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(54) **Közeg szintjének és áramlási sebességének meghatározása**

Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

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## DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL AND FLOW SPEED OF A MEDIUM

### Field of the invention

The invention relates to measuring the flow speed and level of flowing liquids. In particular, the invention relates to a fill level measurement device for determining a distance from a medium and a flow speed of the medium by evaluating a transmission signal emitted by the fill level measurement device and reflected by the medium, to a method for determining a distance from a medium and a flow speed of the medium, to a program element and to a computer-readable medium.

### Background

Measurement devices for measuring the distance between the sensor and the surface of a medium (in other words the "fill level" or level) and the flow speed and flow direction of the medium are known which consist of two different measurement systems for detecting the distance (measurement system 1) and the flow speed (measurement system 2).

The distance is detected by way of a pulsed radar system. By contrast, the flow speed is determined by a different system which uses Doppler evaluation of a constant transmission signal, also known as a CW signal, CW standing for continuous wave.

Document US 20010/031753 A1 discloses a fill level measurement device for determining a distance to a medium and a flow speed of the medium according to the preamble of claim 1.

### Summary of the invention

It is an object of the invention to provide an alternative determination of a distance between a sensor and a surface of a medium as well as of a flow speed of the medium.

This object is solved by the features of the independent claims. Further embodiments of the invention are incorporated in the dependent claims and the following description.

A first aspect of the invention relates to a distance measurement device, for example a fill level measurement device, which is configured to determine a distance of the fill level measuring device from a medium and a flow speed of the medium by evaluating a transmission signal emitted by the measurement device and reflected by the medium. This is thus a contact-free measurement using propagated electromagnetic or sound waves.

The measurement device comprises a signal generator module which generates the transmission signal to be emitted. An antenna arrangement is further provided, and is configured to emit the transmission signal in a first direction perpendicular to the flow direction of the medium and in a second direction different from the first direction. For example, the second direction may be at an angle  $\alpha$ , which is between 0 degrees and 90 degrees and for example between 30 degrees and 60 degrees, for example approximately 45 degrees, to the flow direction of the medium and thus to the surface thereof.

Further, the measurement device comprises a processor unit for determining the distance from the

medium and the flow speed of the medium by evaluating the transmission signal reflected by the medium and received by the antenna arrangement.

The transmission signal can be emitted in the two directions in various ways. For example, it may be provided that one part of the transmission signal is emitted in the first direction and simultaneously a second part of the transmission signal is emitted in the second direction. It may also be provided that initially the entire transmission signal is emitted in the first direction and temporally subsequently the transmission signal is fully emitted in the second direction. This can take place by way of a switching process in the measurement process, as described in greater detail below.

In one embodiment, which is not in accordance with the claimed invention, the antenna arrangement is a single antenna having two or more radiation directions. This may be a planar antenna or else an array of individual antennas, which is formed in such a way that there are two (or more) primary radiation directions in which the transmission signal is emitted.

It may also be provided that the antenna arrangement can be rotated with respect to a housing region of the measurement device, which region is provided for fixing the measurement device on a support, in such a way that the antenna arrangement can be orientated optimally with respect to the flow direction of the liquid without the measurement device itself having to be orientated for this purpose. According to the invention, the antenna arrangement comprises a first antenna and a second antenna, the first antenna being configured to emit the transmission signal in the first direction and the second antenna being configured to emit the transmission signal in the second direction.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the two antennas are both connected to the signal generator module via a single directional coupler, a single switch or a single power splitter.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the signal generator module is a high-frequency module, for example an FMCW (frequency-modulated continuous wave) module. At least a first part of the transmission signal is a frequency-modulated continuous wave signal (FMCW).

It may be provided that the FMCW module can change the signal generation mode thereof, in such a way that as well as an FMCW transmission signal it can also generate a CW transmission signal of the same shape.

In this case, the transmission signal thus comprises a second part, which is a continuous wave signal (CW), the fill level measurement device being configured to emit the first part of the transmission signal only in the first direction and the second part of the transmission signal (CW) only in the second direction.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the FMCW module is configured to generate a frequency-modulated transmission signal, which has a rising and a falling frequency ramp. As a result, it is possible to measure distances and speeds simultaneously. The rising and the falling flanks of a triangular modulation of this type have a Doppler shift in a different direction. Signal processing takes place for example only after a brief pause after the inflection points of the transmitted frequency modulation.

