 Transducer DUC-WP/-WF21 Transducer DUC-WP/-WF40 Transducer	( ** ) ( * ) ( * )
<b>110 mm &gt; D &lt; 250 mm</b>	DUC-WP/-WF10 Transducer	( ** )
<b>250 mm &gt; D &lt; 400 mm</b>	DUC-WP/-WF10 Transducer DUC-WP/-WF05 Transducer	( ** ) ( * )
<b>D &gt; 400 mm</b>	DUC-WP/-WF05 Transducer	( ** )

**Systematic: ( \*\* ) –Best selection; ( \* ) second best selection**

### 7.4.4 Correct selection of mounting options

Below you will find a guide for the correct choice of mounting options, which has proven to be successful in practice.

Pipe diameter	Mounting option	Systematic	Comment
<b>D &lt; 40 mm</b>	W- Mounting V- Mounting Z- Mounting	( ** ) (* ) (* )	
<b>40 mm &gt; D &lt; 130 mm</b>	W- Mounting V- Mounting Z- Mounting	( ** ) ( ** ) (* )	If the SNR good Disturbed signal
<b>130 mm &gt; D &lt; 400 mm</b>	V- Mounting Z- Mounting	( ** ) (* )	
<b>D &gt; 400 mm</b>	V- Mounting Z- Mounting	( ** ) (* )	If the SNR good

**Systematic: (\*\*) highest accuracy; (\*) higher signal strength**

### 7.4.5 Selection mounting rail




For the installation of the ultrasonic transducers type DUC-WP/WF10 to WP/WF40, mounting rails are available, which can be used for installation in V and W mode.

There are two different lengths of mounting bars with different grid dimensions:

**Long Bar** = 40 cm, hole distance 15 mm (only for DUC-WP/-WF10 Transducer)

**Short Bar** = 25 cm, hole distance 7.5 mm (DUC-WP/-WF21 Transducer and DUC-WP/-WF40 Transducer)

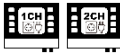


	<p>For applications with extra long sensor distance, an additional auxiliary rail is available:</p> 
	<p>Short and long mounting rail for portable ultrasonic transducers:</p> 

Which rail you need to choose will be shown on the DUC display after parameterizing the measuring point. Ultrasonic transducers of type DUC-WP/WF05 are mounted without a rail.

### 7.4.6 Selection coupling media

#### DUC-MF



For the long-term installation of transducers only the coupling pads are recommended. Place **one** acoustic coupling pad between the acoustic transmission surface of the transducer and the pipeline for each ultrasonic transducer.

**Do not use any additional coupling media such as gels or pastes!**

Make sure that the coupling pads lie flat on the complete sensor surface.



Figure 10: DUC-WF10 with acoustic coupling pad

#### DUC-MP



Turn the thumbscrew max out, so that the transducer base is located below the lower edge of the sensor carrier (V-profile). Apply a peanut-sized drop of ultrasonic coupling gel (Magnalube) to the acoustic transmission surface (offset downwards) and rub it slightly.

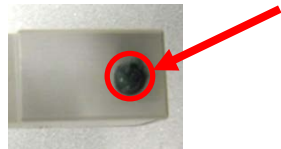


Figure 11: Transducer with an approx. peanut-sized drop of coupling gel



The coupling gel allows a significantly better signal quality than the acoustic coupling pads. However, high temperature signal, the coupling gel may run and the acoustic signal coupling can be lost. In this case a thermally stable coupling gel or acoustic coupling pad can be used - contact Kobold.

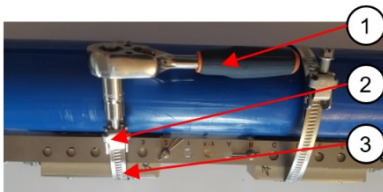
The coupling pads are stable long-term and allow for a sufficiently good signal quality in most cases when used correctly. **Use acoustic coupling foil exclusively for ultrasonic transducers for fixed installation.** For optimum signal coupling, a higher contact pressure is necessary, which usually cannot be produced with the mounting means of the portable measuring device.

### 7.4.7 Transducer mounting

#### DUC-MF



The ultrasonic transducers are attached by stainless steel band on the pipeline. The stainless steel tensioning band is designed for the maximum diameter of the tube to be used for your ultrasonic transducer and tensioned via the tensioning buckle. The tensioning band can be shortened easily for smaller pipes.



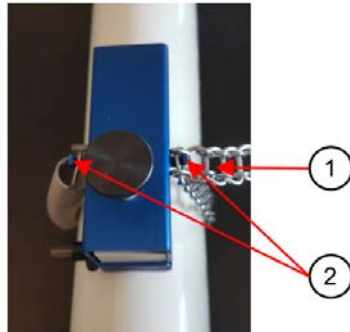
**Figure 13:** Mounting of DUC-WF with stainless steel band; 1: clamping tool, 2: clamping lock, 3: clamping band.

#### DUC-MP



To attach the ultrasonic transducers (with or without the mounting rail), use the stainless steel chains or hook-and-loop bands.

The knurled screw is tightened in a clockwise direction until a slight pressure is applied



**Figure 12:** Mounting of DUC-WP with stainless steel chains; 1: tension spring, 2: hook for fastening



### 7.4.8 Mounting of the Transducer in V-Mode or W-Mode

After the parameterization of the measuring point, the transmitter shows the distance of the transducers in mm (marked green) and the number of holes (marked red) as well as the mounting rail to be used (marked blue). The number of holes is a reference quantity of the distance with simultaneous application of the mounting rails for the ultrasonic transducers WF/WP 10 to WF/WP 40.

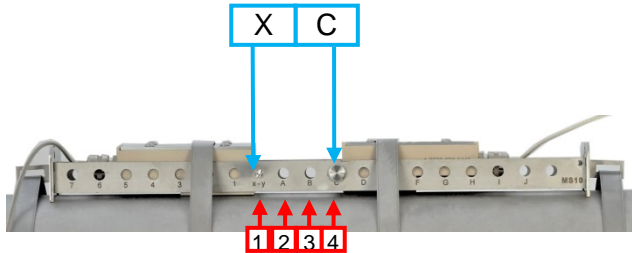
The DUC might display following:

<b>Sensor distance</b> <b>63.20 mm</b>		
<b>Mounting Type</b>	<b>Bar Long</b>	<b>Rail MS10</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>X-C</b>

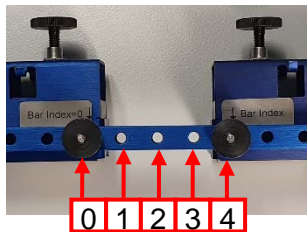
If 4 is displayed as the number of holes, then this corresponds:



After setting the cotter pins at "X" and at "C" the **number of holes between the ultrasonic sensors, including the positions at which the cotter pins are mounted:**



The **number of holes between the ultrasonic sensors, plus the position at which the knurled screw of the opposite transducer is mounted:**



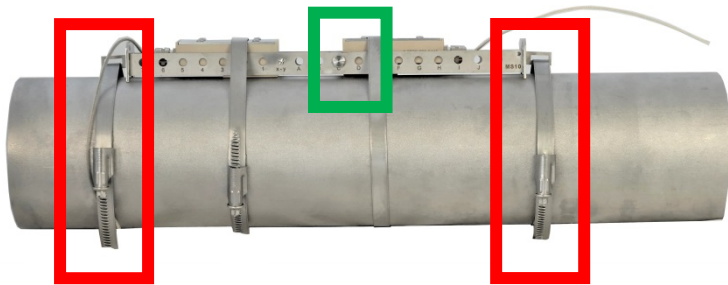


If the wrong mounting rail is used or the wrong hole distance, the measurement does not work or incorrect values are displayed!

### 7.4.8.1 Mounting permanently installed

#### 7.4.8.1.1 Mount the Rail on the Pipe

Select an appropriate mounting position on the pipe and fasten the rails on both sides with the steel belts (see red marked areas).

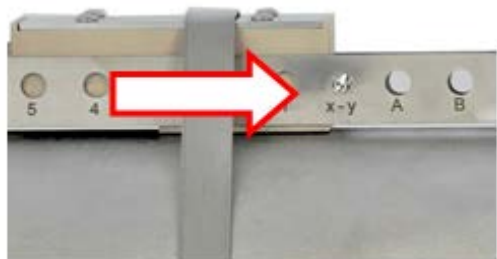


#### 7.4.8.1.2 Install the cotter pin to the correct position

You have to install the cotter pin according to the displayed mounting instructions. Related to the shown example ("X-C"), the pin needs to be installed to the "C" "position (see the green marked area above). The cotter pin at position "X" can be omitted, as a cotter pin is already firmly welded in here.

#### 7.4.8.1.3 Place the transducers in the rail

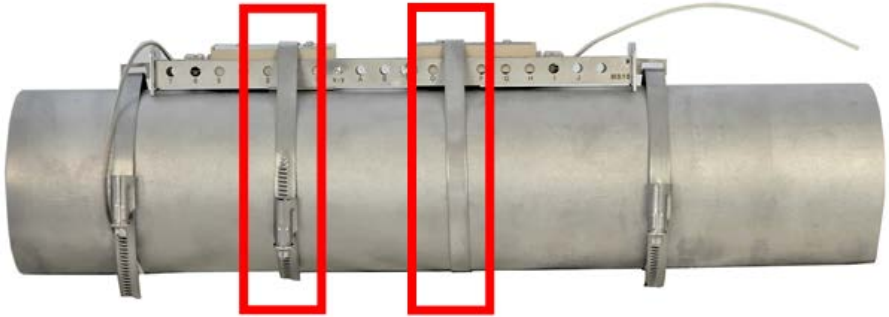
Place the transducer with the selected coupling media into the rail and push the front of the transducer against the cotter pin.



Then repeat this with the opposite transducer.

### 7.4.8.1.4 Mounting the Transducers

Last step, fix the transducers at the correct position with the attached steel belts (red marked).



### 7.4.8.2 Mounting portable

#### 7.4.8.2.1 Attaching the transducers to the mounting rail

Open the knurled screws of the ultrasonic transducers and insert the threads in the specified hole spacing through the specified mounting rail. Then fasten the transducers to the rail by screwing on the knurled screw.



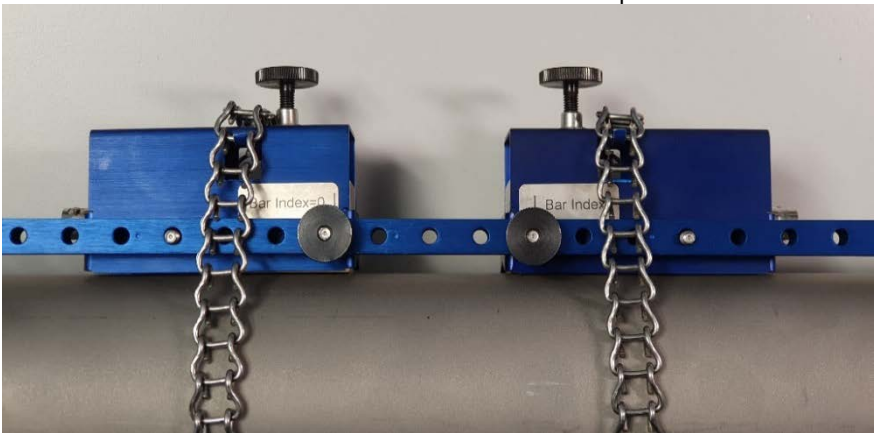
### 7.4.8.2 Mounting the transducers on the pipe

Provide the transducers with the selected coupling media. Select a suitable mounting position on the pipe and place the rail with the ultrasonic transducers on the pipe.



### 7.4.8.2.3 Fastening the transducers

Then fasten the transducers with the enclosed fastening accessories. WP/WF10 transducers can be fastened with the enclosed tension chains. WP/WF40 transducers can be fastened with the enclosed Velcro straps.



For ultrasonic transducers of type WP/WF10, the knurled screw is then tightened clockwise until a slight contact pressure is created.

## 7.4.9 Mounting the transducers based on the Z method

Use a plastic or paper template to mark the mounting positions.

1. Wrap the plastic template once around the pipe at the mounting position of the first ultrasonic transducer. Using a felt tip pen, draw a line on the pipe along the template (corresponds with the pipe circumference)



**Figure 7:** Attaching the template tape

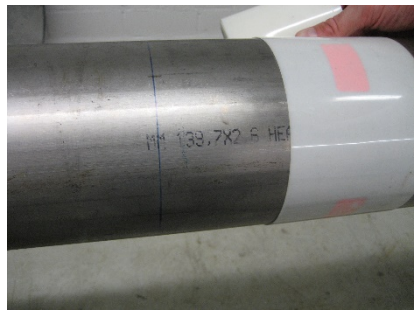


**Figure 8:** Mark the circumference

2. • On successful completion of parameterization, your DUC-MP/-MF displays the axial distance between the ultrasonic transducers (transducer distance). Measure the transducer distance based on the value displayed on your DUC-MP/-MF, starting from the first line drawn to the position at which the second line is to be drawn.



**Figure 9:** Mark the distance between transducer



**Figure 10:** Mark the circumference for the second transducer.

3. On the circumference lines, select two exactly opposite positions.

4. Mount the first sensor to the centre of mark 1.

5. Measure out the half of the pipe circumference along the circumference line from mark 2 and apply marking 3.

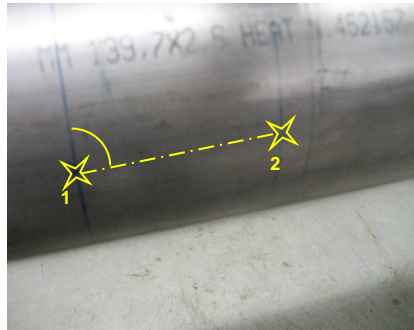
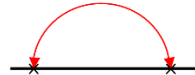


Figure 18: Opposed marks 1 & 2 at the circumference lines

$$U_{1/2} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}{2}$$



6. Mount the second sensor to the centre of the sensor front (not the sensor) at mark 2 (see Figure 19 & Figure 20). The sensors are now exactly opposite.

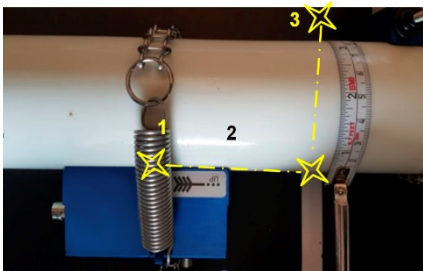


Figure 19: Mark the position of the second transducer at half circumferential distance

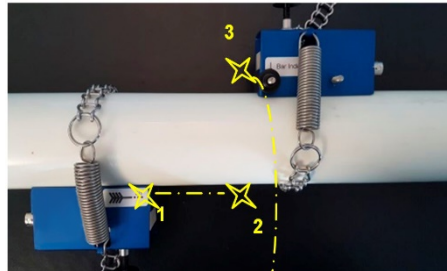


Figure 20: Mounted transducer, Z-mounting

### 7.4.10 Mounting transducer with two mounting rails

For this type of installation, an auxiliary rail is required in addition to a regular mounting rail. It can be used for fixed installation of transducers in Z mode or for installations with large distances.

The setup display could show the following in these cases:

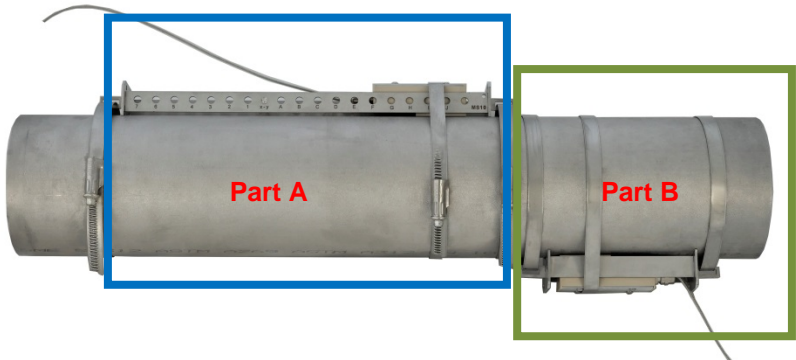
<b>Sensor distance 378.20 mm</b>		
<b>Mounting Type Index</b>	<b>Bar</b>	<b>Rail</b>

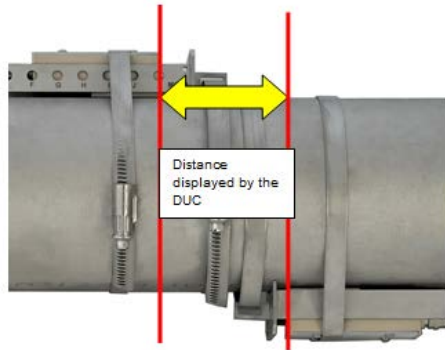
In this case no mounting instructions for bars or rails are displayed. Only one instruction is available, the sensor distance of 378.20 mm. The displayed value is the distance between the transducer fronts.

#### 7.4.10.1 Mounting Z-mode with two rails

The installation procedure is analogous to the procedure in, except that the second transducer in the auxiliary rail is offset 180 ° to the opposite side of the pipe.

Mount the rail and one transducer on the pipe as shown in the figure below (part A) and measure the distance between the transducers and mount the second transducer in the opposite rail (part B) in the same procedure as the first transducer.

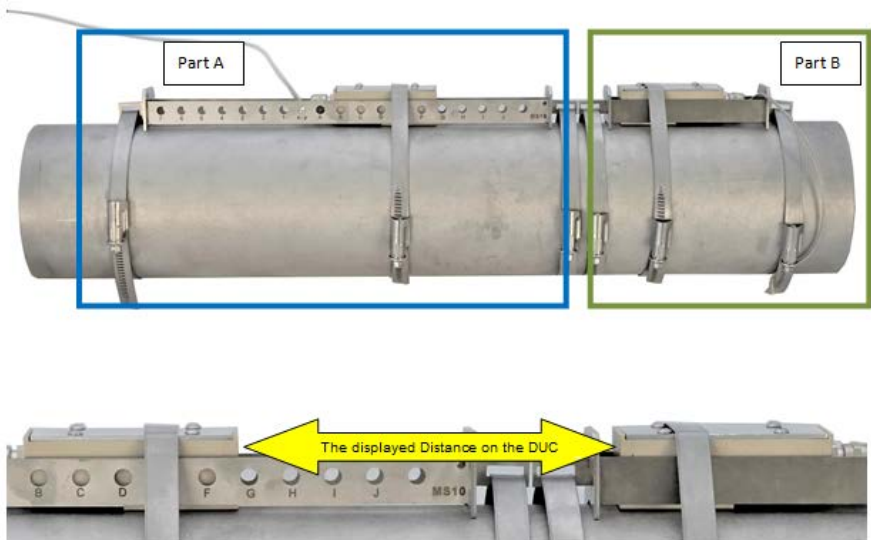




If you have problems positioning the transducers, mark the positions of the transducers as described in chapter 7.4.9

### 7.4.10.2 Mounting at large distances

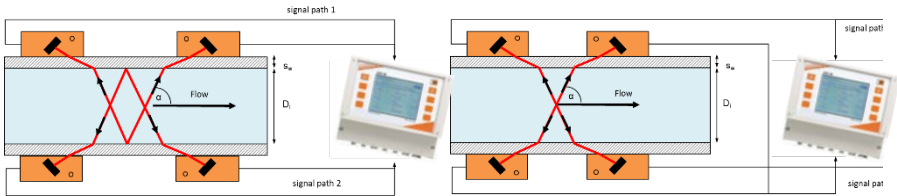
Mount the rail and a transducer on the pipe as shown in the illustration (part A). Now measure the distance between the transducers and mount the "auxiliary rail" in the correct position (part B).







### 7.4.11 Mounting the ultrasonic transducers at two crossed measuring paths



The mounting type of both pairs of transducers must be the same (V-mounting, W-mounting or Z-mounting). It is not possible to combine different mounting methods.

For Z-mounting the transducers of the respective pair must be offset by 180°. For V and W mounting, the transducers of the respective pair are mounted on the same side of the tube. Installation instructions for the exact alignment at 180° offset can be found in the Z-type mounting aid (7.4.9).

