

## **CT-1000 Series**

## Potentiometric Level Sensors

- Suitable in all electrically conductive liquids
- Resolution better than ±0.039 (1mm)
- Micro-controlled measurement analysis
- 2-wire terminal (4-20mA)
- Measuring result independent of pressure, temperature and density
- Filling level or separating layer coverage
- Very short measuring times
- Hart protocol version 6.0
- Temperature range up to 390°F (200°C)
- Pressure up to 2,175 PSI (150 bar)—at room temperature
- Lengths from 8" to 19.7' (up to 6 meters)

The high precision and robust level sensor is designed for use in continuous filling level measurement or continuous separating layer coverage. It is suitable for all electrically conductive liquids.

## Specifications

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Housing	
Protection Type	IP 68
Material	Stainless Steel (Options: Hastelloy®, Tantalum, Titanium) <sup>1</sup>
Cable Diameter	0.2" to 0.4" (5 to 10 mm)
Probe Tube	
Diameter	0.236″ (6 mm)
Material	Stainless Steel - 316 TI
Length	8" to 19.7' (0.2m to 6m)
Pressure Range	2175 PSI (150 bar) @ 68°F (20°C)
	362 PSI (25 bar) @ 302°F (150°C)
Temperature	
Ambient	-13°F to +176°F (-25°C to +80°C)
Process	Normal Temp: -40° to 257°F (-40° to 125°C) <sup>2</sup>
Electrical	
Connection	2-wire
Supply	10 to 30 VDC
Current Signal	4 to 20 mA
Error Message	Adjustable to 3.6 or 21.5 mA
Measuring Accuracy	
Linearity	±1%
Filling Level	Better than ±0.039" (1mm)
Resolution	< 0.004" (0.1mm)
Analog Part	±0.1% (20°C) + 0.005% / °K
Interfaces	4-20 mA (2-wire technology)
	HART Communication Protocol USB

Notes:

1. Please contact Gems for alternate housing materials.

2. High temperature version (to 392°F / 200°C) available. Please contact Gems.

## **Operating Principle**

The sensor works according to the potentiometric measuring principle. By means of the micro-controlled sensor electronics the current impulses are transmitted through the sensor electrode which is electrically insulated from the tank or external tube. This leads to a linear voltage drop on its electrical resistance. If the sensor electrode is dipped into a conductive liquid ( $\geq 1 \ \mu$ S/cm) an electrical connection to the environment is created. The electrical potential is proportional to the filling level and is measured via a counterelectrode or the tank wall. In order for the input resistance of the medium the conductivity of the liquids has to be  $\geq 1 \ \mu$ S/cm.



Single probe version for use with electricallyconductive tanks. A dual probe version (not shown) is available for nonconductive tanks.