The use of a triangular modulation shape provides the possibility of detecting the Doppler frequency as a measure of a radial speed as an independent measurement value aside from the distance measurement. The receiving frequency increases during approach and thus decreases the value of the difference frequency during the rising frequency ramp. As a result of the superposition with the Doppler frequency, the frequency difference when measuring an approach in the rising flank of the triangular modulation is smaller, and in the falling flank it

is larger by the same amount, than for a stationary reflector.

For the opposite flow direction (in other words away from the sensor), the receiving frequency decreases and thus increases the difference frequency during the rising frequency ramp. Equivalently, the difference frequency decreases in the falling ramp. If the gradient of the frequency change is equal in size in the rising and falling flanks of the triangular signal, the average of the difference frequencies from the two measurement periods is a measure of distance, independent of the speed. The sum of the difference frequencies is a measure of the half radial speed of the object.

By evaluating the direction of the frequency shift for the increasing and the falling frequency ramp, the flow direction can additionally be determined.

In general, there are high requirements on the linearity of the frequency change.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the processor unit is configured to determine the distance from the medium and the flow speed of the medium within a single measurement cycle.

It should be noted that in all the embodiments of the invention, it may be provided that the transmission signal is generated by the same signal generator module irrespective of whether it is emitted perpendicular to the flow direction of the medium and/or obliquely to the flow direction of the medium. In particular, it may also be provided that the received, reflected transmission signals are evaluated by the same processor unit. The distance can be determined from the transmission signal emitted in the first direction after it has been reflected on the surface of the filling medium and the flow speed of the medium can be determined from the transmission signal emitted in the second direction.

The flow speed and the distance of the fill level measurement device from the medium can be determined by a single measurement in which the transmission signal is emitted in the first direction perpendicular to the flow direction of the medium and, before this, after this or simultaneously, is emitted in the second direction obliquely to the flow direction of the medium.

The transmission signal is accordingly initially emitted in two different directions, followed by an evaluation of the corresponding signals reflected on the surface of the filling medium, which signals make it possible to determine the flow speed and the distance (i.e. the fill level or level).

In addition to the simultaneous emission of the transmission signal in the two different directions, it is also possible to initially emit the transmission signal in the first direction and subsequently in the second direction (or vice versa).

Distance and flow speed can be determined sequentially or in parallel, depending on the embodiment of the fill level measurement device.

It may also be provided that the measurement cycle is defined as follows. The distance is measured repeatedly by transmission signals which are in succession over time being emitted in the first direction and the correspondingly reflected signals being evaluated. The transmission signal emitted obliquely to the flow direction of the medium is, however, evaluated less often, for example only after each tenth or twentieth measurement of the distance. This may mean that the transmission signal is also only emitted in the second direction if a certain number of distance measurements has taken place or if a certain amount of time has elapsed since the last determination of flow speed (for example one minute).

It is, however, also possible for the transmission signal to be emitted more often in the second direction, and for the corresponding reflected signal, which is received from this direction by the antenna

arrangement, to however only also be evaluated (to determine the flow speed) if a certain number of fill level measurements has taken place or if a certain amount of time has elapsed since the last determination of flow speed (for example one or two minutes).

According to the invention, the determination of the flow speed is triggered by a certain event. In this context, as already described, said event may be a certain number of distance measurements being carried out and/or a certain amount of time elapsing since the last determination of flow speed. Alternatively or additionally, the event triggering the determination of flow speed may also be constituted by the level (that is to say the "distance") having changed by more than a predetermined threshold value over a predetermined period of time. In other words, in this embodiment, a measurement of flow speed is triggered if the distance changes sufficiently rapidly.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the measurement device is a fill level radar or another fill level measurement device.

A further aspect of the invention provides a method for determining a distance of a fill level measuring device from a medium and a flow speed of the medium by evaluating a transmission signal emitted from a measurement device and reflected by the medium. The method comprises the following steps: generating a transmission signal; emitting the transmission signal in a first direction perpendicular to the flow direction of the medium and in a second direction different from the first direction; determining the distance from the medium and the flow speed of the medium by evaluating the transmission signal reflected by the medium and received by the antenna arrangement.

A further aspect of the invention provides a program element which, when executed on a processor unit of a fill level measurement device, causes the fill level measurement device to carry out the method steps described above and below.

A further aspect of the invention provides a computer-readable medium on which a program element is stored which, when executed on a processor unit of a fill level measurement device, causes the fill level measurement device to carry out the method steps described above and below.

