









PRINCIPLES OF LIMIT LEVEL SENSING ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES



High frequency (impedance spectral analysis)	
advantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacement for vibrating level sensors ignores deposits and material residues on the measuring part also suitable for viscous media possibility of precise adjustment to a specific medium also suitable for rippled surfaces and foaming media
disadvantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contact sensing method the method depends on the properties of the medium
Capacitive sensor	
disadvantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> simple electronics - low price easy installation stability at high sensitivity also suitable for media with low permittivity (loose and dusty)
disadvantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contact sensing method the length of the electrode must be known in advance setup and commissioning the method depends on the properties of the medium
Ultrasonic sensor	
advantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contactless method easy installation the method does not depend on the properties of the medium
disadvantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> foam may affect the quality of the sensing not intended for higher temperatures above + 70°C impossibility of sensing in vacuum dead zone at the beginning of the range not suitable for organic solvents, volatile and aggressive substances
Conductivity sensor	
advantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> simple electronics - low price simple installation
disadvantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contact sensing method the length of the electrode must be known in advance intended only for water and aqueous solutions

