Operator Manual

ORBISPHERE 510/511/512

HACH ULTRA™

EXCELLENCE IN PROCESS ANALYTICS

Revision G - 05/11/2008

Product Recycling Information

ENGLISH

Electrical equipment marked with this symbol may not be disposed of in European public disposal systems after 12 August 2005. In conformity with European local and national regulations (EU Directive 2002/96/EC), European electrical equipment users must now return old or end-of-life equipment to the manufacturer for disposal at no charge to the user.

Note: *For return for recycling, please contact the equipment manufacturer or supplier for instructions on how to return end-of-life equipment for proper disposal.*

DEUTSCH

Elektrogeräte, die mit diesem Symbol gekennzeichnet sind, dürfen in Europa nach dem 12. August 2005 nicht mehr über die öffentliche Abfallentsorgung entsorgt werden. In Übereinstimmung mit lokalen und nationalen europäischen Bestimmungen (EU-Richtlinie 2002/96/EC), müssen Benutzer von Elektrogeräten in Europa ab diesem Zeitpunkt alte bzw. zu verschrottende Geräte zur Entsorgung kostenfrei an den Hersteller zurückgeben.

Hinweis: *Bitte wenden Sie sich an den Hersteller bzw. an den Händler, von dem Sie das Gerät bezogen haben, um Informationen zur Rückgabe des Altgeräts zur ordnungsgemäßen Entsorgung zu erhalten.*

FRANCAIS

A partir du 12 août 2005, il est interdit de mettre au rebut le matériel électrique marqué de ce symbole par les voies habituelles de déchetterie publique. Conformément à la réglementation européenne (directive UE 2002/96/EC), les utilisateurs de matériel électrique en Europe doivent désormais retourner le matériel usé ou périmé au fabricant pour élimination, sans frais pour l'utilisateur.

Remarque: *Veuillez vous adresser au fabricant ou au fournisseur du matériel pour les instructions de retour du matériel usé ou périmé aux fins d'élimination conforme.*

ITALIANO

Le apparecchiature elettriche con apposto questo simbolo non possono essere smaltite nelle discariche pubbliche europee successivamente al 12 agosto 2005. In conformità alle normative europee locali e nazionali (Direttiva UE 2002/96/EC), gli utilizzatori europei di apparecchiature elettriche devono restituire al produttore le apparecchiature vecchie o a fine vita per lo smaltimento senza alcun costo a carico dell'utilizzatore.

Nota: *Per conoscere le modalità di restituzione delle apparecchiature a fine vita da riciclare, contattare il produttore o il fornitore dell'apparecchiatura per un corretto smaltimento.*

DANSK

Elektriske apparater, der er mærket med dette symbol, må ikke bortskaffes i europæiske offentlige affaldssystemer efter den 12. august 2005. I henhold til europæiske lokale og nationale regler (EU-direktiv 2002/96/EF) skal europæiske brugere af elektriske apparater nu returnere gamle eller udtjente apparater til producenten med henblik på bortskaffelse uden omkostninger for brugeren.

Bemærk: *I forbindelse med returnering til genbrug skal du kontakte producenten eller leverandøren af apparatet for at få instruktioner om, hvordan udtjente apparater bortskaffes korrekt.*

SVENSKA

Elektronikutrustning som är märkt med denna symbol kanske inte kan lämnas in på europeiska offentliga sopstationer efter 2005-08-12. Enligt europeiska lokala och nationella föreskrifter (EU-direktiv 2002/96/EC) måste användare av elektronikutrustning i Europa nu återlämna gammal eller utrangerad utrustning till tillverkaren för kassering utan kostnad för användaren.

Obs! *Om du ska återlämna utrustning för återvinning ska du kontakta tillverkaren av utrustningen eller återförsäljaren för att få anvisningar om hur du återlämnar kasserad utrustning för att den ska bortskaffas på rätt sätt.*

ESPANOL

A partir del 12 de agosto de 2005, los equipos eléctricos que lleven este símbolo no deberán ser desechados en los puntos limpios europeos. De conformidad con las normativas europeas locales y nacionales (Directiva de la UE 2002/96/EC), a partir de esa fecha, los usuarios europeos de equipos eléctricos deberán devolver los equipos usados u obsoletos al fabricante de los mismos para su reciclado, sin coste alguno para el usuario.

Nota: *Sírvase ponerse en contacto con el fabricante o proveedor de los equipos para solicitar instrucciones sobre cómo devolver los equipos obsoletos para su correcto reciclado.*

NEDERLANDS

Elektrische apparatuur die is voorzien van dit symbool mag na 12 augustus 2005 niet meer worden afgevoerd naar Europese openbare afvalsystemen. Conform Europese lokale en nationale wetgegeving (EU-richtlijn 2002/96/EC) dienen gebruikers van elektrische apparaten voortaan hun oude of afgedankte apparatuur kosteloos voor recycling of vernietiging naar de producent terug te brengen.

Nota: *Als u apparatuur voor recycling terugbrengt, moet u contact opnemen met de producent of leverancier voor instructies voor het terugbrengen van de afgedankte apparatuur voor een juiste verwerking.*

POLSKI

Sprzęt elektryczny oznaczony takim symbolem nie może być likwidowany w europejskich systemach utylizacji po dniu 12 sierpnia 2005. Zgodnie z europejskimi, lokalnymi i państwowymi przepisami prawa (Dyrektywa Unii Europejskiej 2002/96/EC), użytkownicy sprzętu elektrycznego w Europie muszą obecie przekazywać Producentowi stary sprzęt lub sprzęt po okresie użytkowania do bezpłatnej utylizacji.

Uwaga: *Aby przekazać sprzęt do recyklingu, należy zwrócić się do producenta lub dostawcy sprzętu w celu uzyskania instrukcji dotyczących procedur przekazywania do utylizacji sprzętu po okresie użytkownia.*

PORTUGUES

Qualquer equipamento eléctrico que ostente este símbolo não poderá ser eliminado através dos sistemas públicos europeus de tratamento de resíduos sólidos a partir de 12 de Agosto de 2005. De acordo com as normas locais e europeias (Directiva Europeia 2002/96/EC), os utilizadores europeus de equipamentos eléctricos deverão agora devolver os seus equipamentos velhos ou em fim de vida ao produtor para o respectivo tratamento sem quaisquer custos para o utilizador.

Nota: *No que toca à devolução para reciclagem, por favor, contacte o produtor ou fornecedor do equipamento para instruções de devolução de equipamento em fim de vida para a sua correcta eliminação.*

Product Disposal

Note:
The following only applies to European customers.

Hach Ultra is committed to ensuring that the risk of any environmental damage or pollution caused by any of its products is minimized as far as possible. The European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC) that came into force on August 13 2005 aims to reduce the waste arising from electrical and electronic equipment; and improve the environmental performance of all those involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment.

In conformity with European local and national regulations (EU Directive 2002/96/EC stated above), electrical equipment marked with the above symbol may not be disposed of in European public disposal systems after 12 August 2005.

Hach Ultra will offer to take back (**free of charge to the customer**) any old, unserviceable or redundant analyzers and systems which carry the above symbol, and which were originally supplied by Hach Ultra. Hach Ultra will then be responsible for the disposal of this equipment.

In addition, Hach Ultra will offer to take back (**at cost to the customer**) any old, unserviceable or redundant analyzers and systems which do not carry the above symbol, but which were originally supplied by Hach Ultra. Hach Ultra will then be responsible for the disposal of this equipment.

Should you wish to arrange for the disposal of any piece of equipment originally supplied by Hach Ultra, please contact your supplier or our After Sales Service department in Geneva for instructions on how to return this equipment for proper disposal.

Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS)

The European Union RoHS Directive and subsequent regulations introduced in member states and other countries limits the use of six hazardous substances used in the manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment.

Currently, monitoring and control instruments do not fall within the scope of the RoHS Directive, however Hach Ultra has taken the decision to adopt the recommendations in the Directive as the target for all future product design and component purchasing.

This product is compliant with the European Union RoHS Directive.

Note:
The following only applies to exports of this product into the People's Republic of China.

标记

含有有毒或者危险物质及成分的产品。

环保使用期限标记（年）

	有毒或者危险物质和成分					
部件名称	铅	汞	镉	六价铬	多溴联苯	多溴联苯醚
Locking System	X					
Spacer	X					
External Connectors	X					

O: 表示所有此类部件的材料中所含有毒或危险物质低于限制要求

X: 表示至少有一种此类部件材料中所含有毒或危险物质高于限制要求

Table of Contents

Appendix A: Glossary

Manual Overview

About this Manual

The information in this manual has been carefully checked and is believed to be accurate. However, Hach Ultra assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be contained in this manual. In no event will Hach Ultra be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages resulting from any defect or omission in this manual, even if advised of the possibility of such damages. In the interest of continued product development, Hach Ultra reserves the right to make improvements in this manual and the products it describes at any time, without notice or obligation.

Published in Europe.

Revision History

- Initial Release, June 2005, Hach Ultra Analytics
- Revision A, February 2006, Hach Ultra
- Revision B, March 2007, Hach Ultra
- Revision C, May 2007, Hach Ultra
- Revision D, August 2007, Hach Ultra
- Revision E, December 2007, Hach Ultra
- Revision F, April 2008, Hach Ultra
- Revision G, November 2008, Hach Ultra

Safety Conventions

WARNING

A warning is used to indicate a condition which, if not met, could cause serious personal injury and/or death. Do not move beyond a warning until all conditions have been met.

CAUTION:

A caution is used to indicate a condition which, if not met, could cause minor or moderate personal injury and/or damage to the equipment. Do not move beyond a caution until all conditions have been met.

Note:

A note is used to indicate important information or instructions that should be considered before operating the equipment.

Safety Recommendations

For safe operation, please read the entire manual before unpacking, setting up, or operating this instrument. Pay particular attention to all warning and caution statements. Failure to do so could result in serious injury to the operator or damage to the equipment.

To ensure the protection provided by this equipment is not impaired, do not use or install this equipment in any manner other than that which is specified in this manual.

If repairs or adjustments are necessary, the instrument should be returned to an authorized Hach Ultra service center.

WARNING

The installation of the instrument should be performed exclusively by personnel specialized and authorized to work on electrical installations, in accordance with relevant local regulations. Disconnect the power supply of the instrument before carrying out any work inside the instrument. In addition, and in accordance with safety standards, it must be possible to disconnect the power supply of the instrument in its immediate vicinity.

CAUTION:

Proper ESD (electrostatic discharge) protocols must be followed to prevent damage to the product. All fittings must be properly seated and tightened to prevent water and dust ingress.

WARNING

- *Do not connect the instrument to any electrical source that uses a 230V IT neutral regime.*
- *A bipolar circuit breaker must be installed in a 2-phase mains power supply without neutral.*
- *Always disconnect the instrument before any intervention.*
- *The power cord plug connection is also used as a main power switch.*
- *All external connectors, except the 4-pin POWER in the wall and panel models, are of Very Low Voltage Safety (< 50V). They should be connected only on apparatus with the same characteristics.*
- *The instrument must be connected to an electrical system which complies with applicable local regulations.*
- *All the cables connected to the instrument must be fire resistant, type UL94V-1*
- *The operator must read and understand this manual before using the instrument.*
- *The instrument will not be used as a safety device. It does not provide a security function in a hazardous process.*

Service and Repairs

None of the instrument's components can be serviced by the user. Only personnel from Hach Ultra or its approved representative(s) is (are) authorized to attempt repairs to the system and only components formally approved by the manufacturer should be used. Any attempt at repairing the instrument in contravention of these principles could cause damage to the instrument and corporal injury to the person carrying out the repair. It renders the warranty null and void and could compromise the correct working of the instrument and the electrical integrity or the CE compliance of the instrument.

If you have any problems with installation, starting, or using the instrument please contact the company that sold it to you. If this is not possible, or if the results of this approach are not satisfactory, please contact the manufacturer's Customer Service.

Intended Use of this Equipment

This high accuracy Orbisphere instrument is designed for gas measurement using electrochemical (EC) or thermal conductivity (TC) sensors. The instrument can be used for process and laboratory analysis, in applications such as beverage, life sciences, power generation, and the electronics industry.

Orbisphere 51x analyzers are available as portable, wall or pipe mount, and rack mount versions. According to the configuration, the Orbisphere 51x has provision for up to three patented gas phase (or dissolved gas) Orbisphere electrochemical and/or thermal conductivity sensors.

Note:
A Normal or Smart EC Sensor can be connected to the measurement board. A Smart Sensor is a sensor with a non-volatile memory which allows storage of parameters (calibration coefficient, dates, etc.). When a Smart Sensor is connected, these parameters are read by the instrument software. The sensor can be calibrated in the lab and installed on site afterwards.

Precautionary Labels

Read all labels and tags attached to the instrument. Personal injury or damage to the instrument could occur if not observed.

	This symbol, when noted on a product enclosure or barrier, indicates that a risk of electrical shock and/or electrocution exists and indicates that only individuals qualified to work with hazardous voltages should open the enclosure or remove the barrier.
	This symbol, when noted on the product, indicates that the marked item can be hot and should not be touched without care.
	This symbol, when noted on the product, indicates the presence of devices sensitive to electrostatic discharge and indicates that care must be taken to prevent damage to them.
	This symbol, when noted on the product, identifies a risk of chemical harm and indicates that only individuals qualified and trained to work with chemicals should handle chemicals or perform maintenance on chemical delivery systems associated with the equipment.
	This symbol, if noted on the product, indicates the need for protective eye wear.
	This symbol, when noted on the product, identifies the location of the connection for protective earth (ground).
	Electrical equipment marked with this symbol may not be disposed of in European public disposal systems. In conformity with European local and national regulations, European electrical equipment users must now return old or end-of-life equipment to the manufacturer for disposal at no charge to the user.
	Products marked with this symbol indicates that the product contains toxic or hazardous substances or elements. The number inside the symbol indicates the environmental protection use period in years.

Acknowledgements

- Dacron, Delrin, Tedlar, Tefzel, and Viton are registered trademarks of DuPont.
- Halar is a registered trademark of Ausimont U.S.A., Inc.
- Hastelloy is a registered trademark of Haynes International.
- Kynar is a registered trademark of The Pennwalt Corporation.
- Monel is a registered trademark of IMCO Alloys International, Inc.
- Saran is a registered trademark of Dow Chemical Co.
- Swagelok is a registered trademark of Swagelok Co.
- Microsoft and Windows are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

1 Installation

WARNING

This section provides necessary information to install and connect the instrument. The installation of the instrument should be performed exclusively by personnel specialized and authorized to work on electrical installations, in accordance with relevant local regulations. Disconnect the power supply of the instrument before carrying out any work inside the instrument. In addition, and in accordance with safety standards, it must be possible to disconnect the power supply of the instrument in its immediate vicinity.

CAUTION:

Proper ESD (electrostatic discharge) protocols must be followed to prevent damage to the product. All fittings must be properly seated and tightened to prevent water and dust ingress.

1.1 Unpacking

Remove carefully the instrument and its accessories from the box and packing material, referring to the packing list included to confirm that everything has been delivered.

Please visually inspect the instrument for shipping damage. If anything is missing or damaged, contact the manufacturer or your dealer immediately.

You may want to retain the box and other packing material in case you later need to ship the instrument (see “Storage, Handling and Transportation” on page 120). Please dispose safely and ecologically of the box and packing material (if not stored for future use).

Please read through this manual thoroughly before carrying out the installation.

1.2 Installation Check List

To complete the installation, proceed to the following actions:

1) Follow the installation instructions in this section carefully.
2) On completion, verify once more that everything is properly connected.
3) If using the instrument with a TC sensor it is very important to ensure the purge gas supply has been connected properly and has been turned on.
4) Turn the instrument on.
5) Set the language.
6) Set the security levels, users ID’s and passwords.
7) Configure the instrument and measurement channels.
8) Perform a barometric sensor calibration.
9) Perform an external pressure calibration (optional).
10) Perform the gas sensor(s) calibration.
11) Perform any interference calibrations.
12) Set the alarm thresholds.

The instrument should now be ready for operation. If a problem should arise, please refer initially to “Troubleshooting” on page 117. If the difficulty cannot be overcome, please contact your Hach Ultra representative who will be happy to assist you.

1.3 Wall Mount and Pipe Mount Instruments

1.3.1 Instrument Dimensions

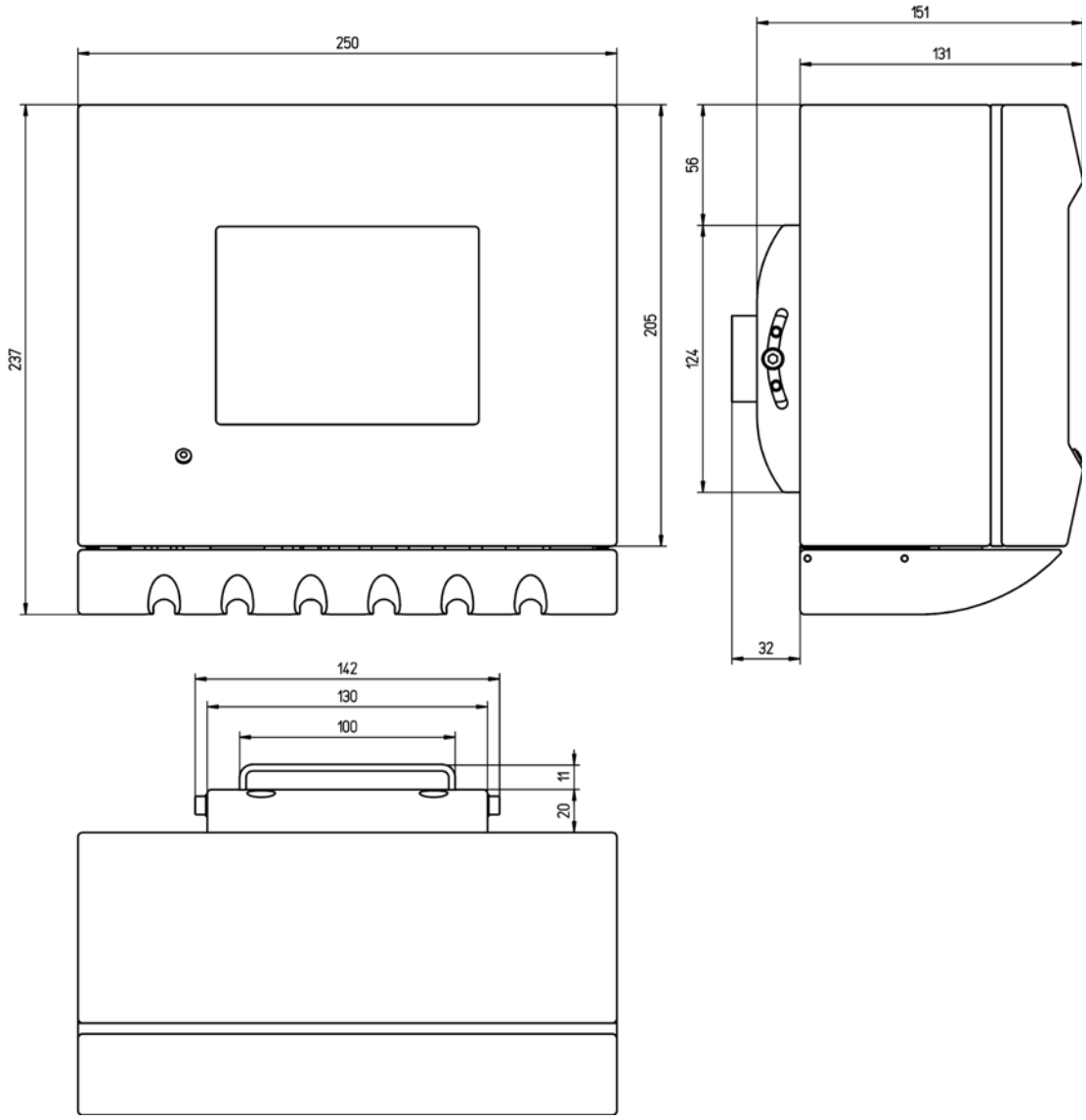
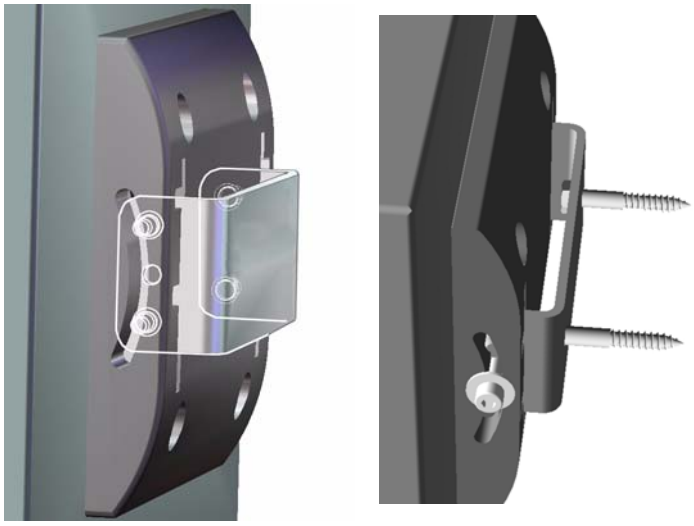


Fig 1-1: Wall/Pipe Mount Instrument Dimensions (in millimeters)

1.3.2 Wall Mounting



Attach the U bracket provided to the wall with two screws (not provided).

Tilt the instrument slightly backwards to align the bracket pins and the insertion slots, and slide the instrument onto the bracket as shown.

Insert the 2 locking screws with washers through the side slots.

Adjust the instrument angle for better screen vision, and lock both side screws.

Fig 1-2: Wall Mount Bracket

1.3.3 Pipe Mounting

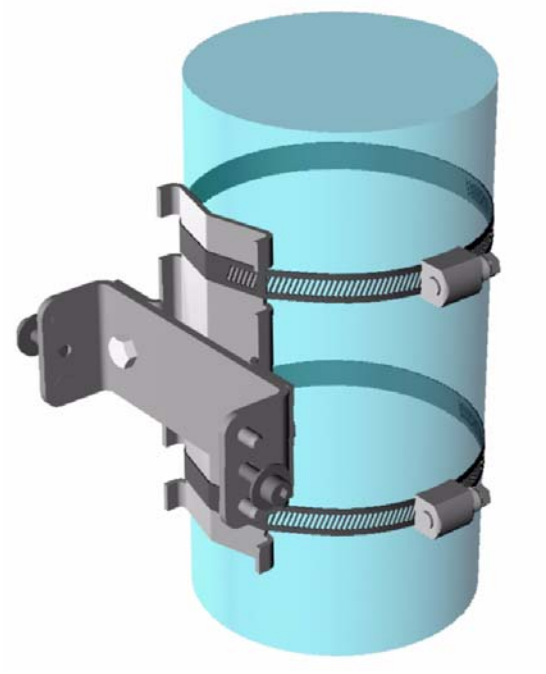
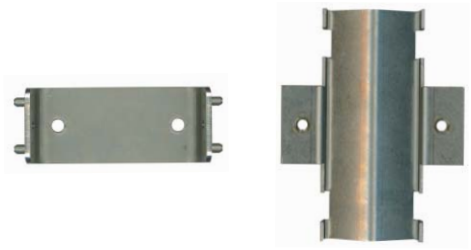


Fig 1-3: Pipe Mount Diagram

Assemble the pipe mount bracket to the U-bracket, using the two screws provided



Attach this assembly to the pipe using two clamps (not provided) as shown on the left

The rest of the procedure is similar to the wall mount version, pictured above.

Slide the instrument onto the bracket.

Insert the 2 locking screws with washers through the side slots.

Adjust the instrument angle for better screen vision, and lock both side screws.

1.3.4 Connection Panel (bottom of instrument)

1.3.4.1 Cable Protection Shield

The cable protection located at the bottom of the instrument (shown in place in Fig 1-4 below) must be lowered, and eventually removed, to get access to the bottom of the instrument.

Pull the plastic protection firmly towards you, then lower it as shown in Fig 1-5 below. To remove it completely, push it back against the wall. Proceed in reverse order to install the cable protection. Make sure the 4 pins are securely in place.

1.3.4.2 Front Panel Door

A square key is provided to open the instrument front panel lock. The lock is located on the right side of the instrument bottom panel (indicated with the number 12 in Fig 1-6 on the next page).

The front panel can be easily pivoted to the left as shown in Fig 1-5 below. To retain the instrument waterproof tightness, make sure the seal is clean and in good condition before closing the front panel.