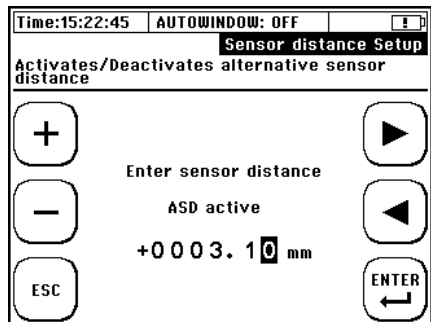
### 7.5 Alternative sensor distance

There are several reasons why you may need to change the sensor distance. Be it due to lack of space or you get in the calculated distance is not a good signal. For this you can enter an alternative sensor distance. This is how you get there.

From the main menu "COMPL. SETUP  
"outgoing:  
"Other" → 7 "Sensor distance"

There, set ASD to "active and enter the new distance.

With the "plus and minus buttons" you can activate and deactivate the alternative sensor distance and enter below the value.



Please note that you should not make any extreme changes from the original value because the signal will not be recognized correctly.

## 7.6 Zero Setting



Before starting the measurement, we recommend performing a zero calibration.



Prerequisites for zero-point calibration are:

- that the device is configured correctly and that both ultrasonic transducers are mounted properly on the pipe and electrically connected to the transmitter
- the line is completely filled
- the flow rate is zero

If all prerequisites are fulfilled, perform a zero-point calibration, otherwise, do not perform a zero-point calibration!

An incorrect zero point adjustment will have a more negative impact on the measurement result than no zero adjustment!

Procedure:

1) Ensure zero flow

2) **Navigation after switching on:**

„Setup“ → „Zero- Setup“

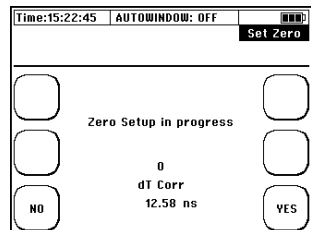
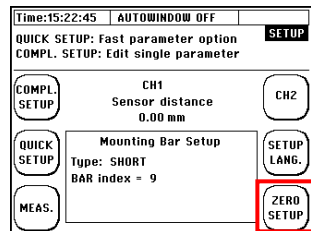
**From the measuring window "Flow 1" outgoing:**

„Setup“ → „Zero Setup“

**From the main menu "COMPL. SETUP" outgoing:** „Miscellaneous“ → „Zero“ → „Set Zero“

3) The zero point adjustment starts automatically. Wait until the counter reaches the value "0" again.

4) After confirming (ENTER) the time correction of the zero point adjustment, you are returned to the "Setup" window.





Typical values for the zero point adjustment are generally in single-digit range.

If you receive a "time correction" in two-digit range (and more), you can assume that a (residual) flow was present during the zero-point adjustment.

**The zero point will be automatically deleted when relevant parameters (pipe, medium, transducer, frequency and signal coding) have been edited again (in this sense, editing also includes a renewed confirmation without changing the values). A signal optimisation (with the exception of the zero point optimisation) also leads to the deletion of the zero point. Pay attention to this, e.g. when you carry out series measurements with different application data!**

You can check the detected zero point by navigating from the "Flow 1" measurement window to the diagnostic window. In the measurement window, select "Flow 1" → „DIAG“

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW OFF		Flow 1	
Vs 0.00 m/s		T1 0.0 °C		STATUS: NO SIG	
Sig0 0		T2 0.0 °C		SERIAL ACTIVE	
SETUP	FLOW		0.00 l/min	QUICK	LOG
RESET	TOTAL FLOW (+)		0.00 m³	FLOW 2	
TOT	POWER		0.00 BTU/Hr		
DIAG	TOTAL HEAT (+)		0.00 BTU/(l.T)	OSC	
>> Password Deactivated <<					

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF		Diagnosis	
Flow		0.0 l/min		T1 0.0 °C	
Vf		0.0 m/s		T2 0.0 °C	
Heat		0.0 BTU/(l.T)			
	Freq.	2000 kHz			
	Mount type	V-Mode			
	XDCR dist.	0.0 mm			
	Bar index	0.0			
	vS	0.00 m/s			
	gain	170			
	Sin0	100			
	dt ZERO	1.3 ns			
MEAS.	F. offset	0.0 %			
	SendCode	Barker 7			OSC



The zero point remains stored in the device until it is automatically overwritten with a new zero offset or has been removed manually by "Delete zero".

The time correction value of the zero point adjustment is an essential part of the parameter structure (see Saving/Loading parameter data).



For zero-point calibration, your DUC-MF/-MP determines the run-time difference at zero flow, which can arise between the sensors and, if necessary, a flow which is still present.

This determined time (dt ZERO) is automatically compensated in the flow measurement. This increases the accuracy of your flow measurement. dt ZERO is sign-loaded - a subsequent exchange of up- and down-transducers would thus double the error. The ultrasonic sensors are paired at the factory and have a very low zero point error (typically <math>< 2\text{ ns}</math>).

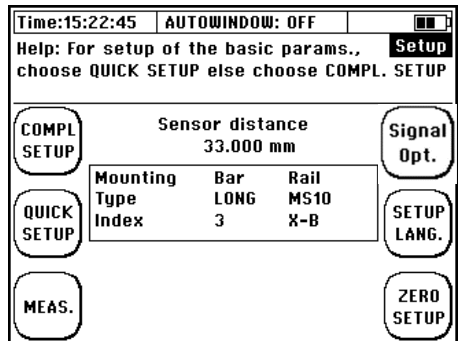
A zero flow rate cannot be guaranteed at every position of the pipeline system. When installed carefully, this error is in the range of 0.00-0.03 m / s flow velocity. The larger the pipeline is, the smaller is usually the zero point error.

## 7.7 Signal optimisation

### 7.7.1 Open signal optimisation

On the mobile device (DUC-MP), the signal optimization is located on the top right button of the start screen.

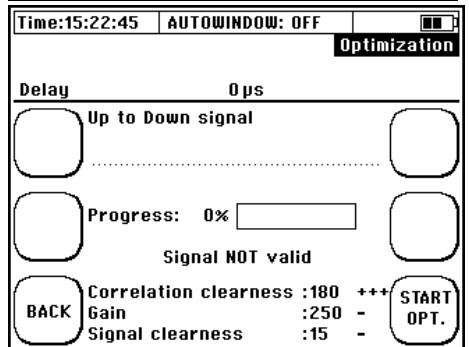
For the permanently installed devices (DUC-MF), the parameters are under COMPLETE SETUP → "10 Miscellaneous" → "11 Signal Optimization"



### 7.7.2 Functionality Signal Optimisation

The signal optimization is an automated search in which the coding (Barker5; Barker7 etc.) and the frequency are modulated in order to achieve the most stable measurement. The Correlation Clearness (CC value) and, depending on the mode, also the zero point or the gain are important for this.

You can see the process screen on the right. After pressing "START OPT." The device automatically starts the search.



As long as the optimization process is running, you cannot do anything on the device. The search takes between one and five minutes depending on the type of transducers used and the diameter of the pipe.

If the note "CC-Warn" appears on the display during a measurement, the value of the "Correlation clearness" falls below 10 (standard value). In this case, please carry out a signal optimization.

### 7.7.3 Gain-Optimization

(can be used during flow of medium)

The gain-optimization can be activated as described in point 7.7.1. During the gain-optimization it is applied a combination of coding and frequency, which requires the lowest gain AND has a CC value higher than 20. This type of optimisation usually delivers the best results, which is why it has been placed on the start screen of the DUC.

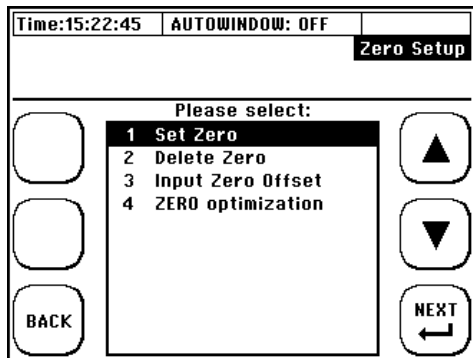
### 7.7.4 Zero-Optimization

(have to be used in absolute standstill of medium)

The zero-optimization can be found on the start screen under Zero Setup → "4. ZERO optimization".

In the case of zero-optimization, a combination of coding and frequency is applied that has the smallest deviation from the zero point AND has a CC value higher than 20.

Before the zero-optimization is started, the medium should stand still for a reasonable time (e.g. in DN 80 pipe more than a minute) so that the optimization can run without any errors.



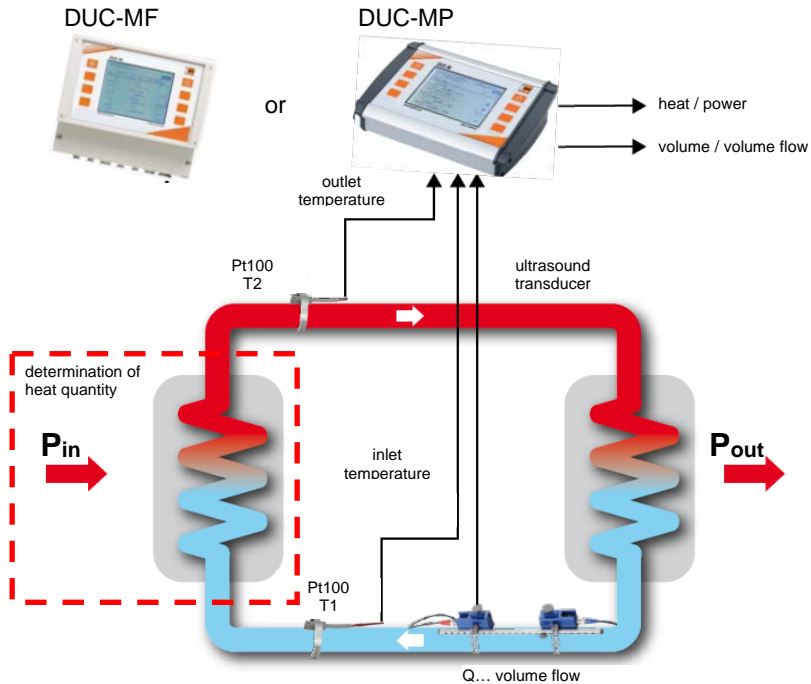
## 8 Heat measurement



The integrated heat quantity measurement allows you to determine the heating or cooling power in your application using with the optionally available Pt100.

### 8.1 Introduction

The Pt100 No. 1 is mounted on the input side ( $T_1 = T_{in}$ ), Pt100 No. 2 at the output of the process section ( $T_2 = T_{out}$ ). The placement of the ultrasonic sensors is irrelevant as long as the volume flow is equal. There should be a pipe section to be selected with optimal inflow / outflow.



**Figure 21:** Scheme of heat quantity measurement

The DUC-MF/-MP shows you the heat output and the accumulated heat quantity.

### Calculating thermal output

The cross-sectional area of the pipe's inner diameter [A] is multiplied by the flow velocity [v] and specific thermal capacity of the medium [c], as well as the differential temperature of both Pt100, [T<sub>out</sub> – T<sub>in</sub>]. The product defines thermal output [Q] in W units.

$$Q = A \cdot v \cdot c_w \cdot \rho \cdot (T_{out} - T_{in})$$

$$Q = [kW]$$

### Calculating heat (quantity)

The heat quantity is derived as a function of thermal output over time.

$$Q = \int \dot{Q} dt$$

$$Q = [J, kW / h]$$

## 8.2 Installing the Pt100



The Pt100 are mounted on the pipeline using the supplied stainless steel tapes.



Figure 22: At pipe mounted Pt100



For the determination of the heat quantity the determination of the correct temperature difference is important (relative measurement). This means that the temperature readings can deviate absolutely relative to a reference (for example, against an immersion thermometer).

It is important to calibrate both Pt100 and to ensure that both Pt100 show the same measured value in a volume of the same temperature (the difference between the Pt100 before the installation on the pipeline should be zero degree).

The thermal insulation or the use of thermal grease during assembly of the Pt100 can significantly reduce the measurement uncertainties when determining the temperature difference.

### 8.3 Parameterization of the Pt100 for the heat quantity measurement



We recommend that both temperature sensors be immersed in a tube with liquid for approx. 2...5 minutes (the liquid should be at room temperature) before the tubes are mounted on a pipeline. Avoid touching the probes in advance of the calibration.

To check the calibration, please use the display in "Measuring window 3", "Heat quantity", as the temperature difference between T2-T1 is displayed in this measuring window. After calibration, the temperature difference should **not be**  $> 0.2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $2 / 10\text{K}$ ). If the temperature difference is higher, repeat the calibration procedure.

**Further information on the parameterization of the Pt100 can be found in the chapters 11.7.2, 11.7.3 and 11.8.1.**

In addition to the zero adjustment, the individual temperature readings can be offset (adjustment to reference value / compensation of deviations).



Example: In the pipeline there is a resistance thermometer which shows  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . However, your DUC-MF/-MP contact resistance thermometer Pt100 shows only  $78.5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The difference can be corrected manually. In this case, you specify a default value of  $80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The default value is an absolute value and no offset.

The parameterized clamped value is valid for both Pt100. The temperature measurement is clamped with one second (average value formation). For low measuring dynamics and small temperature differences between Pt100 No. 2 and No. 1, it is recommended to increase the Pt100 clamping value. An increase in the clamping has a positive effect on the stability of the temperature difference measurement.



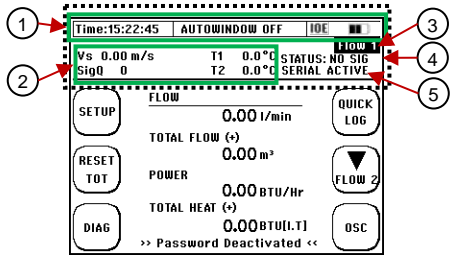
## 9 Measuring windows DUC-MF/-MP






### 9.1 Headline

The header is the same for each of the three measurement windows and displays basic values and status messages:

- 1) General information
- 2) General measurement values
- 3) Name of the UI window
- 4) Status display
- 5) Status display for communication



Display		Explanation
Gen. Inform.	Time	Format: hh:mm:ss
	AUTOWINDOW ON / OFF	Auto window function
	IOE	Indicates that the memory for the pulse output is full and the pulse output is disabled (look at chapter 10.1.4).
	NO SD Card	No SD card detected. Possible reasons: Removed for data readout, defective, unsupported card size used.
	 	Battery condition: Battery is charging; 50-100%; 25-49%; 10-25%; <10%
Value	Vs	Sound velocity of medium in m/s
	SigQ	Signal quality (percentage of valid signals)
	T1 / T2	Temperature values of the Pt100
Communication	MODBUS ON MODBUS OFF	Status for the MODBUS communication. Priority over SER SST. status. If you have an M-BUS version, M-BUS will be displayed in this field.
	SER. SST. ON SER. SST. OFF	Status display for serial communication. Priority over LOGGER status.
	LOGGER ON LOGGER OFF	Status display for the data loggers. Priority over USB status.
	USB ON	Indicates that the USB interface is connected to an external master.
	QLOGGER ON	 Indicates that the Quick Logger is active.
Measurement	OK	Everything OK. Valid signals are evaluated.
	NO SIG	No valid signals present.
	Error	Problems with the ultrasound board. Possible reasons: defective, DSP update necessary.
	VS ERR	$0.8 * V_s$ parameterized $<V_s>$ $1.2 * V_s$ parameterized Possible reasons: wrong signal (W instead of V, V instead of W)
	CC-WARN	Correlation clearness value falls below the standard value of 10. Signal optimisation should be carried out.
	VP / VL ERR	Error in the calculation of the signal propagation.

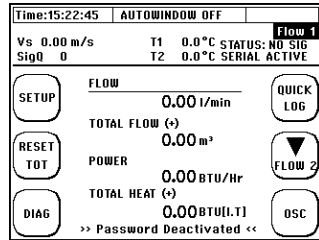
## 9.2 Measuring window "Flow 1"

In the flow measurement window 1 you get all the important information, compactly summarized for your flow, heat output and heat quantity measurement.

### Navigation in the User-Interface:

1) Approximately 10 seconds after switching on, it will automatically switch from the home screen to the central measuring window "Flow 1".

2) **From the main menu, starting:** Select "ESC" → then "MEASURE."



Display	Explanation
<b>FLOW</b>	Displays the current volume flow
<b>TOTAL FLOW</b>	Totalizer flow = flow meter (Summed up volume) Parameterizable types: Sum counter (+), negative counter (-), absolute counter (+/- sum), difference counter (+/- diff)
<b>POWER</b>	Displays the current heat output.
<b>HEAT TOTAL</b>	Totalizer heat quantity = heat quantity counter (Summed heat quantity) Parameterizable types: Sum counter (+), negative counter (-), absolute counter (+/- sum), difference counter (+/- diff)
<b>Password activated/deactivated</b>	Status of password protection.



Switch to the setup window



ONLY portable: activates the Quick-Logger



Sets the totalizer (flow and heat quantity) to zero.



Change to measuring window "Flow 2".



Switch to diagnostic window.



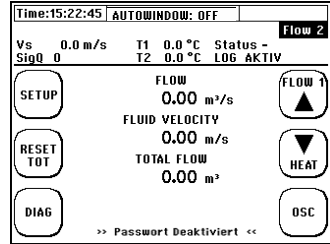
Switch to the oscilloscope window.

### 9.3 Measuring window "Flow 2"

In the flow measurement window 2 you get all the important information, compactly summarized for your flow measurement (without heat measurement).

#### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1" outgoing: Select "Flow 2"



Display	Explanation
<b>FLOW</b>	Displays the current volume flow
<b>Fluid VELOCITY</b>	Indication of the flow velocity of the medium in the pipe
<b>TOTAL MASS</b>	Totalizer mass flow = mass flow meter (accumulated mass flow) Parameterizable types: Sum counter (+), negative counter (-), absolute counter (+/- sum), difference counter (+/- diff)
<b>MASS FLOW</b>	Displays the current mass flow
<b>Password activated/deactivated</b>	Status of password protection.



Switch to the setup window



Change to measuring window "Flow 1".



Sets the totalizer (flow and heat quantity) to zero.



Change to measuring window "heat quantity".



Switch to diagnostic window.



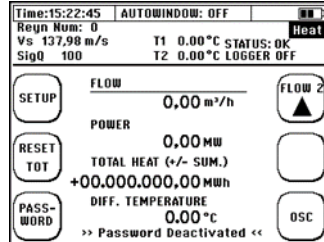
Switch to the oscilloscope window.

## 9.4 The measuring window "heat quantity"

In the "Heat quantity" measurement window, you get all the important information, compactly summarized for your heat quantity measurement.

### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1" outgoing: Select "Flow 2" → then „Heat“



Display	Explanation
<b>FLOW</b>	Displays the current volume flow
<b>POWER</b>	Displays the current heat output
<b>HEAT TOTAL</b>	Totalizer heat quantity = heat quantity counter Parameterizable types: Sum counter (+), negative counter (-), absolute counter (+/- sum), difference counter (+/- diff)
<b>DIFF. TEMPERATURE</b>	Displays the currently measured temperature difference
<b>Password activated/deactivated</b>	Status of password protection.



Switch to the setup window



Change to measuring window "Flow 2".



Sets the totalizer (flow and heat quantity) to zero.



Switch to the password window (Activation / deactivation)



Switch to diagnostic window.



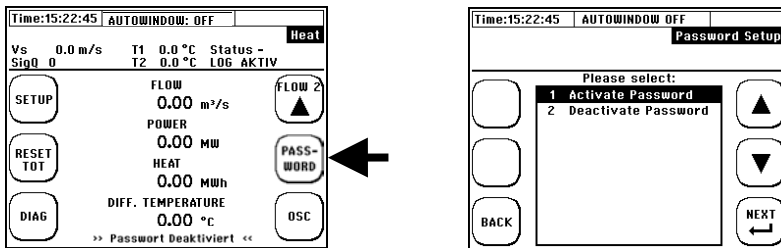
Switch to the oscilloscope window

## 9.5 Password protection

The DUC-MF/-MP is equipped with password protection. After enabling password protection, it is only possible to switch between the measurement windows and the password display. Parameters or totalizers cannot be changed when password protection is activated.