In particular, the measurement device may be configured for connection to a 4-20 mA two-wire line, via which it is supplied with power for the measurement operation and can simultaneously transmit a measurement value which is proportional to the flowing current.

In the following, embodiments of the invention are described with reference to the drawings, in which like reference numerals denote like or similar elements. However, like or similar elements may also be denoted by different reference numerals.

#### **Brief description of the drawings**

- Fig. 1 shows a measurement device not in accordance with the claimed invention.
- Fig. 2 shows a measurement device with two antennas in accordance with the invention.
- Fig. 3 shows a measurement signal and a received signal in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.
- Fig. 4 shows FFT-transformed signals at the receiver output of ramp 1 and ramp 2.
- Fig. 5 shows a measurement device not in accordance with the claimed invention.
- Fig. 6 shows a further FFT-transformed signal at the receiver output of the measurement device.

Fig. 7 shows a further FFT-transformed signal at the receiver output of a measurement device.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart of a method in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

#### Detailed description of embodiments

The drawings are schematic and not to scale. Fig. 1 shows a measurement device 100 having a single antenna, not in accordance with the claimed invention. The measurement device is a distance measurement device, for example in the form of a fill level radar.

The measurement of the flow speed of the medium, which is a fluid, and of the distance from the sensor 100 are combined in a single measurement system, for example an FMCW radar system. The measurement device comprises a single antenna, the radiation characteristic of which is adapted in such a way that a first part of the transmission signal (in other words one beam of the transmission signal) can be used for distance measurement and a second part (second beam of the transmission signal) can be used for flow speed measurement (cf. Fig. 1).

If two antennas are used (cf. Fig. 2), the distance or the flow speed of the medium can be measured alternately by means of a switch.

If the two antennas are connected to the transmission signal generator module (for example an HF module) together via a directional coupler or a power splitter, the two measurements can be taken simultaneously, since the transmission signal is actually emitted in both directions simultaneously.

This results in a simple installation for measuring the distance from a surface of the medium and for simultaneously measuring the flow speed and optionally also the flow direction of the medium. The flow throughput can also be determined using a measurement device of this type if the geometry of the flow bed of the liquid is known.

The measurement device 100 comprises a processor unit 105, which is connected to the HF module 101 (transmission signal generator unit). The HF module is connected to a planar antenna 102 via the signal line 110. The planar antenna 102 is located in a housing 111 and it may be provided that the antenna can be rotated counter to the HF module.

The antenna 102 emits a transmission signal 112, 113, a relatively large portion of the transmission signal being directed in a direction 104 oblique to the flow speed 107 of the fluid 106. At least part of this obliquely emitted signal portion is reflected by the surface of the flowing fluid and returned to the antenna 102 in the direction 108. The antenna 102 subsequently receives this reflected signal portion of the transmission signal.

It is advantageous for measuring the flow speed if the surface of the fluid 106 has a wave formation or rippling.

At the same time, a second, for example smaller signal portion 113 is emitted perpendicular to the flow speed 107 of the fluid 106 in the direction 103, reflected on the surface of the fluid and radiated back to the antenna in the opposite direction 109. The antenna 102 subsequently receives this signal portion of the reflected transmission signal.

Subsequently, from the received, reflected transmission signal portions, an echo curve is generated from which the distance  $d_1$ , which is the shortest distance between the sensor 100 and the fluid 106, and the distance  $d_2$ , which is the path length covered by the obliquely emitted transmission signal in the direction 104

before it is reflected on the fluid surface, are generated.

The distance  $d_1$  is calculated by evaluating the signal portion of the transmission signal reflected perpendicular to the surface of the fluid, and the flow speed is determined by a Doppler evaluation of the signal portion emitted obliquely with respect to the flow direction 107.

The primary radiation direction of the antenna can be used for measuring the flow speed, whilst the distance is detected using the secondary lobe.

It may also be provided that the antenna comprises two foci for the radiation, in other words two primary radiation directions. This can be achieved for example using a patch array which radiates in two defined directions, as shown in Fig. 1. The directivity for the distance measurement may turn out smaller in this case, since better reflection properties are to be expected (as a result of the orientation of the radiation direction 103 perpendicular to the surface of the medium).

The evaluation may take place in a measurement cycle. The first echo (which corresponds to the shortest distance between the sensor and the fluid surface) gives the distance; from the echo further away, the speed and the flow direction can be determined.