Fig 1-4: Cable Protection Shield in Place and Front Door Closed

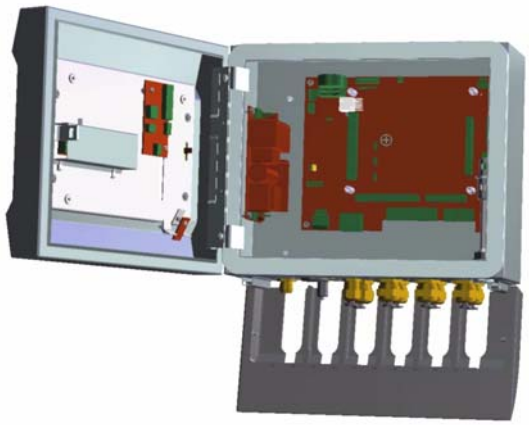


Fig 1-5: Cable Protection Shield Lowered and Front Door Open

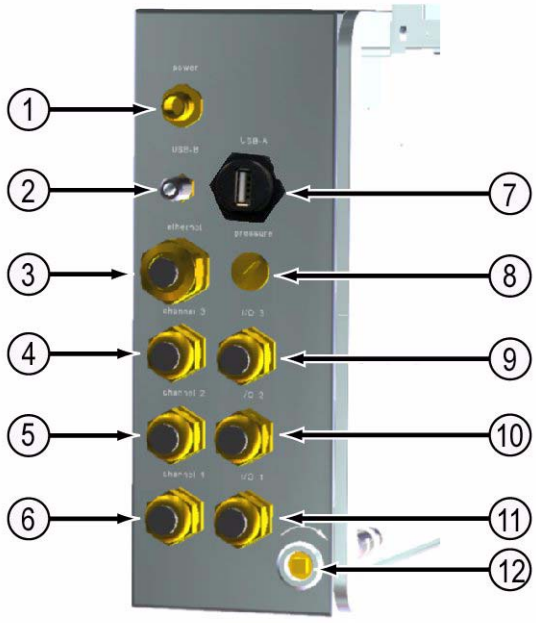


Fig 1-6: Wall and Pipe Mount Connection Panel

1) Power cable. The type of connection will vary depending on the instrument specification (see “Connection to Mains Power Supply” on page 24)
2) USB-B client 4 pin connector. Use the adapter cable (see “USB-B Client Adapter Cable” on page 23)
3) Ethernet cable gland
4) Sensor ch.3 cable gland (option)
5) Sensor ch.2 cable gland (option)
6) Sensor ch.1 cable gland
7) USB-A host connector for mass storage device
8) External pressure sensor cable gland (option)
9) Input/Output 3 cable gland (option)
10) Input/Output 2 cable gland (option)
11) Input/Output 1 cable gland
12) Front panel lock

1.4 Panel Mount Instrument

1.4.1 Instrument Dimensions

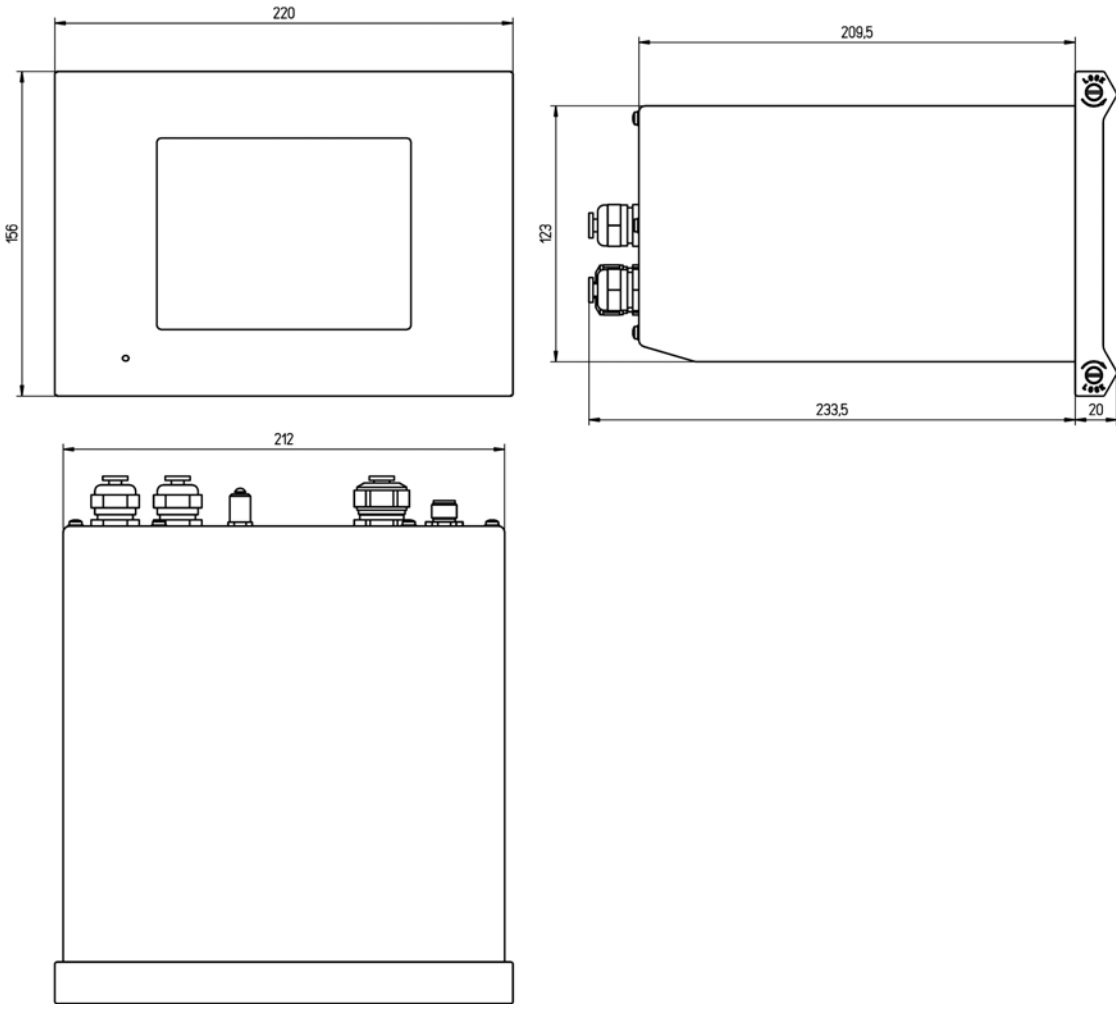


Fig 1-7: Panel Mount Instrument Dimensions (in millimeters)

1.4.2 Mounting

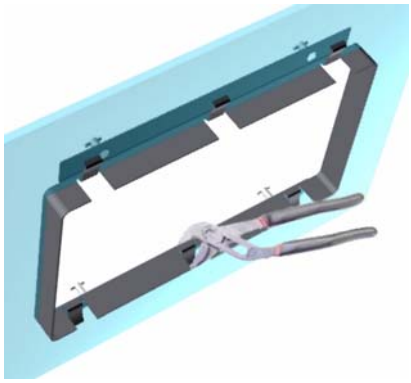


Fig 1-8: Panel Mount Bracket Frame

1) Cut an opening in the panel to accommodate the bracket frame provided (this is the same size as previous generations of Orbisphere type 3600 instruments).

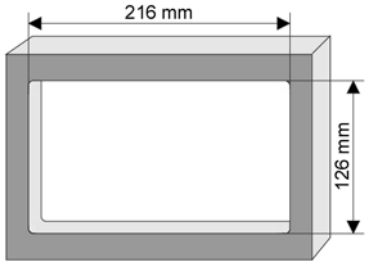
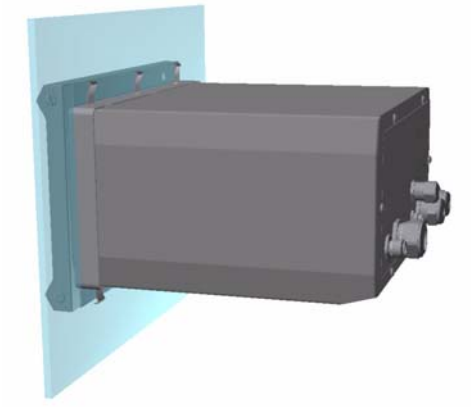
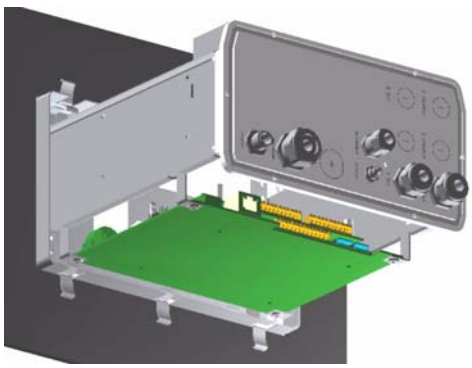


Fig 1-9: Opening Dimensions

2) Install the provided frame in the opening
3) Fold the 6 tabs over the panel lips, using adjustable joint pliers.



4) Slide the instrument in the bracket frame. The instrument should go over the four “T” pins. Rotate the 4 fast locking screws on both sides of the front panel and slide it in.
5) Rotate the 4 fast locking screws 1/4 turn twice in the lock direction as indicated on the side of the front panel. This locks the instrument in place on the four “T” pins.



6) To access the connections inside the instrument, remove the instrument housing (six screws on the back panel, and slide the housing back out)
7) Pass the cables through the housing, then through the cable gland (if applicable) and then perform the connections as detailed below.

Note:
Do not forget to pass the cable through the housing before passing the cable through the cable gland on the back panel.

Alternative Instrument Mounting Procedure

When it is not convenient to work from the back of the panel, the instrument can be connected before fitting in the panel.

1) Install the panel support frame in the panel opening
2) Slip the cables through the panel opening
3) Remove the instrument housing
4) Slip the cables through the instrument housing
5) Slip the cables through the instrument back panel cable glands
6) Connect the cables to the instrument electronic boards
7) Tighten the cable glands
8) Reinstall the instrument housing
9) Install the instrument in the panel opening

1.4.3 Connection Panel (bottom of instrument)

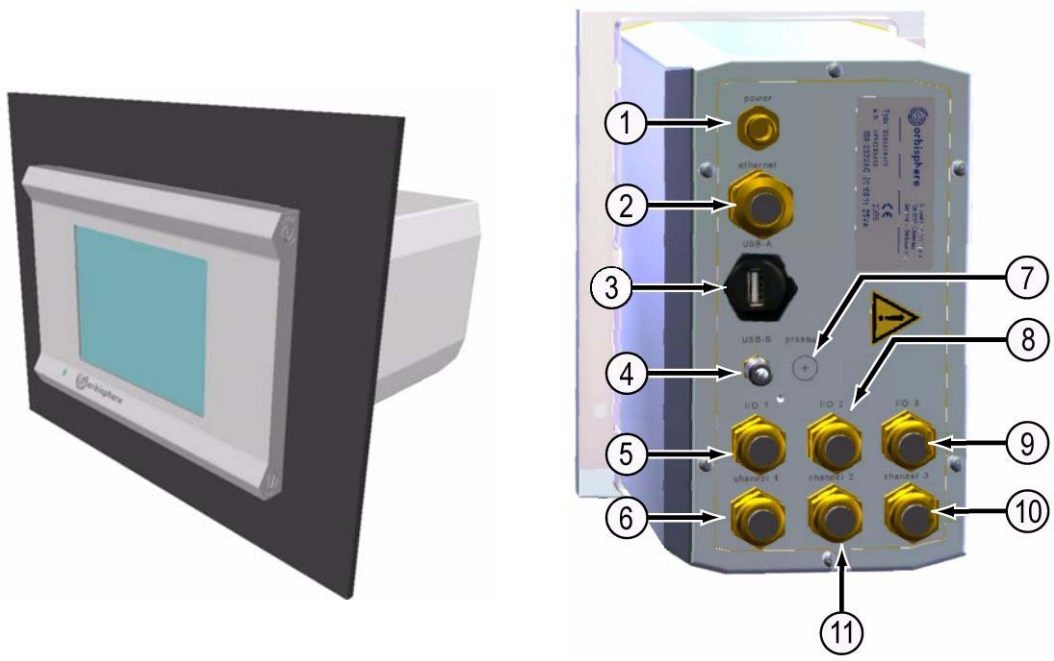


Fig 1-10: Panel Mount Connection Panel

1) Power cable. The type of connection will vary depending on the instrument specification (see “Connection to Mains Power Supply” on page 24)
2) Ethernet cable gland
3) USB-A host connector for mass storage device
4) USB-B client 4 pin connector. Use the adapter cable (see “USB-B Client Adapter Cable” on page 23)
5) Input/Output 1 cable gland
6) Sensor ch.1 cable gland
7) External pressure sensor cable gland (option)
8) Input/Output 2 cable gland (option)
9) Input/Output 3 cable gland (option)
10) Sensor ch.3 cable gland (option)
11) Sensor ch.2 cable gland (option)

1.5 Portable Table Instrument

1.5.1 Instrument Dimensions

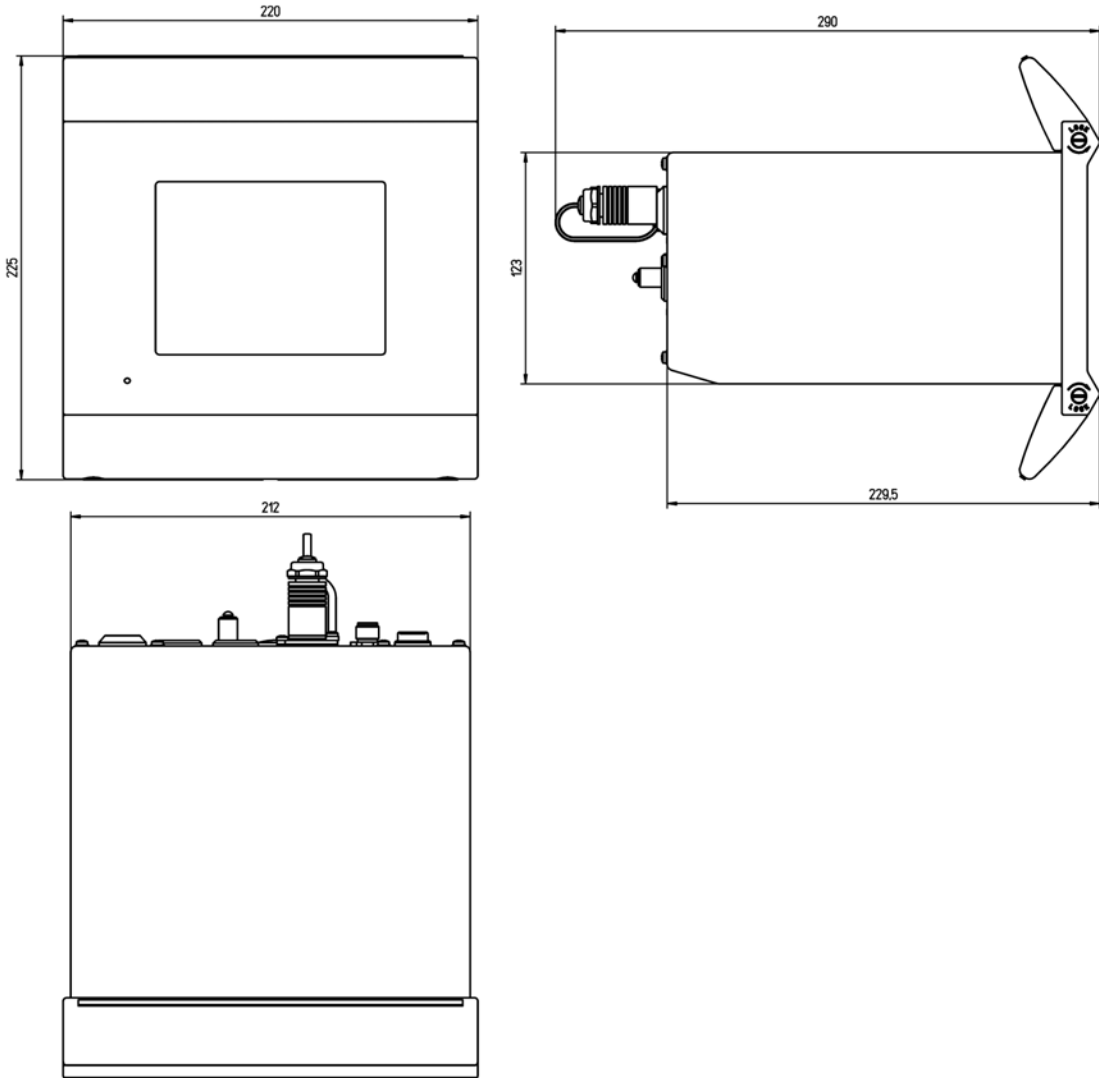


Fig 1-11: Portable Instrument Dimensions (in millimeters)

1.5.2 Mounting

Install the instrument on a laboratory table. Place it on a clean flat surface in a safe area. Locate the instrument convenient to the power source connectors, supplies and the PC.

When carrying the table instrument, grip the top handle firmly, and gently place it on the working table. Avoid putting the instrument on the floor. The portable instrument provides two folded legs hidden in the lower frame. Pull them out to modify the display angle to adapt to user positioning (as illustrated in Fig 12-1 on page 120).

1.5.3 Connection Panel (bottom of instrument)

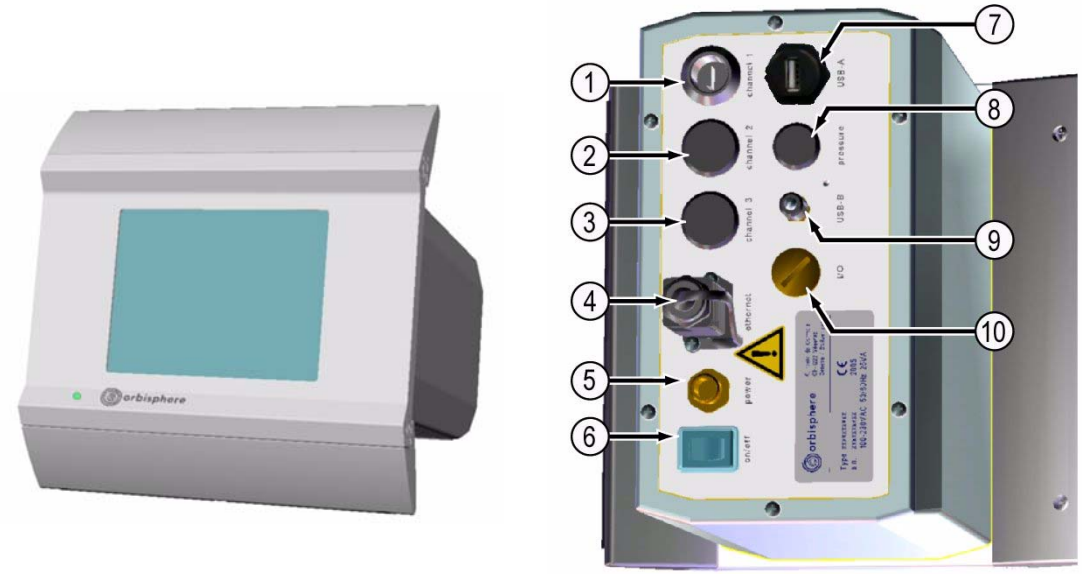


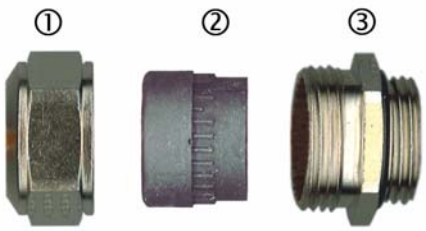
Fig 1-12: Table Version

1) Sensor ch.1 - Lemo 10 connector
2) Sensor ch.2 - Lemo 10 connector (option)
3) Sensor ch.3 - Lemo 10 connector (option)
4) Ethernet - Harting RJ Industrial waterproof connector (see “Ethernet Connector (table version)” on page 22). *An adapter cable is available as an option.*
5) Power connection for the external power supply unit
6) On/Off power switch
7) USB-A host connector for mass storage device
8) External pressure sensor (option). Lemo 4 connector
9) USB-B client 4 pin connector. Use the adapter cable (see “USB-B Client Adapter Cable” on page 23).
10) Input/Output cable gland (option)

1.6 Connectors Assembly Instructions

1.6.1 Cable Gland Wiring Instructions

A waterproof cable gland is provided each time a cable must be connected inside the instrument. The nickel-plated brass cable glands are EMC-types, designed so that the cable shields attach directly to the instrument housing as a ground. Typical cable wiring instructions are detailed below.

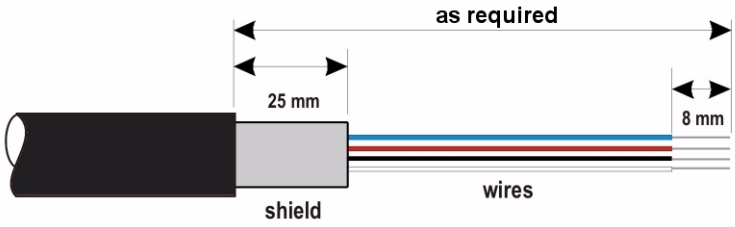


Gland parts (washers not shown):

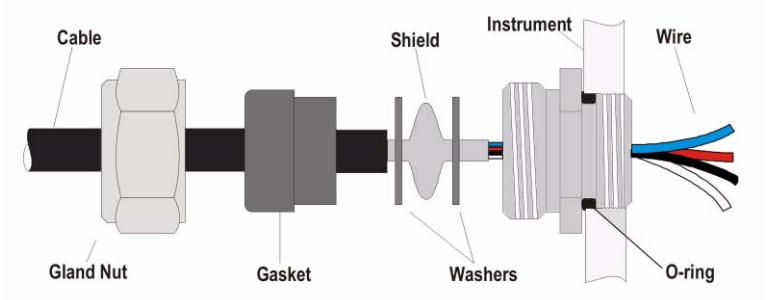
1) Nut
2) Rubber gasket (seal)
3) Gland fitting with O-ring (attached to instrument housing)

1) Unscrew the cable gland nut. Inside, the assembly is composed of a rubber gasket, and two metal washers. Note that the ethernet gland on panel and wall mount instruments does not have washers and the gasket is cut.
2) If wiring a sensor cable, the cable has already been prepared so simply remove the piece of plastic protection from the exposed shielding

   For other cables, strip off external insulation as required, and 25 mm of shielding. Strip the wires about 8 mm from their ends (see illustration below)



3) Pass the cable through the nut, the rubber gasket, and the two washers
4) Pinch the shield so that its entire circumference is pressed between the two washers and pass the cable into the housing, blocking the cable gland

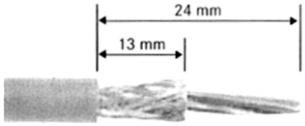
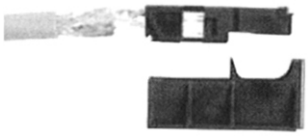


CAUTION:
It is vitally important to ensure the shielding is pinched and secured between the two washers to ensure the shielding attaches directly to the instrument housing as a ground. Failure to do this could cause damage to the instrument, and for sensor cables give incorrect readings.

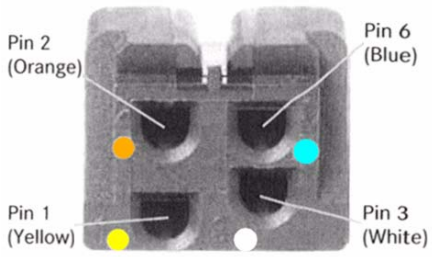
5) Reattach and tighten the cable gland nut
6) Attach the wires to the corresponding terminal block connections

1.6.2 Ethernet Connector (table version)

The Harting RJ Industrial® IP 67 Push Pull connector can be locked and unlocked using one hand and minimal force. Only a few steps are necessary in order to quickly and reliably attach an Industrial Ethernet cable to the Harting RJ Industrial® connector. Only a Harting cable should be used.

	1) Push the cable gland and housing over the cable
	2) Strip the skin on 24 mm and the shielding screen on 13 mm
	3) Prepare the individual wires for insertion into the splicing element, according to the PROFInet® color code (see “PROFInet® Color Code” on page 23)
	4) Insert the wires into the splicing element up to the end of the wire chambers
	5) Push the splicing element onto the RJ 45 data module and engage
	6) Put the splicing element and the RJ 45 data module into the IDC assembly tool
	7) Press data module and element together with the aid of the 1 DC assembly tool
	8) Remove the terminated data module from the assembly tool
	9) Put on the upper shielding shell and press it over the cable screen
	10) Put on lower shielding shell and lock it with the upper shell with an audible "click"
	11) Push housing over the installed data module and lock it with an audible "click"
	12) Tighten cable gland

PROFInet® Color Code



Signal	Function	Wire color	RJ 45 pin N°
TD+	Transmission Data +	Yellow	1
TD -	Transmission Data -	Orange	2
RD+	Receiver Data +	White	3
RD -	Receiver Data -	Blue	6

1.6.3 USB-B Client Adapter Cable

Fig 1-13: USB-B Adapter Cable

This supplied cable is needed to connect the instrument to a PC.

Connect to the instrument, and connect the USB connector to the USB outlet on the user's PC.

1.7 Connection to Mains Power Supply

1.7.1 Power Supply Unit (portable instrument)

For portable instruments, an external power supply unit is supplied as standard.

Fig 1-14: Power Supply Unit

Connect the power supply unit to the table instrument with the FIXCON® connector provided (illustrated left). Plug the unit into the mains socket.

Note:
Power supply unit input requirements:
85VAC - 264VAC @ 50/60Hz - 25VA

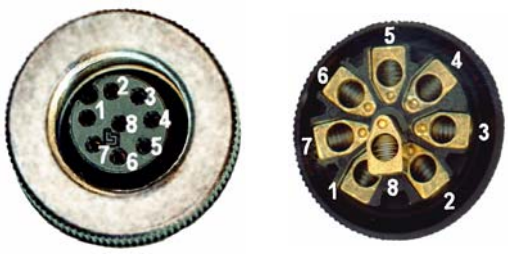
1.7.2 Power Supply Connection (low voltage instruments)

For low voltage instruments (10-30 VDC), connection to the mains power supply is with an 8-pin FIXCON® connector (supplied). Connect this to the power cable as per the following instructions.