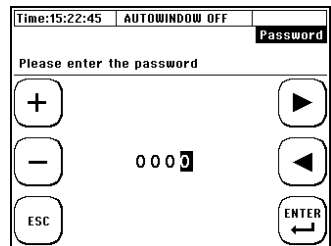
## 9.6 Activation of the password:

To access the password display, navigate to the last measurement window. The following screen is the password window.



Please select "Activate password" or "Deactivate password" and confirm the function with the "Enter" key.

Edit the number code by using the arrow (navigation), as well as "+" and "-" (zoom in / out) buttons. Press "ENTER" to confirm the entered password. For security reasons, a second password request is made. Re-Enter the code and confirm. After that the password protection is activated or deactivated depending on the function selected.



If you have lost/forgotten your password and you can't deactivate password protection then please contact Kobold.

## 9.7 The measurement windows of the 2-channel DUC-MF



### Navigation in the User-Interface:

1) Approximately 10s after power-up the screen automatically switches from the start screen to the central measurement window "CH1 / CH2".

2) From the main menu: Choose "ESC" → then "MEASURE."

### CH1/CH2

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF		IOE	
Vs CH1 :	0.0 m/s	Vs CH2 :	0.0 m/s		
Sig0 CH1 :	0	Sig0 CH2 :	0		
Stat. CH1 :	KEIN SIGNAL	Stat. CH2 :	OK		
T1 :	0.0 °C	T2 :	0.0 °C		
SETUP	FLOW CH1		0.0 l/min		
	TOTAL FLOW (+) CH1		0.0 m³		
RESET	FLOW CH2		0.0 l/min	CH1	
TOT	TOTAL FLOW (+) CH2		0.0 m³	CH2	
DIAG	FLUID VELOCITY				
	CH1 0.0	CH2 0.0	m/s	OSC	
	» Password Deactivated «				

### CH1&CH2

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF		IOE	
Vs CH1 :	0.0 m/s	Vs CH2 :	0.0 m/s		
Sig0 CH1 :	0	Sig0 CH2 :	0		
Stat. CH1 :	KEIN SIGNAL	Stat. CH2 :	OK		
T1 :	0.0 °C	T2 :	0.0 °C		
SETUP	FLOW CH1 + CH2		0.0 l/min	CH1	
	TOTAL FLOW CH1 + CH2		0.0 m³	CH2	
RESET	FLOW CH1 - CH2		0.0 l/min	CH1	
TOT	TOTAL FLOW CH1 - CH2		0.0 m³	CH2	
DIAG	TOTAL FLOW CH1 - CH2		0.0 m³	OSC	
	» Password Deactivated «				

### (CH1+CH2)/2

Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF		IOE	
Vs CH1 :	0.0 m/s	Vs CH2 :	0.0 m/s		
Sig0 CH1 :	0	Sig0 CH2 :	0		
Stat. CH1 :	KEIN SIGNAL	Stat. CH2 :	OK		
T1 :	0.0 °C	T2 :	0.0 °C		
SETUP	FLOW (CH1+CH2)/2		0.0 l/min	CH1	
	TOTAL FLOW (CH1+CH2)/2		0.0 m³	CH2	
RESET	POWER (CH1+CH2)/2		0.0 BTU/Hr	PASS-	
TOT	HEAT (CH1+CH2)/2		0.0 BTU(LI)	WORD	
DIAG	HEAT (CH1+CH2)/2		0.0 BTU(LI)	OSC	
	» Password Deactivated «				

The individual results are shown in the individual measurement windows in terms of flow velocity, volume flow, totalizer (volume and heat quantity) and power. Either for the individual channel or according to the illustrated calculation (sum, difference or mean value)

	Switch to the setup window		Switch to the password window (Activation / deactivation)
	Sets the totalizer (flow and heat quantity) to zero.		Switch the measurement channel „CH1&CH2“
	Switch the measurement channel „CH1/CH2“		Switch the measurement channel „(CH1+CH2)/2“
	Switch to diagnostic window. (after CH-Selection)		Switch to the oscilloscope window

# 10 The main menu (complete menu)

## 10.1 Loading, saving and managing parameter data

### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → select „Save/Load Site Param“

Your DUC-MF/-MP offers you the possibility to save, load and display all relevant parameters. This saves time when you need to perform measurements of recurring measuring points.

Via the "file access", up to **9** parameter sets can be stored and made available as a parameter file ".PAR" on the SD card. The format corresponds to a text file ("\*.txt") and can be visualized and edited at any time via a text editor or a spreadsheet program.

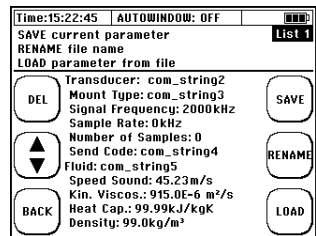
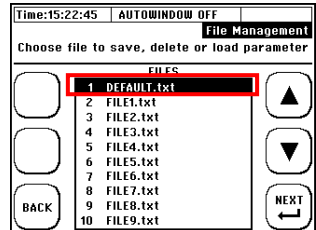
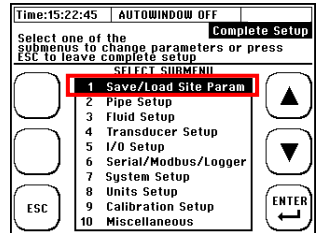
To select a parameter set, use the arrow keys to select a memory location and confirm with "Next".

You now have the option to check all parameters before saving. The parameter data is distributed over **2** measurement windows. To switch between the parameter data, use the arrow key.



### IMPORTANT

The parameter overview shows the current contents of the PAR file. To ensure that the content matches the current parameters, the current parameter set must first be saved in the corresponding file.







Resetting the PAR file name and content



Save the current parameter data



Switch between the overview windows



Switch to edit file name



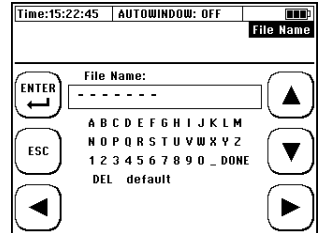
Back to file list



Loading the PAR content

**Edit the file name:**

- 1) Use the arrow keys to select characters that correspond to the PAR file name (**max. 7 characters**)
- 2) Press "ENTER" to confirm the selection of a character
- 3) "DEL" clears the last character.
- 4) Exit by navigating to "DONE" and confirm with "ENTER"



The new name is only accepted when the "Save" function is activated in Overview 1.

The "Default.PAR" file is regularly overwritten with the current parameters (cyclical saving of the current settings) so that this memory space should not be used.

The parameter data are stored from firmware 1.33.x on the device-internal SD memory card and can be exported via USB.

The copying / saving of parameter files from the device-internal SD card are only possible via the USB interface. As soon as the transmitter is connected to a PC via USB, the SD card is recognized as an external data memory and data can be exchanged.

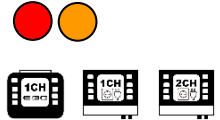


The system **only registers "known"** PAR files.

If a parameter file is to be transferred from a DUC-MF/-MP (device 1) to a different device (device 2) via USB, it must be ensured that the name of the PAR file is assigned to one of the names from the list of Device 2 (see file access, e.g.: FILE1.PAR). The file (device 2) can then be directly replaced / overwritten.

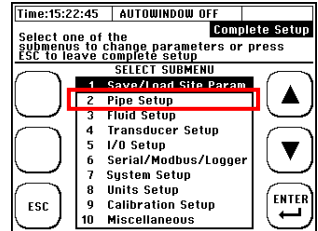
Kobold recommends storing and backing up parameter sets of important or recurring applications. This saves time and enables fast, efficient assistance in cases support where support is needed.

## 10.2 The pipe parameters

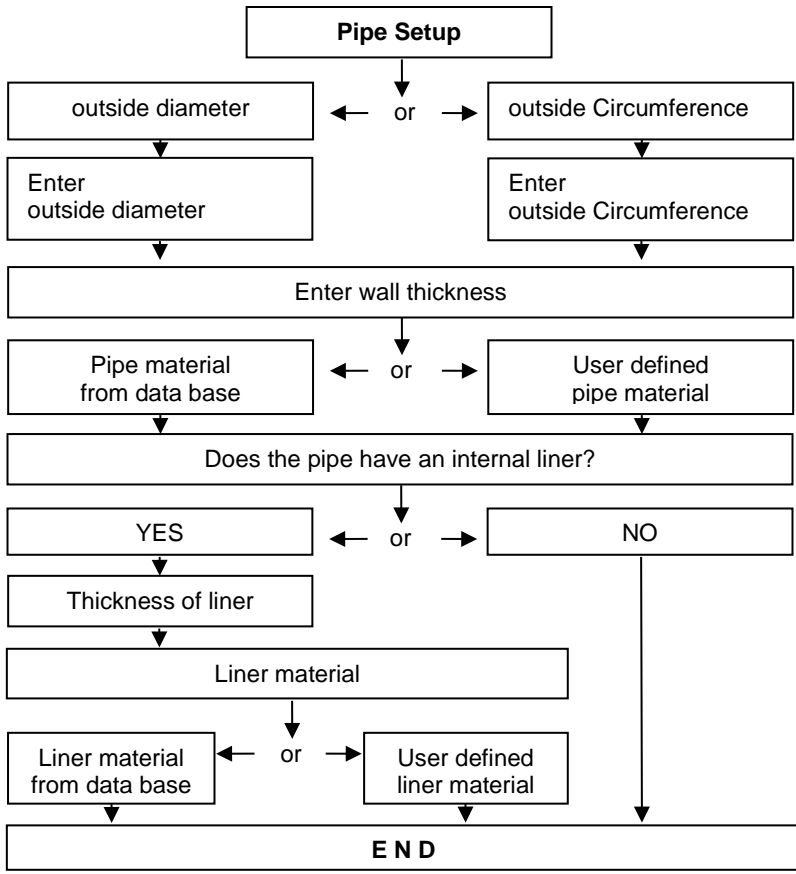


### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → select „Pipe Setup“



The pipe parameters are part of the Quick Setup (mandatory parameters), but can also be edited individually via the main menu.



**Parameterization of a user-defined pipe material:**

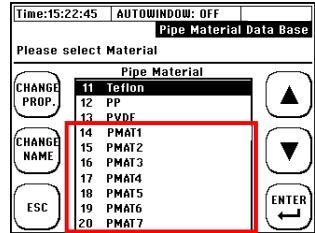
Scroll down in the material database

Here are freely editable materials:

**Pipe:** 7x PMAT

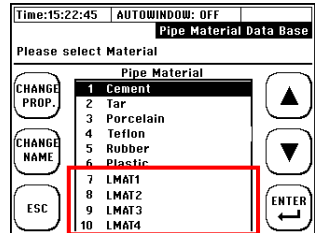
**Pipe Lining:** 4x LMAT

Both the name and the properties can be changed with these materials.

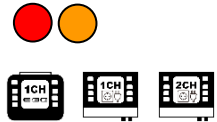


To edit a custom material, you need:

- 1) Sound velocity (longitudinal)
- 2) Poisson's ratio



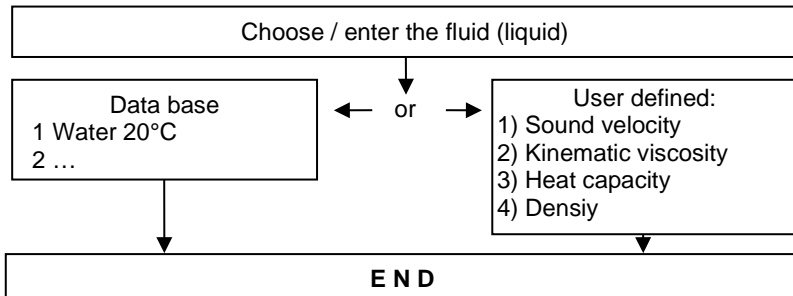
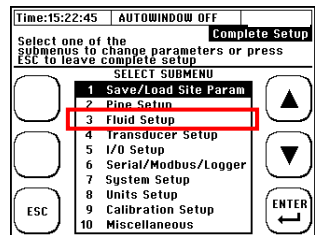
### 10.3 The Fluid Setup



**Navigation in the User-Interface:**

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → select „Fluid Setup“

The fluid parameters are part of the Quick Setup (mandatory parameters), but can also be edited individually via the main menu.





Currently, only four user-defined media can be parameterized.

For a successful, correct determination of the flow velocity, only the input of sound velocity and kinematic viscosity is necessary. Heat capacity and density are only necessary for the determination of the heat quantity and can be parameterized with 1 if not required.

If the kinematic viscosity is not available, you can also calculate it from dynamic viscosity and density (see Chapter 3, Reynolds number). Pay attention to the units!

User-defined media are only available on the unit and cannot be exported via the parameter file. If a parameter file with a user-defined medium is loaded into a unit in which the medium is not available, only the media selection is set to "FMAT". In the case of missing parameterisation of the property values of these medium, this can lead to incorrect measurements.

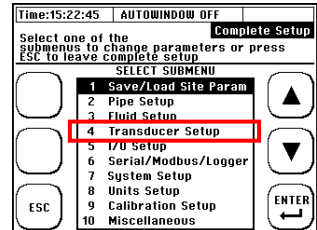
## 10.4 The Transducer Setup



### Navigation in the User-Interface:

**From the main measurement window "Flow 1":** select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → select „Transducer Setup“

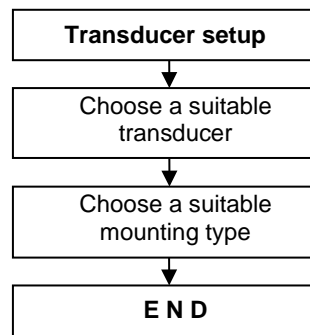
The transducer parameters are part of the Quick Setup (mandatory parameters), but can also be edited individually via the main menu.



According to the conditions of application or the availability here select the transducer and mounting types. General information about the transducers and their installation.

General recommendations regarding selection of transducer and mounting type.

Particularly under unfavourable conditions (old pipes, possibly with deposits, liquids with high absorption or with scattering particles or bubbles), the Z-mounting should always be considered as a second option in case of poor signal quality.



## 10.5 Parameterization of the inputs and outputs

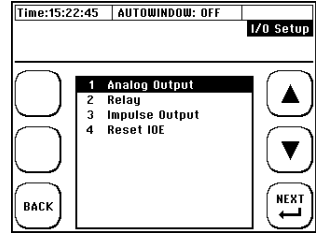


### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → select „I/O Setup“

Depending on the output you want to parameterize, select:

- Analog Output
- Relay
- Impulse Output



### 10.5.1 Parameterization of the 4-20 mA outputs



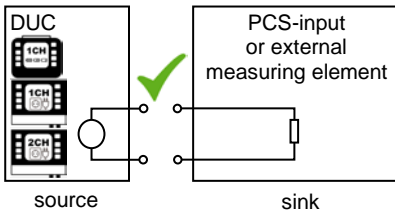
The DUC-MF/-MP has a total of two 4-20 mA outputs. You have the option to assign the outputs different metrics.

The outputs are active at the factory. This means that the DUC-MF provides a voltage at the outputs. You can also operate the analogue outputs externally (passively).

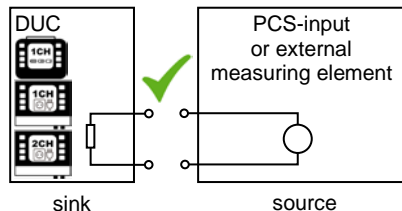
If you want to switch the analogue outputs passive, the device must be opened. In this case, please contact Kobold for further details. For external supply, the voltage may be within a range of 10 to 30 V.

The analogue outputs are **not galvanically separated**. If the inputs of the evaluation unit require galvanic isolation, a feed separator must be connected between DUC-MF/-MP and the evaluation unit.

DUC-MF/-MP charges (ca. 24 V)



External unit charges (ca. 24 V)





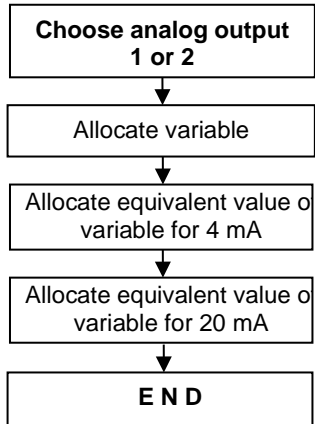
If the 4-20 mA outputs of the DUC-MF / P are active and you connect the analogue outputs of the DUC-MF / P to an external device which also provides a voltage at the inputs, this can damage the DUC-MF / P or your external device. Before you connect the two devices, make sure that **only one of the devices is active!**

After you have decided to parameterize the analogue outputs, the navigation through further windows follows the sequence diagram on the right side.

The following measured variables can be assigned to the analogue output:

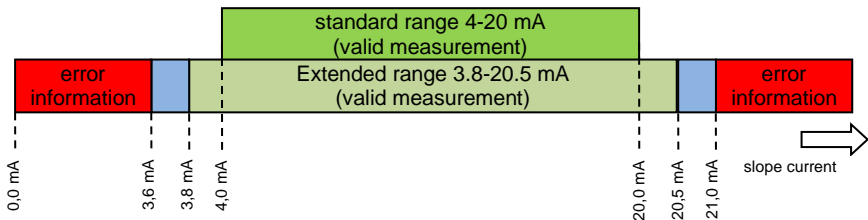
- Flow
- Flow rate
- Differential temperature T2-T1
- Temperature T1 or T2
- Heat output
- Sound speed
- T1 and  $\Delta t$

The measured value values are edited in the parameterized units.



Measured values for the 2-channel: All measured values (except for exceptions are temperature and power) can be output separately according to measuring path (CH1, CH2). Special measuring variables for flow: CH1, CH2, CH1 + CH2, CH1-CH2, (CH1 + CH2) / 2. The power calculation is only for average measurement paths possible (1 measuring point, 2 measurement paths).

Extended current range:



The DUC is able to output the current in an extended range (NAMUR NE 43). The error current of the DUC-MF is about 3.4 mA.

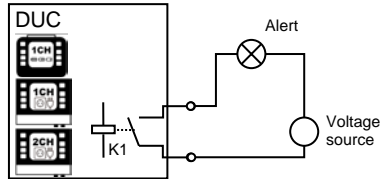
## 10.5.2 Parameterization of the relay



Your DUC-MF/-MP is equipped with a relay output. You have the option to assign the output of a function and a range.

For example, it is possible to couple an alarm function to the output, e.g. the sign of a certain minimum flow.

Example for external circuit:



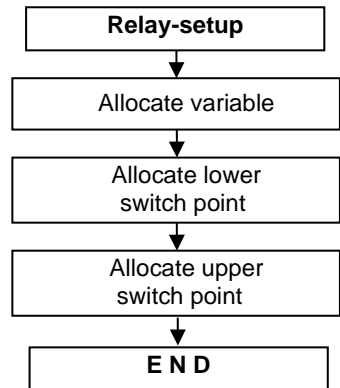
The relay operates without parameterization NO (normally open), the relay function is parameterized, then it is protected against wire breakage. This means that the relay opens only when a parameterized relay function is triggered. This has the advantage that in the event of a power failure (battery empty, no power supply) an alarm is triggered. The polarity of the connections must not be neglected. The contact is potential free. Max. current: 0.5 A; max. voltage 50 V.

The navigation through the relay parameterization runs according to the sequence diagram on the right side. The measured variables are edited in the parameterized units.

The following measured variables can be assigned to the relay output:

- Flow
- Flow rate
- Differential temperature T2-T1
- Temperature T1 or T2
- Sound speed

For the 2-channel version, the assignment of special measuring variables is possible.



**Example:** In one application, a pump is operated where damage could occur when the flow under 150 m<sup>3</sup>/h. Ensure that flow rate is assigned to cubic meters per hour. Relay parameterized as a minimum switching point at 0m<sup>3</sup>/h and a maximum switching point 150m<sup>3</sup>/h. The relay contact is opened in the range of 0...150m<sup>3</sup> / h, the relay contact remains closed at > 150m<sup>3</sup>/h.



### 10.5.3 Parameterization of the pulse output

**DUC-MF**

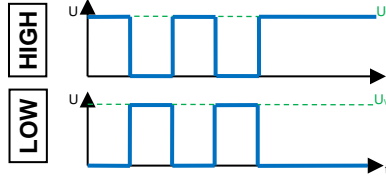


**DUC-MP**



The pulse output is implemented as a transistor output (open collector) and is basically passive with DUC-MP (external supply: 3 ... 30 V/DC).