Fig. 2 shows a measurement device in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention. By contrast with the not claimed example of Fig. 1, two antennas 201, 202 are provided, and are each connected via their own signal line to a directional coupler, a power splitter or a switch 203 which connects the two antennas to the HF module 101. An FMCW module for both measurements (distance and flow speed) is thus provided, and is coupled to a respective antenna for the distance measurement and another antenna for the flow speed via a switch, a power splitter or a directional coupler. One of the two antennas in each case can be selected for measurement using the switch.

In this way, alternating measurements of distance and flow speed are possible. Switching between the two measurement methods takes place on the HF signal path between the antennas and the HF module.

The HF module may also, as described above, be connected to the two antennas via a directional coupler or power splitter 203, as is shown schematically in Fig. 2 in any case. In this case, an optimised antenna is used for each of the two measurements. The antenna 201 emits the transmission signal perpendicular to the flow direction 107, and this is represented by the transmission lobe 204. The second antenna 202, which is arranged obliquely with respect to the first antenna 201, emits the transmission signal in the oblique direction 104, and this is represented by the transmission lobe 205.

By using two separate antennas, larger amplitudes of the two received signals can be achieved. The evaluation takes place as in the other embodiments.

To determine the distance and the flow speed or flow direction, it may be provided that two frequency ramps are passed through in accordance with generally known FMCW radar methods. The horizontal axis 301 denotes the time  $t$  and the vertical axis 302 denotes the frequency  $f$ .

The first ramp is for example increasing in frequency, starting at the frequency  $f_1$  and ending at the frequency  $f_2$ . Subsequently, the falling second ramp starts at  $f_2$  and ends at the frequency  $f_1$  (cf. Fig. 3). The first ramp is denoted by reference numeral 303 and the second ramp by reference numeral 304.

The curve 305, 306, which is displaced to the right, reproduces the received signal received by the antenna arrangement (transmission signal reflected by the filling material surface).

The transmission signal reflected by the filling material surface is sampled using an analogue-digital

converter and transformed into the frequency range in a microprocessor using a fast Fourier transform (FFT).

This results in two spectra, which are shown in Fig. 4.

In this context, the horizontal axis 401 denotes the distance  $d$  between the sensor and the corresponding reflector, and the vertical axis 402 denotes the amplitude of the received signal.

The first echo 407 at the location  $d_1$  (shortest distance) specifies the distance  $d_1$  from the medium; from the echoes further away in the vicinity of the location 406, the speed of the medium and the flow direction thereof can be detected.

The reflection from the distance measurement gives the same difference frequency between the transmitted and received signals for both ramps.

The reflection from the obliquely incident signal, which was emitted in direction 104 (cf. Fig. 1 and 2), is used to determine the flow speed and is shifted in frequency by  $f_{\text{Doppler}}$  as a result of the Doppler effect. This results in different difference frequencies in the rising and falling ramps. These differ by  $2 \times f_{\text{Doppler}}$ , as can be seen at the peaks 403, 404. One peak 403, which is shifted to the left with respect to the actual distance  $d_2$ , results from the received signal of the rising frequency ramp 303 (cf. Fig. 3), and the peak signal 404 shifted to the right results from the received signal of the falling frequency ramp 306.

The arrow 405 represents the frequency difference  $\Delta f$  between the two peaks, which is twice the Doppler shift.

The rising and falling flanks of the triangular modulation have a different Doppler shift direction. Signal processing takes place for example only after a brief pause after the inflection points of the transmitted frequency modulation. This is what is known as triangular modulation. The use of a triangular modulation shape provides the possibility of detecting the Doppler frequency as a measure of a radial speed as an independent measurement value aside from the distance measurement. The receiving frequency increases during approach and thus decreases the value of the difference frequency during the rising frequency ramp. As a result of the superposition with the Doppler frequency, the frequency difference when measuring an approach in the rising flank of the triangular modulation is smaller. In the falling flank it is larger by the same amount than for a stationary reflector. If the gradient of the frequency change is equal in size in the rising and falling flanks of the triangular signal, the average of the difference frequencies from the two measurement periods is a measure of distance, independent of the speed. The sum of the difference frequencies is a measure of the half radial speed of the object. In general, there are high requirements on the linearity of the frequency change.

The expected distance for detecting the speed may additionally be calculated from the known angle  $\alpha$  between the two antenna radiation directions 103, 104 and the distance from the medium. As a result, in the event of ambiguous echo relationships a measurement window 603 can be produced and a higher measurement reliability can thus be achieved (cf. Fig. 5 and 6).