Note:
The earth wire must be longer than the other wires.

Fig 1-15: FIXCON® Connector

Pin Connections:



1+6+7) power 10-30 VDC

2+3+4) ground

8) earth

5) unused

Note:
Bridge the power and ground pins to distribute load on three pins.

1.7.3 Power Supply Connection (high voltage instruments)

High voltage instruments (100-240 VAC) are pre-wired internally for mains connection with a male BINDER connector. A female connector is supplied attached to the male connector as illustrated below.

If the instrument was supplied with a mains power plug pre-attached to the female connector (cable part numbers 33031, 33032, 33033 and 33034), the instrument can be plugged directly into the mains power supply. If not, a mains power plug must be connected to the female connector as described in the following procedure.

WARNING

If for any reason the mains power cable should become damaged at any time, it must be replaced exclusively by personnel specialized and authorized to work on electrical installations.

User-supplied power cable specifications:

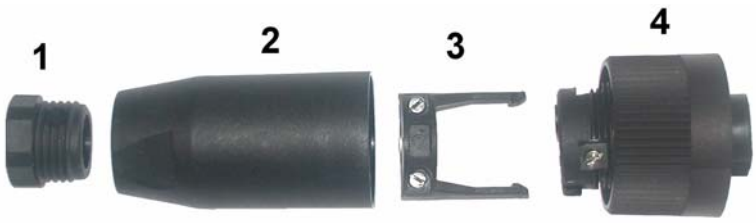
- 3-wire (live, neutral and earth)
- cable ø ≥ 7mm; ≤ 9.5mm
- wire selection ≥ 1mm^2, AWG18; ≤ 2.5mm^2, AWG14

WARNING

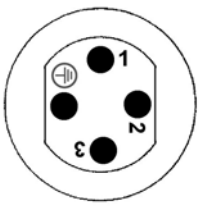
Before wiring the connector, ensure the user-supplied power cable is not connected to the mains power supply.

Wire the female connector as follows:

1) First unscrew the female connector from the male and ease the two apart.



2) Take the narrow end of the connector (4) in one hand and the main body (2) in the other and unscrew the two. Pull away the cable clamp (3) and unscrew the end plug (1) to reveal the four parts that make up the connector.
3) Pass the user-supplied power cable (see specifications above) through the end plug (1) and the main body (2). Wire the four pins as follows:



1) Live (brown)

2) Neutral (blue)

3) Not used

Earth (green and yellow)

Note:
The numbers and earth symbol are stamped on the end of the connector. Ensure it is connected correctly.

4) Slide the cable clamp (3) back onto the connector (4) and secure the cable.
5) Screw the two parts (4) and (2) back together.
6) Secure the power cable by screwing the end plug (1) back in place.
7) Push the male and female connectors back together and screw finger tight to secure. The two connectors are grooved to avoid an incorrect fitting.

1.8 Connections to Electronic Boards

Note:
Any loose connection wires should be bundled tightly together with the use of nylon cable ties.

1.8.1 Sensor Cable

An Orbisphere cable is needed to connect the sensor(s) to the instrument. The table instruments have a Lemo 10 connector where a sensor cable has to be connected. The other versions have a cable gland for cable passage, and the cable must be permanently connected to the corresponding measuring board connector.

Therefore the table instruments require a standard sensor cable, while the other versions require a sensor cable with free wires on the instrument end. The free wires are connected to the connector J8 on the corresponding measuring board, as detailed later in this chapter.

Instrument	Sensor cable
Table instrument with LEMO 10 socket on the back panel	10 wire shielded Part N° 32505.mm (connector on both sides)
All other versions with a cable gland for sensor cable passage	10 wire shielded Part N° 32501.mm (connector on sensor side only)
Adapter to connect a N°32505 cable (connector on both sides) to the instruments without a Lemo 10 socket on the back panel.	Part N° 32517.mm

1.8.2 Electronic Boards Connectors

Connectors P8 on the main board, and connectors J7 and J8 on the measurement board(s) are made of two parts. Push down carefully the black levers on either side of the connector to pull it out securely. Perform all connections with these connectors unplugged. Once finished, attach the connectors to the boards by pushing them firmly in place (levers up).

1.8.3 Main Board Connections

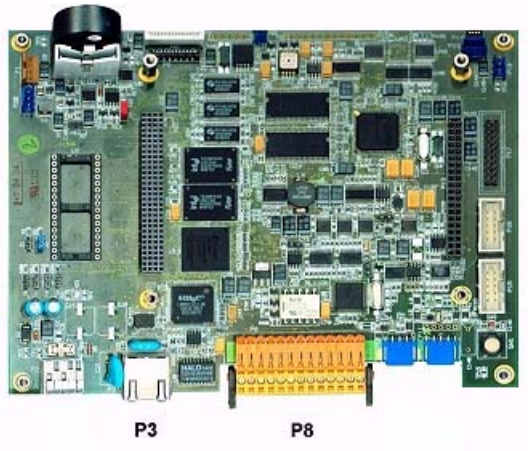


Fig 1-16: Main Board

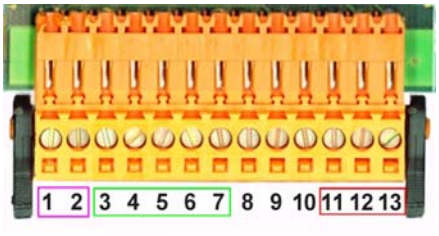


Fig 1-17: Connector P8

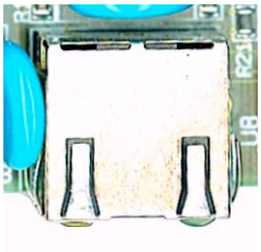


Fig 1-18: Connector P3

Connector P8

1) RS-485 (signal A)
2) RS-485 (signal B)
3) PROFIBUS-DP (GND)
4) PROFIBUS-DP (+ 5 V)
5) PROFIBUS-DP (signal -)
6) PROFIBUS-DP (signal +)
7) PROFIBUS-DP (signal RTS)
8) Not used
9) Not used
10) Not used
11) System alarm relay (N.O.)
12) System alarm relay (N:C.)
13) System alarm relay (Common)

Connector P3

Ethernet RJ 45. Connect the wall and panel mount instruments to the local network by passing an ethernet cable through the ethernet cable gland (gland location illustrated in Fig 1-6 on page 15 for wall mount and Fig 1-10 on page 18 for panel mount) and connecting to the P3 connector illustrated above.

Note:
For portable instruments, the ethernet connection is located on the back panel (see Fig 1-12 on page 20). A waterproof Harting RJ industrial socket is provided to fit to a client network cable. Accessory adapter and cable are available as an option.

1.8.4 Measurement Board

The different measurement boards for the EC and TC sensors are illustrated in Fig 1-19 and Fig 1-20 below. The type of board is easily identified by the color of the J8 connector. For EC boards this connector is colored orange, and for TC boards it is colored black.

CAUTION:
It is extremely important that sensors are connected to the correct measurement board. Connecting a TC sensor to an EC measurement board (and vice versa) will cause irreparable damage to the measurement board.

Note:
The colors indicated are the wire colors in the sensor cable.

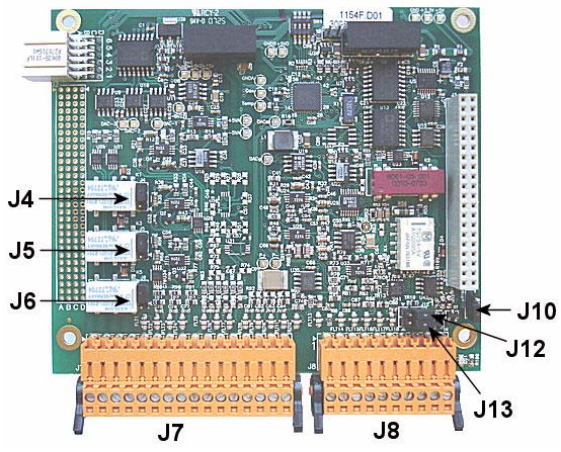


Fig 1-19: EC Measurement Board

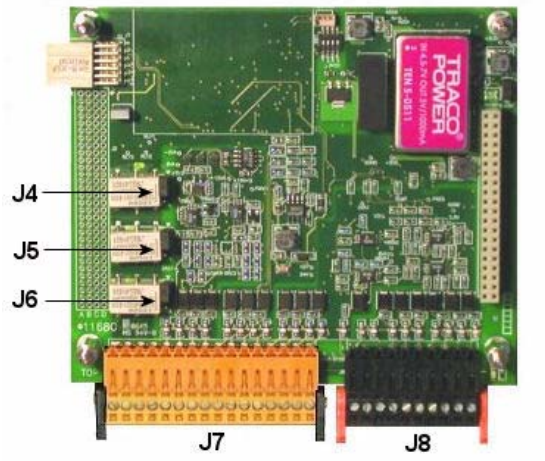


Fig 1-20: TC Measurement Board

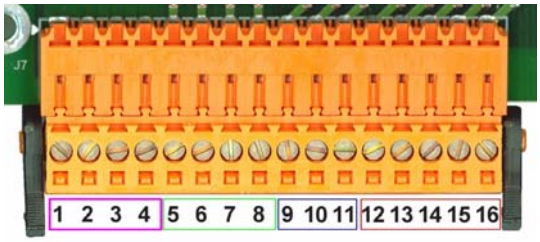


Fig 1-21: Connector J7

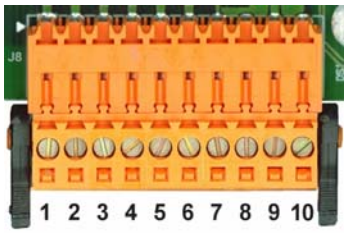


Fig 1-22: Connector J8

J10, J12 and J13 Jumper Settings (EC sensors)

These settings must be correct for models A1100 and 31xxxS smart sensors. For non-smart EC sensors, no action is required. The default factory setting is for the A1100 sensor (positions illustrated in Fig 1-23).

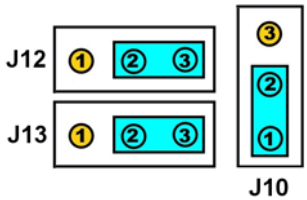


Fig 1-23: A1100 Sensor Configuration

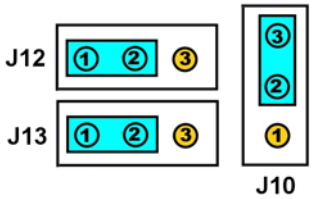


Fig 1-24: 31xxxS Sensor Configuration

Connector J7 (inputs & outputs)

Measurement alarms relays

1) Common
2) Output relay 1
3) Output relay 2
4) Output relay 3

Note:
Relays N.O. or N.C. depend on the jumper positions on the relays (see "Set Measurement Alarm Relays" on page 30).

Analog current (or voltage) outputs

5) GND
6) Output 1
7) Output 2
8) Output 3

Digital inputs

9) EC sensor: Not used
   TC sensor: Hold input (short circuit to pin 12)
10) Not used
11) Not used

Analog inputs (when ext. press. sensor is directly connected)

12) EC sensor: Not used
    TC sensor: GND
13) Green: Input ext. press. sensor P+
14) White: Input ext. press. sensor P-
15) Red: Output ext. press. sensor +
16) Black: Ground (GND)

Analog inputs (when ext. press. sensor extension, Part N° 32548.xx, is used)

12) EC sensor: Not used
    TC sensor: GND
13) Green: Input ext. press. sensor P+
14) Yellow: Input ext. press. sensor P-
15) White: Output ext. press. sensor +
16) Brown: Ground (GND)

Connector J8 (sensor)

Note:
Remember, this connector is colored orange for EC sensors and black for TC sensors.

	A1100 EC Sensor	31xxx EC Sensor	31xxxS Smart EC Sensor	TC Sensor	Cable Sensor Wall/Panel Mount	LEMO 10 Sensor Portable
1)	Guard electrode	Guard electrode	Guard electrode	GND for power	Yellow	Brown
2)	RS485A+	Not used	I2C-SCL	V2 signal	Pink	Red
3)	Thermistor A	Thermistor A	Thermistor A	Solenoid	Grey	Orange
4)	Anode electrode	Anode electrode	Anode electrode	Relay coil	Red	Yellow
5)	RS485B-	Not used	I2C-SDA	+12V power	Purple	Green
6)	Thermistor B	Thermistor B	Thermistor B	+24V power	White	Blue
7)	GND	Not used	GND	V3 signal	Black	Purple
8)	+ 5V	Not used	+ 5V	GND for signal	Green	Grey
9)	Cathode electrode	Cathode electrode	Cathode electrode	-5V power	Blue	White
10)	Not used	Not used	Not used	Temperature	Brown	Black

1.9 Set Measurement Alarm Relays

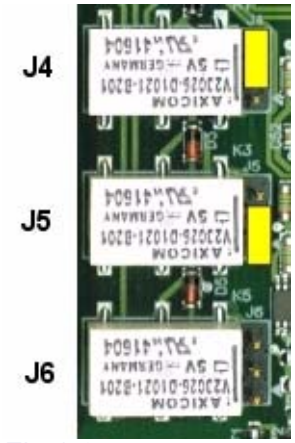


Fig 1-25: Alarm Relays

The three output relays are located on the measurement board. When the instrument is delivered, all three of these relays are set to NO by default.

They can be individually configured to Normally Open (NO) or to Normally Closed (NC) by physically moving the jumper on each relay. On the picture example on the left:

- Upper relay is set to NC
- Middle relay is set to NO
- Lower relay is shown with no jumper, to show the 3 pins.

Note:
J4 (upper relay) is relay 1
J5 (middle relay) is relay 2
J6 (lower relay) is relay 3

1.10 Sensor Installation

1.10.1 EC Sensors

For EC sensor installation, servicing, and maintenance ensure you follow the instructions in the ***Sensor Installation and Maintenance*** manual that was supplied with the instrument.

1.10.2 TC Sensors

For TC sensor installation, servicing and maintenance ensure you follow the instructions in the ***TC Sensor Installation and Maintenance*** manual that was supplied with the instrument. Pay particular attention to the installation and connection of the purge gas supply.

CAUTION:
Do not place the TC sensor into a liquid sample until a constant supply of dry purge gas has been connected, as liquid could condense inside the measuring chamber and cause damage to the thermal conductor chip.

To ensure the continuation of purge gas while the sensor is in contact with the sample, it is highly recommended to use a backup purge gas cylinder with an automatic changeover valve that activates when the first cylinder is empty.

The use of an Orbisphere Model 29089 gas regulator (or similar) is also recommended to deliver a constant, pressure regulated supply of dry purge gas to the sensor, filtered to 40 µm.

In addition, and to prevent any damage to the sensor electronics, the use of a purge safety backup unit (Orbisphere Model 32605) is highly recommended to ensure the supply of purge gas remains uninterrupted to the sensor in the event of a mains power outage.

The above Orbisphere accessories are explained in more detail in the ***TC Sensor Installation and Maintenance*** manual.

2 User Interface

2.1 Instrument

The instrument front panel provides these user interfaces:

- A touch screen acting as display, touch pad and keyboard. Contrast can be adjusted.
- A LED, showing when the instrument is on.
- A buzzer which sounds each time the screen is touched, and when an event alarm is set. Sound level and type can be adjusted.

Turning Instrument On and Off

The instrument portable versions have a power switch located on the back panel. There is no power switch for the wall or panel instruments. The mains must be disconnected to turn the instrument off. The LED indicates when the instrument is on.

Measurement Window

Note:
The Orbisphere 51x can be ordered with one to three channels.

The main (numeric) measurement window continuously displays:

- One to three sensor numeric values
- One to three measured sensor trends (for the last 1 minute to last hour)
- One to three measured sensor data alarm limits and other events
- One temperature value

2.2 Touch Screen

The user interface on the front panel is a 320x240 pixels color display with touch screen. To make navigation user friendly, the interface software is Windows CE based, providing easy selection through menus.

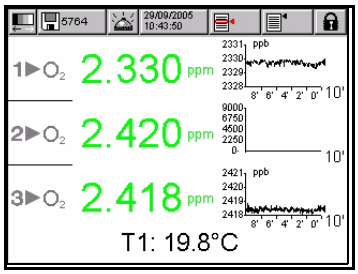


Fig 2-1: Numeric View

All the measurement, configuration, calibration and "standard service" routines can be called by pressing buttons and menu bars on screen.

Measurement displays show one measurement per sensor in use (up to 3 lines for a 3 channel Orbisphere 51x).

The display can be configured to only show a single sensor measurement, or to show a parameterized graphic representation of the last measurements.

Touching some items on the display calls a related function, similar to a shortcut.

2.2.1 Function Keys on the Header Bar

Shortcut to the user login window. Pressing this button for more than 2 seconds calls the ID and password window (see “Identification and Authorization Level” on page 34).

- Closed padlock indicates that the touch screen is locked.
- Open padlock indicates that the instrument is in view mode only, but no user is logged in (level 0).
- When a user is logged in, this box shows the authorization level of this user as 1, 2, 3 or 4 (4 being the highest, see “User Management” on page 103).

This icon is used for adjusting the display contrast to improve visibility. It is available all the time to any user, regardless of the user security level. This icon is a shortcut to the contrast adjustment window. See “Screen Contrast” on page 113

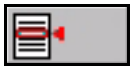
Short cut to the data storage window. Number shows the number of measurements currently stored in volatile memory.

- No storage
- Store once: When the buffer is full (10,000 values), the recording of measurements stops.
- Rolling buffer: When the buffer is full, the latest measurement set replaces the oldest one (first-in, first-out)

normal - snooze

In the event of an alarm, the “snooze” button stops the instrument buzzer and returns all the relays in the instrument to their normal state during the "snooze time". The icon indicates if the alarms is on “snooze” or not. This "snooze" is configurable (see “Configure Snooze” on page 68).

Current date and time. This is also a shortcut to the date and time setting window.



Call the contextual menu. This menu is in the header bar and its content is related to the view displayed.

Opens the main menu page for easy navigation through all available menus.

2.2.2 Special Function Keys on Portable Instruments

The green sample mode start/stop button starts the measurement process when in sample mode. Pressing the button again manually interrupts the process and an “aborted” message is displayed in the numeric view.

See “Sample Mode Measurements (portable instrument)” on page 45.

For the portable instruments, the state of the battery is indicated at the bottom of the measurement view. Pressing the battery icon calls the “Batteries” state window. See “Batteries” on page 116

100% 75% 50% 25% empty

2.2.3 Menu Navigation

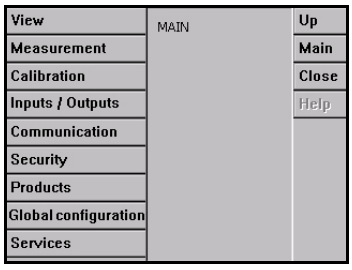


Fig 2-2: Main Menu Window

Pressing the “menu” button in the header bar calls the main menu. The display is made of three columns:

- The left column is the menus, or submenus (greyed out options are not available)
- The center column shows a tree view of the actual position inside the menu structure
- The right column has the generic controls detailed below

Return to previous menu (one step back)

Jump directly to main menu

Close the menu and go back to measurement view display. If the menu button is pressed again, the menu returns to its previous state (tree structure is saved)

Help topics concerning current menu

2.2.4 Rolling List

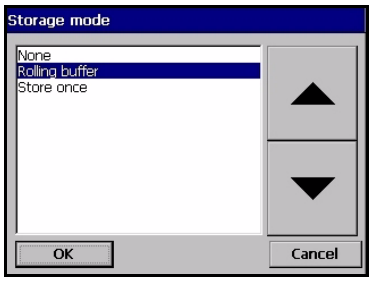


Fig 2-3: Rolling List Example

For convenience, selection through a possible large list of items has been designed with a rolling list, like in this example. Use the up and down arrow to navigate, or select directly one item and press OK.

2.2.5 Virtual Keyboard

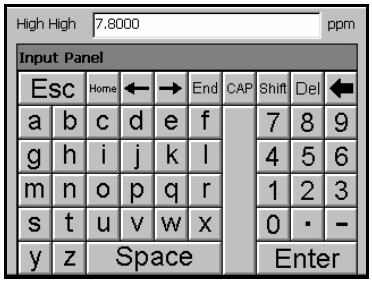


Fig 2-4: Virtual Editing Keyboard

When a text box (alphanumeric field) has to be edited and is pressed, a virtual keyboard appears on screen. It can be used as a PC keyboard (pressing CAP gives access to special keys).

Once values have been entered, press the “ENTER” key to confirm and exit the virtual keyboard.

During editing, the edited field name is displayed, along with units where applicable.

2.2.6 Identification and Authorization Level

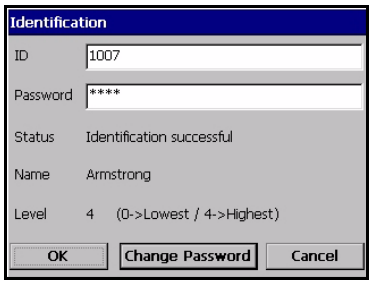


Fig 2-5: Identification Window

Once the access rights have been set, (See “Configure Security” on page 102) it is necessary to log in as an authorized user to get access to the instrument functionalities and settings.

Press the closed padlock  for two seconds to open the identification window. The user identification and password must be entered to access functionalities authorized by the security level of the user (5 levels available. See “User Management” on page 103).

For security, when the session inactivity delay period has expired (adjustable via “Configure Security” on page 102), the user is logged off automatically.

Note:
To get to level 0, press the unlock button and OK, without entering any ID or password.

2.2.7 Warning Windows

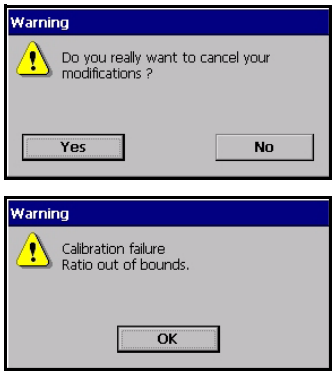


Fig 2-6: Warnings

At various stages, a warning message may be displayed to request confirmation from the operator that his last action(s) must really be saved or cleared, or that there is a problem that did not enable the requested action, such as during instrument calibration (example shown left).

2.3 Main Menu Structure

This is the structure of the main menu which is used to control every functionality of the instrument. These submenus are detailed in the following sections of this Operator Manual.