The output form of the pulse is parameterized with the DUC-MP via the user interface.



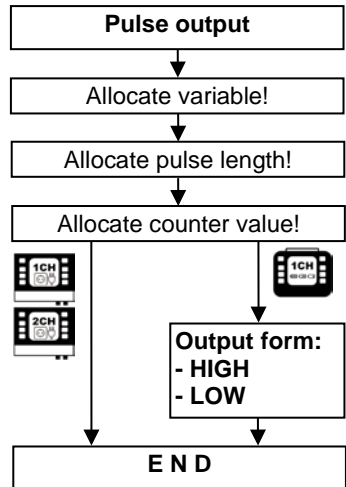
The navigation through the pulse parameterization runs according to the sequence diagram on the right. The measured variables are edited in the respective parameterized unit.

The following measured variables can be assigned to the pulse output:

- Flow rate (total volume)
- Heat quantity

Possible **pulse lengths**: 20, 40, 60, 100, 260, 500 ms

The 2-channel version has a second pulse output so that the totalizers can be assigned separately according to measuring paths (1CH, 2CH).



If the unit of the totalizer is changed after parameterization of the pulse output, the counter value is adapted. Numerical inaccuracies in the conversion can lead to deviations with frequent unit change.



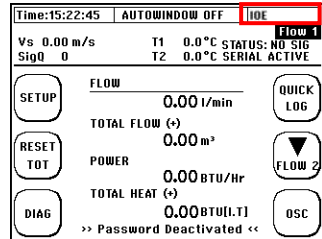
## 10.5.4 Impulse-Overflow-Error; IOE



Occasionally, limiting cases can occur when using the pulse output: **The value of the selected pulse output parameter exceeds for a short time the maximum pulse number that can be emitted per second.** In this case the supernumerary pulses will be deposited in the internal pulse buffer of the device and emitted as soon as possible.

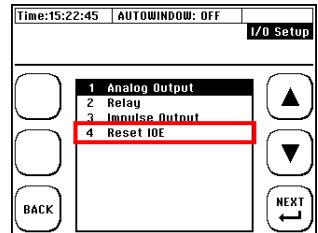
If the number of supernumerary pulses is bigger than the maximum size of the impulse buffer (max. 4096 impulses can be buffered), the impulse output will be deactivated and the error report **pulse Overflow Error (IOE)** will be displayed in the right column of the window header.

**As soon as the IOE error appears, no pulses will be output or buffered.** An IOE is an indicator that another pulse weight must be selected to make sure the pulse buffer will not be in overflow again.



The digital display of the transmitter (volume, heat quantity) is not affected by a pulse overflow. The summed amounts are also displayed correctly in the case of an IOE.

A reactivation of the pulse output is possible by resetting the "Reset IOE" error via the I/O settings.



## 10.6 Serial communication, Modbus, MBUS & Logger

### 10.6.1 Serial data transmission



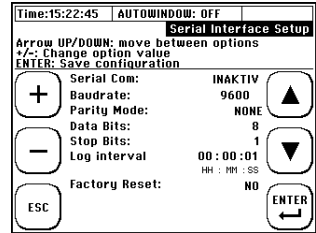
With the serial data transfer, the digital transmission of the measured data via RS232 / RS485 can be started in ASCII coding. The data is transmitted as a serial digital data stream with a fixed frame consisting of a start bit, five to a maximum of nine data bits, an optional parity bit for detecting transmission errors and a stop bit.

This form of data transmission is only available for DUC-MF.

**Navigation in the User-Interface:**

**From the main measurement window "Flow 1":**  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „Serial/Modbus/Logger“ → then „Serial Interface  
 Setup“

In this menu window, you can edit or view the basic parameters of the data transmission.



Designation	Reset-Value	Other features
<b>Serial COM:</b> Activation of data transmission	INACTIVE	ACTIVE
<b>Baud rate:</b> Data bits per second	9600	19200, 38400, 56000, 57600, 115200
<b>Parity Mode:</b> Error detection	NONE	ODD, EVEN
<b>Data Bits:</b> Number of data bits.	8	not editable
<b>Stop Bits:</b> Number of stop bits.	1	not editable
<b>Log Interval:</b> Specifies the interval (time) between two consecutive records.	00:00:01	Format: hh:mm:ss hh... hours (00-23) mm...minutes (00-59) ss...seconds (00-59)
<b>Reset:</b> Resets the serial interface to factory settings.	NO	YES

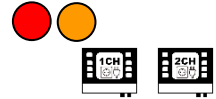
After activation, the following data is transmitted semicolon-separated:

Pos.	Designation	Format	Pos.	Designation	Format
1	Date	JJJJ.MM.TT	7	Heat output	2 DS
2	time stamp	hh:mm:ss	8	Heat quantity	2 DS
3	Flow	2 DS	9	Temperature T1	1 DS
4	Flow rate	2 DS	10	Temperature T2	1 DS
5	Sound speed	2 DS	11	Diff.-Temp. T2-T1	1 DS
6	Totalizer flow	0 DS	12	Signal status	Text
			13	Signal quality	0...100



To test the data transfer, you can use the Windows own communication program Hyper terminal. If your PC does not have a serial interface, you can access a commercially available USB to RS232 adapter.

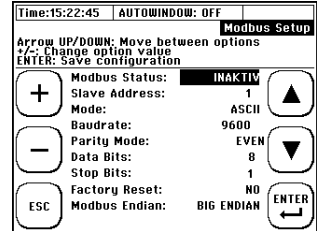
## 10.6.2 Modbus



The DUC-MF supports the digital transmission of the measured data via Modbus protocol (master / slave architecture). RTU and ASCII Modbus are supported via RS485. This form of data transmission is only available for DUC-MF.

**From the main measurement window "Flow 1":**  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „Serial/Modbus/Logger“ → then „Modbus Setup“

In this menu window, you can edit or view the basic parameters of the data transmission.

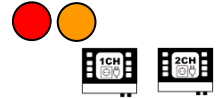


Designation	Reset-Value	Other features
<b>Modbus:</b> Activation of data transmission	INACTIVE	ACTIVE
<b>Slave Address:</b> Of DUC-MF	1	1... 247
<b>Operating mode:</b>	ASCII	RTU
<b>Baud rate:</b> Data bits per second	9600	19200, 38400, 56000, 57600, 115200
<b>Parity Mode:</b> Error detection	NONE	ODD, EVEN
<b>Data Bits:</b> Number of data bits.	8	not editable
<b>Stop Bits:</b> Number of stop bits.	1	not editable
<b>Reset:</b> Resets the serial interface to factory settings.	NO	YES
<b>Modbus Endian:</b> Byte sequence	BIG ENDIAN	LITTLE ENDIAN



The register overview can be found in the appendix. For additional information, please contact Kobold

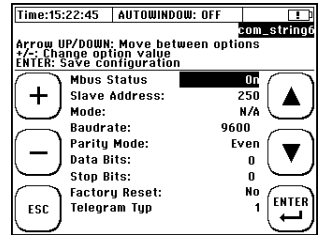
### 10.6.3 MBus



The DUC-MF supports the digital transmission of the measured data via MBus via RS485. This form of data transmission is only available for DUC-MF.

**From the main measurement window "Flow 1":**  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „Serial/MBus/Logger“ → then „MBus Setup“

In this menu window, you can edit or view the basic parameters of the data transmission.



Designation	Reset-Value	Other features
<b>MBus Status:</b> Activation of data transmission	INACTIVE	ACTIVE
<b>Slave Address:</b> Of DUC-MF	1	1... 247
<b>Operating mode:</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Baud rate:</b> Data bits per second	9600	300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 19200, 38400
<b>Parity Mode:</b> Error detection	NONE	ODD, EVEN
<b>Data Bits:</b> Number of data bits.	8	not editable
<b>Stop Bits:</b> Number of stop bits.	1	not editable
<b>Reset:</b> Resets the serial interface to factory settings.	NO	YES
<b>Telegram Type:</b> Differs between the water meter (type 1) and heat meter (type 2)	1	2



## 10.6.4 The Data Logger

Logging of data is the time-controlled recording (storage) of measured value data on the device internal memory.



With the DUC-MP, the data logger is freely available and included as standard.



With DUC-MF the data logger can be ordered as an option. When ordering without data logger, this is included in the firmware (locked) and can be subsequently activated if required (subject to a charge).



Please contact us if you are interested in a vacancy.

### 10.6.4.1 Activation of the data logger function:



The activation of the data logger is bound to a password. If you want to activate a data logger that is not activated ex works, please proceed as follows:

1. In the main menu navigate to sub menu "6 Serial/Modbus/Logger".
2. In the sub menu select menu item "3 Data logger".
3. Connect the transmitter to an external evaluation unit via a USB cable. □ The USB port is in the cable compartment. It can be reached by removing the cover on the cable space.
4. Having connected DUC-MF to your computer, the device will be recognized as mass storage device.
5. Now copy the file password.txt from the DUC-MF transmitter to your computer.
6. Please send the file password.txt to Kobold or open the file password.txt with a text editor and send the twelve-digit code to Kobold.
7. Subsequently you will receive a four-digit code for the activation which you enter as a password. Afterwards, the data logger function is permanently activated, even if you install a new firmware version on your measuring transducer.

### 10.6.4.2 Administration and structure of log data





The current hardware state (4GB SD memory) allows the recording of data up to one year (with a 10 s interval 10 years) when recording in a secondary interval.

The speed of the USB data transmission is limited by the maintenance of the measurement performance and is correspondingly slow. When exporting large amounts of data, the recommendation is to remove the SD card and to exchange the data directly via the corresponding slot on the PC.

Deleting log files can only be done via the USB connection to the PC. We recommend copying the data to an external storage medium before editing or visualizing data.

In the event of a power failure (for example, an empty battery at DUC-MP), the data is not lost. As soon as the device is powered up again, the data recording continues automatically (except the predefined duration of data recording has already been exceeded).

#### Structure of the Log-File

Format	"*.csv"; Text separated by semicolon Processing by text editors or spreadsheet programs (e.g., Microsoft Excel)
Headlines	Details of time control Relevant details of the parameterization
Measurement data 	Date, time, volume flow, flow rate, sound velocity, volume totalizer, heat output, heat dissipation titter, T1 [° C], T2 [° C], T2-T1 [° C], mass flow, totalizer mass, battery status, signal quality, status
Measurement data 	Date, time, volume flow CH1, volume flow CH2, flow rate CH1, flow rate CH2, sound velocity CH1, sound velocity CH2, volume totalizer CH1, volume totalizer CH2, Average heat output (CH1+Ch2), Average heat quantity totaliser (CH1+CH2), , T1 [° C], T2 [° C], T2-T1 [° C], Average mass flow (CH1+CH2), Average total mass (CH1+CH2), signal quality CH1, status CH1, signal quality CH2, statusCH2



In addition to the above-mentioned measurement data, the value of the two analogue inputs is output with DUC-MF, provided these have been parameterised.

The measured values between two recording intervals are not averaged.  
The current measurement value is always recorded at the respective time.

### 10.6.4.3 Starting a time-controlled data record



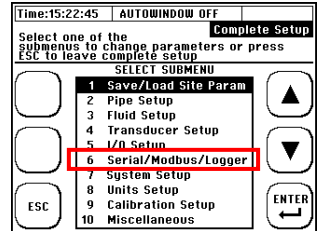
From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then „Serial/Modbus/Logger“ → then choose



„Data Logger“

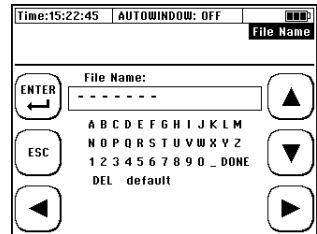


„Serial/Modbus/Logger“ → “Data Logger“



#### Edit the file name:

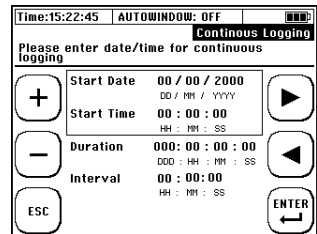
- Use the arrow keys to select characters corresponding to the PAR file name (**up to 5 characters**).
- Press "ENTER" to confirm the selection of a character
- Press "DEL" to clear the last character.
- Exit by navigating to "END" and confirming with "ENTER"



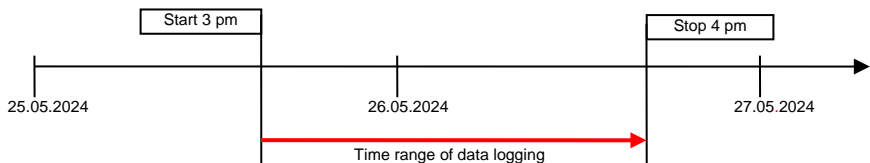
The name you have chosen (e.g. "12ABC") is provided with a 3-digit number (initial filename: "12ABC000.txt"). A maximum of 65536 lines are written per file. Then a new file is created and the number is incremented by one ("12ABC001.txt").

#### Edit the time control

- Use the arrow keys to navigate
- Change the values with the (+) and (-) buttons
- Press "ENTER" to confirm the edited values
- With "ESC" return to the editing of the file name



**Example:** It should every 60 seconds record data's between 25.05.2024, 3 pm and 26.05.2024, 14 pm is.

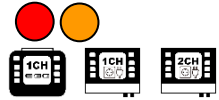


1. Enter 25.05.2024 as start date
2. Enter the start time at 3 pm
3. Enter 001: 01: 00: 00 as the duration
4. Enter the interval 00:01:00



Note that the timer recording is coupled to the system time of DUC-MF/-MP. If the system time or the system date is not set correctly, this directly affects your parameterized data recording!  
 System time is also reset during a system reset.  
 The beginning of the data logging should always be in the future in relation to the current system time of DUC-MF/-MP. Otherwise, the data logging will not start.

### 10.6.4.4 Cancelling a time-controlled data record



If the logger is active and records data according to the parameterization, this is indicated in the header line: "LOG ACTIVE". With the DUC-MF, serial communication and Modbus have priority and can block the display.

If you plan to stop the scheduled recording, please navigate as follows:

**From the main measurement window "Flow 1":** select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then „Serial/Modbus/Logger“ → then choose

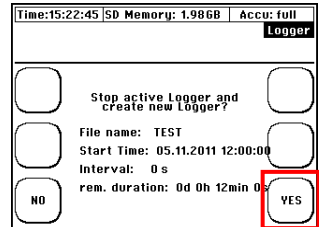
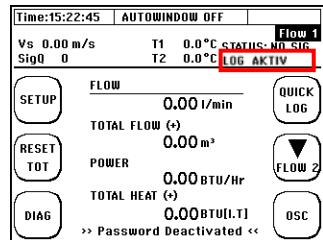


„Data Logger“



„Serial/Modbus/Logger“ → “Data Logger“

To cancel the data recording, press "Yes"



If the recording is terminated prematurely, the data recorded until then are retained on the SD card. Data is recorded up to the time of the exit.



### 10.6.4.5 Quick-Logger



The Quick-Logger function is only available for DUC-MP.

It allows a quick start of the data recording with standard settings:

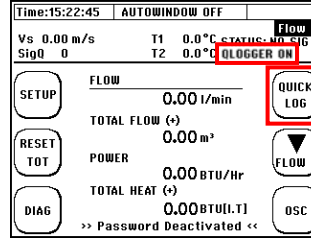
The predefined file name oriented is made up of the current system time and the number appendix (Z): "hhmmsZZZ.txt"

(E.g. For 14:59:24 hrs: "14592000.txt")

**Duration:** endless

**Interval:** 10s

**Activation:** Press the "QUICK LOG" button for 3-4 seconds



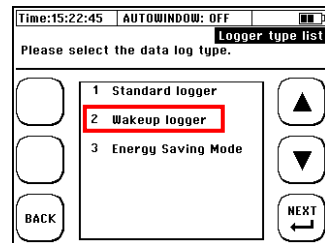
**i** Press and hold the button for several seconds to prevent accidental starting. If the Quick Logger is active, "QLOGGER ON" is displayed in the communication status.

### 10.6.4.6 WakeUp-Logger



The WakeUp-Logger function enables the DUC to record measured values for a measurement interval whose start time is in the longer future (longer than the regular battery life) in battery mode. The parameterization is analogous to above.

After parameterisation, the DUC is put into an energy-saving sleep mode and cannot be used during this time. At the set time, the unit starts automatically and begins the set recording. After the end of the parameterised recording interval, the unit remains active and can be used normally.



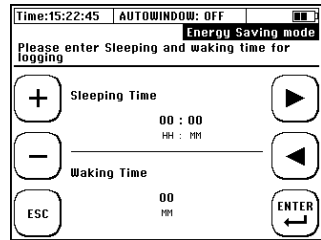
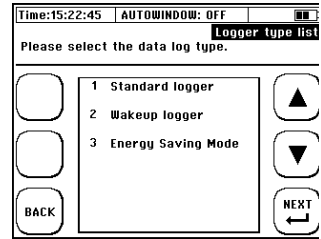
**!** The device is started when the set start time is reached. This takes about 15 seconds. An average of the measured values is then recorded over the set damping period. The logged measured values can only be considered valid after this period has elapsed. When configuring your start time, therefore, ensure that you allow a lead time that matches your settings if you want to record valid measured values at a specific time.

### 10.6.4.7 Energy saving mode

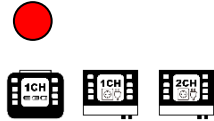
The energy-saving mode allows the DUC to be used in battery mode for measurements over long periods of time with large measurement intervals that extend beyond the normal operating time. For this purpose, a sleep time and a wake time is parameterised.

During sleep time, the unit is put into an energy-saving sleep mode and cannot be used during this time. After the sleep time has elapsed, the device is started for the waking time and begins the measurement. An average value of the flow rate over the wake time is formed and stored. The unit is then put back into sleep mode.

The data log runs from its start with a sleep time until it is manually stopped or the battery is empty.



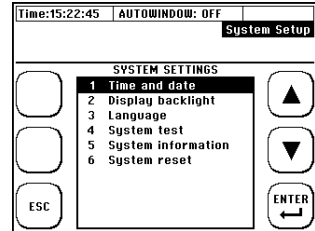
## 10.7 Systems Settings



### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then „System Setup“

The available submenus are shown on the right.



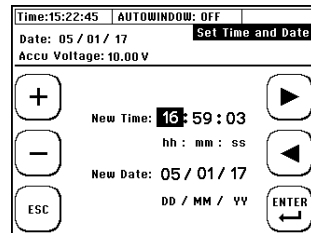
### 10.7.1 Editing the time and date

#### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then „System Setup“ → „Time and date“

- ▶◀: Navigation / Selection
- +/-: Change of value
- ESC/ENTER: Cancel / Confirm

Enter the current time (hh:mm:ss) and date (DD/MM /YY) and confirm.



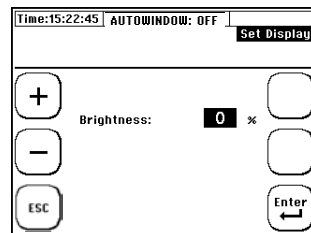
### 10.7.2 Changing the indicator light

#### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then „System Setup“ → „Display backlight“

- ▶◀: Navigation / Selection
- +/-: Change of value
- ESC/ENTER: Cancel / Confirm

Set the display brightness and confirm.



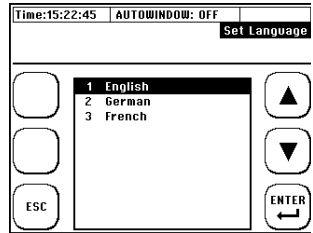
### 10.7.3 Changing the menu language

**Navigation in the User-Interface:**

From the main measurement window "Flow 1":  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „System Setup “→ „Language“

- ▶◀: Navigation / Selection
- ESC/ENTER: Cancel / Confirm

Select a language and confirm.



Use the language setting to change the language in the menus. The language of the multifunction keys remains largely unchanged.