In Fig. 6, as previously in Fig. 4, the distance  $d$  601 is plotted against the amplitude 602 of the received signal (reflected transmission signal) after it has undergone a Fourier transform. In this case too, the main peak 604, which corresponds to the distance between the sensor and the medium surface, and the two peaks 605, 606, which originate from the obliquely emitted transmission signal, can be seen. These two peaks are inside the measurement window 603.

However, the flow speed of the medium may also be determined in another way. In particular if only one antenna having a primary radiation direction is used, the flow speed can also be measured directly in the

reflected signal. In this context, only the echo can be taken into account at the distance  $d$  from the surface of the medium.

Since an antenna also always emits and receives portions outside the primary radiation direction, and the sensor thus also measures obliquely with respect to the surface of the medium, signals which are affected by the Doppler frequency due to the movement of the medium are also always present at a receiver of the FMCW radar module.

As a result, the IF signal (intermediate-frequency signal) transformed by FFT has a widening dependent on the flow speed, as is indicated by the peaks 703 and 704 of Fig. 7. As in Fig. 4 and 6, the horizontal axis 701 denotes the distance and the vertical axis 702 denotes the amplitude. The narrower peak 703 corresponds to a lower flow speed of the medium and the wider peak 704 corresponds to a higher flow speed of the medium.

The flow speed can be determined from this widening. A small widening means a low speed and a large widening means a high speed.

The measurement device may have a corresponding calibration, in such a way that the flow speed can be determined sufficiently precisely by measuring the widening.

If two antennas are used, as is shown in Fig. 2, the flow speed and optionally also the flow direction can be determined using the antenna 204 by the aforementioned method. In a second measurement sequence, likewise using the FMCW method, the fill level can be determined using the antenna 203.

The two values can subsequently be outputted or used to calculate the flow throughput.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart of a method in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. In step 801, a transmission signal is generated by a signal generator module. In step 802, the generated transmission signal is emitted in a first direction, for example perpendicular to the flow direction of the medium, and in a second direction different from the first direction by an antenna arrangement. In step 803, the reflected transmission signal is received by the antenna arrangement, and in step 804, the distance from the medium and the flow speed of the medium are determined by evaluating the transmission signal reflected by the medium and received by the antenna arrangement.

For the sake of completeness, it should be noted that "comprising" and "having" do not exclude the possibility of other elements or steps, and "an" or "a" does not exclude the possibility of a plurality. Reference numerals in the claims should not be treated as limiting.

### **Közeg szintjének és áramlási sebességének meghatározása**

#### *Szabadalmi igénypontok*

1. Töltőszintmérő készülék (100) közegtől való távolságnak, valamint a közeg áramlási sebességének egy a töltőszintmérő készülék által kisugárzott és a közeg által visszavert adásjel kiértékelése révén történő meghatározására, ahol a töltőszintmérő készülék tartalmaz:



jelgenerátor modul (101) az adásjel előállítására;  
antennaelrendezést (102, 201, 202), amely tartalmaz első antennát (201) és második antennát (202) az adásjelnek egy a közeg áramlási irányára merőleges első irányban (103) és egy az első iránytól eltérő második irányban (104) történő kisugárzására;  
feldolgozóegységet (105) a közegtől vett távolságnak, valamint a közeg áramlási sebességének a közeg által visszavert és az antennaelrendezés által vett adásjel kiértékelése révén történő meghatározására;  
azzal jellemezve, hogy az áramlási sebesség meghatározását az indítja el, hogy a közegtől való távolság előre meghatározott idő alatt előre meghatározott küszöbértéknél többet változott és/vagy meghatározott számú távolságmérés történt.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol az első antenna az adásjelnek az első irányba (103) történő kisugárzására és a második antenna az adásjelnek a második irányba (104) történő kisugárzására van kiképezve.
3. A 2. igénypont szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol iránycsatolón (203), átkapcsolón (203) vagy teljesítményosztón (203) keresztül mindkét antenna (201, 202) a jelgenerátor modulhoz (101) van csatlakoztatva.
4. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol a jelgenerátor modul (101) FMCW-modul képezi, és ahol legalább az adásjel első része frekvenciamodulált folytonos hullámjel, FMCW.
5. A 4. igénypont szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol az adásjelnek második része van, amely folytonos hullámjel, CW;  
ahol a töltöttségzintmérő készülék az adásjel első részét csupán az első irányba és az adásjel második részét csupán a második irányba kisugárzón van kiképezve.
6. A 4. igénypont szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol az FMCW-modul (101) frekvenciamodulált, felfutó vagy lefutó frekvenciabeli flirészfog adásjel előállítására van kiképezve.
7. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol a feldolgozóegység (105) a közegtől való távolságnak, valamint a közeg áramlási sebességének egyetlen mérési cikluson belül történő meghatározására van kiképezve.
8. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, amely töltöttségzint-radarként van kiképezve.
9. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, amely 2-vezetékes érzékelőként van kiképezve.
10. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, amely a közeg áramlási irányának

járolékos meghatározására van kiképezve.