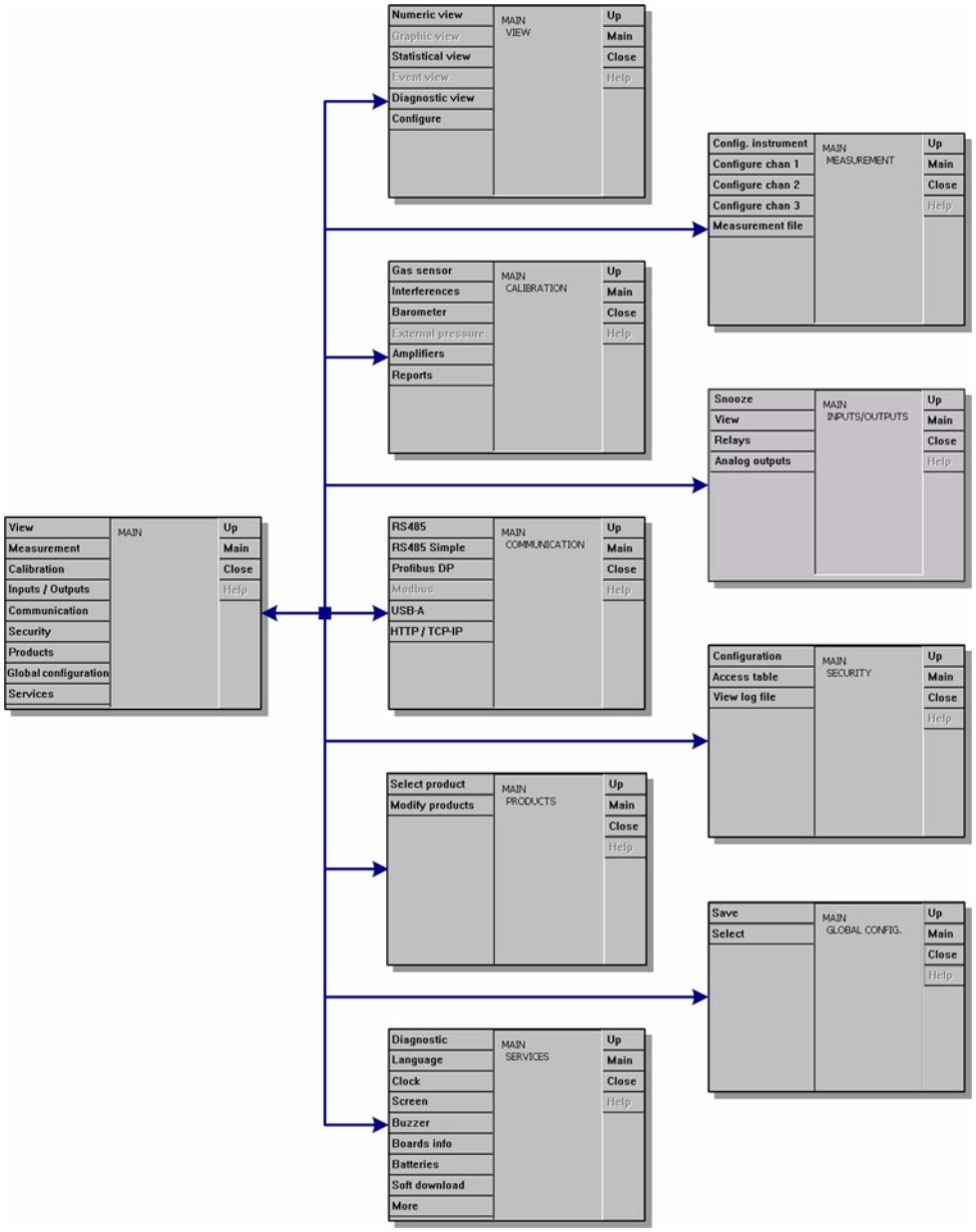


Fig 2-7: Structure of the Main Menu

3 View Menu

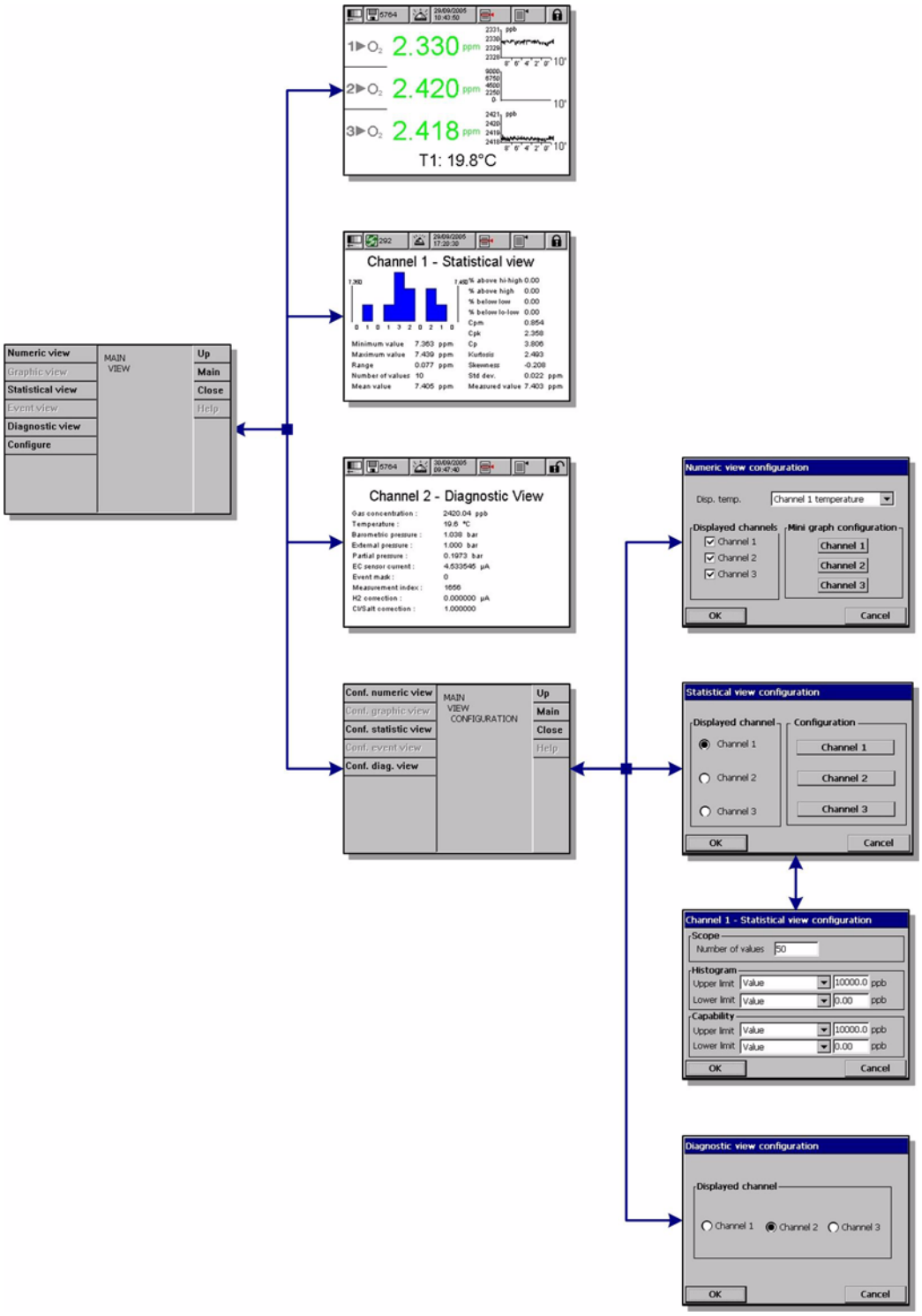
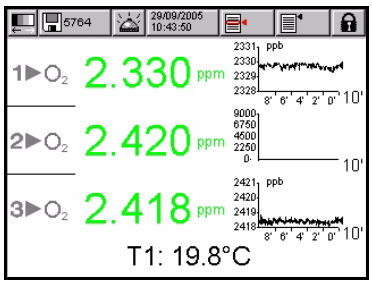


Fig 3-1: View Menu

3.1 Selection of the View Style

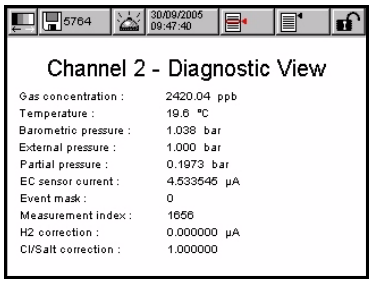
3.1.1 Numeric View



This is the default view: Display shows the numeric measurement value identified for each gas measurement channel available, a graphic showing measurement value evolution during the set time frame, and sample temperature.

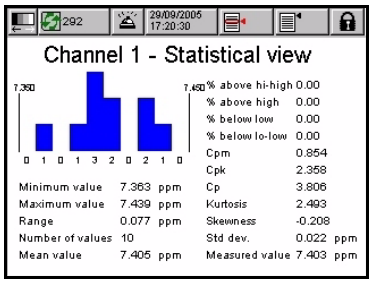
This display can be configured to suit individual conditions and convenience.

3.1.2 Diagnostic View



The diagnostic view contains useful information for troubleshooting purposes. The amount of information displayed depends on the gas being measured and the channel configuration.

3.1.3 Statistic View



This feature offers statistical data that matches with Total Quality management tools. Statistics is a tool to better analyze how a process behaves. The 51x statistics window gives some useful information.

The statistics are calculated from the data in the measurement file. The values are updated each time a new value is added to this file. Therefore the changes made in the configuration window are considered only once a new value is added.

Cp process capability

Cp is an index used to assess the width of the process spread in comparison to the width of the specification. It is calculated by dividing the allowable spread by the actual spread.

- A Cp of one indicates that the width of the process and the width of the specification are the same.
- A Cp of less than one indicates that the process spread is greater than the specification. This means that some of the data lies outside the specification.
- A Cp of greater than one indicates that the process spread is less than the width of the specification. Potentially this means that the process can fit inside the specification limits.

Cpk process variability

Cpk takes into account the center of the data relative to the specifications, as well as the variation in the process.

- A Cpk value of one indicates that the tail of the distribution and the specification are an equal distance from the overall average.
- A Cpk of less than one means that some of the data is beyond the specification limit.
- A Cpk greater than one indicates that the data is within the specification.
- The larger the Cpk, the more central and within specification the data.

Cpm process repeatability

Capability index that takes into account variation between the process average and the target. If the process average and the target are the same value, Cpm will be the same as Cpk. If the average drifts from the target, Cpm will be less than Cpk.

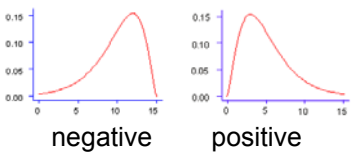


Fig 3-2: Skewness

Skewness

An asymmetric frequency distribution is skewed to the left if the lower tail is longer than the upper tail, and skewed to the right if the upper tail is longer than the lower tail. Distributions of positive-valued random variable values are often skewed right.

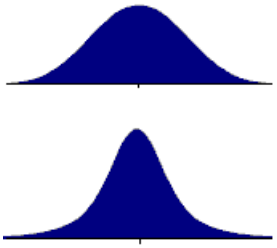


Fig 3-3: Kurtosis

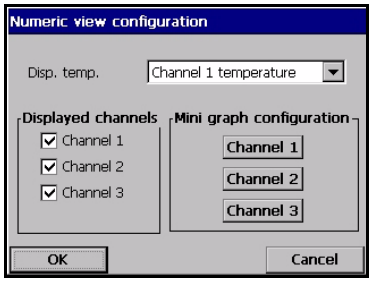
Kurtosis

Kurtosis is a parameter that describes the shape of a random variable's probability distribution.

The graphs on the left illustrate the notion of kurtosis. The lower curve has higher kurtosis than the upper curve. It is more peaked at the center, and it has fatter tails.

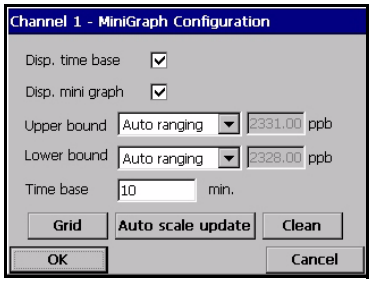
3.2 Configuration of the View Styles

3.2.1 Numeric View Configuration

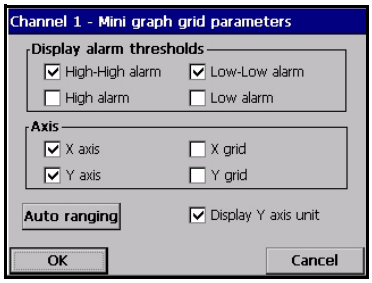


List of parameters that can be adjusted to customize the numeric view display:

- ▼ Display temperature: no, channel x,
- ☒ Display channel 1, 2, 3: yes/no
- ▭ Minigraph configuration button, per channel (see below).

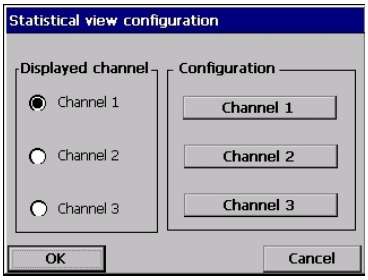


- ☒ Display time base: yes/no
- ☒ Display mini graph: yes/no
- ☐ Upper bound: Adjust graph upper limit
- ☐ Lower bound: Adjust graph lower limit
- ☐ Time base: Adjust graph time span
- ▭ Grid button: Set up the graph to display the x or y axes, the grid, or the thresholds (see below)
- ▭ Auto Scale update: Automatically set the graph upper and lower bounds to best fit the actual values displayed.
- ▭ Clean button: Clear the slope displayed. The slope restarts from the left side.



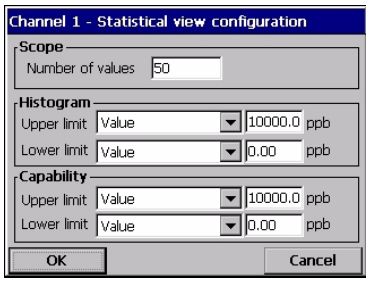
- ☒ Select the information displayed on the grid of the minigraph
- ▭ Autoranging: Set automatically the upper and lower bound to get a correct range to enable easier reading of the measurement values.

3.2.2 Statistic View Configuration



On the left side of the screen, select the channel to be displayed in the statistic window, and press OK.

To configure the statistic view for a channel, select the channel number in the right side of the window, to take you directly to the configuration window.



Scope:

- Number of values: Statistic calculation range (from 10 to 10,000 values). Number of values taken in consideration in the log file since the last value stored. The recorded values with alarms are not considered for calculation, but are part of the log file.

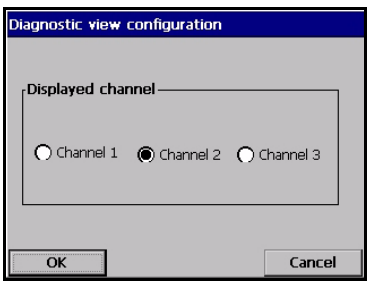
Histogram:

- Upper limit: Select High or High High alarm value, or a custom value.
- Lower limit: Select Low or Low Low alarm value, or a custom value.

Capability:

- Upper limit: Select High or High High alarm value, or a custom value.
- Lower limit: Select Low or Low Low alarm value, or a custom value.

3.2.3 Diagnostic View Configuration



Select the channel to be displayed in the diagnostic window, and press OK.

4 Measurement Menu

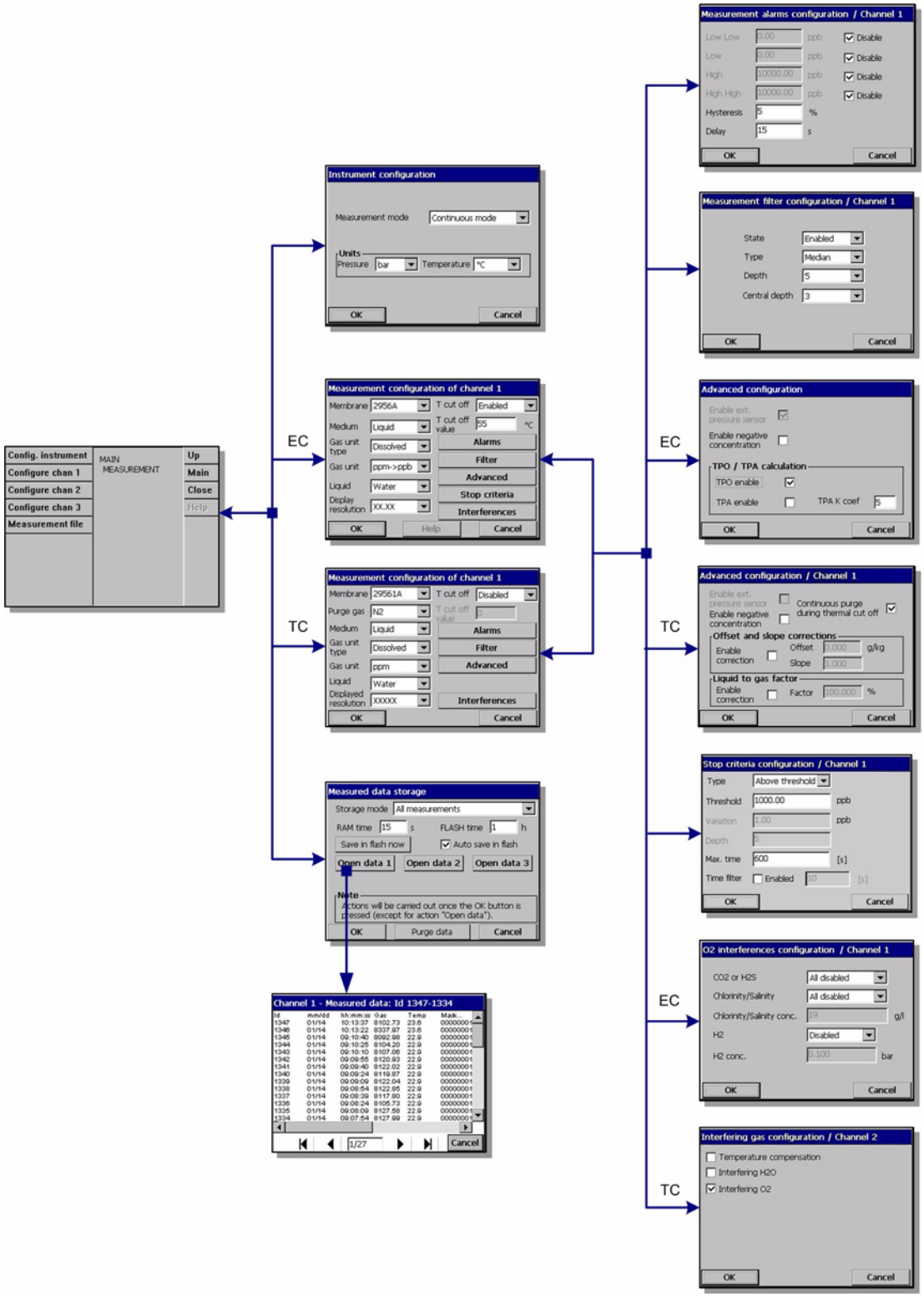


Fig 4-1: Measurement Menu

4.1 Instrument Configuration

4.1.1 TPO or TPA Calculation (portable instrument)

The TPO (Total Package Oxygen) and TPA (Total Package Air) features are available on the portable instrument for an EC sensor measuring oxygen (refer also to the table in “Generic Terms and Definitions” on page 132 for an explanation of these two terms).

To initiate these options, the instrument must be configured in “Sample mode” (see “Continuous or Sample Mode Selection” below) and the TPO or TPA calculation must be enabled (see “Advanced Configuration” on page 50).

The operator also needs to ensure the package is shaken for about 5 minutes before measuring, and to know the total volume of the package and the total volume of the contents of the package.

4.1.2 Continuous Mode vs Sample Mode (portable instrument)

Continuous mode is typically used for process measurement, whereas sample mode is aimed at lab measurements of small volume individual samples such as cans, bottles, etc. The measurement mode is a parameter defined for the entire instrument, not for each channel.

"Continuous mode" cycle

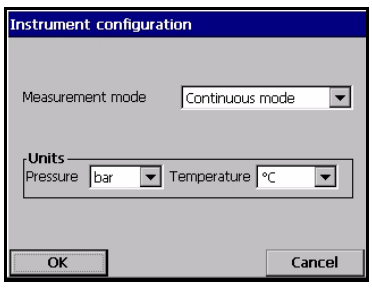
- Every 2 sec. measurements are refreshed on the display
- The relays and the analog outputs are updated
- Measurements are continuously stored in memory (volatile and non volatile memory) according to individual settings

"Sample mode" cycle (portable instruments)

When the user wants to measure a sample:

- He prepares the sample
- He starts the measurement
- When the "stop criteria" is reached (defined in the channel configuration screen - see details in “Stop Criteria Configuration (portable instrument)” on page 46), the measurement value is frozen and stored according to individual settings. If the channel is configured for TPO or TPA calculation the user must enter the respective parameters (see “TPO and TPA Parameters (portable instrument)” on page 46)
- The user can then start a new measurement

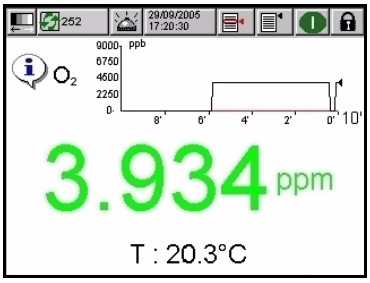
4.1.3 Continuous or Sample Mode Selection



In the menu, select “Main/Measurement/Configure instrument”.

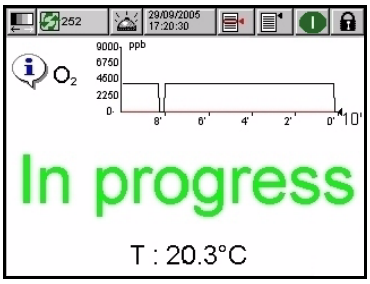
- Select “Measurement mode”:
  -*Continuous mode* for on line process
  -*Sample* mode for lab sample analysis (portable instruments only).
- Selection of units for barometric, external pressure and temperature.

4.1.4 Sample Mode Measurements (portable instrument)



When the numeric view is selected, the normal measurement window is displayed.

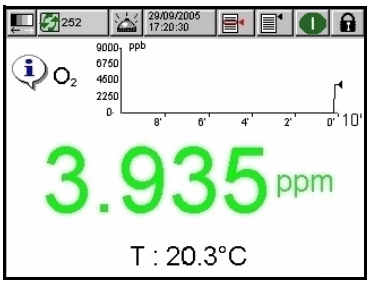
Press the function key (on the header bar) to initiate the sample measurement.



The text "In progress" and the measurement value are displayed sequentially. The measurement process stops when the stop criteria selected are fulfilled. See “Stop Criteria Configuration (portable instrument)” on page 46

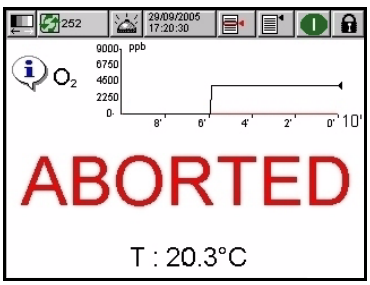
The measurement process is stopped when:

- The "stop criteria" is fulfilled, typically when the gas concentration reaches the set threshold
- The function key has been pressed
- The "Maximum time" criteria is reached
- An error has occurred (e.g. sensor out)



When the sample measurement stops because the stop criteria are fulfilled, the gas concentration and temperature are no longer refreshed. They indicate the measurement when the stop criteria was reached. If the channel was configured for TPO or TPA calculation, enter the parameters (see “TPO and TPA Parameters (portable instrument)” on page 46).

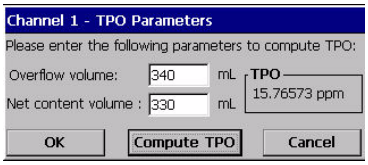
Note:
The mini graph continues to be refreshed continuously.



If the sample mode is stopped for another reason (user abort, max. time, or measurement error), the “aborted” message is displayed.

The reason for the stop is explained when the icon is pressed (as with any event).

TPO and TPA Parameters (portable instrument)



The screen illustrated left is for TPO calculation, but the parameters required for TPA calculation are the same.

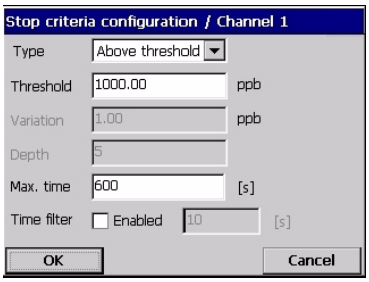
- ☐ Overflow volume: Total package size
- ☐ Net content volume: Volume of liquid in the package

Press the “Compute” button to calculate the TPO or TPA. The parameters can be changed and the value recalculated if necessary.

TPO values are displayed in ppm, TPA values in mL.

To store the measurement, press the “OK” button.

4.1.5 Stop Criteria Configuration (portable instrument)



Select “Menu / Main / Configure chan x” and press the “Stop criteria” button.

Note:
The parameters available for configuration depend on the “Type” of stop criteria being defined.

Available in “Sample measurement mode” (see “Instrument Configuration” on page 44), this setting allows configuration of the stop criteria for each channel:

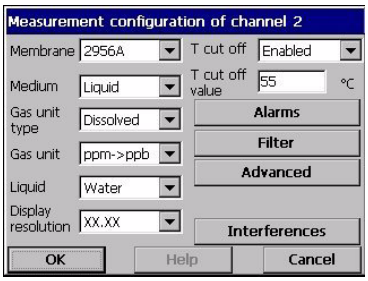
- Above threshold: The stop criteria is met when the gas concentration is greater than the parameter entered in "Threshold”
- Below threshold: The stop criteria is met when the gas concentration is lower than the parameter entered in "Threshold”
- Stability: The stop criteria is met when the variation of the gas concentration is smaller than the parameter entered in "Variation"
- Time: The stop criteria is met when the elapsed time reaches the “Max. time” parameter.

Note:
The number of samples taken into account to compute the "Variation" can be adjusted using the parameter "Depth".

- ☐ The parameter "Max. time" is the maximum time allowed to reach the target. If “Time” is not the type of stop criteria, then when this delay has elapsed, the measurement stops and the message “aborted” is displayed.
- ☒ The time filter allows you to filter the stop criteria. The sample mode is stopped when the stop criteria is fulfilled for a time greater than the parameter "Time Filter".
  As an example, if criteria is set to "Above threshold" and “Time Filter” is set to 10 sec. the measurement stops when the gas concentration is above the "Threshold" for more than 10 seconds.

4.2 Measurement Configuration

4.2.1 EC Sensor



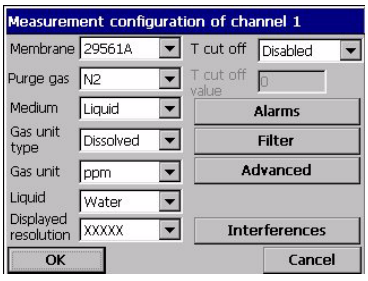
- Sensor's membrane number selection
- Medium: Liquid or gas phase.
- Gas unit type: Partial, Fraction, Dissolved.
- Gas unit *: The list of available units depends on unit type selected above.
- Liquid: When the medium is liquid, select water or a liquid with a different solubility (if available).

Note:

** This is the gas concentration measured by the EC sensor. When a composite unit is selected (e.g. ppm ➔ppb) the unit will change depending on the range of the value to display.*

- Display resolution: Maximum resolution depends on gas, membrane and unit. A maximum of 5 digits can be displayed. Decimals can be limited to 0, 1, 2 or 3 decimals for easier reading. That does not affect the actual resolution of data measured and stored, but only the data displayed.
- Thermal cutoff: To protect the sensor, the thermal cutoff function allows for setting a sample high temperature limit. If exceeded the electrical signal to the sensor is cut off, the measurement session is suspended and the system displays a "HOT" alarm message. The system resumes when the temperature drops to 90% of the specified cutoff temperature.
  - Thermal cut off options: Disabled / enabled.
  - Thermal cut off temperature: To be set according to conditions.