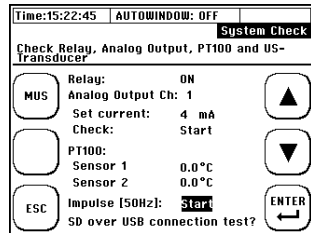
### 10.7.4 System test

**Navigation in the User-Interface:**

From the main measurement window "Flow 1":  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „System Setup “→ „System test“

- ▲▼: Navigation /Selection
- ESC/ENTER: Cancel / Change of function
- MUS: Switch to system test 2

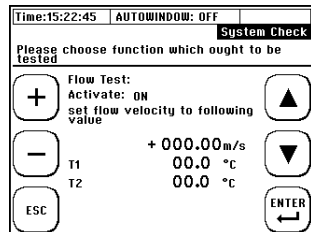
The System Test 1 window allows you to directly test the DUC F / P outputs.



Description	Change with confirmation (ENTER)	Action on activation
Relay	ON/OFF	Open/close the relay
Power Activate	Start/Stop	Outputs the parameterized current in mA at the selected analogue output.
Pulse [50 Hz]	Start/Stop	Starts pulse output at 50 Hz.

The System Test 2 window allows you to indirectly test the DUC-MF/-MP outputs by specifying a flow rate. Parameterize a measuring point and simulate a flow:

- ▲▼: Navigation / Selection
- +/-: Change of value
- ESC/ENTER: Cancel / Confirm

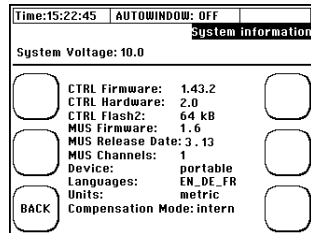


## 10.7.5 System information

### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1":  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „System Setup“ → „System test“ → “MUS”

This window can be used to check the system's hardware and software.

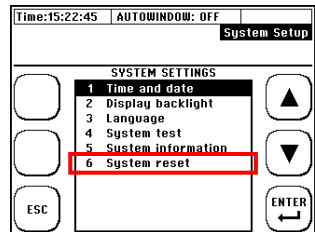


CTRL Firmware	Firmware version of the user interface (CTRL Board)
CTRL Hardware	Hardware version (CTRL Board)
CTRL Flash2	Size of the Flash Memory 2 (CTRL Board)
MUS Firmware	Firmware version of the MUS Board
MUS Release Date	Release date of the MUS firmware
MUS Channels	Number of MUS channels: 1, 2
Device	portable, fix
Languages:	Integrated voice pack of the CTRL firmware
Units	unit system
Compensation Mode	Internal, external (integrated compensation)

## 10.7.6 System Reset

From the main measurement window "Flow 1":  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → then  
 „System Setup“ → „System reset“

The system reset function resets all parameters to factory settings. If you receive a device with unknown history or if the device shows malfunctions, it is possibility to overwrite invalid settings.



All settings are overwritten by a system reset, both the parameterization of the measuring point, as well as the totalizer. The set date and time are not affected.

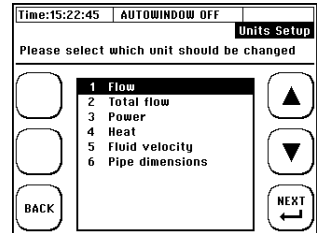
## 10.8 Unit selection



### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → „System Setup“

Choose the variable of which you want to change the unit!



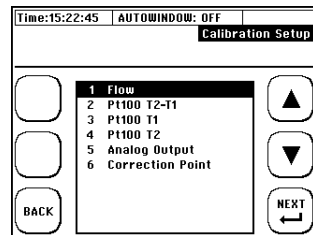
Physical size	Units supported by DUC-MF/-MP
Flow	m <sup>3</sup> /s; m <sup>3</sup> /min; m <sup>3</sup> /h; l/s; l/min; l/h; gal/s (Imp.gal.); gal/min (Imp.gal.); gal/h (Imp.gal.); ft <sup>3</sup> /s; ft <sup>3</sup> /min; ft <sup>3</sup> /h; gal/s (US.liq.gal.); gal/min (US.liq.gal.); gal/h (US.liq.gal.)
Total Flow	m <sup>3</sup> ; l; gal (Imp.gal.); ft <sup>3</sup> ; ml; gal (US.liq.gal.)
Power	MW; kW; W; BTU/Hr; J/Hr
Heat	MWh; kWh; Wh; BTU/Hr(i.t); J
Fluid velocity	m/s; ft/s
Pipe dimensions	mm; inch

## 10.9 Calibration



From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → „Calibration “

Select the desired calibration option from the calibration menu.

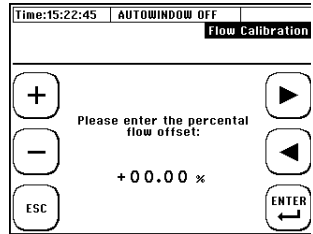


### 10.9.1 Flow-Offset

Select in the calibration menu „Flow“.

Enter the desired offset correction

Check the flow at 2-3 relevant flow rates to check whether the percentage correction is permissible. The offset remains stored in the device until it is overwritten by a new value.



### 10.9.2 Matching the Pt100

Select in calibration „PT100 T2-T1“

„Read OFFSET“:

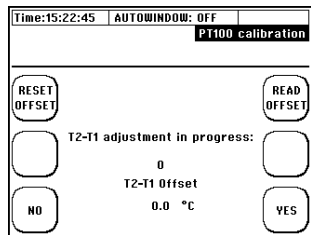
Automatic calculation of the offset (T2-T1)

„RESET OFFSET“:

Resets the current offset to zero.

"YES": Confirmation of the calculated offset

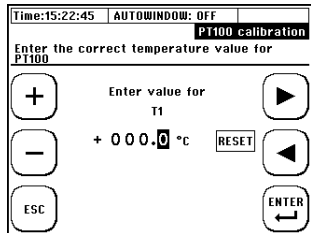
"NO": Abort.



### 10.9.3 Pt100 Offset

In the calibration menu, select "Offset T1 / T2"

Now enter the actual temperature for T1 (default value). Attention! The default value is an absolute temperature and no offset with respect to the displayed temperature, press "RESET" to clear the default value. The Pt100 shows again the temperature without correction.

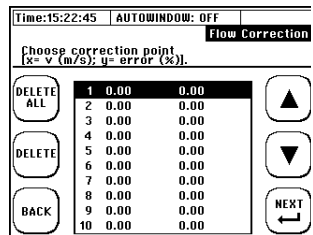


### 10.9.4 Parameterization of a flow velocity characteristic

In the "Flow Correction" submenu of the calibration menu, you can view the points of a configurable characteristic. Between the individual points is linearly interpolated.

Characteristics can only be created for individual measuring points and enable accurate measurements even beyond the recommended inlet and outlet distances.

- Delete ALL: Set all points to zero
- Delete: Set a single point to zero
- ▲▼: Navigation / Selection
- Next: In the window for editing the points



After a point has been selected, the flow velocity (in m / s) and the corresponding correction value (in%) can be entered.

Example: At +0.15 m/s a deviation of + 0.8% was determined. The corresponding correction point is (+0.15; -0.8)

- ▶◀: Navigation / Selection
- +/-: Changing value
- ESC: Return to overview
- ENTER: Confirm of the edited values

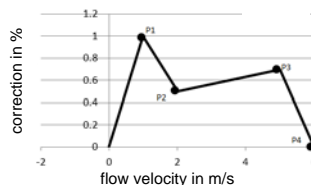
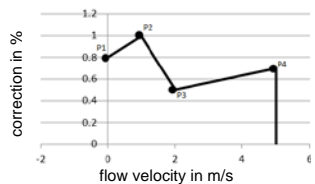
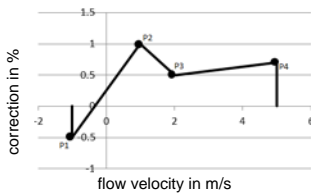
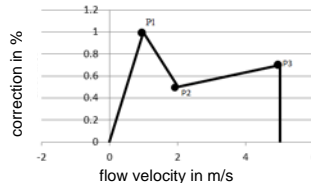
Time:15:22:45		AUTOWINDOW: OFF	
<b>Flow Correction</b>			
Please enter flow velocity and error			
+	Flow velocity:	▶	
	+ 0 0 0 . 0 0 m/s		
-	Flow Offset:	◀	
	- 0 0 . 0 0 %		
ESC		ENTER	

As soon as a point pair [x=v(m/s); Y=correction (%)], the correction is valid and the interpolation coefficients are internally recalculated.

**Standard Rules:**

Example: Parameterization of 3 points (see figure on the right: P1, P2, P3).

- From the point with the highest or lowest flow rate. The correction is set to zero.
- If a point with a different sign is not parameterized, the value is linearly interpolated between zero m / s and the first point.
- If a point with a different sign is parameterized, this is linearly interpolated between this and the lowest beyond zero.
- The parameterization of the zero point (0; 0) is not permitted,



**Special rule 1:** The parameterisation of a correction ≠ 0% for 0 m/s is permissible.

Example: Parameterization of the 3 standard points (see illustration on the right: P2, P3, P4) and P1 (0.0; 0.8%).

- Linear interpolation between P1 and P2

**Special rule 2:** The parameterization of a deviation of 0% for ≠ 0 m / s.

Example: Parameterization of the 3 standard points (see figure on the right: P1, P2, P3) and P4 (6.0; 0.0%)

- Linear interpolation between P3 and P4

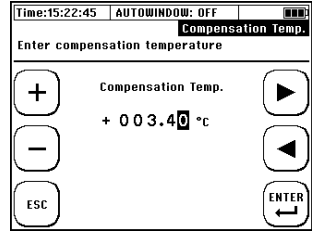


## 10.9.5 Temperature compensation

Select "**Temp. compensation**" in the calibration menu. You now have the choice of manual input or using the PT100 values T1 and T2.

For manual input, enter the compensation temperature.

With this function, the unit takes into account the temperature-dependent change in density, specific heat capacity and kinematic viscosity to calculate the flow rate, mass flow and heat quantity.



## 10.9.6 Calibration of analogue outputs

The calibration of the analogue outputs is based on a 2-point calibration.

### Procedure:

1) Before coefficients for the correction of the analogue outputs can be calculated, it is necessary to measure the current currents for the present values 4 and 20 mA at the respective outputs with an admissible current measuring device. Use the **System test 1** window.

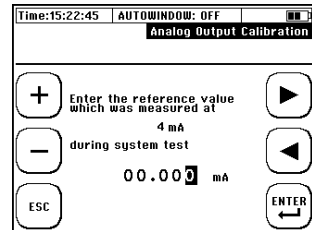
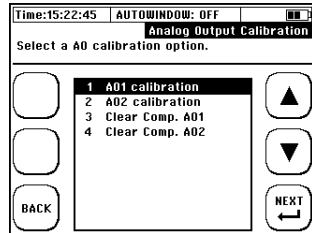
2) Now change to the calibration menu and select "**Analog output**".

3) Select the analogue output to be calibrated.

4) Enter the **measured reference** value for **4 mA** and confirm.

5) Enter the **measured reference** value for **20 mA** and confirm.

The correction coefficients are now calculated automatically and stored in the system.

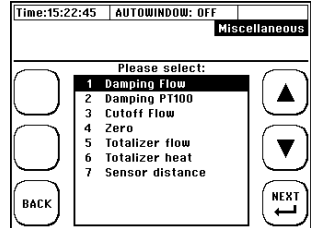


## 10.10 Miscellaneous Parameters



### Navigation in the User-Interface:

From the main measurement window "Flow 1":  
 select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ →  
 „Miscellaneous“



### The following options are available:

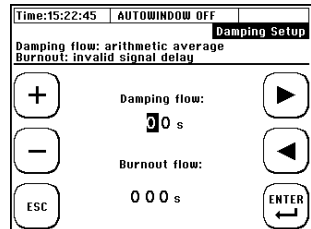
1	Damping Flow
2	Damping PT100
3	Cutoff Flow
4	Zero
5	Totalizer flow
6	Totalizer heat

7	Totalizer mass
8	Sensor distance
9	Pipe roughness
10	Sensor test
11	Signal optimization

### 10.10.1 Damping & Burnout

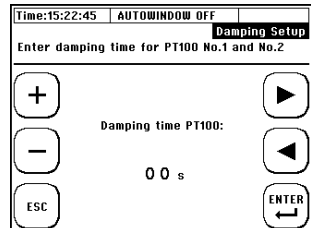
Select in the menu Miscellaneous "Damping flow" or "Damping Pt100"

The editing of the **burnout** parameter is only possible for the flow parameter and can be found in the "Damping flow" menu item.



### Damping flow rate / Pt100:

Here you have the possibility to damp the signal output (temporal length of the mean value filter). The larger the damping, the slower DUC-MF/-MP reacts to changes changing values. Typical attenuations range from 5-60 seconds.



### Burnout FLOW:

Low signal quality (SigQ <50, headline top left) causes the measurement to be invalid and the measured values fall to zero. With the help of the memory function, the last valid measured value (SigQ > 50) can be retained for the parameterized duration (= memory).

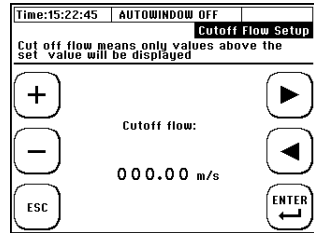


This function can be used to eliminate temporary disturbances (for example short-term gas input or temporary disturbances of the flow profile). In practice, the use of this function is recommended for strongly fluctuating SigQ values / flow measurement values.

### 10.10.2 Cut off Flow

Select in the menu Miscellaneous "Cut off Flow"

Absolute flow velocities smaller than the edited flow threshold will be not considered (zero set). Flow values which depending from the flow (flow rate, heat quantity, and so on) are also affected by this parameterization.

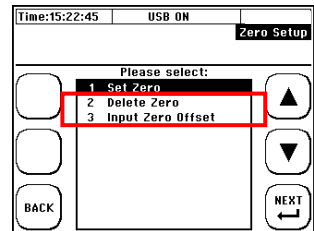


### 10.10.3 Zero

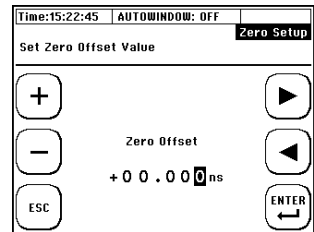
Select in the menu Miscellaneous "Zero"

Here you can set the zero point, delete and enter (manually edit based on documented values).

The zero point remains stored in the device until it has been automatically overwritten by a new zero offset or has been manually removed by "Delete zero".



The zero point is automatically deleted if relevant parameters (pipe, medium, transducer, frequency or signal coding) are edited again (editing in this sense also includes a renewed confirmation without changing the values). A signal optimisation (with the exception of the zero optimisation) also leads to the deletion of the zero point. **Be careful, when you perform measurements with different application data!**



## 10.10.4 The totalizer (counters)

DUC-MF/-MP has two quantity counters, one quantity counter for volume flow and one quantity counter for heat quantity. Both counters can be parameterized independently of each other in regard to their way of counting. The **parameterization of the totalizers** allows implementation of various applications considering the bidirectional flow rate. It is, for example, possible to consider only volume flows in a flow direction (positive or negative counter).

Particularly when parameterizing the heat quantity totalizers, pay attention the effects of the signs have to be pay attended:

(+) Volume flow x (+) Temperature difference = (+) Heat output,

(-) Volume flow x (-) Temperature difference = (+) Heat output,

(-) Volume flow x (+) Temperature difference = (-) Heat output.

**Example 1:** Both the positive and the negative flow on the pulse output should be detected on an external counter. In this case, the volume counter should be parameterized as an absolute counter (+/- sum). The directional detection (positive or negative) can then be carried via the relay and the difference in the evaluation unit can be calculated according to the detected change in the sign.

**Example 2:** Only the positive flow through the pulse output is to be detected by an external counter. In this case, the volume counter should be parameterized as a positive counter (+) (without directional detection via the relay).



The impulse output of the transmitter behaves in line with the parameterization of the counting method of the respective counter.

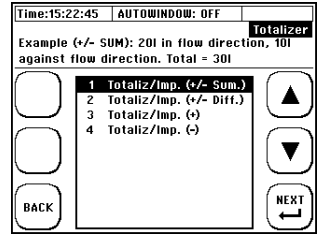
### Parameterization of the totalizers

Type of Counter	Example
<b>1. Positive-Counter (+):</b> Volumes with a positive flow direction are summed up.	A flow of 30 litres in the direction of flow and 10 litres. In summary 30 pulses will be given out.
<b>2. Negative-Counter (-):</b> Volumes with negative flow direction are added up.	A flow of 30 litres in the direction of flow and 10 litres. In summary 10 pulses will be given out.
<b>3. Amount- Counter (+/- Sum.):</b> The amount of all volumes is added up.	A flow of 30 litres in the direction of flow and 10 litres. In summary 40 pulses will be given out.
<b>4. Different- Counter (+/- Diff.):</b> It is the sum formed from all volumes (considering the sign)	A flow of 30 litres in the direction of flow and 10 litres. In summary 20 pulses will be given out.

**Navigation in the User-Interface:**

From the main measurement window "Flow 1": select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → „Miscellaneous“ → Select now „Totalizer Flow“ or „Totalizer heat“.

Now, parameterize the pulse output according to the requirements of the application as described above.

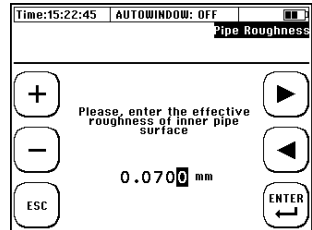


**10.10.5 Pipe roughness**

Select "Pipe roughness" in the Miscellaneous menu.

Here you can set the effective roughness of the inner surface of the pipe.

With this function, the surface roughness on the inside of the pipe is taken into account as a correction factor when determining the Reynolds compensation.



**10.10.6 Sensor test**

The DUC-MF/MP offers you the possibility to test the ultrasonic transducers together with the signal cables. If, for example, the current measurement does not produce a result, a sensor test can be used to ensure that the ultrasonic transducers function correctly together with the signal cable. In this way, the error can be narrowed down to the application. Proceed as follows:

Make sure that the ultrasonic transducers are connected and the correct transducer type (COMPL SETUP → Transducer Setup) is parameterised.

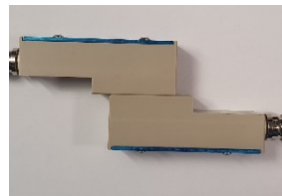
Select "Sensor test" in the Miscellaneous menu.

You now have the choice of performing the sensor test in Z-mode directly between two transducers, or in V-mode on a steel or PVC block.

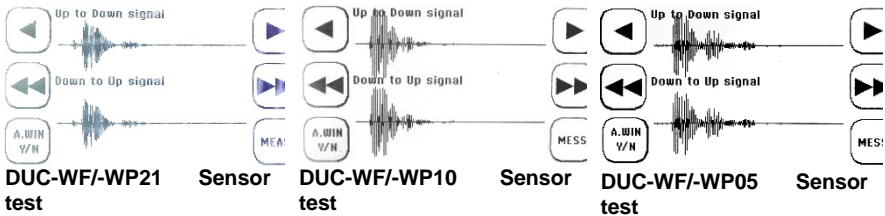
Select the desired mode. The following description refers to the sensor test in Z mode.

**After selecting the mode, you will be directed to the oscilloscope window:**

- 1) Spread some acoustic coupling medium on one of the two transducers and position the ultrasonic transducers in relation to each other as shown on the right so that approx. 2/3 of the acoustic transmission area overlaps (Z-mode without tube).



- 1) If the ultrasonic transducers are functioning properly, the signal cables are undamaged and correctly connected, then from the beginning of the time window there is first an area without a signal (zero line), then a clear received signal (several signal packets with great similarity on both signal paths), possibly a swing-out behaviour and then a zero line again. As the DUC allows the setting of a large combination of size of the time window, transmission coding and transducer frequency, the exact position, as well as the expression of the signal depends on the individual settings of your device (for examples, see the following illustrations). However, it always remains with the mentioned sequence of the areas zero line, received signal, zero line.



- 2) In contrast, in the case of defective ultrasonic transducers or signal cables, ONLY the relicts of the transmitted signals can be seen immediately from the start of the measurement window. The signal characteristics range between Figure 23 and Figure 24. Transmitted signal relicts can also appear with correctly functioning transducers, but are then small compared to the useful signals.