11. Az előző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti töltöttségzintmérő készülék, ahol az antennaelrendezés síkbeli antennacsoportot tartalmaz.

12. Eljárás közegtől való távolságnak, valamint a közeg áramlási sebességének mérőkészülék által kisugárzott és a közeg által visszavert adásjel kiértékelése révén történő meghatározására, amely eljárás során

adásjelet állítunk elő;

az adásjelet egy a közeg áramlási irányára merőleges első irányba (103) és egy az első iránytól eltérő második irányba (104) kisugározzuk;

a közegtől való távolságot, valamint a közeg áramlási sebességét a közeg által visszavert és antennaelrendezés által vett adásjel kiértékelése révén meghatározzuk;

azzal jellemezve, hogy az áramlási sebesség meghatározását akkor indítjuk el, amikor a közegtől való távolság előre meghatározott idő alatt előre meghatározott küszöbértéknél többet változott és/vagy meghatározott számú távolságmérés történt.

13. Programelem, amely töltöttségzintmérő készülék feldolgozóegységén (105) végrehajtva a töltöttségzintmérő készüléket a 12. igénypont szerinti lépések végrehajtására utasítja.

14. Számítógéppel olvasható hordozóközeg, melyen programelem van tárolva, amely töltöttségzintmérő készülék feldolgozóegységén (105) végrehajtva a töltöttségzintmérő készüléket a 12. igénypont szerinti lépések végrehajtására utasítja.