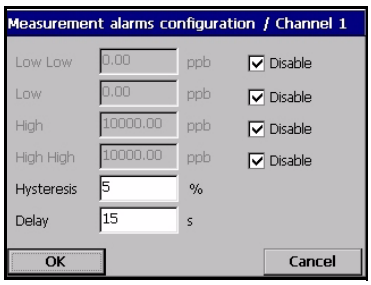
4.2.2 TC Sensor



The measurement configuration for a TC sensor is the same as for an EC sensor with the addition of one extra selection criteria:

- Purge gas: From the drop-down list, select the purge gas being used for the TC sensor.

4.2.3 Measurement Alarms Configuration



Set the thresholds for the low/high concentration levels, according to the application. Each alarm type can be individually enabled or disabled without losing its settings. These events can activate the relays and can be displayed.

- Low-low: 2nd stage for too low concentration
- Low: 1st stage for too low concentration
- High: 1st stage for too high concentration
- High-high: 2nd stage for too high concentration
- Hysteresis: A percentage of the above concentration values. The hysteresis is used to prevent relay “flickering” when the measurement is just at the alarm levels. Set this to a minimum, but enough to eliminate flickering.

  As an example, if the High Alarm is set to 40 units and the Hysteresis is set to 10%, then the High Alarm is activated once the measurement reaches 40 units, but only deactivated once the measurement drops below 36 units. With the Low Alarm the opposite is true, in that if the Low Alarm is set to 20 units and the Hysteresis set to 10%, then the Low Alarm is activated when the measurement drops below 20 units, and deactivated when the measurement rises above 22 units.
- Delay: The delay in seconds, before alarms go on whenever concentration values go above ”High alarms” or below “Low alarms”. Set this to a minimum value, but sufficient to avoid alarms for non-representative peaks beyond the set level.

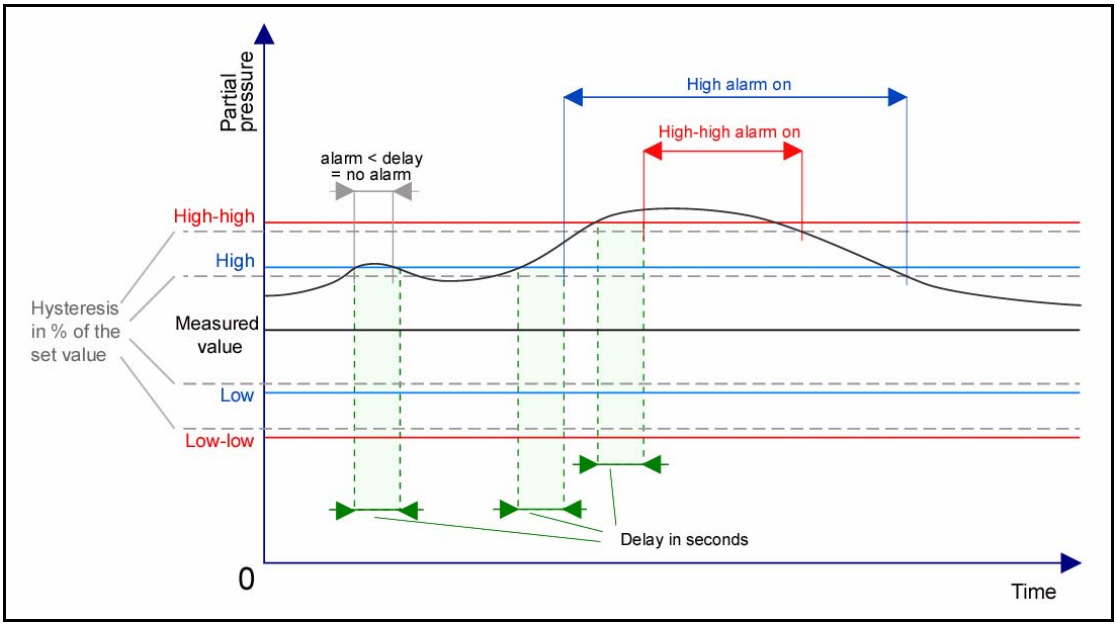
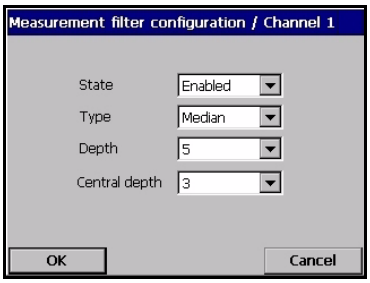


Fig 4-2: Alarms System Diagram

4.2.4 Measurement Filter Configuration



The filters are aimed at “flattening” the measurement curve in situations where the process shows atypical peak values that could otherwise hamper the interpretation of measurement readings. The filter is applied on the last set of measurements each time a measurement is taken.

- Mean: Mathematical average of the last set (depth) of measurement values.
- Median filter: Allows for eliminating atypical peak measurement values, and averaging the remaining ones. The calculation sorts the last measurements set (depth) by values, then deletes the highest and lowest values, and averages the remaining values (central depth).

- Example for depth 7, central depth 5:
  Sorted values, both ends eliminated, the average of the center five is then 3.88.

0.7	**1.1**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**5.6**	7.0

- Example for depth 5, central depth 3:
  Sorted values, both ends eliminated, the average of the center three is then 4.23.

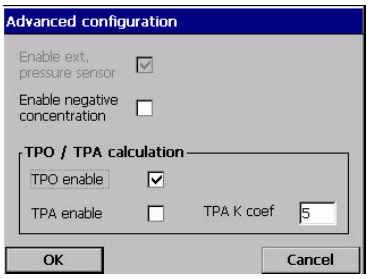
1.1	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.4**	5.6

- Example for depth 8, central depth 4:
  Sorted values, both ends eliminated, the average of the center four is then 4.43.

0.7	1.1	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**5**	5.6	7.0

4.2.5 Advanced Configuration

4.2.5.1 EC Sensor



☒ Enable pressure sensor: Check as appropriate. See “External Pressure Calibration (optional sensor)” on page 65

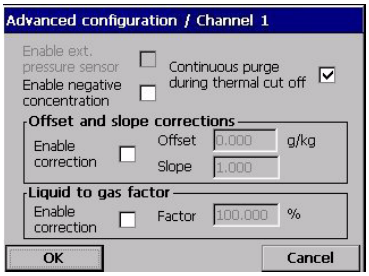
☒ Enable negative concentration: Check as appropriate. See “O_3 Sensor Calibration” on page 60

☒ TPO enable (portable instruments in “Sample mode” measurement only): Check if TPO calculation is required.

☒ TPA enable (portable instruments in “Sample mode” measurement only): Check if TPA calculation is required.

☐ If TPA is enabled, enter the TPA K coefficient if different from the displayed value.

4.2.5.2 TC Sensor



☒ Enable ext. pressure sensor: Check as appropriate. See “External Pressure Calibration (optional sensor)” on page 65

☒ Enable negative concentration: Check as appropriate.

☒ Continuous purge during thermal cut off: If thermal cutoff has been enabled (see “Measurement Configuration” on page 47), then check this box to ensure that a continuous purge of the TC sensor takes place while the measurement session is suspended due to the thermal cutoff temperature value being exceeded.

Note:
*To manually set the TC sensor into a continuous purge mode, press the **Continuous Purge** button that is available from the **Services - Diagnostic - Channel x - Amplifiers** menu. See details in the section entitled “Amplifiers (TC sensor only)” on page 112.*

☒ Offset and slope corrections: Enable correction as appropriate.

If enabled, the correction values for offset and slope must be entered. These values cannot be negative.

☒ Liquid to gas factor: Enable correction as appropriate.

If checked, the percentage correction factor must be entered. This value cannot be negative.

Note:
If you believe you need to enable these corrections, it is advisable to contact a Hach Ultra Service Representative first.

4.2.6 Interferences Configuration

These options are available to take into account the influence of some components or gases in the sample during measurement. All available interference corrections are disabled by default.

The following interference corrections are available:

- For oxygen measurements - CO_2, H_2S, Chlorine, Salt, H_2
- For hydrogen measurements - Temperature, H_2O, He, O_2
- For nitrogen measurements - Temperature, H_2O, O_2, H_2

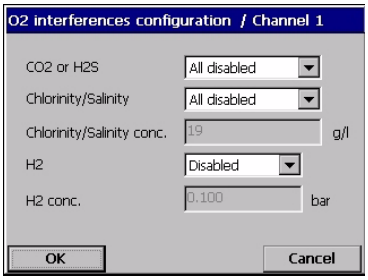
Note:
If you believe you need to enable any of the above, it is advisable to contact a Hach Ultra Service Representative first.

4.2.6.1 Interferences in Oxygen Measurement

In some applications, like in the beverage industry, there can be high concentrations of carbon dioxide in the sample. Hach Ultra recommends using the CO_2 interference option if a carbon dioxide concentration of over 1% in gas phase, or 15 ppm in dissolved phase is present.

In the petroleum industry, the detection of oxygen is sometimes hampered by significant concentrations of hydrogen sulfide in the sample. Hach Ultra recommends using the H_2S interference option if the hydrogen sulfide concentration exceeds 0.15% in gas phase, or 5 ppm in dissolved phase. **To operate the oxygen sensor in these conditions requires using a different sensor and electrolyte.** When using this mode your system will experience sensitivity loss of about 50 times higher than the minimum sensitivity for the membrane.

The instrument can also compensate for the presence of high hydrogen levels in the sample.

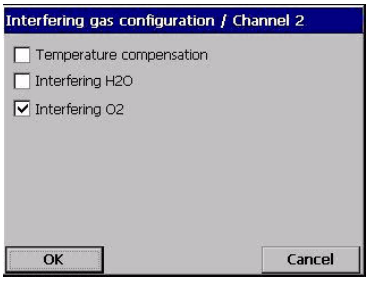


- CO2 or H2S: Select CO_2, H_2S or All disabled.
- Chlorinity/Salinity: Select Chlorinity, Salt or All disabled. For chlorinity or salt, it is required to enter the actual concentration in the sample.
- H2: Select H_2 enabled or disabled. It is required to enter the interfering gas pressure, which is the partial pressure of H_2 in the sample.

When enabled, the H_2 interference must be calibrated. See “Interference Calibration (EC sensor)” on page 63. A warning pop-up window is displayed to remind the user of this action.

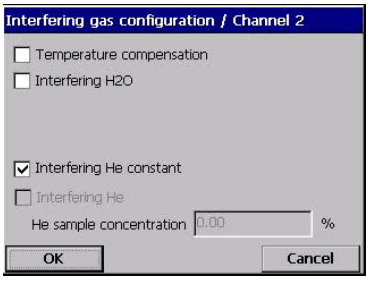
4.2.6.2 Interferences in Hydrogen Measurement

The presence of oxygen in the sample can have an effect on the hydrogen sensor to varying degrees, depending on the membrane being used. The oxygen correction option enables the instrument to correct for this condition.



- ☒ Temperature compensation: If there is a significant fluctuation in the sample temperature enable temperature compensation to reduce the influence of these temperature fluctuations.
- ☒ Interfering H2O: This only applies to measurements taken in 100% humid gases or in traces of dissolved gas in water. It allows a correction to the slope and temperature coefficients calculated during calibration.
- ☒ Interfering O2: If the sample is known to contain oxygen, check this box.

The instrument can also compensate for the presence of helium in the sample.

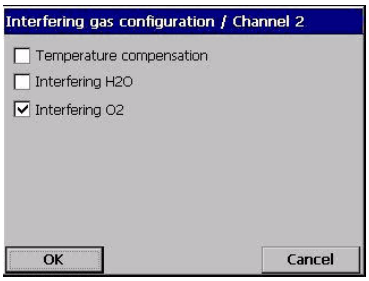


- ☒ Temperature compensation: As described above.
- ☒ Interfering H2O: As descibed above
- ☒ Interfering He constant: If helium is the interfering gas enable this option to allow the instrument to correct for the presence of helium in the sample.
- ☒ Interfering He: If the sample contains a known concentration of helium, check this box and enter the concentration percentage in the box provided.

4.2.6.3 Interferences in Nitrogen Measurement

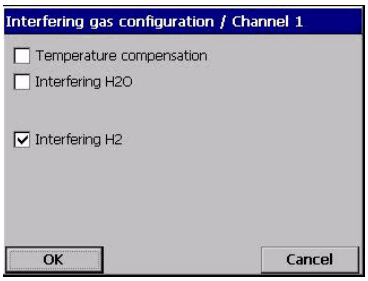
The presence of oxygen in the sample affects the nitrogen sensor. Oxygen produces about three times the effect of an equivalent amount of nitrogen in a TC sensor causing a comparably erroneous displayed value. For example, a properly calibrated nitrogen sensor, placed in air having 80% nitrogen and 20% oxygen would, uncorrected, display approximately 140% nitrogen (80% + 3*20%).

In the beverage application there is often little oxygen present, and this interference can be ignored. However, if this simplification cannot be made use this oxygen correction option to enable the instrument to correct for this condition.



- ☒ Temperature compensation: If there is a significant fluctuation in the sample temperature enable temperature compensation to reduce the influence of these temperature fluctuations.
- ☒ Interfering H2O: This only applies to measurements taken in 100% humid gases or in traces of dissolved gas in water. It allows a correction to the slope and temperature coefficients calculated during calibration.
- ☒ Interfering O2: If the sample is known to contain oxygen, check this box.

The instrument can also compensate for the presence of high hydrogen levels in the sample.



☒ Temperature compensation: As descibed above

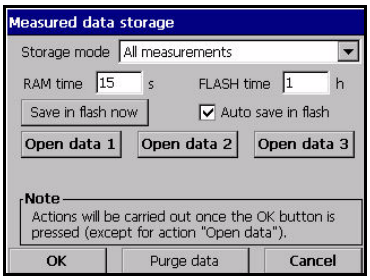
☒ Interfering H2O: As descibed above

☒ Interfering H2: If the sample is known to contain hydrogen, check this box.

4.3 Measured Data Storage

There is one measurement file per channel which contains the data generated by the measurement cycle. The current measurement files are updated in volatile memory, and are regularly copied in non-volatile memory (file back-up). At start up, the measurement files in volatile memory are updated with the files from the non-volatile memory.

Note:
When the measurement file is full, it is managed as a First in-First out buffer.



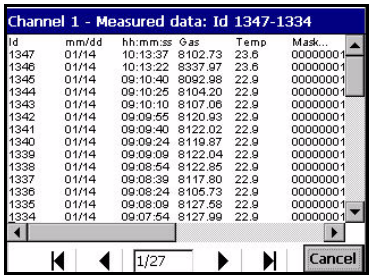
This dialog box allows adjustment of the parameters for recording and storing measurements. Two storage mode selections are available depending on the measurement mode selected (See “Instrument Configuration” on page 44).

- **Storage modes in continuous measurement mode:**
  - No storage
  - Store once: When the volatile memory is full (10,000 positions), the recording of measurement stops.
  - Rolling buffer: When the volatile memory is full, the latest measurement set replaces the oldest one continuously (first-in, first-out)

- **Storage modes in sample measurement mode:**
  - Only final measurement: The measurement when the stop criteria are met is saved (one per sample)
  - Only when sample mode started: The measurements when the sample mode is started are saved.
  - All measurements: All the measurements are stored continuously.

Note:
Data stored in volatile memory are lost when instrument is off, non-volatile memory is permanent. In case of an accidental power off event, the instrument resumes measurement storage after the last measurement stored in flash.

- ☐ RAM time (volatile memory): Delay in seconds between two recordings of measured data.
- ☐ FLASH time (non-volatile memory): Delay in seconds between two data file transfers from volatile memory into non-volatile memory. The last data file erases the previous one. This field is only available if the Auto save in flash box is checked.
- ▭ Save in flash now: Press this button to store measurement data in flash (non-volatile memory) immediately. After pressing this button, press OK to initiate the process. A warning screen appears informing you that the operation can take up to 30 seconds. Press Yes to continue with the process, or No to abort.
- ☒ Auto save in flash: Check this box to save the measurements in flash (non-volatile memory) automatically. Measurements are saved at regular time intervals as defined in the FLASH time box.
- ▭ Start logging measurement: Store once mode. Starts and stops the measurement recording session. Measurement recording is stopped when the buffer is full.
- ▭ Purge data: Clear all data for all channels in the volatile and non-volatile memories



- ▭ Open data 1 2 or 3: Opens the table showing the measured values which are stored in the volatile memory (RAM).

  Use the scroll bar at the right to move to another data range (the id range will be shown in the title bar).

  The page number being viewed and the total number of pages are shown at the bottom (page 1 of 27 in the example left).

  Use the keys at the bottom to move directly to the first page, previous page, next page or last page.

Note:
If TPO or TPA calculation is enabled, a "TPO data" or a "TPA data" button will be available underneath the "Open data" button described above. Pressing this button will display the TPO or TPA calculated data in a screen similar to that for standard data.

5 Calibration Menu

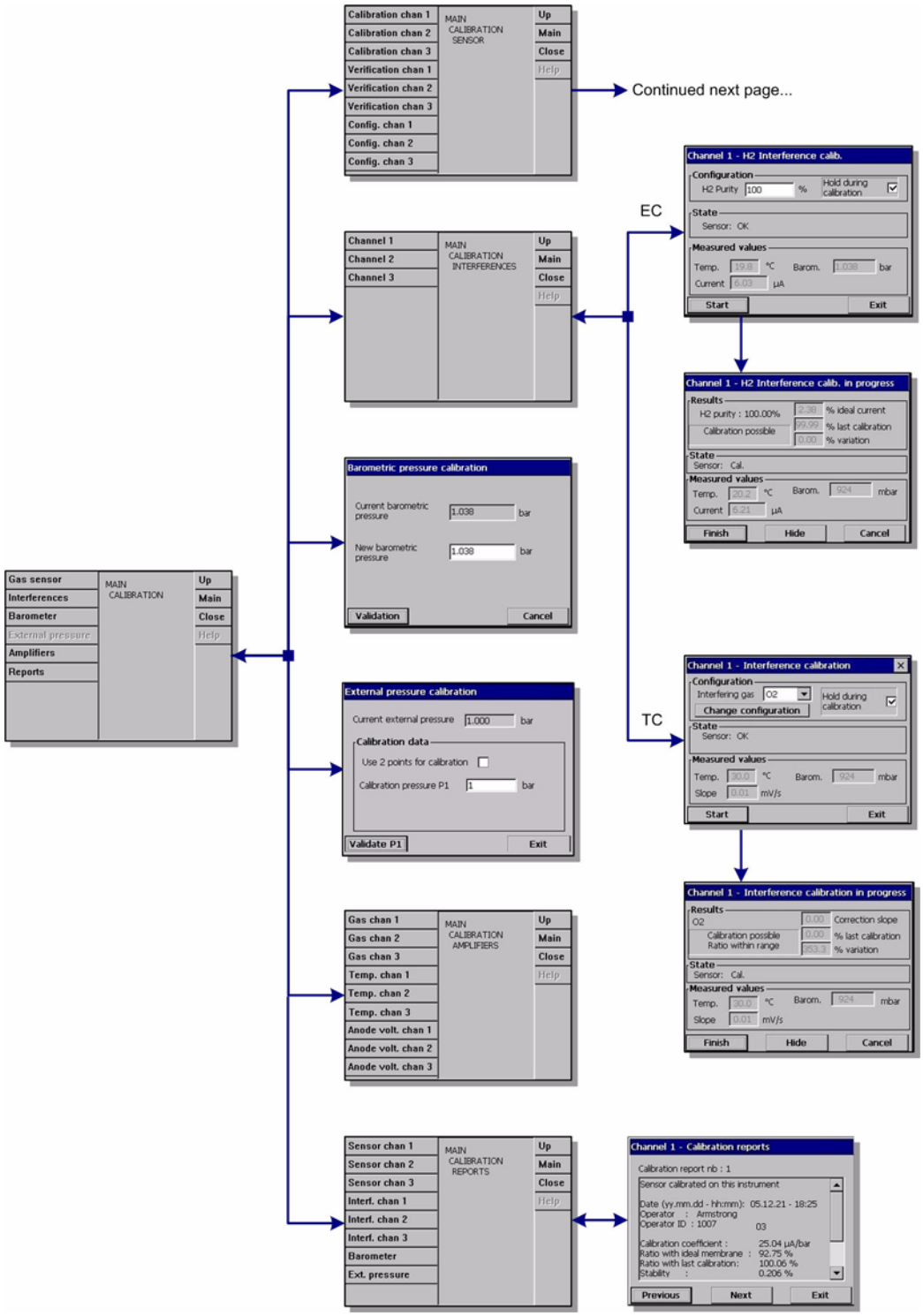


Fig 5-1: Calibration Menu

Note:

The amplifiers calibration option is reserved for Hach Ultra service technicians only, and is therefore not explained in this manual.

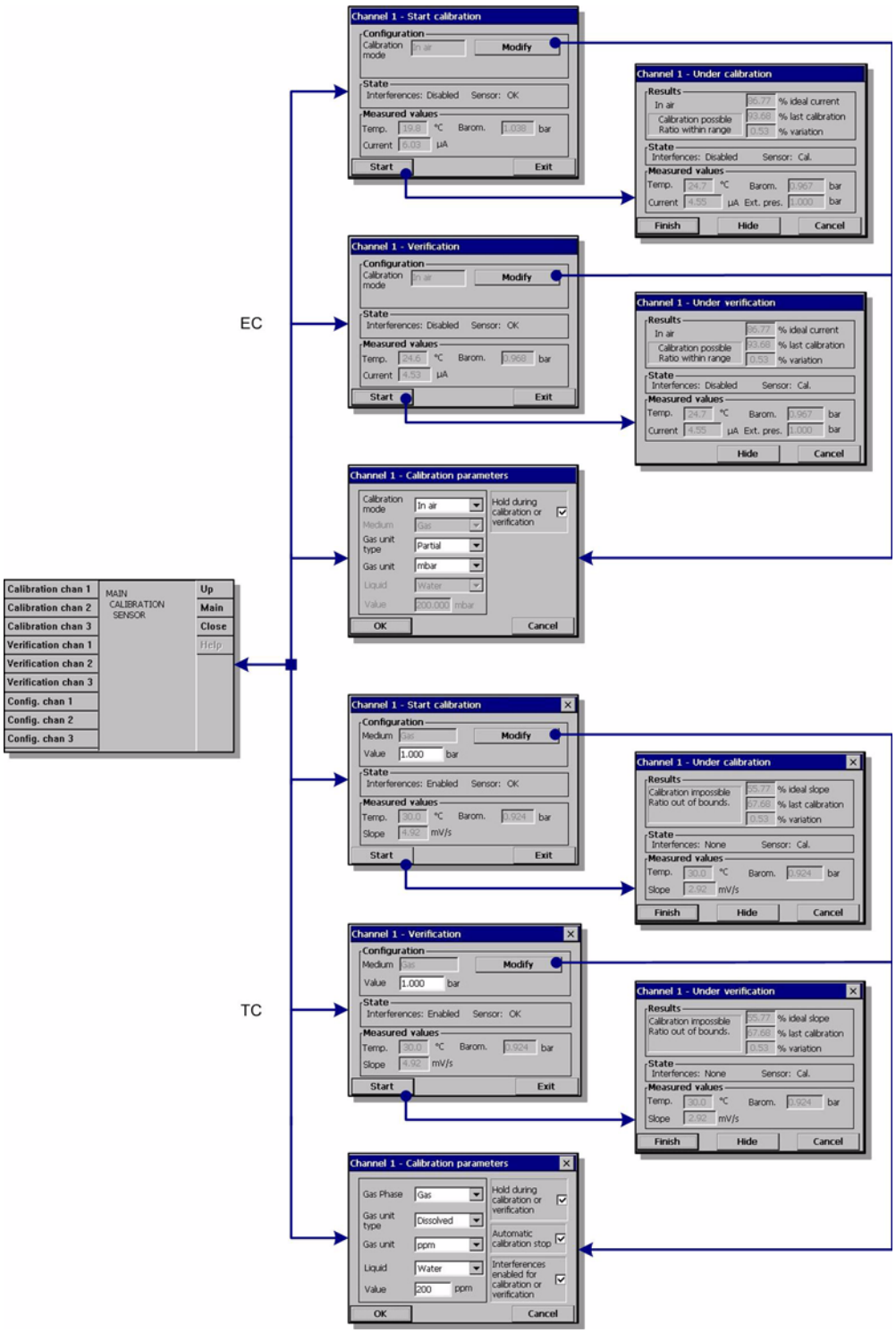


Fig 5-2: Sensor Calibration Menu (cont. from previous page)

5.1 Definitions

We define 2 types of calibration:

- the calibration of the gas to measure (e.g. O_2 for an O_2 sensor)
- the calibration of interferences (e.g. H_2O for a CO_2 sensor)

To calibrate the gas to measure (main gas), the user usually puts the sensor in the main gas without any interfering gas.

To calibrate the interferences, the user usually puts the sensor in the interfering gas without any of the main gas.

Calibrations can only be performed once the instrument has been installed, configured and each channel has been set up. You must also ensure that you have the correct access rights to access the calibration menu (minimum of level 2 for sensor calibrations and level 3 for barometric pressure calibration).