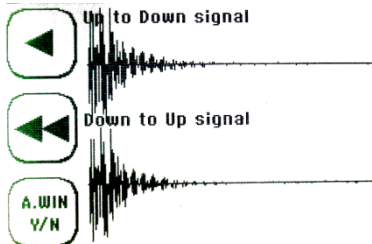


Figure 23: Transducer connected, no acoustic contact (without Magnalube)

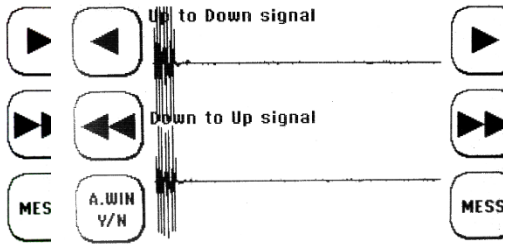


Figure 24: Transducer not connected (relicts of the transmitted signals)

# 11 Additional information about the hardware

## 11.1 Hardware and Software Reset



The DUC-MF/-MP distinguishes between two types of reset: hardware and software reset. The data on the device-internal SD card remain unaffected by a reset.

### 1. The Hardware Reset:

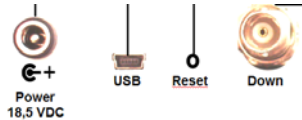
The hardware reset is an ON / OFF reset. The device is rebooted, and passes through a full initialization. The data and parameters in the internal flash memory are retained. The hardware reset is used when the device is no longer responding (system time is stopped, no keyboard input is possible, and so on).

Section of DUC-MF Connector-board



Remove the cover over the cable compartment and press the Reset button shown above.

Section of DUC-MP backside



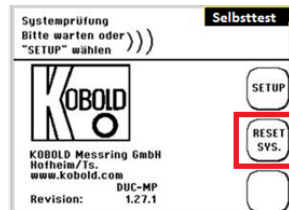
Use a pointed object to press the button located behind the opening on the back of the device.

### 2. The Software Reset

#### Triggering a "Software Reset":

1. **Immediately on the start:** "RESET SYS."
2. **From the main measurement window "Flow 1":** select „SETUP“ → then „COMPL SETUP“ → „System SETTING“ → „System reset“

In the case of a software reset, all values in the flash memory and in the RAM memory of the DUC-MF/-MP will be set to zero. The system is then reinitialized with the factory settings.



The software reset is applied when no or non-plausible values are displayed in display fields. All parameters are reset (date, time, totalizer values, pipe parameters, etc.); Load a pre-stored parameter file or re-parameterize the transmitter.



## 12 Data export and import



If the transmitter is connected via USB to a PC (see chapter 4), the SD card is recognized as an external data memory (as of Windows XP / MAC OS X.x) and data can be exchanged.



The speed of the USB data transmission is limited by the maintenance of the measurement performance and is correspondingly slow.

Tip: For optimal data exchange it is advisable to deactivate any digital data record (serial communication, Modbus, Logger).

When exporting large amounts of data, it is recommended to remove the SD card and to exchange the data directly via the corresponding slot on the PC.

Deleting log files can only be done via the USB connection to the PC. We recommend copying the data to an external storage medium before editing or visualizing data.

In the event of a power failure (for example, an empty battery at DUC-MP), the data's are not lost. As soon as the device is powered up again, the data recording continues automatically (except the predefined duration of data recording has already been exceeded).

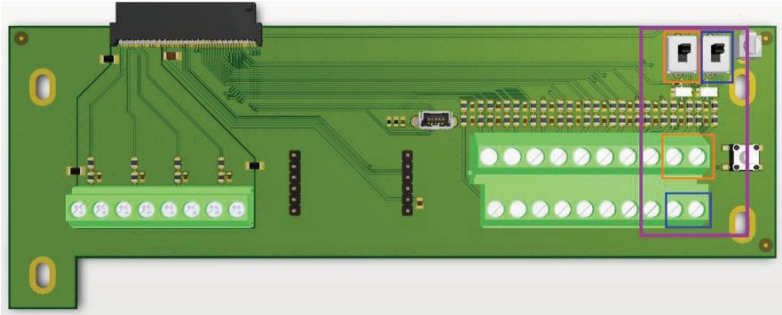
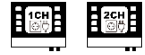


For mass storage > 2GB the detection can take some time. Please wait a minute.



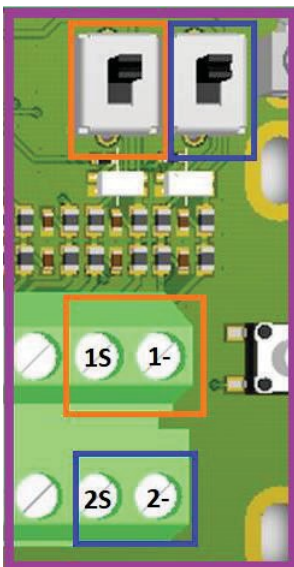


# 13 Pulse outputs active/passive of DUC-MF



The IMP1 and IMP2 switches configure the supply as follows:

- ON = active =  $V_{supply}$ : 12 V internal = not potential free
- OFF = passive =  $V_{supply}$ : external = potential free



The pulse output is designed as a transistor output (open collector) and is always passive with DUC-MP (external supply: 3...12 V/DC).

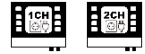
With the DUC-MF, the output form of the pulse is parameterized via the user interface.

- The following measured variables can be assigned to the pulse output:
- flow (total volume)
  - amount of heat

Possible pulse lengths: 20, 40, 60, 100, 260, 500 ms The 2-channel version has a second pulse output so that the totalizers can be assigned separately according to measurement paths (1CH, 2CH).



# 14 RS232 / RS485 Interfaces

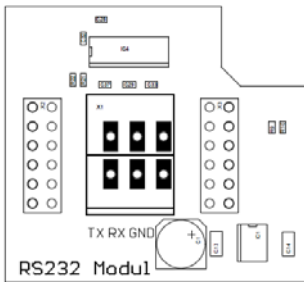


The firmware on your DUC-MF is already equipped with all necessary functions for data output of the measured values via an RS232 / RS485 interface. Each DUC-MF can be retrofitted with a serial interface card (option).

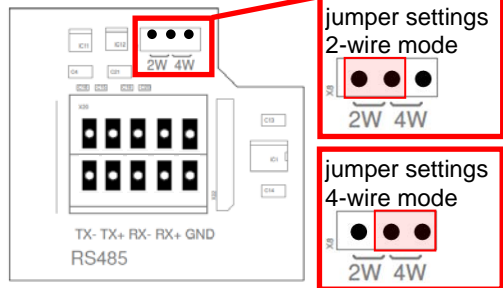
RS232 interfaces allow cable lengths up to approx. 20 m between DUC-MF and evaluation unit. RS485 interfaces allow cable lengths up to several 100 m between DUC-MF and evaluation unit. Additionally, a Modbus communication can be realized via the RS485 interface card.

**i** The Modbus or MBUS functionality of DUC-MF via RS485 interface is not discussed in this manual. For additional information, please contact Kobold.

RS232 interface board:

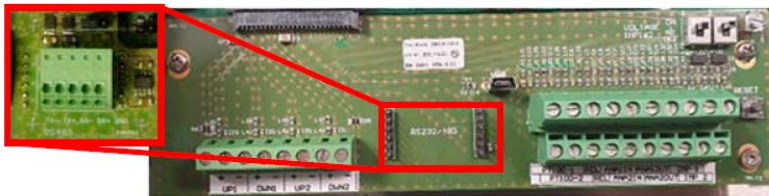


The RS485 interface board is configurable for 2-wire or 4-wire communication mode (Jumper).



### Subsequent installation:

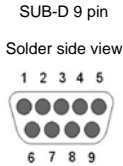
Disconnect your DUC-MF from the power supply. Just put the serial interface board on the two free socket boards, that's it.



---

**Connecting the serial interface board with a receiver (e.g. a PC) exemplary shown in case of a RS232 interface board:**

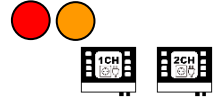
To establish a connection between DUC-MF and a PC, please produce a connection cable with the following plugs in case of a RS232 interface board:



Designation		Pin 9 Pol. Sub D
TX	Transmit Data	3
RX	Receive Data	2
GND	Ground	5



Several participants or the bridging of longer distances with the corresponding load with interfering signals may require the application of an appropriate termination.



## 15 Tips and Tricks

### 15.1 Measuring mixed fluids

If liquids are present as a mixture, then in a first step it is necessary to know the mixing ratio.

To draw conclusions on the actual values of a liquid mixture

The application of complex calculation models is normally required. In practice, the approach described below helps to achieve a reliable measurement result in pragmatic terms in most cases.

The following is an example of the mixture: 10% glycol; 90% water (20 ° C). To configure the fluid mixture, proceed as follows:

#### A.) Material data

The substance data of the individual components are required. Material data for relevant media are stored in the DUC-MF / P database and can be found in the parameter overview or the substance data tables in the appendix of this manual.

The following data are required for the correct determination of the flow velocity:

- Sound velocity
- Kinematic viscosity

The following data are also required for the correct determination of the heat quantity:

- Heat capacity
- Density of the medium

For the above example, the following material data are obtained for 20°C.:

	<b>Water 100%</b>	<b>Glycol 100%</b>
Vs [m/s]	1486	1666
Kinematic Viscosity [E-6 m <sup>2</sup> /s]	1,003	21,11
Density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	998,20	1110,00
heat capacity [kJ/kgK]	4,182	2,400

#### B) Linear approximation

Multiply the respective component fraction (mass fraction, volume fraction material fraction) with the component property, and add both.

$$V_s (\text{mixture}) = \sum (V_{s \text{ Components}} * \text{Quantity}_{\text{Components}})$$

$$V_s (\text{mixture}) = (1486 \text{ m/s} * 0,9) + (1666 \text{ m/s} * 0,1)$$

$$V_s (\text{mixture}) = 1504 \text{ m/s}$$

According to the example, the following material data are obtained for the mixture at 20°C:

	<b>Water 90%, Glycol 10%</b>
Vs [m/s]	1504
Kinematic Viscosity [E-6 m <sup>2</sup> /s]	3,0137
Density [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	1009,38
heat capacity [kJ/kgK]	4,0038

## C) Parameterization of the medium

Afterwards please navigate from the main menu again to the menu option “Parameter medium”. Select users input now and enter the values you have calculated as user-defined values.



If the characteristics of the specific substance are not in the manual or the database of the device, data sheets of the producer of the fluid can give you information on its parameters.

Also useful in the search for substance data are specialized search engines (<http://www.wolframalpha.com/>).

As the parameter viscosity of a fluid is very often not given. In this case, the value of density and dynamic viscosity can be calculated. Be sure to enter the values on the units.

Helpful converter: <http://www.cactus2000.de/de/unit/massvis.shtml>

## 15.2 Measuring unknown fluids

In practical applications it is quite possible that there is no information regarding sound velocity (or other material data) or composition for a specific fluid. As an example, the food industry (various beverages, for example apple juice) is mentioned here.

In order to determine the flow rate in the tube and thus the volume flow in the tube, the sound velocity of the medium is primarily important. The kinematic viscosity is necessary for correct Reynolds compensation (see chapter 3). The density and heat capacity are only important for the determination of heat output or heat quantity. To stay with our example: In the case of apple juice, it is rarely necessary to carry out a heat quantity measurement.

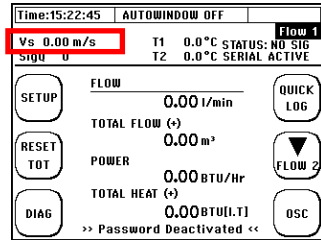
Furthermore, it is sufficient for watery solutions to assume the values of water in a first approximation. For hydrocarbons, the values of oil or gasoline, depending on the application.

Example: You do not know the exact composition of your medium, but you can assume that it is an aqueous solution.

Proceed as follows:

1. Parameterize your DUC-MF/-MP according to the application (quick setup, pipe dimensions, and so on).
2. As soon as you select the liquid, select the medium which is the most similar to the medium to be measured from the DUC-MF/-MP database. In this case water (20 ° C).
3. Now install the ultrasonic transducers according to the sensor distance output.

4. Now change to the measurement window 1. The sound velocity of the medium is displayed at the top left.
5. Now run the Quick setup again. When selecting the medium, select user input and edit the sound velocity according to the value displayed in measurement window 1 (leave all other values).



6. Complete the Quick setup now. In the setup window, you will now see a sensor distance corresponding to the parameterization.
7. If a different sensor distance is recommended, change the installation of the ultrasonic transducers accordingly
8. Start again from point 4. Repeat the procedure until the sensor distance output from DUC-MF / P no longer changes.



In rare cases it might happen, that the measuring inaccuracy is not satisfactory even if you have followed the procedure above.

In this case, we recommend compensation using an offset correction. Reset the Totalizer value ("RESET TOT"), start the flow and catch the flow of the fluid in a container. Determine the volume (directly or via mass determination and density) and compare the value with the DUC-MF/-MP display.

Now parameterize the corresponding compensation value:  
 From the measuring window 1 outgoing → Complete setup → Calibration → Flow offset. Now enter the percentage of deviation between the reference quantity and the measured quantity.



## 16 Troubleshooting

You have parameterized a measuring point, the ultrasonic transducers are mounted and do not get any plausible results or the flow zero. Or you can get meaningful results in the display of the DUC-MF/-MP, but have difficulties on transmitting the results analogously or digitally.

This chapter provides a help guidance procedure for successful support:

- A) Checklist:** Use the checklist (see 17) for troubleshooting and work through this point by point. If this is not successful, continue with B.



Print out the checklist and work through it step by step. This helps you keep a cool head during a difficult application and systematically limit the error.

**B) Preparation for the support:**

- 1) An extensive evaluation of the device parameterization is essential for successful support. To ensure this, the simplest and safest method is to save the current parameter set and export the file (alternatively, you can take pictures of all windows in the parameter overview).
- 2) If you do not receive plausible flow data, an image of the current signal window should also be sent to the support. Navigate to the oscilloscope window and perform an **A-Scan export**. Copy the WAV file via USB (alternatively, you can make a photo of the current signal window).
- 3) In addition, it is possible to take pictures of the ultrasonic transducers installed on the tube. If you are experiencing problems with the analogue or digital signal transmission, you also have a picture of the cable connection space or the wiring.

**C) Contact Kobold**

Email: [info.de@kobold.com](mailto:info.de@kobold.com)

And submit the data to the assigned support (PAR file, WAV file and photos of the converter installation)

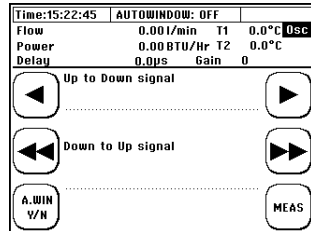


If you do not have the option to send the data electronically (email), please provide the following information: pipe material, pipe diameter, wall thickness, medium, medium temperature, type / length of the inlet sections, sensor type.

## 16.1 The Oscilloscope Window

The oscilloscope (OSC) window can be accessed via the OSC button in the measurement windows or in the diagnostics window.

The OSC window provides the signal analysis, the most powerful diagnostic tool. The currently evaluated signal window is displayed. In particular, the signal shape, the signal sharpness, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and the type of noise are of particular interest.



◀/◀◀ Slow / fast decrease of the deceleration or on the time axis to the left

▶/▶▶ Slow / fast increase the delay or move to the right on the time axis

**A.WIN** Auto window: Turn the function on / off

**MEAS** Return to the measurement window

From the standard header differing display:

Display		Explanation
Values	Flow	Flow rate
	Power	Heat output
	T1 / T2	Temperature values of the Pt100
	Delay	Start value of the displayed signal window in µs
	Gain	Value of the signal gain for the displayed signal

The DUC-MF/-MP allows storing current signals (A-Scan) as a WAV file on the SD card. The A-Scan export can only be carried out in the OSC window:

- 1) Press and hold the backlight button for about 5 seconds.
- 2) The OSZ screen freezes and it appears at the bottom of the screen: "A-Scan Export in progress". The A-scan takes approximately 2-3 seconds. After completion, the following appears: "A-Scan Exported to SD-card".
- 3) A corresponding "\*.wav" file has now been stored on the device-internal SD card. The file drawing is generated automatically based on the current system time. For the system time (hh: mm: ss) and date (YYYY.MM.TT), the name "TThhmmss.wav" is given.
- 4) Connect your DUC-MF / P to a PC (USB cable) and copy the desired WAV file.



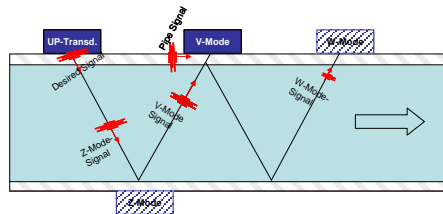
## 16.2 Signal analysis

The DUC-MF/MP provides powerful diagnostics capabilities that allow the skilled user to make reliable measurements even in difficult applications. The oscilloscope window allows you to quickly assess the quality of your signals. This is especially helpful if you do not get any, or doubtful results. Two signal parameters are particularly important for a good measurement: the signal-to-noise ratio and the signal sharpness.

In order to fully exploit the possibilities of signal analysis, the understanding of wave propagation and signal processing is helpful.

The diagram schematically illustrates various ways that an ultrasound signal can take in the pipeline.

The refraction and reflection at the phase boundary surfaces is determined by the combination of the material properties.



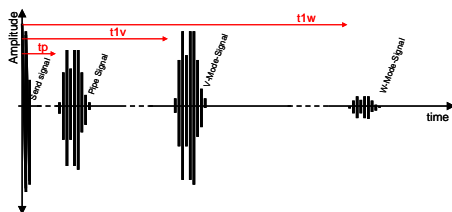
The **UP transducer** (upstream transducer) emits an ultrasonic signal downstream. This signal splits up and is transmitted directly in the pipeline (pipe wall signal) as well as reflected in the medium (Z-mounting signal, V-mounting signal, W-mounting signal).

Depending on the mounting position (Z, V or W mounting) and the signal propagation time, the **DOWN transducer** (downstream transducer) receives the most diverse signals in varying time windows.

After the reception signal is recorded, the transmitter and receiver functions are exchanged and the transmission-reception cycle is repeated. This time, however, the send signal is sent upstream.

The signal propagation time is the time that a signal spends on the signal path associated with it. It depends on the path length and sound velocity in the media being traversed.

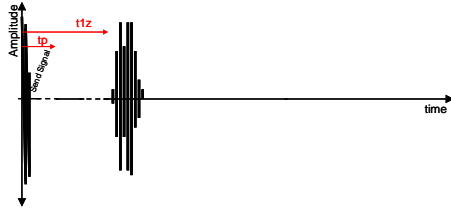
After a time “ $t_p$ ” can see the signal that has travelled directly to the pipe wall along.



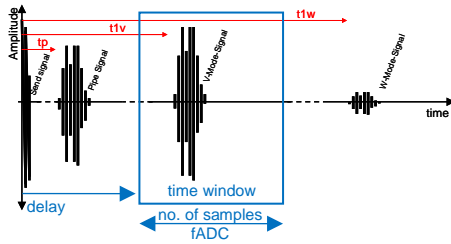
This is usually the first signal on the time axis at the V- or W-position because it has the shortest path length and the sound velocity of the tube wall material is generally higher than that of the liquid. Then, at time  $t_{1v}$ , the V-mount signal comes (simple reflection) and after approximately twice the time,  $t_{1w}$  the W signal (double reflection).

In the case of highly sound conducting piping material (metals) and small pipelines, the piping signal has high amplitude, similar to that of the V-mounting signal. In the case of damping pipeline materials (plastics), the pipe wall signal is often significantly weaker. The V-mount signal is usually much stronger (higher amplitude) than the W-mount signal. The W signal returns approximately twice the path in the flowing medium. Thus, it is exposed to the signal attenuation phenomena (absorption and scattering) over a longer distance in the medium.

In the case of the Z-mount, a different image is obtained. Here, in addition to the send signal, only the Z signal (at  $t_{1z}$ ) can be seen itself.



In the oscilloscope window itself, only a small time interval is displayed. The position of this measurement window is defined by the delay. The length is determined by the number of recorded measuring points (no. Of samples) and the measuring rate (fADC).



In the oscilloscope window, you usually only see the signal required for the evaluation (for example, the V-mount signal).