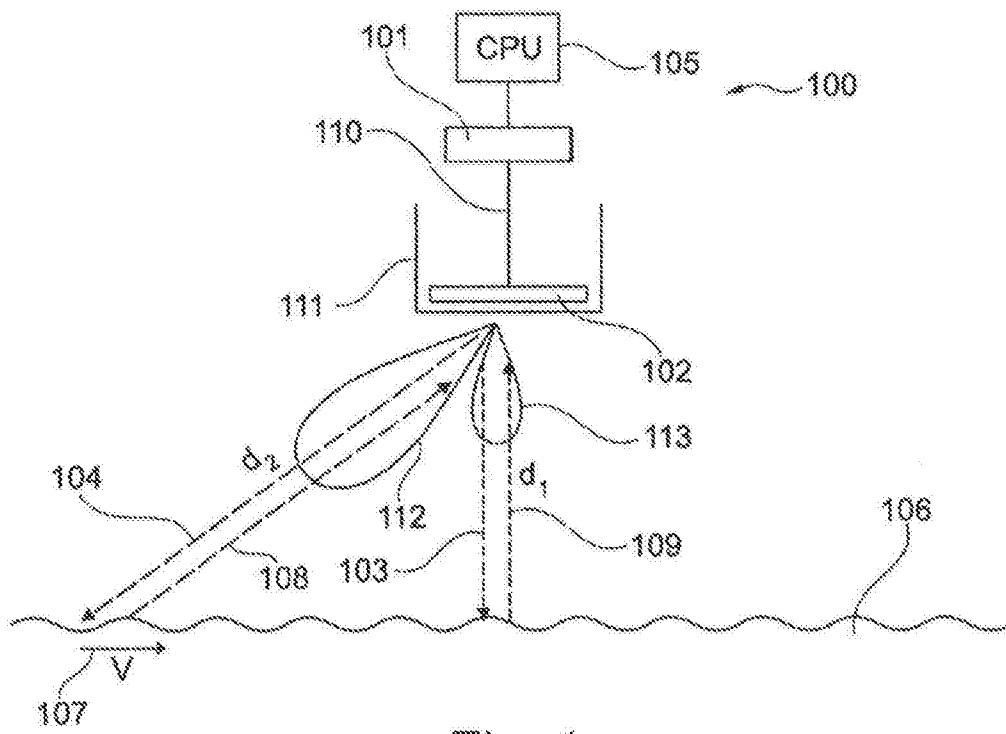


Fig. 1

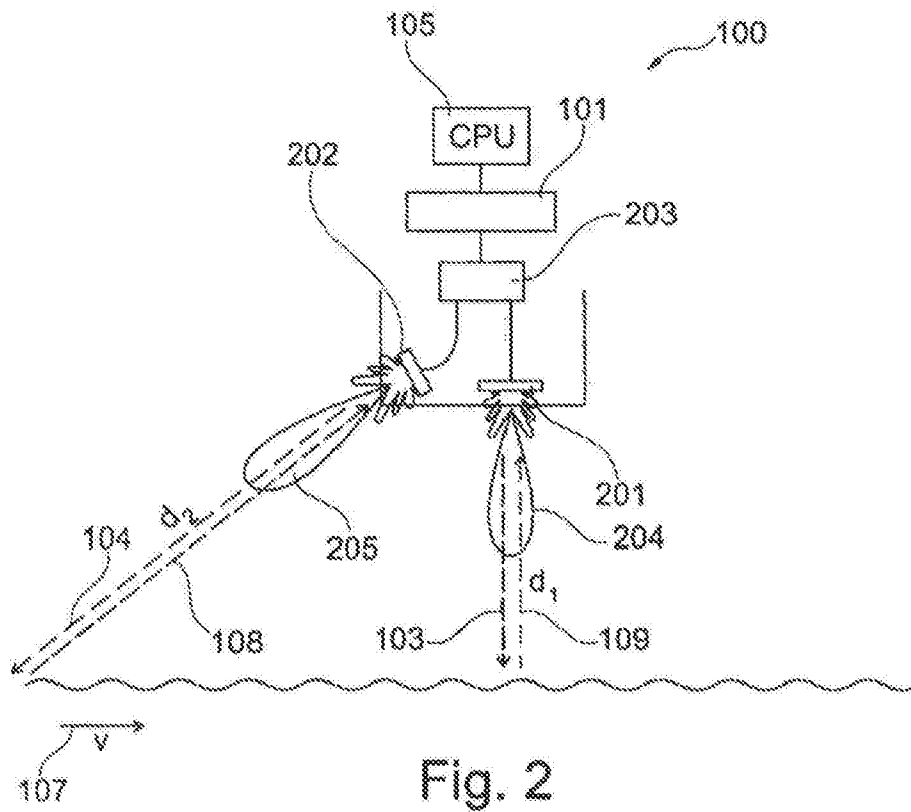


Fig. 2

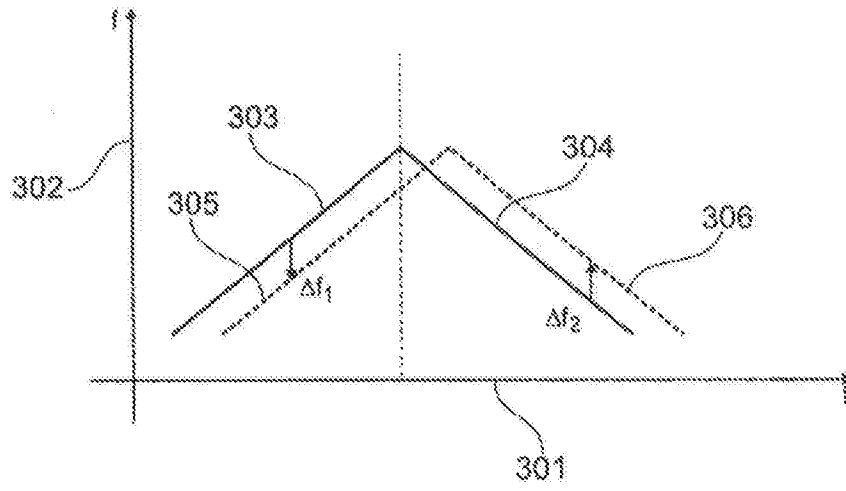


Fig. 3

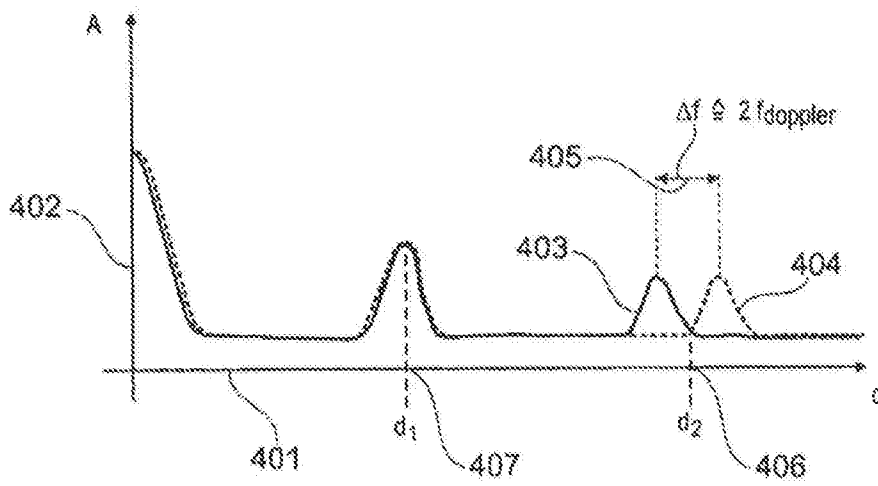


Fig. 4