Select sensor calibration from the calibration menu, then select the channel to calibrate.

There are two types of gas sensor calibration available, depending on the gas being measured and the type of sensor being used:

1) In Air: For Oxygen and Ozone with an EC sensor.
2) Direct value: Any gas with either an EC or TC sensor. This calibration exposes the sensor to a gas with a known partial pressure, or a liquid sample with a known gas concentration.

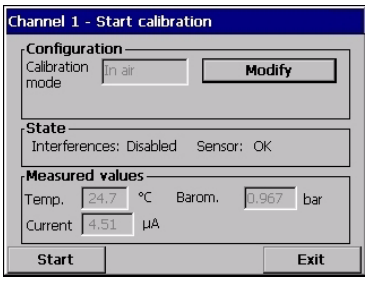
Note:
All the calibration information for a smart EC Sensor is stored in the sensor's memory. When a smart sensor is connected to the instrument for the first time, a calibration report (see example in "Calibration Reports" on page 66*) is automatically generated giving the details of the last calibration.*

If the sensor being calibrated is an EC sensor, follow the instructions in the next section entitled "EC Gas Sensor Calibration". For TC sensors, refer to "TC Gas Sensor Calibration" on page 61.

5.2 EC Gas Sensor Calibration

5.2.1 Calibration of the Measured Gas

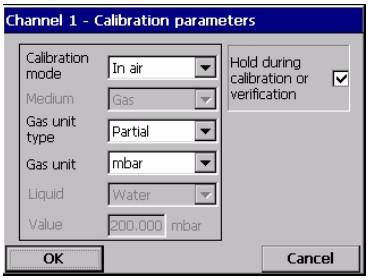
Start



Before initiating a calibration process, the calibration parameters must be set by pressing on the ***Modify*** button. The last calibration parameters are memorized, so this step can be ignored if the correct parameters are already set.

Note:
When calibration is started, a calibration event is set, and the analog output and relays for that channel are put on hold (if selected below) to avoid unwanted alarms or potential process problems. This resumes when calibration is finished.

Modify Calibration Parameters



- Calibration mode: 2 types available, depending on the gas being measured:
  - *Direct value*: Any gas
  - *In Air*: For O_2 or O_3 (default)
- Medium: Select *liquid* or *gas* (direct calibration only)
- Concentration unit type: *Partial*, *fraction* or *dissolved* (dissolved is for calibration in a liquid only)
- Concentration unit: The list of available units depends on unit type selected above.
- Liquid: Select as appropriate, available when liquid has been selected in *medium* (above).

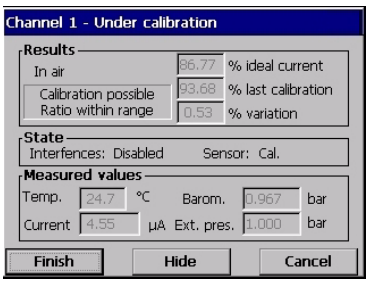
☐ Enter the gas concentration according to the value in the calibration media, when *direct value* is used

☒ Hold during calibration: On by default, this stops any output from the instrument during the calibration process to avoid sending invalid information to any connected device.

- Interference enabled: If selected, this takes into account the influence of interferences (see settings below) during calibration. By default the same interference as during measurement is selected.

Press OK to start calibration

Calibration Results



A calibration screen will be displayed showing current measurement data which is continually refreshed.

The value “% ideal current” is a percentage of the current against the ideal current for the membrane type selected. If this percentage is not within the accepted range, an error message is displayed and the calibration process fails (see “Calibration Errors (EC and TC sensors)” on page 63). A warning message will be displayed when this value is close to the boundaries, but when calibration can be accepted.

The message is first displayed in the result box. The dialog box with the error message or the warning is displayed when the finish button is pressed.

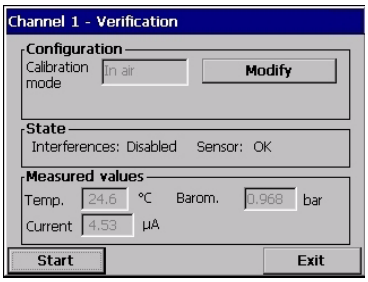
The value “% last calibration” shows the ratio between the current measurement and the previous sensor calibration.

The value “% variation” indicates the variation during the last 3 measurements, which is the stability of the measurements. A variation as low as possible is needed for a precise calibration.

The display shows the actual calibration parameters, and the actual readings (temperature, barometer, current).

In case of a calibration failure, consider replacing the membrane. See the EC Sensor Maintenance Manual for details.

Verification



Similar to the calibration procedure, but for verification of the actual calibration values. The result of the measurements made during the verification is not stored and the actual calibration data is not modified.

5.2.2 O_2 Sensor Calibration

The O_2 sensor needs to be calibrated after each sensor service. Wait for 30 minutes after mounting a new membrane before recalibrating. The sensor is in contact with either:

- Air at atmospheric pressure (In Air)
- O_2 at known concentration (Direct value). The gas can be dissolved or not.

O_2 In Air Calibration

This calibration procedure places the O_2 sensor in water-saturated air, to provide a known oxygen reference against which to calibrate.

Dry the sensor thoroughly, before placing the sensor storage cap under tap water. Shake off any excess water, but leave a few drops inside the cap. Verify that the screw-on protection cap is in place on the sensor head. *If you use a Dacron mesh inside the protection cap, make sure it is dry before attempting to calibrate*. Then, loosely place the storage cap back on the sensor, holding it in place with a few turns of its collar.

Set the calibration parameters accordingly (See “Modify Calibration Parameters” on page 58), and press calibrate.

O_2 Direct Calibration

This procedure calibrates the oxygen sensor against a liquid sample containing a known level of dissolved O_2 flowing through the sample line.

The instrument displays the sensitivity of the sensor as a percentage of the sensitivity determined when calibration was last performed.

Set the calibration parameters accordingly (See “Modify Calibration Parameters” on page 58), and press calibrate.

5.2.3 O_3 Sensor Calibration

The sensor is either in contact with:

- Air at atmospheric pressure (In Air)
- O_3 at known concentration (Direct Value). The gas can be dissolved or not.

The procedure is the same as for the O_2 sensor. In the case of the "In air" calibration, the sensor measures O_2 during calibration. The O_3 coefficient is deduced taking into account how the sensor behaves in O_2. As a different voltage is used at the anode to measure O_2 and O_3, the O_3 measurement takes a long time to stabilize. To facilitate the follow up after an "O_3 in air" calibration, negative values can be displayed.

5.2.4 H_2 Sensor Calibration

WARNING

Handle H_2 gas with great care! It is extremely flammable and explosive.

The recommended method is at known concentration (Direct Value). The gas can be pure H_2 or a mixture of H_2 with an inert gas (e.g. a mixture of H_2/N_2). The known concentration is entered by the user in the calibration parameter window. The sensor is in contact with the calibration gas (Direct Value) in gas phase at atmospheric pressure.

CAUTION:

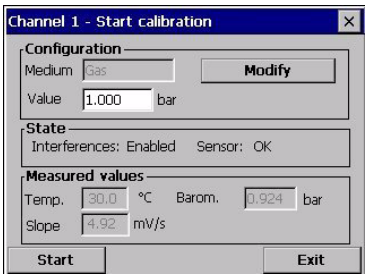
Make sure the H_2 concentration used for calibration is within the acceptable range for the membrane. Hach Ultra recommends the following calibration gas/inert gas combinations for calibrating with the following membranes. See the Sensor Maintenance Manual for further details on membrane specifications:

Membrane	Recommended calibration gas
2956A	1% H_2 / 99% N_2
2952A	5% H_2 / 95% N_2
2995A	10% H_2 / 90% N_2
29015A	100% H_2

5.3 TC Gas Sensor Calibration

5.3.1 Calibration of the Measured Gas

Start

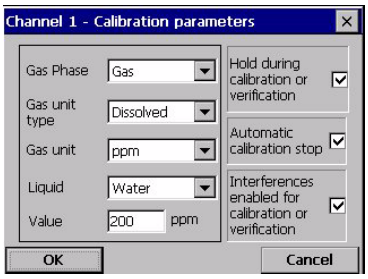


Before initiating a calibration process, the calibration parameters must be set by pressing on the ***Modify*** button. The last calibration parameters are memorized, so this step can be ignored if the correct parameters are already set.

Similarly, if only the calibration value has changed, then this can be updated directly instead of pressing the ***Modify*** button.

Note:
When calibration is started, a calibration event is set, and the analog output and relays for that channel are put on hold (if selected below) to avoid unwanted alarms or potential process problems. This resumes when calibration is finished.

Modify Calibration Parameters



- Gas Phase: Select *liquid* or *gas* (direct calibration only)
- Gas unit type: *Partial*, *fraction* or *dissolved* (dissolved is for calibration in a liquid only)
- Gas unit: The list of available units depends on unit type selected above.
- Liquid: Select as appropriate.

☐ Enter the gas concentration according to the value in the calibration media.

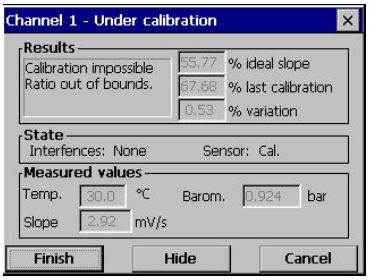
☒ Hold during calibration: On by default, this stops any output from the instrument during the calibration process to avoid sending invalid information to any connected device.

☒ Automatic calibration stop: If selected, when the stability criteria is reached, the calibration process stops automatically.

☒ Interferences enabled: If selected, this takes into account the influence of interferences during calibration. By default the same interferences as during measurement are selected.

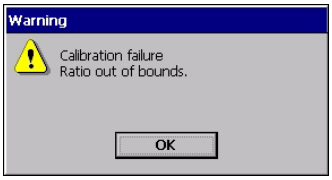
Press OK to start calibration

Calibration Results



A calibration screen will be displayed showing current measurement data which is continually refreshed.

The value “% ideal slope” is a percentage of the slope against the ideal slope. If this percentage is not within the accepted range, an error message is displayed and the calibration process fails (see “Calibration Errors (EC and TC sensors)” on page 63). A warning message will be displayed when this value is close to the boundaries, but when calibration can be accepted.



The message is first displayed in the result box. The dialog box with the error message or the warning is displayed when the finish button is pressed.

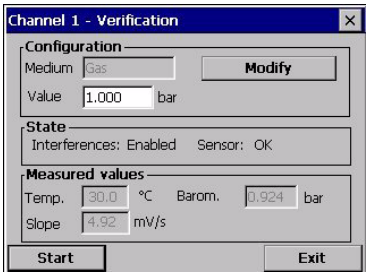
The value “% last calibration” shows the ratio between the current measurement and the previous sensor calibration.

The value “% variation” indicates the variation during the last 3 measurements, which is the stability of the measurements. A variation as low as possible is needed for a precise calibration.

The display shows the actual calibration parameters, and the actual readings (temperature, barometer, slope).

Note:
*In case of a calibration failure, consider replacing the membrane. See the **TC Sensor Maintenance Manual** for details.*

Verification

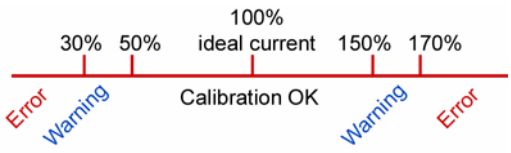


Similar to the calibration procedure, but for verification of the actual calibration values. The result of the measurements made during the verification is not stored and the actual calibration data is not modified.

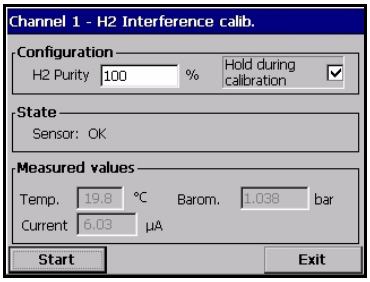
5.4 Calibration Errors (EC and TC sensors)

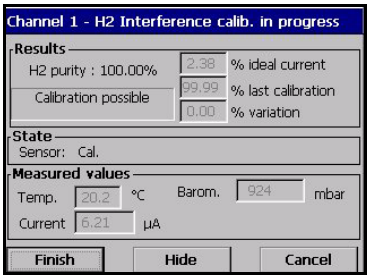
Calibration is not possible in the following circumstances:

- When the "ratio ideal current" is greater than 170% or smaller than 30%
- When the sensor cannot measure (thermal cut off, sensor out, etc.)
- When the "ratio ideal current" is greater than 150% or smaller than 50%, a warning is displayed but the calibration is valid.



5.5 Interference Calibration (EC sensor)





The hydrogen interference calibration is available for EC sensors measuring O_2 concentrations, and is required when H_2 interference has been enabled (See "Interferences Configuration" on page 51). The lower part of the screen displays the actual measurement.

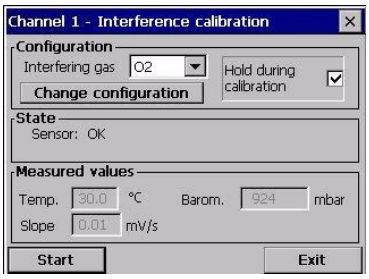
☐ Enter in the upper box the purity of the hydrogen that is used for this calibration. A reasonably pure (e.g. 99.8% or better) hydrogen source and an accurate pressure gauge are needed.

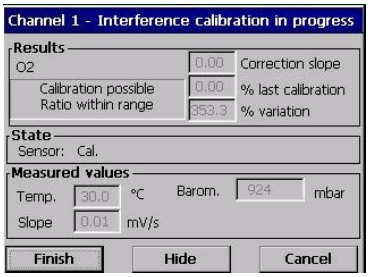
☒ Hold during calibration: Selected by default, this holds the measurement sequence to avoid storing invalid values.

Instructions

Using a flow chamber, expose the sensor to the H_2 source at the same barometric pressure that is shown on the display. Press ***Start*** to initiate the H_2 interference calibration.

5.6 Interference Calibration (TC sensor)





This calibration is available for TC sensors and is required when one of the interferences has been enabled (See "Interferences Configuration" on page 51). The lower part of the screen displays the actual measurement.

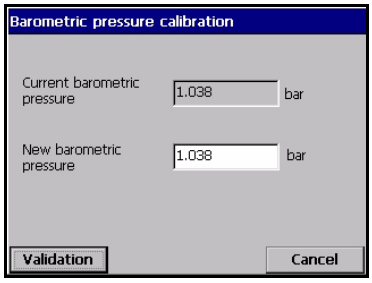
- Select from the interfering gas to be calibrated from those available, or press the ***Change configuration*** button to reconfigure and go back to the process described in "Interferences Configuration" on page 51
- ☒ Hold during calibration: Selected by default, this holds the measurement sequence to avoid storing invalid values during calibration.

Instructions

For interfering oxygen on measured hydrogen or nitrogen, expose both sensors to ambient air, or a 100% oxygen source, and press ***Start*** to initiate the calibration.

For interfering hydrogen on measured oxygen or nitrogen, expose both sensors to a 100% hydrogen source and press ***Start*** to initiate the calibration.

5.7 Barometric Pressure Calibration



Upper box shows the barometric pressure measured by the instrument.

Using a precision certified barometer, measure the barometric pressure in the location where the measuring instrument is used. Compare the values, if values are the same press ***cancel***, otherwise enter the new barometric value in the lower box and ***validate*** the new setting.

Once the calibration is completed a calibration report is created.

Note:
The barometric sensor has been factory calibrated.

5.8 External Pressure Calibration (optional sensor)

Two calibration methods for the external pressure sensor can be selected:

- Two point calibration (recommended)
- One point calibration

By default the two point calibration is selected

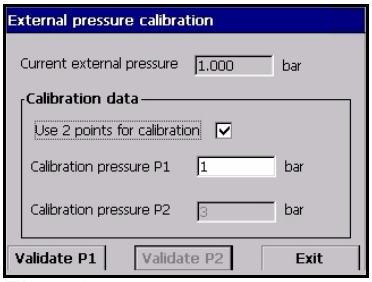


Fig 5-3: Two Point Calibration

Two Point Calibration (recommended)

Connect a certified absolute pressure gauge to the sample line, and use a certified precision barometer.

- The two point calibration starts with barometric pressure for the lower point. Expose the external pressure sensor to the atmosphere.

  Enter the barometric pressure read on the barometer in the upper window and ***validate P1***.

- Expose the external pressure sensor to line pressure, making sure it is exposed to the same pressure as the certified absolute pressure gauge.

  Enter the absolute pressure value read on the certified absolute pressure gauge in the lower box, and ***validate P2***.

Note:
Any pressure can be used for P1 and P2, but for an accurate calibration P1 and P2 should be as different as possible.

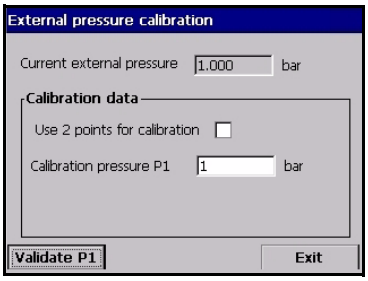


Fig 5-4: One Point Calibration

One Point Calibration

Connect a certified absolute pressure gauge to the sample line. See “Generic Terms and Definitions” on page 132

- Expose the external pressure sensor to the line pressure, making sure it is exposed to the same pressure as the certified absolute pressure gauge.

  Enter the absolute pressure value read on the certified absolute pressure gauge in lower box, and ***validate P1***.

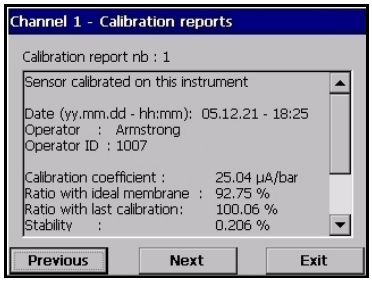
Note:
Any pressure can be used for P1, but for one point it should be as close as possible to the sample pressure

5.9 Calibration Reports

Once a calibration is completed (for a gas or pressure sensor), the calibration report is updated with the new details. The calibration report contains data for the last 50 calibrations.

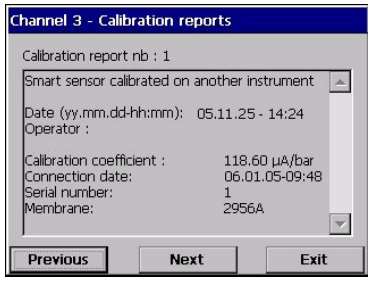
The examples illustrated below are for a gas sensor calibration.

For full details on the data displayed for all the different type of calibration reports, refer to the examples listed under “Data Available” on page 83.

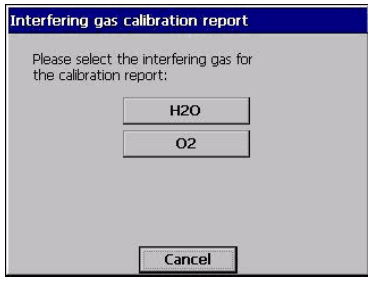


Each calibration record will contain parameters useful for traceability. For instance, it will contain:

- the user name and ID
- the date and time
- the calibration coefficient
- all the measurements which influence the calibration (temperature, barometric pressure, current, etc.)



Note:
Calibration reports are generated after a sensor calibration. In addition, once a smart sensor is connected to the instrument for the first time, a calibration report is automatically generated giving details of the last calibration of that sensor as illustrated left.



Note:
For interfering gas calibration reports, you will be asked to select the interfering gas from those available, as with the example illustrated left.

6 Inputs/Outputs Menu

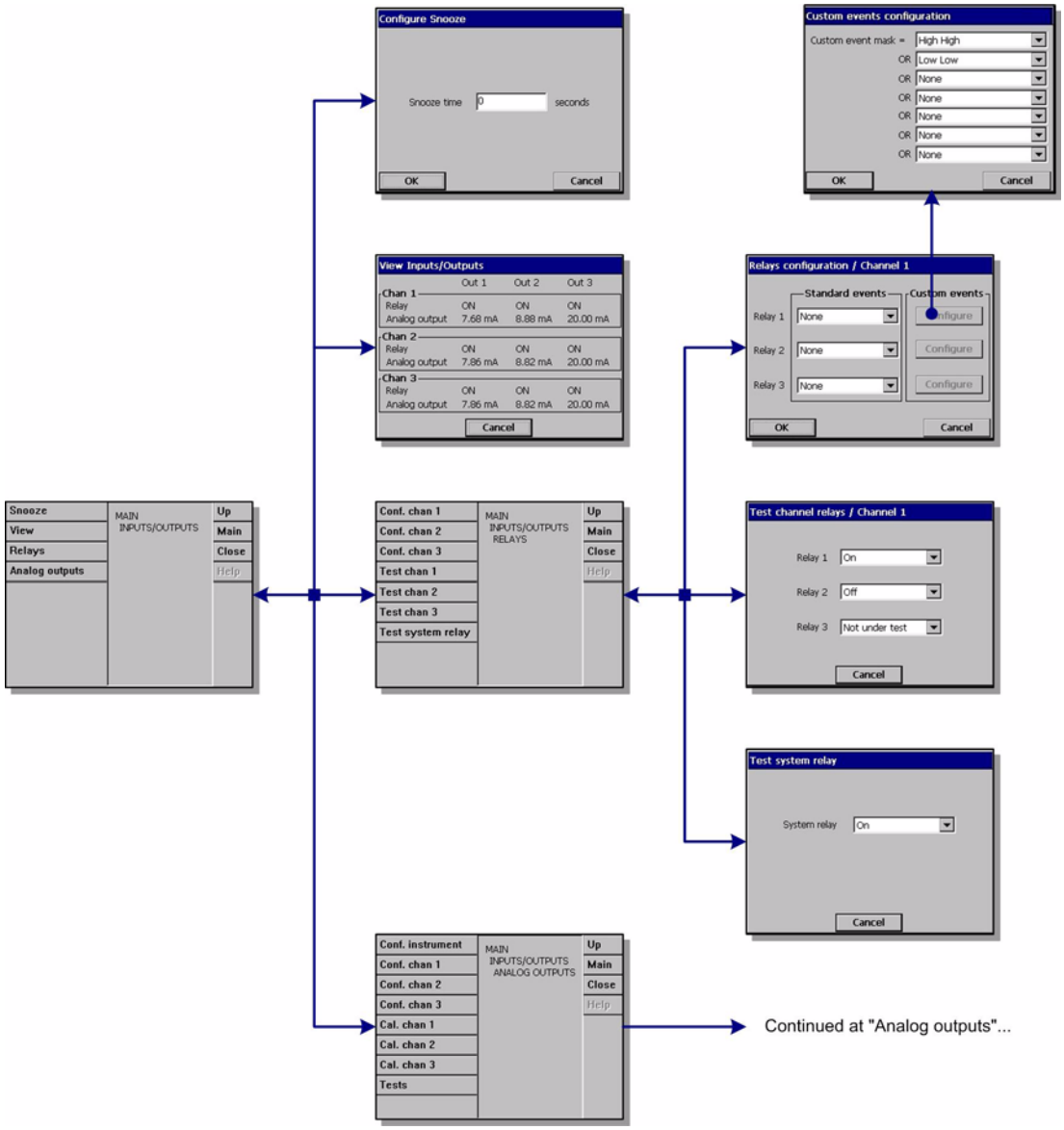
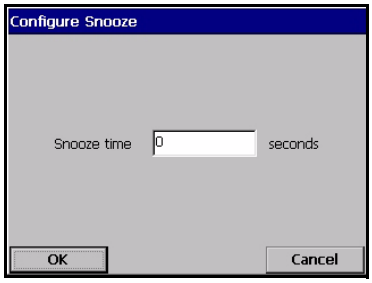


Fig 6-1: Inputs/Outputs Menu

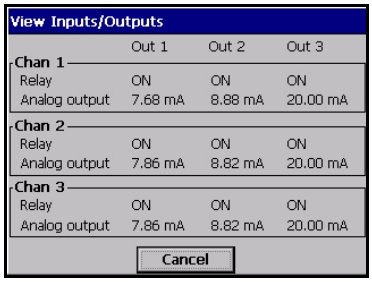
6.1 Configure Snooze



In the event of an alarm, the “snooze” button stops the instrument buzzer and returns all the relays in the instrument to their normal state during a "snooze time".

☐ Enter the snooze time in seconds and press OK.

6.2 View Inputs/Outputs



For each channel, this test view allows for checking the actual state of the 3 alarm relays, and the 3 analog outputs current (or voltage, depending on the instrument version) values.

6.3 Relays

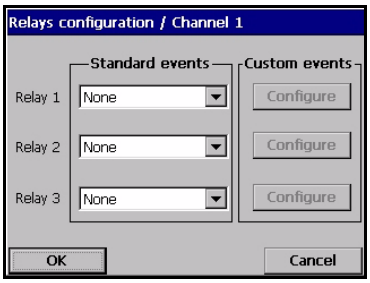
There are three measurement alarm relays per channel and one system alarm relay for the instrument. These relays are configurable as either standard or custom events through the instrument menu.

- An alarm relay can be activated or deactivated
- When the alarm is OFF, it is activated,
- When the alarm is ON, it is deactivated

All the relays are activated as soon as the instrument is ON (but alarms are OFF). When the instrument is OFF, the relays are deactivated, thus in this state, all alarms are ON. The logic "Relay deactivated = Alarm ON" has been chosen for this safety reason.