### 16.2.1 Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)

The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is an indication of the influence of interference signals on a defined useful signal. The more clearly the signal is detected, the more stable the digital evaluation of the useful signal.

A similarly poor signal-to-noise ratio can be caused by various phenomena:

- 1) A bad acoustic signal (with low noise level)
- 2) A high level of acoustic interfering signals (scattering signal of particles or bubbles)
- 3) A high level of electrical noise (EMC problems)

In any case, an improvement in the signal quality can be achieved either by an improvement in the acoustic useful signal or by avoiding interference signals.

The following is a list of some measures for improving the useful signal quality:

- Surface of pipe: Remove painting or rust
- Coupling grease: Use sufficient coupling grease (Magnalube)
- Alignment of transducers: Make sure that transducers are mounted as suggested by DUC-MP. Please also make sure that centre of transducers touches the pipe sufficiently (might be problem with very small pipes). You can check the oscilloscope while mounting the transducers.
- Make sure that transducers are not mounted e.g. on welding seams
- Select another pipe position, e.g. A rising pipe (ensuring a fully filled pipe).
- Make sure to provide sufficient straight run
- Minimize the signal path (Z- instead of the V- or V- instead of the W-mount)
- Use a different transducer (lower frequency)

The following is a list of some measures to avoid interfering signals:

- For the DUC-MF/-MP, ensure that the shield and core of the converter cables are connected correctly.
- Check whether your media is sufficiently vented and does not contain too many solids.
- Ensure that the sensor cable is sufficiently far from the power cables.
- Especially keep the pump and frequency inverter apart.

Figure 11 shows a signal with strong noise (unfavourable SNR). A clear noise can be seen on the time axis before and after the signal.

Figure 11b shows signal examples with "good" SNR. On the time axis virtually no more noise can be seen, the signal is ideally on the time axis.

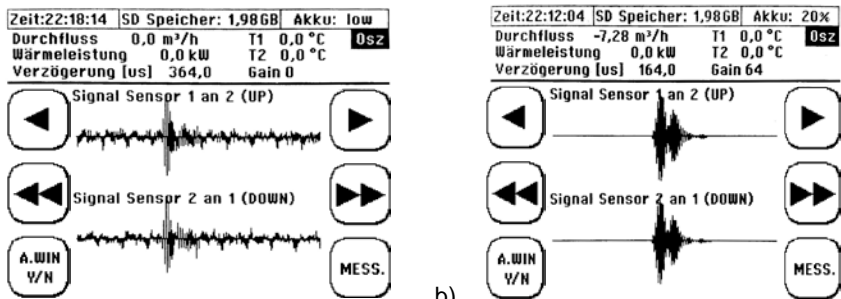
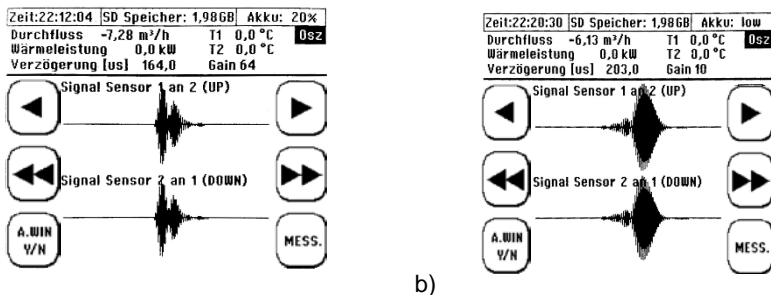


Figure 11: Sample signals (oscilloscope window) with different SNR

## 16.2.2 Signal sharpness

The signals from DUC-MF / -MP are coded to reliably identify the ultrasonic signals even in the case of very poor signal-to-noise ratios. For this purpose, DUC-MF / P uses phase shifts in the transmit signals. The more clearly these phase shifts can be seen in the receive signal, the more stable your measurement will be under unfavourable measuring conditions. Figure 24a shows a signal with very high signal sharpness

One can clearly recognize approximately 5 oscillations with increasing amplitude and then a reduction amplitude (phase shift) and then again increasing amplitude. The reception signal clearly shows the coding of the transmission signal. This is not the case for the signal in Figure 24b. The amplitude increase is initially very small and only after the phase shift does a high amplitude modulation occur.



**Figure 24: Sample signals concerning signal sharpness (oscilloscope window)**

In addition to the general measures for improving the useful signal quality (see 16.2.1), the following possibilities for improving the signal sharpness can be checked:

- Select an installation location with another pipe (other material, other dimensions).
- Try other signal encodings



The highly developed signal evaluation of the DUC-MF/-MP also allows for permissible measurement results even with very unfavourable signal sharpness. Nevertheless, the user should always try to ensure the best possible signal of sharpness, since this reduces the scattering of the measured values in case of additional disturbances.

### 16.2.3 Signal decoupling on small pipelines

In the case of small pipelines (<50mm), the times between the signals are very short or in the worst case the signals can even overlap (with pipe signal, also with W signal). The graphic on the right shows how the different signals can appear in this case.

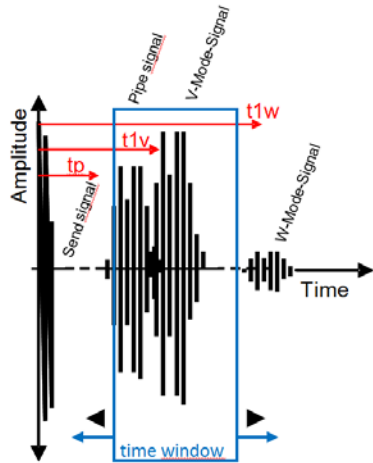


Figure 12: Signal superimposition for small pipelines

In the case of a signal overload, there are different ways of doing so:

- Use W-Mode rather than V-mode (first counter-measure)
- Use Z-Mode rather than V-mode (when W-mode does not work)
- Disable auto-window function and manual positioning of the measurement window
- Alternative signal coding tests for a narrower / sharper signal ("Barker5" or "Pulse" instead of "Barker7")
- Use a higher frequency converter to obtain a narrower and sharper signal.

When using a 4MHz transducer instead of a 1MHz transducer, signals are only half as long and thus easier to analyse (see right).

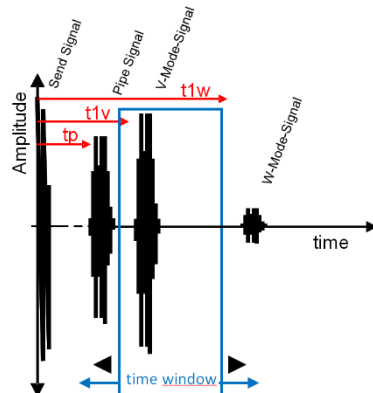


Figure 13: Signal decoupling through higher transducer frequency

For manual positioning, you must always check your settings using the measured medium sound velocity. If this is too high or too low (> 20%), you can assume that you have the wrong signal in the measurement window (for example V signal instead of W signal or vice versa).



The DUC-MF/-MP has very powerful signal unbundling algorithms. These are applied when you enable the Auto-Window function. Nonetheless, signal superimposition may occur in particular in the case of very small pipelines and / or unsafe pipe dimensions. In this case, the user can manually remove the signals in the oscilloscope window.

---

## 16.2.4 The Auto window function / AFC-Technology

The positioning of the ultrasonic transducers is essentially based on the basic data of the parameterization. This also means that a variable sound velocity of the medium flowing in the tube would have to bring about a permanent repositioning of the ultrasonic transducers.

Practically speaking, this is relevant to:

- 1) Temperature variation: The sound velocity of a medium is temperature-dependent.
- 2) Medium change: Depending on the application it is possible that alternating different liquids are passed through the same pipeline.
- 3) Changes in concentration: Depending on the application, it is possible that concentration components will vary from the liquid component. This, albeit to a small extent, is caused by changes in sound velocity.

The algorithms of DUC-MF / P take into account the currently evaluated sound velocity for the calculation. This means that changes in the sound velocity as well as the invariable position of the ultrasonic transducers are iteratively taken into account in all subsequent calculations. This leads to a continuous correction of the variable boundary conditions "fluid" and is referred to as **AFC technology (Automatic Fluid Control)**.

In general, it is not always useful to evaluate the total signal during ultrasonic measurements (interference signals, high memory requirements, high signal processing expenditure, and so on). The DUC-MF/-MP places a measuring window according to the parameterization in which the useful signal is expected. Only in this range is the signal recorded and evaluated.

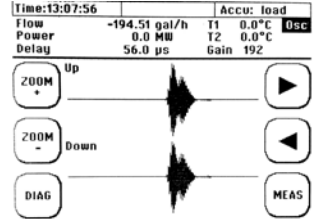
All signals appearing in the measurement window are compared with the send signal. The signal is accepted as valid and a corresponding evaluation is carried out.

Variation properties of the liquid have not only effects on the calculations, but also on the position of the useful signal (valid receive signal) within the measurement window. A higher sound velocity means that the signal arrives earlier (shifting to the left on the time axis) a lower sound velocity is the opposite.

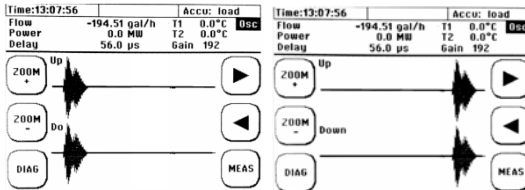
If these effects were not taken into account, the signal might migrate out of the evaluated measurement window in the event of a strong change in the liquid properties (medium change, temperature or concentration changes).

The **auto window function** cyclically checks the position of the useful signal in the measurement window and adjusts the measurement window position (if necessary, the adjustment of the delay value) to the current conditions.

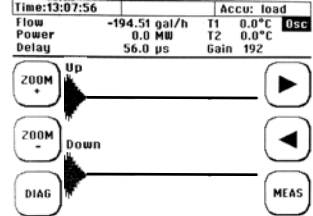
**Optimal position** of time window:



**Not optimal (BUT uncritical) position** of time window:



**Critical (incorrect) position** of time window:



The Auto window function is activated and deactivated in the OSC window. The Auto window function status is displayed as a general header information.



An activated auto window function always tries to keep the measurement windows at the position calculated by DUC-MF/-MP as the ideal position. If you want to manually position the measurement window using the arrow keys in the OSZ window, you must deactivate the auto window function.

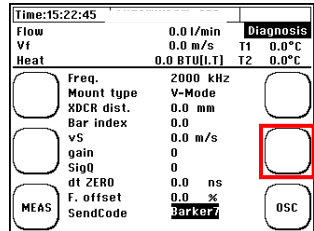
### 16.3 The diagnosis window of the DUC-MF/-MP

Navigate to one of the measurement windows:

→ „DIAG“

The diagnose window gives an overview of all relevant application and signal parameters. As well relevant results of the signal processing are shown.

The function button above the OSC-button (mid button on the right side) can be used to switch between the available send signal codes.

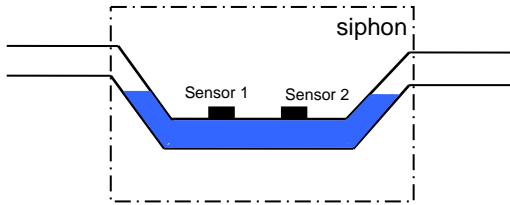


Parameter	Description
<b>Freq.</b>	Central frequency of the send signal: 500kHz (XUDC05), 1000kHz (XUDC10), 2000kHz (XUDC20)
<b>Mount type</b>	V-, W- or Z-mode
<b>XDCR dist.</b>	Mounting distance between the transducer front areas
<b>Bar index</b>	Whole index for the installation with mounting bar.
<b>vS</b>	Sound velocity of the medium
<b>Gain</b>	Current gain of the received signal
<b>SigQ</b>	Percental amount of der prozentual of as valid recognized signal pairs. Typical value might be in the range 75-100%.
<b>dt ZERO</b>	Currently parameterized value of the ZERO point calibration
<b>F.-Offset</b>	Shows the value currently parameterized for the flow offset.
<b>Send Code</b>	Encoding of the send signal. The send code can be changed manually. Following codes are available: „Puls“, „Burst4“, „Barker5“ and Barker7“. For most of the applications it is not recommended to switch from “Barker7“ (default setting) to any other send code. In some cases (small pipes or unreasonable signal sharpness, it might be useful to test the “Barker5“ code.



## 16.4 What to do if the pipe is not fully filled?

If you cannot simply separate the piping (e.g. plastic piping) or if the application is in the planning or installation phase, it is recommended to use a siphon to compensate for partially filled piping. The gradient of the siphon is calculated based on the expected flow (flow velocity) and contamination load. Contact us for support if it is necessary to install a siphon for your application.



# 17 Checklist

## DUC-MF/-MP application checklist

### A. No flow measurement possible:

<p><b>1A. Is the pipeline fully-filled without any doubt?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount the ultrasonic transducers on a horizontal pipe at nine 'o clock. If you subsequently obtain a result of measurement, this could be an evidence for an incomplete filling of the pipeline.</li> <li>• To avoid partly filled pipes, try to mount the transducers on a vertical pipe (rising pipe: flow from bottom to top).</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>2A. Can you exclude a gas load in the fluid?</b>                  Guideline: up to 15% volume gas proportion can be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water-glycol mixtures:</b> Examine a fluid sample. If the fluid is blurred and clears after a view minutes, this is an evidence of gas bubbles. → Try to deaerate</li> <li>• Did you mount the transducers at nine 'o clock on the pipe? Gas often accumulates at the pipe top (twelve o'clock).</li> <li>• If there is a heavy gas load: If possible, try to mount the transducers on a vertical pipe (rising pipe: flow from bottom to top).</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>3A. Are sediments in the fluid? How big is their proportion?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guideline: more than 10 g of sediments per litre can result in a failure of the measurement.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>4A. Is the flow profile heavily disturbed?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have the upstream and downstream distances after a disturbance (pump, bend, etc.) been observed?</li> <li>• Sustained disturbances of the flow profile in the pump outlet or of flaps / slides can cause strongly fluctuating measuring results. If possible, install the ultrasonic transducer in front of the pump, or in front of a slider.</li> <li>• If possible, use F10 starting from DN32 and F05 from DN200.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p><b>5A. Did you enter the <u>outside diameter</u> or <u>circumference</u> of the pipeline?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both parameters are mistaken quite often during the input, so please check again the values.</li> <li>The syntax of the input is as follows: DUC → 0,000.000 [unit] For example: the circumference is 1253.56 mm; that means it must be edited as 1,243.560 [mm]</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<p><b>6A. Composite pipes: Can the acoustic signal transmission be ensured at the transition between the composite materials (for example, concrete inner lining on steel)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If there is an air gap between the material transitions, the measurement will not work.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<p><b>7A. Have you selected a suitable ultrasonic transducer for your application with regard to the pipeline size?</b></p> <p>Please check again if the correct transducer has been selected and parameterized (tolerable temperature -40....150°C):</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>DN10...DN100:</td> <td>F21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DN32...DN400:</td> <td>F10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DN200...DN6000:</td> <td>F05</td> </tr> </table>	DN10...DN100:	F21	DN32...DN400:	F10	DN200...DN6000:	F05	<input type="checkbox"/>
DN10...DN100:	F21						
DN32...DN400:	F10						
DN200...DN6000:	F05						
<p><b>8A. Which mounting method did you choose? The standard mounting is V-mounting. Do you see valid signals or just acoustic noise on the Oscilloscope screen?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you see signals that are multiplexed by a heavy noise floor, try Z-mounting.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<p><b>9A. Did you choose the correct mounting distance for the transducers?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If using a mounting bar: You always have to count one hole less between the ultrasonic transducers on the mounting bar than displayed by the transmitter. Example: bar index 5 means four empty holes on the mounting bar between the ultrasonic transducers.</li> <li>If no mounting bar is used, the distance between the front faces is to be measured in millimetres.</li> <li>With small nominal diameters and Z mounting, negative distances can be calculated by the transmitter as well. This is correct and the ultrasonic sensors must be positioned respectively to each other according to the displayed value.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

<p><b>10A. Does the pipeline have a thick coating with paint, maybe multilayer, or is the surface of the pipe heavily rusted?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, please try to remove the protection coating or to even the surface of the pipe (e.g. by using sandpaper).</li> <li>• As a matter of principle, it is usually not possible to measure through pipe insulation.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>11A. Is there an acceptable signal transmission from ultrasonic transducer into pipeline surface?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DUC-MP: is enough coupling gel applied to the sensor faces of the ultrasonic transducers??</li> <li>• DUC-MF: do the coupling foils rest accurately on the sensor areas of the transducers? Are the transducers mounted on the pipe with enough contact pressure?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>12A. Are nearby strong sources of disturbances like transformers, inverters or electric motors??</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the ferrites (clamp-on) mounted to the signal cables of the transmitter?</li> <li>• You can recognize EMV sources of disturbances in the Oscilloscope screen as horizontal narrow-band interfering signals with high amplitude.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B. Imprecise measurements:**

<p><b>1B. Have you followed the upstream/downstream conditions?</b></p> <p>The shorter the upstream/downstream distances, the higher is the expected measurement uncertainty after a fault point.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>2B. Was a zero calibration performed?</b></p> <p>No flow occurred during the zero point calibration.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>3B. Deviations from the parameterisation (in particular the inner diameter) cause directly measurement deviations in the volume flow. Check again:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diameter + wall thickness (if applicable measure)</li> <li>• materials + sensor distance</li> <li>• deposits / fouling?</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>

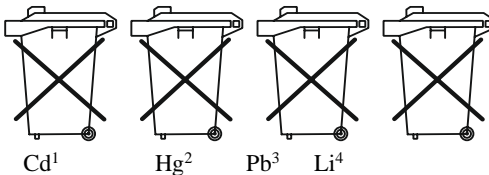
## 18 Disposal

### Note!

- Avoid environmental damage caused by media-contaminated parts
- Dispose of the device and packaging in an environmentally friendly manner
- Comply with applicable national and international disposal regulations and environmental regulations.