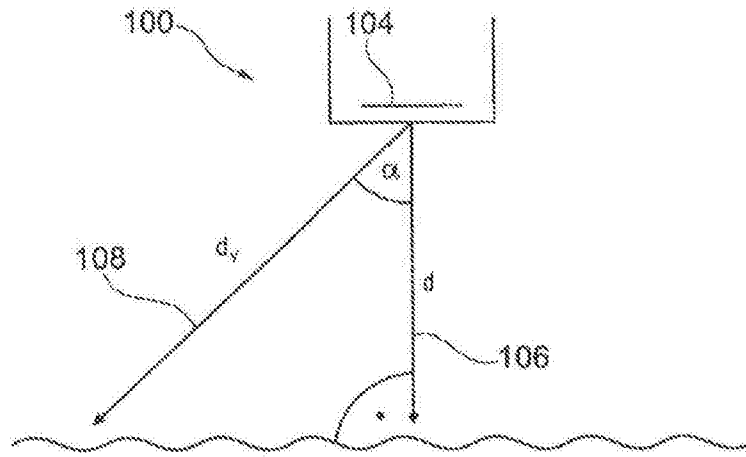


Fig. 5

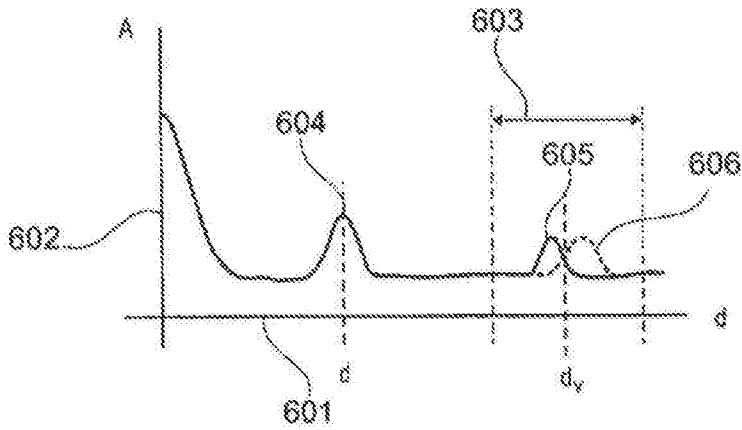


Fig. 6

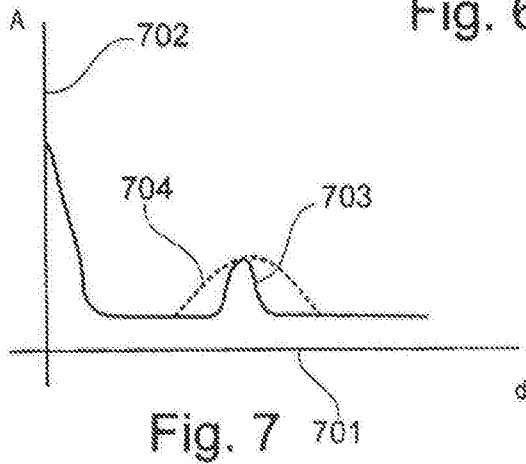


Fig. 7

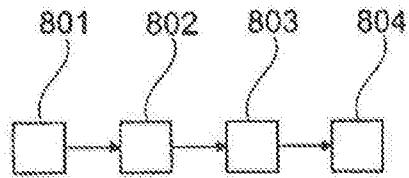


Fig. 8