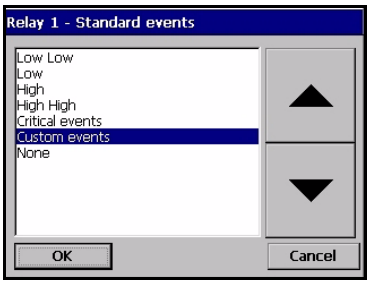
When the main board does not communicate with a measurement board for more than 30 seconds, the measurement board switches all the alarm relays and analog outputs to the alarm state.

6.3.1 Relays Configuration

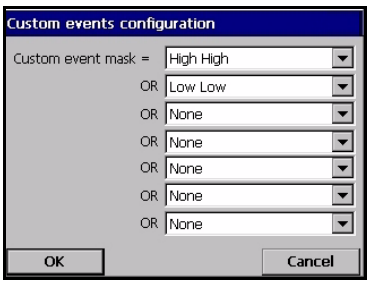


The three relays (per channel) can be triggered by several standard events, or a combination of events (custom). The relays output can be used to turn on a beacon, horn or PLC (see “Connections to Electronic Boards” on page 26)

Note:
Relays can be set to Normally Open [NO] or Normally Closed [NC] by changing the jumper positions on the measurement board (see “Set Measurement Alarm Relays” on page 30).

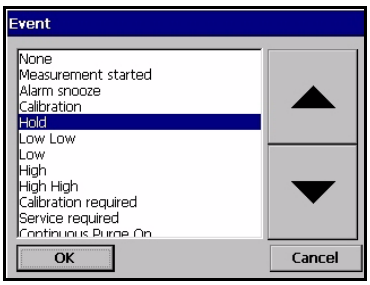


- Select a standard event in the rolling list
- If “Custom event” has been selected, it has to be configured by touching the ***configure*** button



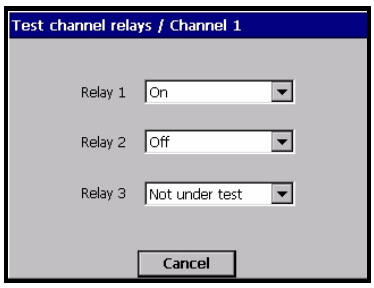
- Press on the text box to open the selection menu (rolling menu). Select the events that must trigger the relay, and press OK.

The example shown here will trigger the relays whenever the value is above the High High or under the Low Low preset values.



Proceed in the same manner for any other event that should trigger the relay

6.3.2 Test Channel Relays



The three measurement alarm relays can be manually activated for testing purposes:

- Select Relay ***On***, ***Off*** or ***Not under test***.

See note regarding the relays below. “Not under test” means the relay is in operating mode, and it will be triggered normally.

Note:
*A relay set to NO will close when activated (**On**), but a relay set to NC will open.* See “Set Measurement Alarm Relays” on page 30

6.3.3 Test System Relay

Similarly, the system alarm relay can be manually activated for testing purposes.

- Select Relay ***On***, ***Off*** or ***Not under test***.

See “Analog and Digital Outputs (per channel)” on page 125

Note:
In both the Test Channel Relays and Test System Relay options above, once the tests have been completed press Cancel to exit the screen. At the same time, this will reset all relays (including the system relay) back to a status of “Not under test”.

6.4 Analog Outputs

There are 3 analog outputs per channel. These outputs are configurable in terms of function, content and behavior through the instrument menus. Analog outputs are used to output a voltage or a current which is a function (e.g a linear characteristic) of a measurement: AOut = *f* (M). Analog outputs can be typically connected to a PLC. Knowing the function (*f*), the PLC can compute the value of the measurement.

Two types of instrument hardware are available:

- measurement board with current output (I = 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA)
- measurement board with voltage output (U = 0-5 V)

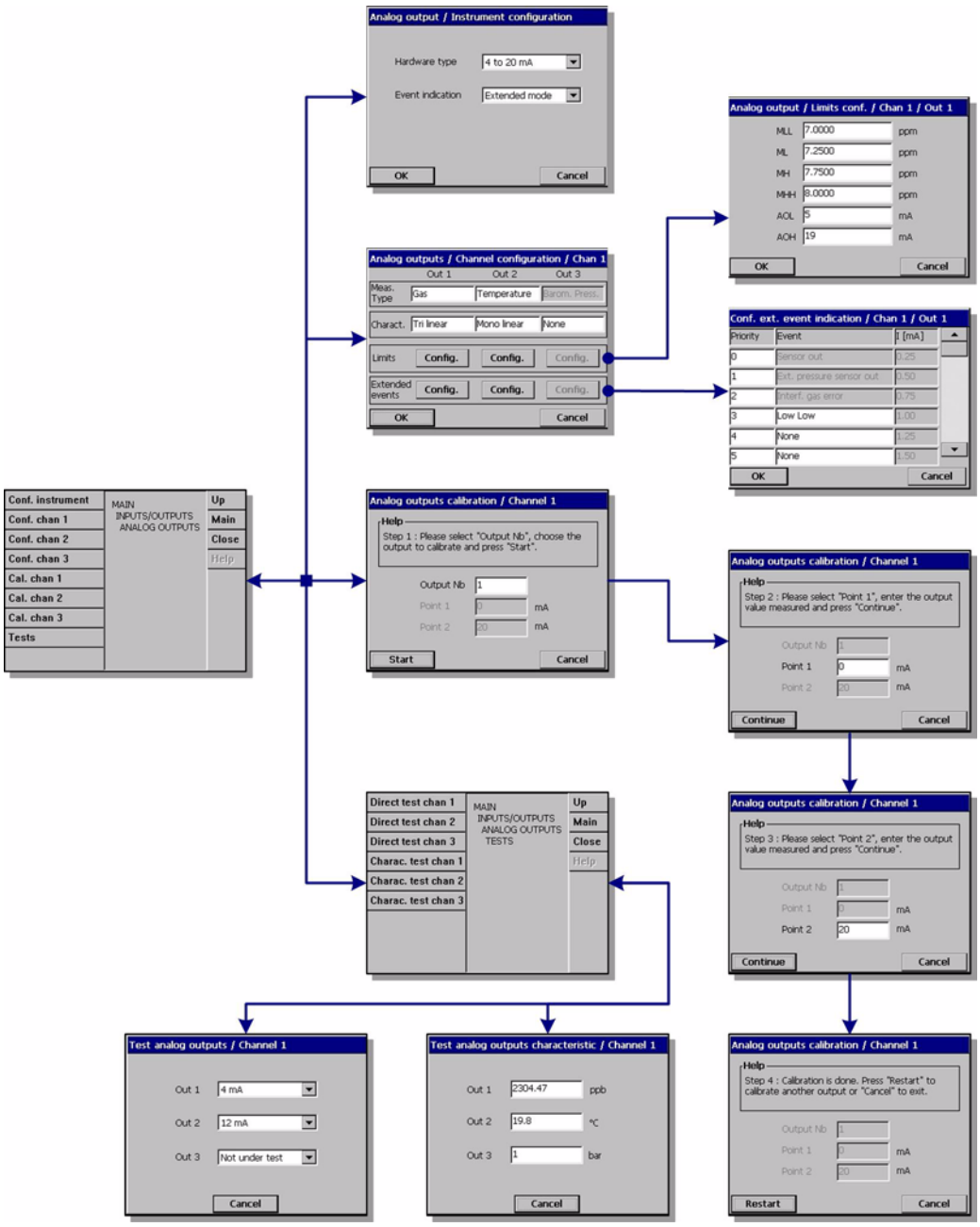
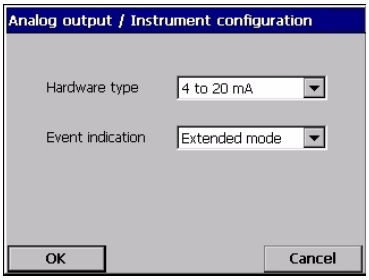


Fig 6-2: Analog Outputs Menu

6.4.1 Instrument Configuration



- Select the analog output range of current: 4-20 mA or 0-20 mA
- The 4-20 mA range (recommended) allows for an extended event indication mode that can be selected and configured (default = standard mode)

Note:
Features of the instrument with a voltage analog output are similar to the 0-20 mA features.

For some events (sensor out, purge failure, etc.) the actual measurement is not significant, but the PLC needs to know how the analog outputs behave in these cases. Two "Event indication modes" are available:

- Standard mode (default)
- Extended mode

Standard Event Indication

Table 6-1: Standard Event Table

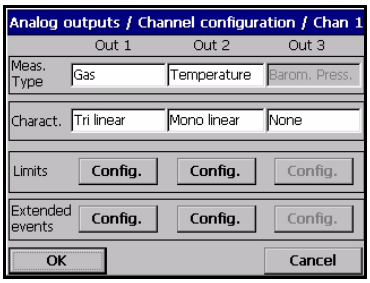
Analog Output	Event Output Range			Event
	0-20 mA	4-20 mA	0/5 V	
Gas concentration	20 mA	20 mA	5 V	- Channel out - Sensor out - Thermal cut-off - Interfering gas error - External pressure sensor out
Temperature	20 mA	20 mA	5 V	- Channel out - Sensor out
External pressure	20 mA	20 mA	5 V	- Channel out - External pressure sensor out

Extended Event Indication

The "Extended event indication" mode is only available when the 4-20 mA output is selected. In this mode, the range between 0 mA and 4 mA is used to indicate selected events. The events are defined using the channel configuration option (see “Channel Configuration” on page 73).

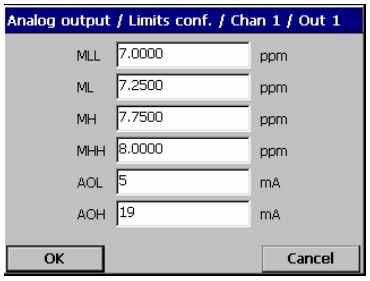
Note:
The extended mode is not available for the voltage output versions of the instrument.

6.4.2 Channel Configuration

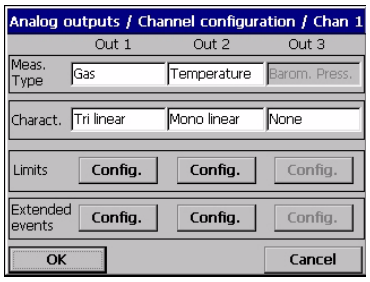


For each of the 3 analog output channels, set the type of measurement that will be transmitted through this channel, and the output characteristics.

- Meas. type: Select the type of measurement available from the rolling list.
- Characteristics: Select either Mono linear, Tri linear, or None (see “Analog Output Characteristics” on page 77).

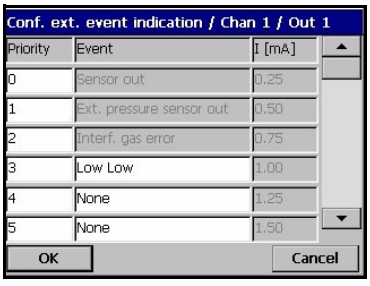


- Limits: Press the configure button to adjust the analog output set points. Enter values in the appropriate text boxes. In Mono linear mode, only the ML and MH values can be adjusted. Tri linear mode allows all limits to be adjusted (as illustrated left), and the None mode denies access to this screen.



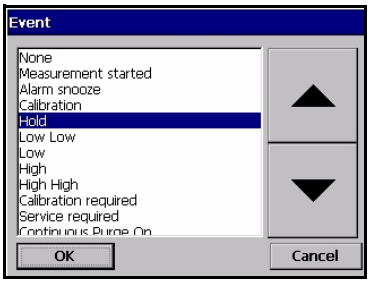
The authorized user may define a maximum of 12 customized events for each of the three outputs on each channel and change the order of priority of all events.

Note:
This only applies to Tri linear and Mono linear outputs. It is not available if the output characteristic is set to None, as illustrated left for Output 3.



Configure the events that should be signaled at the corresponding current shown in the right column.

- Only one event signal at a time can be sent via the current output. As there is a possibility to have several events at the same time, an order of priority must be set. This order has been set by default, but it can be modified to suit particular needs and conditions. Touch the priority number in the left column and edit it.



- The shaded events in the list have preset outputs and only the priority can be changed. The other events can be customized by the user. Touch a white text box to call up the rolling list. Select an event from this list and press OK. Then adjust the priority as required.

Note:
When an event occurs, measurement information is superseded by the event information on the output.

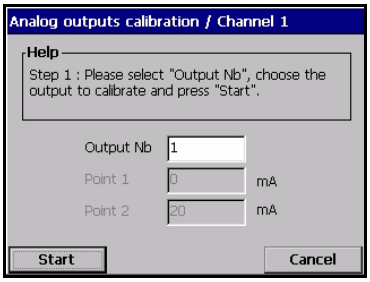
The following table lists the default configuration. The first three events on the list are pre-set and only the priority can be changed:

Table 6-2: Extended Event Table

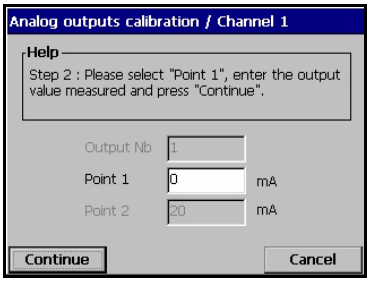
Priority	Event	I [mA]
0	Sensor out	0.25
1	External pressure sensor out	0.50
2	Interfering gas error	0.75
3	*Custom Event 1*	1.00
4	*Custom Event 2*	1.25
5	*Custom Event 3*	1.50
6	*Custom Event 4*	1.75
7	*Custom Event 5*	2.00
8	*Custom Event 6*	2.25
9	*Custom Event 7*	2.50
10	*Custom Event 8*	2.75
11	*Custom Event 9*	3.00
12	*Custom Event 10*	3.25
13	*Custom Event 11*	3.50
14	*Custom Event 12*	3.75

6.4.3 Calibration of the Analog Outputs

The calibration of the analog output is aimed at aligning the internally calculated current to the real current output. This was performed at factory, but could become necessary again because of electronic tolerances. A precision ammeter (or voltmeter for the voltage versions) connected at the corresponding analog output connection point is required. See “Measurement Board” on page 28.

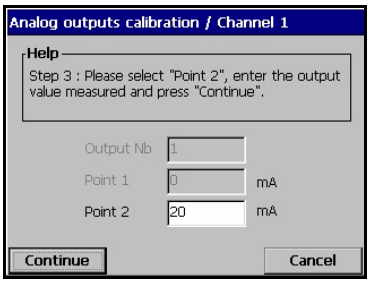


Select the analogic output channel to be calibrated, and press the start button.



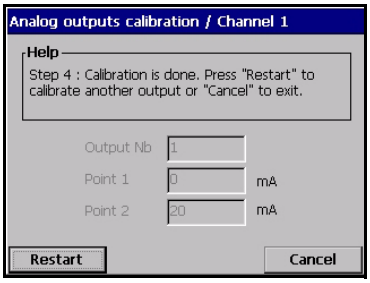
Measure with the ammeter the current value for point 1. It should be below 4 mA

Edit point 1 and enter the same value as read on the ammeter, then press the “continue” button.



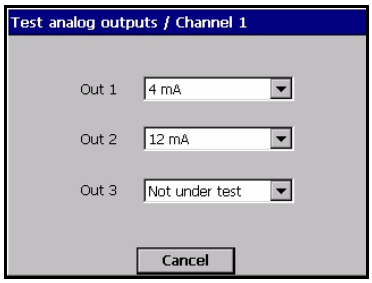
Measure with the ammeter the current value for point 2. It should be above 20 mA.

Edit point 2 and enter the same value as read on the ammeter, before pressing the “continue” button.



Calibration of this analog output channel is completed. Proceed in a same way for the other analog output channels available.

6.4.4 Direct Test



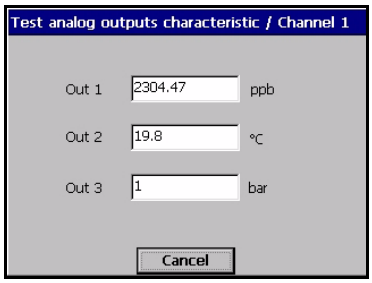
Test to check the calibration of the analog outputs. A precision ammeter connected at the corresponding analog output connection point is required.

▼ Select a value (4, 12, 20 mA available) and compare this value (± 0.02 mA) with that which the ammeter shows.

A calibration is required if the value on the ammeter differs from the current selected (± 0.02 mA).

Note:
It is possible to test one analog output without interfering with the others. During the test, the other analog outputs will continue to indicate the measurement.

6.4.5 Characteristics Test



This is a test for the correct operation of the peripherals connected to the analog outputs, by verifying that the PLC computes the correct value.

The analog output will send the current corresponding to the value entered in the text boxes.

☐ Type in a test value for the analog output to be tested, and check for the related action on the peripheral.

6.5 Analog Output Characteristics

The analog output characteristics can be set to either Mono Linear, Tri Linear or None.

6.5.1 “Mono Linear” Analog Output

The "Mono Linear" output is the default setting for each analog output. It is illustrated in Fig 6-3 below (4-20 mA output is shown, 0-20 mA or 0-5 V settings are similar).

The goal of this setting is to use all the points available on the slope from 4 mA to 20 mA to show the range of measurements that are usual in the measured process. Setting the output this way allows for the highest signal resolution for the actual conditions.

The downside is that any measures below the set range will have the same analog signal locked at 4 mA. Similarly, any measure over the set range will have the same analog signal locked at 20 mA. Settings must made by balancing these aspects.

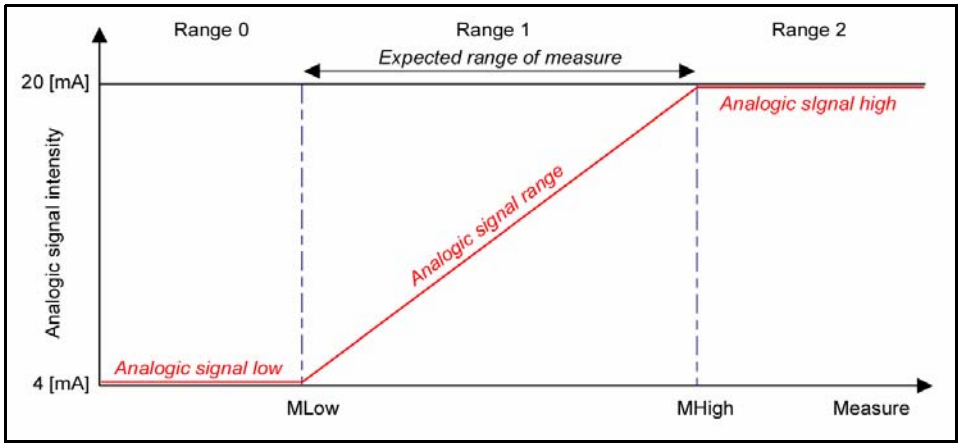


Fig 6-3: “Linear” Characteristics Diagram

Settings

For each output, set ML and MH in the current measuring unit (e.g. °C for a temperature output). When a compound unit is selected the smallest unit will be used (e.g. ppb for a "ppm-ppb" compound unit).

These points should be set keeping in balance the following conditions (see Fig 6-3 above):

- The smaller is Range 1, the better is the analog signal resolution within the expected range of measure.
- In Range 0 the analog outputs only shows that measurement is below the ML value. Similarly in Range 2 the analog output only shows that measurement is over the MH value.

The formula to compute the measurement knowing the current I (or voltage U) and the resolution R is given in the following table:

Output type Linear:	Range	Measurement M	Resolution R
4-20 mA	20 > I > 4	M = ML + (MH - ML) * (I - 4) / 16	R = (MH-ML) / 808
0-20 mA	20 > I > 0	M = ML + (MH - ML) * I / 20	R = (MH-ML) / 1010
0-5 V	5 > U > 0	M = ML + (MH - ML) * U / 5	R = (MH-ML) / 1010

6.5.2 “Tri Linear” Analog Output

The "Tri-linear" output brings benefits over the “Linear output” discussed before. It is illustrated in Fig 6-4 below (4-20 mA output is shown, 0-20 mA or 0-5 V settings are similar).

Compared to the “Linear” mode, the expected range of measure is Range 2. A Range 1 and 3 are available to show the measures falling out of this Range 2, but normally at a lower resolution. Expected measurements for the measured process are supposed to be in Range 2 most of the time, and in Range 1 or 3 occasionally (problems, calibration, line stop, etc.). The benefits are:

- The PLC can compute the measurement over a large range (1, 2 and 3).
- The PLC can compute a higher resolution signal for the expected measuring range (Range 2: MH > M > ML).
- Carefully selecting the set points allows for an individual resolution for each range, so a different resolution can be applied to Range 1, 2 and 3, allowing you to tailor the analog output to the actual conditions.

As before, the downside is that any measure below or over the Range 1, 2 and 3 will have the same signal locked at 4 mA and 20 mA respectively, but Range 1, 2 and 3 should cover a larger range than in the “Linear” mode. Settings must be made in balancing these aspects.

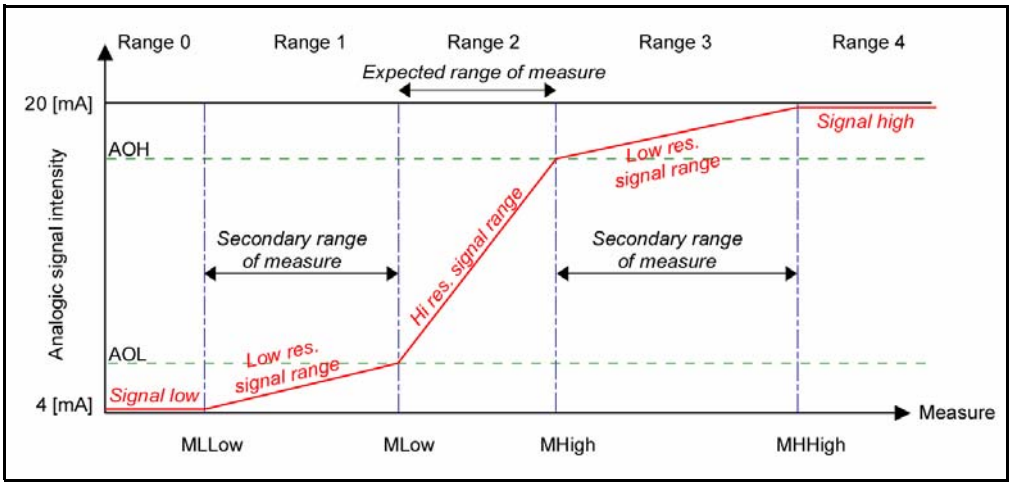


Fig 6-4: “Tri-linear” Characteristics Diagram (4-20 mA shown)

Settings

For each output, set MLL, ML, MH, and MHH to the current measuring unit (e.g. °C for a temperature output). When a compound unit is selected, the smallest unit will be used (e.g. ppb for a "ppm-ppb" compound unit). Also set AOL (Analog Output Low) and AOH (High) in mA (or Volts).

These points should be set keeping in balance the following conditions (see Fig 6-4 on page 78):

- The smaller is Range 2, the better is the analog signal resolution within the expected range of measure.
- Size of Range 1 and 3 should be set to deliver an adequate level of resolution for the measures falling out of the expected range of measure.
- In Range 0 the analog outputs only shows that measurement is below the MLL value. Similarly in Range 4 the analog output only shows that measurement is over the MHH value.

The formula to compute the measurement knowing the current or the voltage and the resolution R is given in the following table:

Output type Tri-linear:	Range	Measurement M	Resolution R
4-20 mA	1: AOL ≤ I > 4	M=MLL+(ML-MLL)*(I-4)/(AOL-4)	R=(ML-MLL)*20/((AOL-4)*1010)
	2: AOH ≤ I > AOL	M=ML+(MH-ML)*(I-AOL)/ (AOH-AOL)	R=(MH-ML)*20/((AOH-AOL)*1010)
	3: 20 > I > AOH	M=MH+(MHH-MH)*(I-AOH) / (20-AOH)	R=(MHH-MH)*20/((20-AOH)*1010)
0-20 mA	1: AOL ≤ I > 0	M=MLL+(ML-MLL)*I/AOL	R=(ML-MLL)*20/(AOL*1010)
	2: AOH ≤ I > AOL	M=ML+(MH-ML)*(I-AOL)/ (AOH-AOL)	R=(MH-ML)*20/((AOH-AOL)*1010)
	3: 20 > I > AOH	M=MH+(MHH-MH)*(I-AOH)/(20-AOH)	R=(MHH-MH)*20/((20-AOH)*1010)
0-5 V	1: AOL ≤ U > 0	M=MLL+(ML-MLL)*U/AOL	R=(ML-MLL)*5/(AOL*1010)
	2: AOH ≤ U > AOL	M=ML+(MH-ML)*(U-AOL)/ (AOH-AOL)	R=(MH-ML)*5/((AOH-AOL)*1010)
	3: 5 > U > AOH	M=MH+(MHH-MH)*(U-AOH) / (5-AOH)	R=(MHH-MH)*5/((5-AOH)*1010)

6.5.3 “None” Analog Output

This is the default value.

Setting the analog output to "None" on a particular output means that analog output value will always be zero and importantly ensures that no current is emitted on that output, so reducing power consumption (especially useful in battery powered portables) as well as reducing heat within the instrument.