### Batteries

Batteries containing pollutants are marked with a sign consisting of a crossed-out garbage can and the chemical symbol (Cd, Hg, Li or Pb) of the heavy metal that is decisive for the classification as containing pollutants:



1. „Cd" stands for cadmium
2. „Hg" stands for mercury
3. „Pb" stands for lead
4. „Li" stands for lithium

### Electrical and electronic equipment



## 19 EU Declaration of Conformance

We, KOBOLD Messring GmbH, Nordring 22-24, 65719 Hofheim, Germany, declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

**Ultrasonic Flowmeter      Model: DUC-MF/-MP**

to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the following EU directives stated below:

<b>2014/35/EU</b>	Low Voltage Directive
<b>2014/30/EU</b>	EMC Directive
<b>2011/65/EU</b>	RoHS (category 9)
<b>2015/863/EU</b>	Delegated Directive (RoHS III)

Also, the following standards are fulfilled:

- EN 55011:2018** Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement
- EN 61000-4-2:2009** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test
- EN 61000-4-3:2011** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test
- EN 61000-4-4:2013** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test
- EN 61000-4-5:2015** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test
- EN 61000-4-6:2014** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields
- EN 61000-4-8:2010** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques - Power frequency magnetic field immunity test
- EN 61000-4-11:2005** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests
- EN 61000-6-1:2016** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

**EN 61000-6-3:2011** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3:  
Generic standards - Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-  
industrial environments



Hofheim, 01 Dec. 2023

H. Volz  
General Manager



J. Burke  
Compliance Manager

## Appendix A – Material data

**Table 1: Material data of different liquids: density  $\rho$ , kinematic viscosity  $\nu$  and sound velocity  $v_s$**

<b>Liquids</b>	<b>T [°C]</b>	<b><math>\rho</math> [g/cm<sup>3</sup>]</b>	<b><math>v_s</math> [m/s]</b>	<b><math>\nu</math> (10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>2</sup>/s)</b>
acetone	20	0.7905	1190	0.407
aniline	20	1.0216	1659	1.762
alcohol	20	0.7893	1168	1.52
fuel	20	0.780	1280	0.35
chloroform	20	1.4870	1001	0.383
chlorobenzene	20	1.1042	1289	0.681
cyclohexane	20	0.779	1284	1.256
deuterium oxide	20	1.1053	1388	1.129
diesel	20	0.850	1250	0.40
acetic acid	20	1.0495	1159	1.162
ether	20	0.7135	1006	0.336
ethyl acetate	20	0.900	1164	0.499
ethylene glycol	20	1.1131	1666	21.112
glycerine	20	1.2613	1923	1188.5
methyl acetate	20	0.928	1181	0.411
nitrobenzene	20	1.207	1473	1.665
n-hexane	20	0.654	1083	0.489
n-pentane	20	0.6260	1032	0.366
n-propanol	20	0.8038	1255	2.861
n-octane	20	0.7021	1192	0.538
O-xylene	15	0.883	1360	0,917
oil (transformator)	20	0.895	1425	12 (40°C)
oil (spindle)	20	0.871	1342	30-73 (40°C)
petroleum	34	0.825	1295	2
mercury	20	13.5955	1451	0.114
carbon disulfide	20	1.2634	1158	0.290
carbon tetrachloride	20	1.5942	938	0.608
water	20	0.9982	1483	1.004
seawater (salt content: 3.5%)	16	1.000	1510	1.360



**Table 2: Sound velocities of water as a function of the medium temperature (0 to 100°C)**

T [°C]	v [m/s]	T [°C]	v [m/s]	T [°C]	v [m/s]	T [°C]	v [m/s]
0	1402.74						
1	1407.71	26	1499.64	51	1543.93	76	1555.40
2	1412.57	27	1502.20	52	1544.95	77	1555.31
3	1417.32	28	1504.68	53	1545.92	78	1555.18
4	1421.98	29	1507.10	54	1546.83	79	1555.02
5	1426.50	30	1509.44	55	1547.70	80	1554.81
6	1430.92	31	1511.71	56	1548.51	81	1554.57
7	1435.24	32	1513.91	57	1549.28	82	1554.30
8	1439.46	33	1516.05	58	1550.00	83	1553.98
9	1443.58	34	1518.12	59	1550.68	84	1553.63
10	1447.59	35	1520.12	60	1551.30	85	1553.25
11	1451.51	36	1522.06	61	1551.88	86	1552.82
12	1455.34	37	1523.93	62	1552.42	87	1552.37
13	1459.07	38	1525.74	63	1552.91	88	1551.88
14	1462.70	39	1527.49	64	1553.35	89	1551.35
15	1466.25	40	1529.18	65	1553.76	90	1550.79
16	1469.70	41	1530.80	66	1554.11	91	1550.20
17	1473.07	42	1532.37	67	1554.43	92	1549.58
18	1476.35	43	1533.88	68	1554.70	93	1548.92
19	1479.55	44	1535.33	69	1554.93	94	1548.23
20	1482.66	45	1536.72	70	1555.12	95	1547.50
21	1485.69	46	1538.06	71	1555.27	96	1546.75
22	1488.63	47	1539.34	72	1555.37	97	1545.96
23	1491.50	48	1540.57	73	1555.44	98	1545.14
24	1494.29	49	1541.74	74	1555.47	99	1544.29
25	1497.00	50	1542.87	75	1555.45	100	1543.41

T: temperature, v: sound velocity

**Table 3: Material data of different pipe and liner materials: longitudinal sound velocity  $v_P$  and Poisson's ratio  $\nu$** 

Material	$v_P$ [m/s]	$\nu$ [unit less]
Carbon steel	5890	0.2831
Stainless steel	5660	0.2818
Copper (rolled)	3700-3850	0.3462
Copper (cast)	4660	0.3462
Cast iron	4600	0.2653
Titanium	6100	0.3229
Aluminium	6196	0.3316
Glass	5640	0.2445
Lead	2170	0.4410
Brass (70-30)	4700	0.3750
Cement	4190	0.2022
Tar	2540	0.2322
Porcelain	4800	0.2832
Teflon (PTFE)	1350	0.4048
Rubber	1800	0.1932
Plastic	2300	0.3517
FRP (Fiber Reinforced Plastic)	2505	0.3-0.6

**Table 4: Typical material data of varying plastic materials: longitudinal sound velocity  $v_P$  and Poisson's ratio  $\nu$** 

Material	$v_P$ [m/s]	$\nu$ [unit less]
PVC	2380	0.4004
PE HD	2430	0.4075
PE LD	1950	0.4568
Teflon (PTFE), ETFE, FEP	1350	0.4048
PP	2660	0.4516
PVDF	2300	0.3372
Polyamide (PA / Nylon)	2582	0.3960
Polycarbonate (PC)	2286	0.3700
PET (Mylar, Polyethylene Terephthalate)	2540	0.3800
PMP (Polymethylpenten)	2180	0.3374
POM (Polyoxymethylen)	2470	0.3972
PS (Polystyrene)	2400	0.3510
PSU (Polysulfone)	2240	0.3700
SAN (Styrol-Acrylnitril, Lustran)	2510	0.33-0.36
EPDM (Rubber)	1450	0.3000
NBR (Nitrile Butadiene Rubber)	1500	0.48-0.496

## Appendix B – Technical data

<b>Method</b>	<b>Transit time (ultrasound)</b>
<b>Measured variables</b>	flow velocity, volume flow, heat (opt.)
<b>Counter</b>	heat, volume
<b>Measurement range</b>	-30...+30 m/s
<b>Languages</b>	EN-DE-FR; EN-ES-FR; EN-RU-CH
<b>Units</b>	metric, imperial
<b>Handling</b>	Intuitive via 8 soft keys
<b>Operating temperature</b>	-20...60°C
<b>Power consumption</b>	ca.10 W
<b>Integrated data memory</b>	Micro-SD Card, 4 GB (other sizes possible)
<b>Display</b>	LCD 320x240 (Backlight: LED edge, dimmable)
<b>Signal damping</b>	0...100 sec (adjustable)
<b>Diagnose functions</b>	Sound velocity, signal strength, SNR, signal quality, amplitude, energy, signals can be displayed graphically

	<b>DUC-MF</b>	<b>DUC-MP</b>
<b>Power supply</b>	90-264VAC 18-36VDC (opt.)	Input: 100-240 V/AC Output: 18 V/DC (max. 2,22 A) NiMH – accumulator pack: battery longevity (fully charged, new): 3.5h (5h without backlight)
<b>International Protection Marking</b>	IP65	IP40
<b>Housing</b>	PVC, wall mounting	Aluminium (portable)
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	1.3	1,5
<b>Size (WxHxD, mm)</b>	260 x 240 x 120	265 x 190 x 70
<b>Inputs</b>	2x Pt100 (3-wire)	2x Pt100 (3- wire)
<b>Outputs</b> (not potential-free, exception: relay of DUC-MP)	1x USB-jack (Mini B) 2x transducer (2CH : 4x) 2x 4...20mA (active/passive) 1x Pulse (2CH : 2x) 1x Relay (max 50 V; 0.5 A) RS232/RS485 (optional)	1x USB- jack (Mini B) 2x transducer (BNC, 50 Ohm) 2x 4-20mA (active/passive) 1x Pulse (open collector, passive) 1x Relay (normally open, potential free) (max 50 V; 0.5 A)

### Ultrasonic transducer

Type	Pipe diameter	Temperature
DUC-WF/-WP40 (4 MHz)	DN10...DN100	-40...150°C
DUC-WF/-WP10 (1 MHz)	DN32...DN400	-40...150°C
DUC-WF/-WP05 (500 kHz)	DN200...DN6000	-40...150°C

DUC-MF/-MP

<b>Pipe diameter / flow velocity</b>	<b>Measurement accuracy</b>
10-25mm	+/- 0.05 m/s
0...2 m/s	
2...30 m/s	2.5% of measurement reading
25 – 50 mm	+/- 0.03 m/s
0...2 m/s	
2...30 m/s	1.5% of measurement reading
50 – 300 mm	+/- 0.02 m/s
0...2 m/s	
2...30 m/s	1% of measurement reading
300 – 6000 mm	+/- 0.02 m/s
0...2 m/s	
2...30 m/s	1% of measurement reading

## Appendix C – Modbus register overview

The total Input Register size is 125 double words (250 byte). The MODBUS register address will start from 0 up to 124. At the current state only the first 17 double words contain valid results (1 channel device).

1 channel device (Big Endian) 1.XX.XX



Parameter	Input Register Address (Hex)	Number of Input Registers (Decimal)	Format (Big Endian)
Flow	0x0000 - 0x0001	2	Float AB CD
Flow <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0002	1	unsigned
Fluid velocity	0x0003 - 0x0004	2	Float AB CD
Sonic velocity	0x0005 – 0x0006	2	Float AB CD
Fluid velocity <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0007	1	unsigned
Total Flow	0x0008 - 0x0009	2	Float AB CD
Total Flow <b>Unit Code</b>	0x000A	1	unsigned
Power	0x000B – 0x000C	2	Float AB CD
Power <b>Unit Code</b>	0x000D	1	unsigned
Heat quantity	0x000E – 0x000F	2	Float AB CD
Heat quantity <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0010	1	unsigned
Temperature A	0x0011 – 0x0012	2	Float AB CD
Temperature B	0x0013 – 0x0014	2	Float AB CD
Temperature difference (T2-T1)	0x0015 – 0x0016	2	Float AB CD
Temperature <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0017	1	unsigned
Signal Quality	0x0018 – 0x0019	2	Float AB CD
Device status	0x001A	1	unsigned
Reserve	0x001B to 0x007C	98(0x62)	



Parameter	Input Register Address (Hex)	Number of Input Registers (Decimal)	Format (Big Endian)
Flow CH1	0x0000 – 0x0001	2	Float AB CD
Flow CH2	0x0002 – 0x0003	2	Float AB CD
Flow <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0004	1	unsigned
Fluid velocity CH1	0x0005 – 0x0006	2	Float AB CD
Fluid velocity CH2	0x0007 – 0x0008	2	Float AB CD
Sonic velocity CH1	0x0009	2	Float AB CD
Sonic velocity CH2	0x000A – 0x000B	2	Float AB CD
Fluid velocity <b>Unit Code</b>	0x000C	1	unsigned
Total flow CH1	0x000D – 0x000E	2	Float AB CD
Total flow CH2	0x000F – 0x0010	2	Float AB CD
Total flow <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0011	1	unsigned
Power (CH1+CH2)/2	0x0012 – 0x0013	2	Float AB CD
Power <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0014	1	unsigned
Heat (CH1+CH2)/2	0x0015 - 0x0016	2	Float AB CD
Heat <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0017	1	unsigned
Temperature A	0x0018 - 0x0019	2	Float AB CD
Temperature B	0x001A – 0x001B	2	Float AB CD
Temperature difference	0x001C - 0x001D	2	Float AB CD
Temperature <b>Unit Code</b>	0x001E	1	unsigned
Signal quality CH1	0x001F– 0x0020	2	Float AB CD
Status CH1	0x0021	1	unsigned
Signal quality CH2	0x0022 - 0x0023	2	Float AB CD
Status CH2	0x0024	1	unsigned
Reserve	0x0025 - 0x007C	88(0x58)	



Parameter	Input Register Address (Hex)	Input Registers (Size)	Format (Big Endian)
Flow	0x0000 - 0x0001	2	Float AB CD
Flow <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0002	1	unsigned
Fluid velocity	0x0003 - 0x0004	2	Float AB CD
Sonic velocity	0x0005 - 0x0006	2	Float AB CD
Fluid velocity <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0007	1	unsigned
Total Flow	0x0008 - 0x0009	2	Float AB CD
Total Flow <b>Unit Code</b>	0x000A	1	unsigned
<b>Thermal output</b>	0x000B - 0x000C	2	Float AB CD
<b>Thermal output Unit Code</b>	0x000D	1	unsigned
Heat quantity	0x000E - 0x000F	2	Float AB CD
Heat quantity <b>Unit Code</b>	0x0010	1	unsigned
Analog Input A	0x0011 - 0x0012	2	Float AB CD
Analog Input B	0x0013 - 0x0014	2	Float AB CD
Temperature A	0x0015 - 0x0016	2	Float AB CD
Temperature B	0x0017 - 0x0018	2	Float AB CD
<b>Temperature differential (T2-T1)</b>	0x0019 - 0x001A	2	Float AB CD
<b>Temperature differential unit Code</b>	0x001B	1	unsigned
Signal Quality	0x001C - 0x001D	2	Float AB CD
DUC-MF device status	0x001E	1	unsigned
Reserve	0x001F - 0x0020		Float AB CD

## 2 channel device (Big Endian) 2.XX.XX

Parameter	Input Register Address (Hex)	Count of input Register (Decimal)	Format (Big Endian)
<b>Flow CH1</b>	0x0000 – 0x0001	2	Float AB CD
<b>Flow CH2</b>	0x0002 – 0x0003	2	Float AB CD
<b>Flow Unit Code</b>	0x0004	1	unsigned
<b>Fluid velocity CH1</b>	0x0005 – 0x0006	2	Float AB CD
<b>Fluid velocity CH2</b>	0x0007 – 0x0008	2	Float AB CD
<b>Sonic velocity CH1</b>	0x0009	2	Float AB CD
<b>Sonic velocity CH2</b>	0x000A – 0x000B	2	Float AB CD
<b>Fluid velocity Unit Code</b>	0x000C	1	unsigned
<b>Total flow CH1</b>	0x000D – 0x000E	2	Float AB CD
<b>Total flow CH2</b>	0x000F – 0x0010	2	Float AB CD
<b>Total flow Unit Code</b>	0x0011	1	unsigned
<b>Thermal output (CH1+CH2)/2</b>	0x0012 – 0x0013	2	Float AB CD
<b>Thermal output Unit Code</b>	0x0014	1	unsigned
<b>Heat quantity (CH1+CH2)/2</b>	0x0015 - 0x0016	2	Float AB CD
<b>Heat quantity Unit Code</b>	0x0017	1	unsigned
Analogue Input A	0x0018 - 0x0019	2	Float AB CD
Analogue Input B	0x001A – 0x001B	2	Float AB CD
<b>Temperature A</b>	0x001C - 0x001D	2	Float AB CD
<b>Temperature B</b>	0x001E - 0x001F	2	Float AB CD
<b>Temperature differential</b>	0x0020 – 0x0021	2	Float AB CD
<b>Temperature differential Unit Code</b>	0x0022	1	unsigned
<b>Signal quality CH1</b>	0x0023 – 0x0024	2	Float AB CD
Status CH1	0x0025	1	unsigned
<b>Signal quality CH2</b>	0x0026 – 0x0027	2	Float AB CD
Status CH2	0x0028	1	unsigned
Reserve	0x0029 – 0x007C	88(0x58)	



# Appendix D – Transducer type overview

## DUC-MF



### DUC-WF40 (4 MHz)

Pipe diameter: DN10...DN100  
Temperature: -40°C...150°C



### DUC-WF10 (1 MHz)

Pipe diameter: DN32...DN400  
Temperature: -40°C...150°C



### DUC-WF05 (0,5 MHz)

Pipe diameter: DN200...DN6000  
Temperature: -40°C...150°C



## DUC-MP



### DUC-WP40 (4 MHz)

Pipe diameter: DN10...DN100  
Temperature: -40°C...150°C



### DUC-WP10 (1 MHz)

Pipe diameter: DN32...DN400  
Temperature: -40°C...150°C



### DUC-WP05 (0,5 MHz)

Pipe diameter: DN200...DN6000  
Temperature: -40°C...150°C



# Appendix E – Mounting equipment and accessories

## Mounting rail for ultrasonic transducer



mounting rail		transducer compatibility	
		DUC-WF/-WP10	DUC-WF/WP40
<b>SHORT</b>	length: 25 cm; Hole grid increment: 7.5 mm		X
<b>LONG</b>	length: 40 cm; Hole grid increment: 15 mm	X	

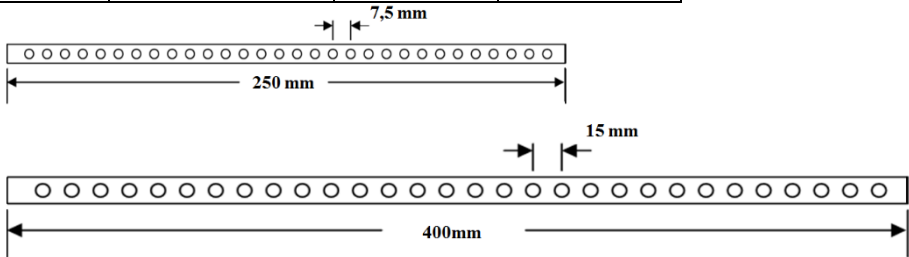


Figure 14: Mounting rail; top: "short", below: "long"



The "long" rail is exclusively compatible with the ultrasonic transducer type **DUC-WF/-WP10**, not with DUC-WF/-WP40  
 The ultrasonic transducer type DUC-WF/-WP05 is mounted on the pipe without a rail by means of a textile or stainless steel belt.

Stainless steel belt for ultrasonic transducer and Pt100



Included in DUC-MF purchased parts package (varying sizes).



**Figure 15:** Stainless steel belt for ultrasonic sensors DUC-WF10

Mounting accessories for DUC-WP-transducer



**Figure 16:** Mounting chain for DUC-WP10



**Figure 17:** Hook-and-loop tape for DUC-WP10

Mounting accessories for F05-transducer



**Figure 18:** Textile tension bands are recommended for the assembly of the DUC-WP05 transducers (temperature limitation)



**Figure 19:** Stainless steel belts can also be used ("endless" belt) for the permanent installation of DUC-WP05

## Ultrasonic coupling gel

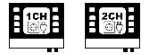


Included in DUC-MP purchased parts package.  
Optional accessories for DUC-MF.



**Figure 20:** The ultrasonic coupling gel is applied between the ultrasonic transducer and the pipe. It ensures the acoustic signal coupling (Can be referred to as "Magnalube" for Kobold).

## „Solid-Coupling“ – Acoustic coupling pads



Included in DUC-MF purchased parts package.



**Figure 21:** Acoustic coupling pads are used for permanent installations instead of the coupling gel. The acoustic coupling pad is long-term stable and does not have to be renewed at recurring intervals.

## Pt100 Temperature sensor



Optional accessories for determination of heat.

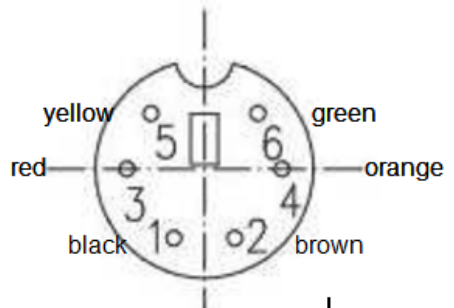
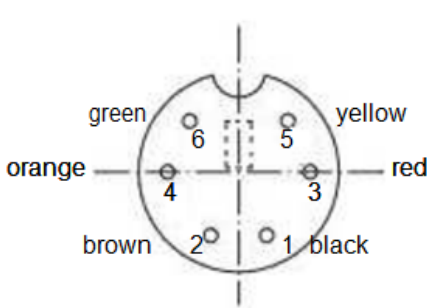


**Figure 22:** Pt100 contact temperature sensor for heat quantity measurement

Mini-DIN-Plug 6-pol.	Colour of wire	PT100 Num. 1	PT100 Num. 2
PIN 1	black	red	
PIN 2	brown		red
PIN 3	red	white	
PIN 4	orange		white
PIN 5	yellow	white	
PIN 6	green		white

**View solder side:**

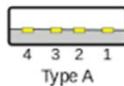
**View plug-in page:**



**USB-connection cable**



Included in DUC-MP purchased parts package.



Connection cable for SD memory card access.

USB 2.0  
Type A plug to  
Mini B (5 Pin) plug

Accessories for DUC-MP



Included in DUC-MP purchased parts package.

BNC-measurement connection (blue/red)  
[BNC-plug to BNC-plug]

Power supply unit (19V, 3.42A)



4-20 mA analog output cabel (4 crocodile clamps)

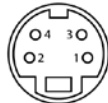


Current direction is from IxB to IxA

pin 2 – red	I1B (output 1)
pin 3 – black	I1A (output 1)
pin 4 – white	I2B (output 2)
pin 5 – green	I2A (output 2)

## DUC-MF/-MP

Connection cable for potential-free relay and pulse output (4 crocodile clamps)



pin 1 – green	relay A
pin 2 – yellow	relay B
pin 3 – black	pulse (-)
pin 4 – red	pulse (+)

**Notes:**

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