7 Communication Menu

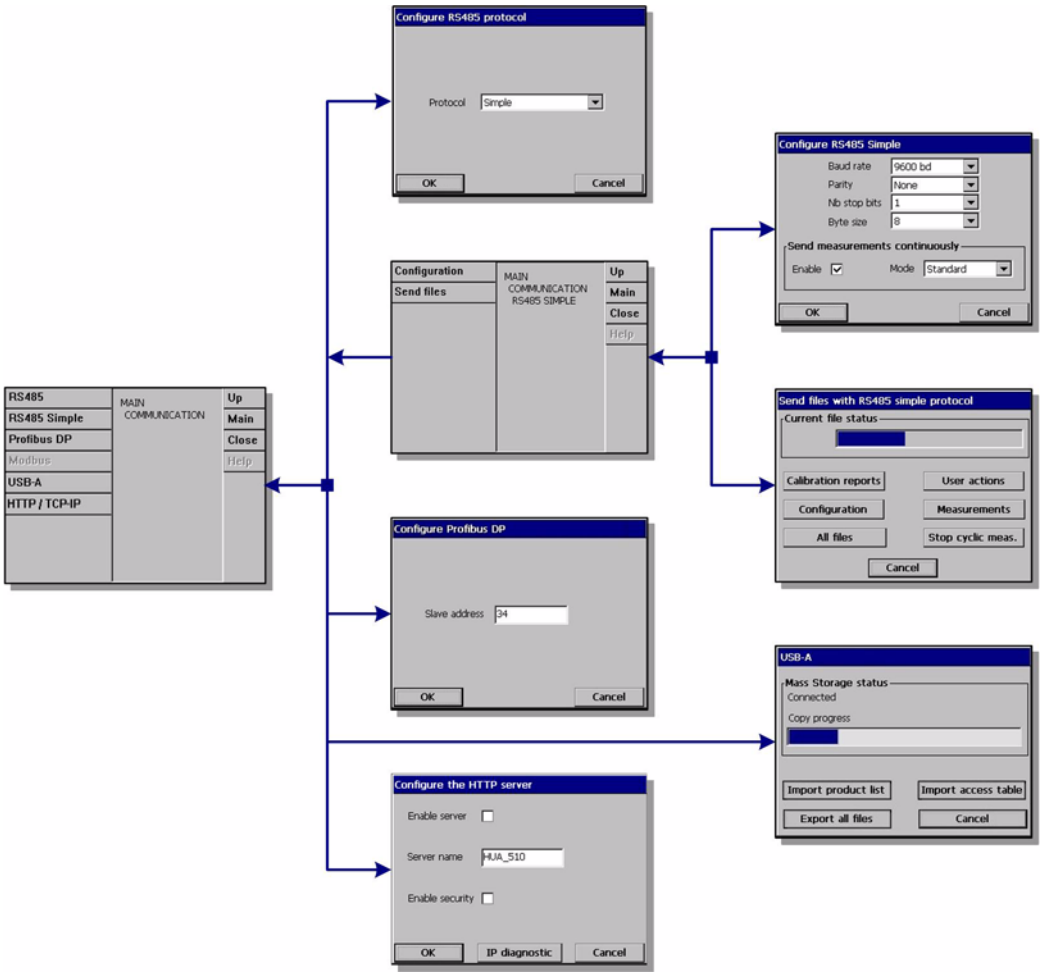
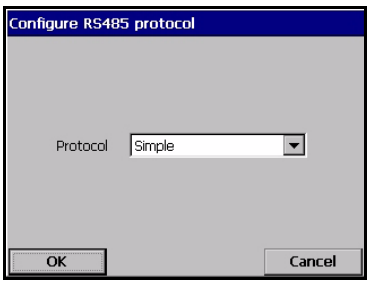


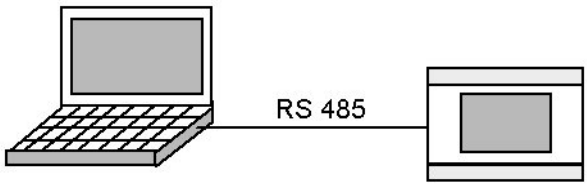
Fig 7-1: Communication Menu



The external RS-485 port of the main board is directly connected to a RS-485 bus (single twisted pair). Optionally it can be connected to a fieldbus module (gateway).

The RS 485 menu allows selection between RS485 simple or Profibus DP communication protocols, depending on the application.

- Press on the text box to select either the RS-485 simple or the PROFIBUS-DP communication protocol.

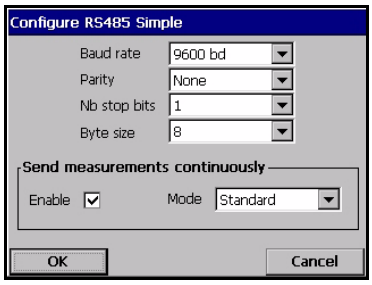


7.1 RS-485 Simple Mode Configuration

This protocol allows the instrument to output data to an external device (PLC, SCADA, PC, etc.). The communication is unidirectional. The data are output on the RS-485 link as simple ASCII text. If for instance you use a PC, the data can be easily visualized and saved in a file using the "Hyperterminal" software.

To use this communications mode, on the instrument:

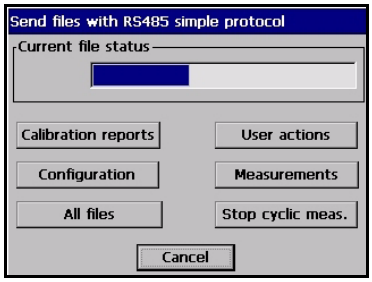
- Select the **RS-485** option from the **Communication** menu
- Choose the protocol **Simple** (default configuration) and press on **OK**
- Then select the **RS-485 Simple** option from the **Communication** menu to display the following screen:



- "Baud rate", "Parity", "No of stop bits", "Byte size" Standard parameters of the RS-485 link.
- "Enable" The measurements can be sent continuously (approximately every 2 sec.). This field allows enabling or disabling this feature.
- "Mode" This is the format of the measurements sent continuously (see “Cyclic Measurements” on page 83 of this document). In "Expert" mode, more data are sent. These additional data can be useful for diagnostic purposes.

Note:
In case of problems, first verify that jumper J3 is not installed on the motherboard (this is the default configuration).

Send Data



This dialog box is used to send text files to an external device. The possible files are the following:

- Calibration reports
- User actions log file
- Instrument configuration
- Measurements stored in the instrument memory.

The button "Stop Cyclic meas." allows to stop and to restart the cyclic transmission of measurements. It is advised to stop the cyclic transmission in order not to mix cyclic measurements and data of the file being transmitted. This button has the same effect as the "Enable" checkbox of the "Communication/RS-485 Simple/Configuration" window.

After stopping the cyclic measurements, select the "Calibration Reports", "User Actions", "Configuration", "Measurements" button to send the corresponding file, or the "All files" button to send all these files in one shot.

Note:
The measurements file includes TPO or TPA measurements if these calculations are enabled.

Once the button is pressed, the file is sent immediately. The field "Current file status" shows “Sending” alongside the file transmission progress bar. On completion this changes to “Sent”.

7.1.1 Data Available

All individual data are separated by at least one tabulation character (ASCII code=0x09).

For the cyclic measurements, the data format is detailed. For the files, only one example for each file is given to explain the data format.

Cyclic Measurements

1) If the option "Mode = standard" is chosen, the following message is sent for each active channel:

CHn\t	Gas\t	Gas Unit\t	Temperature\t	Temperature Unit\t	Barometric Pressure\t	Barometric Pressure Unit\t\	Event\t\r\n

with:

\t .....the ASCII tab character: code=0x09
\r .....the ASCII Carriage Return character: code=0x0D
\n .....the ASCII Line Feed character: code=0x0A
CHn .....the 2 ASCII characters "CH" + the channel No (from 1 to 3).
Gas.....the gas concentration.
Gas Unit .....the gas unit.
Temperature.....the temperature.
Temperature Unit.....the temperature unit.
Barometric Pressure.....the barometric pressure.
Barometric Pressure Unit .....the barometric pressure unit .
Event .....the event bit mask in hexadecimal format.

The values are not described here (see “List of Events and Alarms” on page 118).

- Example of one measurement:

CH1 697.176 mbar 20.1 °C 0.982 bar C00

2) If the option "Mode = expert" is chosen, the following message is sent for each active channel:

CHn\t	Gas\t	Gas Unit\t	Temperature\t	Temperature Unit\t	BarometricPressure\t	Barometric Pressure Unit\t

Event\t	Current\t	µA\t	Partial pressure\t	bar\t	External Pressure\t	External Pressure Unit\t	Time\t	Index\r\n

with:

Current .....The current measured in [microA].
Partial pressure .....The partial pressure in [bar].
External Pressure .....The external pressure.
External Pressure Unit.....The external pressure unit .
Time .....The time of the measurement. Format "hh:mm:ss."
Index.....This is the index of the last measurement.

This number starts at 0 at power up of the program.

- Example of one measurement:

CH1 697.173 mbar 20.1 °C 0.982 bar C00 80.056229 µA 0.697 bar 1.000 bar 12:59:42 5923

EC Gas Sensor Calibration Report Example

Calibration report nb 1

Type	Sensor calibrated on this instrument
Date (yy.mm.dd - hh:mm)	05.02.17 - 18:40
Operator	jp
Operator ID	3
Calibration coefficient	122.40 µA/bar
Ratio with ideal membrane	92.72 %
Ratio with last calibration	97.35 %
Stability	0.000 %
Calibration mode	Direct value
Calibration value	0.750000
Gas unit	bar
Gas phase	Liquid
Liquid	Water
Interferences	Disable
Temperature	20.1 °C
Barometric pressure	1.020 bar
External pressure	0.976 bar
Sensor current	79.857 µA

Smart EC Gas Sensor Connection Calibration Report Example

Calibration report nb 1

Type	Sensor calibrated on another instrument
Date (yy.mm.dd - hh:mm)	05.01.17 - 15:30
Operator	Armstrong
Calibration coefficient	62.75 µA/bar
Connection date	05.03.15 - 12:26
Serial number	1
Membrane	2956A

TC Gas Sensor Calibration Report Example

Calibration report nb 1

Date (yy.mm.dd - hh:mm)	06.02.18 - 15:20
Operator	jp
Operator ID	3
Calibration coefficient	18.23 mV/bar
Ratio with ideal membrane	107.22 %
Ratio with last calibration	106.32 %
Stability	0.337 %
Calibration value	965.000000
Gas unit	mbar
Gas phase	Gas
Liquid	Water
Interferences	Disable
Temperature	26.44 °C
Barometric pressure	0.962 bar
External pressure	0.976 bar
Sensor slope	18.797 mV/s

Barometric Sensor Calibration Report Example

Calibration report nb 1
Date (yy.mm.dd - hh:mm) . . . . .05.02.16 - 20:38
Operator . . . . . .jp
Operator ID 3
Former barometric pressure . . .0.970 bar
New Barometric pressure . . . . .0.971 bar

External Pressure Calibration Report Example

Calibration report nb 1
Date (yy.mm.dd - hh:mm) . . . . .05.02.16 - 21:37
Operator . . . . . .Armstrong
Operator ID 1007
Nb of cal. points. 1
New slope . . . . . .45.454545 [bar/V]
New offset . . . . . .0.103926 [bar]
Former P1 value . . . . . .0.973 bar
New P1 value . . . . . .0.972 bar

Interfering Gas Calibration Report Example

Calibration report nb 1
Date (yy.mm.dd - hh:mm) . . . . .05.02.17 - 20:03
Operator . . . . . .jp
Operator ID 3
Calibration Coefficient 366.127661
H_2 gas purity . . . . . .2.500000 %
Ratio with last calibration. . . . . .99.990075 %
% of ideal current . . . . . .111.624287 %
Stability . . . . . .0.000000 %
Temperature . . . . . .20.1 °C
Barometric pressure . . . . . .1.020 bar
External pressure . . . . . .0.977 bar
Sensor current. . . . . .7.990 µA

User Action Log File Example

The "User action log file" below contains 3 user actions.

Nr	*mm/dd*	*hh:mm:ss*	*User ID*	*User Name*	*Action ID*	*Description*
1	1/21	15:13:44	1007	Armstrong	140	Measurement config.
0	1/21	15:13:27	1007	Armstrong	132	Identification
2	1/21	15:09:15	1007	Armstrong	132	Identification

Configuration Report Example

The "Configuration" below is given for a one channel instrument.

INSTRUMENT CONFIGURATION
Measurement mode. . . . . Continuous mode
Pressure unit . . . . . [bar]
Temperature unit . . . . . [°C]
Storage mode . . . . . Rolling buffer
Storage RAM time . . . . . 10 [s]
Storage FLASH time . . . . . 3600 [s]

Channel 1
Membrane 2956A
Medium . . . . . Liquid
Gas unit . . . . . mbar
Liquid . . . . . Water
Resolution displayed 3
Thermal cut off. . . . . Enabled60.0 [°C]
Alarms
Low Low . . . . . Disabled0.000000 [mbar]
Low . . . . . Disabled0.100000 [mbar]
High . . . . . Enabled5.000000 [mbar]
High High. . . . . Disabled1.100000 [mbar]
Hysteresis . . . . . 1 [%]
Delay . . . . . 0 [s]
Filter State . . . . . Disabled
Type. . . . . Median
Depth 5
Central depth 3
Interferences
CO_2 or H_2S . . . . . All disabled
Chlorinity/Salinity . . . . . All disabled19.000000 [g/l]
H_2 . . . . . Disabled0.100000 [bar]

Measurement File Example

6 measurements are described below:

Nr	*mm/dd*	*hh:mm:ss*	*Gas [mbar]*	*Temp [°C]*	*Mask*	*Barom [bar]*	*Ext P. [bar]*	*Current [µA]*	*Index*
0	2/17	21:15:27	75.051	20.1	400	1.005	1.977	7.990	2271
1	2/17	21:15:17	75.043	20.1	400	1.005	1.976	7.989	2267
2	2/17	21:15:17	75.047	20.1	400	1.005	1.976	7.989	2262
3	2/17	21:14:57	75.044	20.1	400	1.005	1.976	7.989	2257
4	2/17	21:14:47	75.047	20.1	400	1.005	1.977	7.989	2251
5	2/17	21:14:37	75.050	20.1	400	1.005	1.976	7.990	2246

7.1.2 Example of Use

In this example we use:

- One PC with a RS232 port.
- One "RS-485<->RS232 converter"

Procedure:

1) Connect both RS-485 wires of the instrument to the "RS-485<->RS232 converter".
2) Connect the "RS-485<->RS232 converter" to the PC RS232 port using a standard cable (RS232 DB9 straight cable).

On the PC:

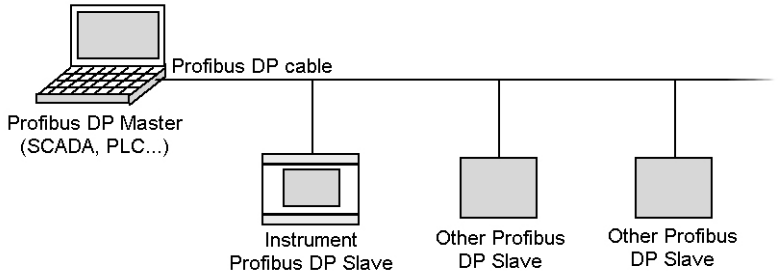
1) Run "Hyperterminal" on the PC.
2) Configure the PC COM port used (e.g. COM2). Menu "File/Properties/ Configure".
3) Configure the parameters "Baud rate", "Parity", "Nb of stop bits", "Byte size" (Menu "File/Properties/Configure"). Use the same parameters for the instrument and the PC.
4) Configure the "Font = Courier 10" (Menu "View/Font").
5) Connect "Hyperterminal" (Menu "Call/Call").
6) Save the data received in the file of your choice (Menu "Transfer/Capture Text/ Start").

On the instrument:

1) Use the menu "Communication/RS-485 Simple/Send files" and the button "All files".

When the transfer is finished, close the file with "Hyperterminal" (Menu "Transfer/ Capture Text/Stop"). Now, all the reports are saved in a text file on your PC.

7.2 PROFIBUS-DP Communication (optional)



7.2.1 Installation

On the Orbisphere CD, there is an “Orbi2079.gsd” and an “Orbi2079.bmp” file available in the “Profibus DP” folder to help configure the PROFIBUS-DP. The GSD file contains the following elements:

- A module to decode the barometric pressure value and unit
- A module to convert the channel measurement data such as gas concentration, gas unit, temperature, temperature unit and the events.

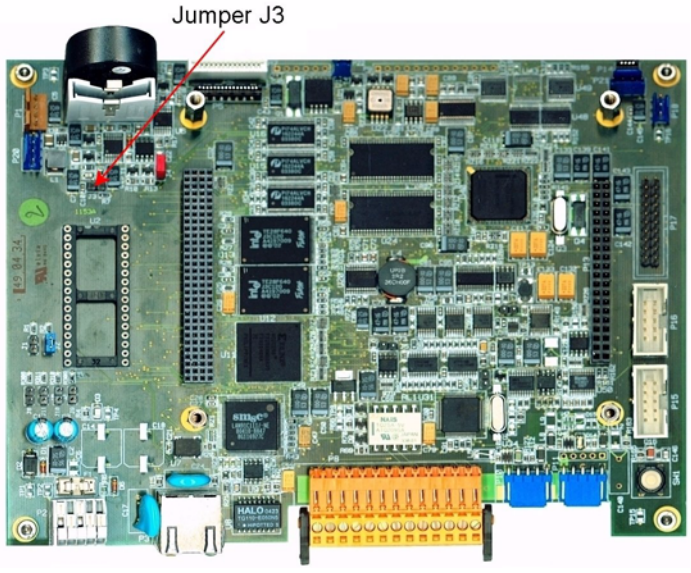
WARNING

Installation should be performed exclusively by personnel specialized and authorized to work on electrical installations, in accordance with relevant local regulations. Disconnect the power supply of the instrument before carrying out any work inside the instrument.

CAUTION:

Proper ESD (electrostatic discharge) protocols must be followed to prevent damage to the product. All fittings must be properly seated and tightened to prevent any water and dust ingress.

1) Install the PROFIBUS-DP module and the jumper J3 on the main board (location highlighted in the illustration below).



2) Select the menu "Configuration/RS-485" and choose "PROFIBUS-DP" as protocol.
3) Select the menu "Configuration/PROFIBUS-DP", choose the slave address and restart the instrument.

7.2.2 Input/Output Data

The main board:

- Writes the latest measurement data to the Profibus Input Buffer.
- Checks if a command written by the Profibus Master must be executed (Profibus Output Buffer). If a command is to be executed, the instrument executes it and writes the result (status, data, etc.) in the Profibus Input Buffer.

All numbers are coded in “Big Endian” format, and float values are coded according to IEEE Standards. The field types “Byte” and “Double Word” are unsigned.

7.2.2.1 Measurements

Measurements are formatted in the Profibus Input Buffer as follows:

Name	Type	Size	Offset
Barometric pressure	Input float	32 bits	0
Barometric pressure unit	Input byte	8 bits	4
Channel 1 gas concentration	Input float	32 bits	5
Channel 1 gas unit	Input byte	8 bits	9
Channel 1 temperature	Input float	32 bits	10
Channel 1 temperature unit	Input byte	8 bits	14
Channel 1 external pressure	Input float	32 bits	15
Channel 1 external pressure unit	Input byte	8 bits	19
Channel 1 events	Input double word	32 bits	20
Channel 1 measurement index	Input double word	32 bits	24
Channel 2 gas concentration	Input float	32 bits	28
Channel 2 gas unit	Input byte	8 bits	32
Channel 2 temperature	Input float	32 bits	33
Channel 2 temperature unit	Input byte	8 bits	37
Channel 2 external pressure	Input float	32 bits	38
Channel 2 external pressure unit	Input byte	8 bits	42
Channel 2 events	Input double word	32 bits	43
Channel 2 measurement index	Input double word	32 bits	47

Name	Type	Size	Offset
Channel 3 gas concentration	Input float	32 bits	51
Channel 3 gas unit	Input byte	8 bits	55
Channel 3 temperature	Input float	32 bits	56
Channel 3 temperature unit	Input byte	8 bits	60
Channel 3 external pressure	Input float	32 bits	61
Channel 3 external pressure unit	Input byte	8 bits	65
Channel 3 events	Input double word	32 bits	66
Channel 3 measurement index	Input double word	32 bits	70

The gas, temperature and barometric pressure unit values are coded as defined in the following tables:

Gas Unit	Value
bar	0
mbar	1
Pa	2
kPa	3
hPa	4
psia	5
atm.	6
mbar->bar	9
Pa->KPa	10
%Vbar	12
ppm Vbar	13
%Vext	14
ppm Vext	15
ppm Vbar->%Vbar	16
ppm Vext->%Vext	17
ppm	18
ppb	19
g/l	20
mg/l	21
µg/l	22
$\%O_2$	23
%Air	24
g/kg	25
V/V	26
%W	27
cc/kg	28
ml/l	29

Temperature Unit	Value
K	0
°C	1
°F	2

Barometric Pressure Unit	Value
bar	0
mbar	1
psia	2
atm.	3
Pa	4
kPa	5
hPa	6

Note:
For the field "Event", please see the column "Bit mask value" in Table 12-1, "List of Events," on page 118

Note:
If the instrument stops sending measurement data to the module, then after 30 seconds the module sets the event mask to the value ***PROFIBUS-DP value not updated*** *(0x80000000) bit mask for all channels.*

7.2.2.2 Commands

The “Command Output Buffer” is formatted as follows:

Name	Type	Size	Offset
Output command toggle (OCT)	Output byte	8 bits	0
Output command ID (OCI)	Output byte	8 bits	1
Output command data byte 1 (OCD1)	Output byte	8 bits	2
Output command data byte 2 (OCD2)	Output byte	8 bits	3
Output command data byte 3 (OCD3)	Output byte	8 bits	4
Output command data byte 4 (OCD4)	Output byte	8 bits	5

The “Command Input Buffer” is located just after the measurement data and is formatted as follows:

Name	Type	Size	Offset
Input command toggle (ICT)	Input byte	8 bits	74
Input command status (ICS)	Input byte	8 bits	75
Input command data byte 1 (ICD1)	Input byte	8 bits	76
Input command data byte 2 (ICD2)	Input byte	8 bits	77
Input command data byte 3 (ICD3)	Input byte	8 bits	78
Input command data byte 4 (ICD4)	Input byte	8 bits	79

The following commands are available:

- Change product
- Activate sensor (valid for EC sensors only)

Change Product Command - Output

Name	Value	Comment
OCT	1-2	
OCI	1	
OCD1	0-2	Channel number: 0 = Channel 1 1 = Channel 2 2 = Channel 3
OCD2	0-99	Product number
OCD3	0-1	Erase measurement files: 0 = Never erase the measurement files. 1 = Erase measurement file if necessary (e.g. gas unit changes)
OCD4		Not used

Change Product Command - Input

Name	Value	Comment
ICT	1-2	
ICS	0-3	0 = OK 1 = Unknown command ID 2 = Invalid parameter (e.g. invalid channel no or product number) 3 = Execution failure
ICD1		Not used
ICD2		Not used
ICD3		Not used
ICD4		Not used

Activate Sensor Command - Output

Name	Value	Comment
OCT	1-2	
OCI	2	
OCD1	0-2	Channel number: 0 = Channel 1 1 = Channel 2 2 = Channel 3
OCD2	0-1	Sensor activation: 0 = Deactivate the EC sensor 1 = Activate the EC sensor
OCD3		Not used
OCD4		Not used

Activate Sensor Command - Input

Name	Value	Comment
ICT	1-2	
ICS	0-3	0 = OK 1 = Unknown command ID 2 = Invalid parameter (e.g. invalid channel no) 3 = Execution failure
ICD1		Not used
ICD2		Not used
ICD3		Not used
ICD4		Not used

7.3 USB-A Port (host)

This option allows the export or import of data from an external mass storage device. The device must first be connected to the instrument through the USB-A port.

Select one of the two import options (product list or access table) to import data from the storage device. This is useful for transferring these files to additional instruments without the need of having to re-enter the data individually on each instrument.

Note:
The imported data will override any current settings on the instrument.

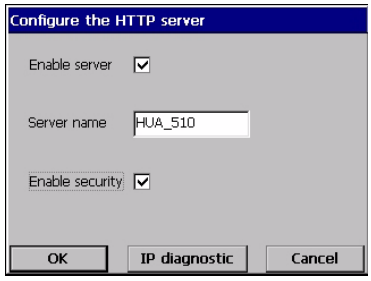
Select the export option to export data from the instrument to the storage device. For information regarding the uploaded files, refer to “Uploaded Files” on page 100.

For both import and export options, the progress bar is updated to give an indication of the progress of the selected option.

7.4 HTTP/TCP-IP

7.4.1 Overview

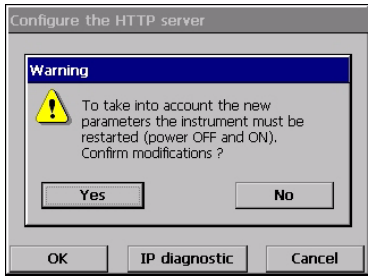
When activated this option downloads data from the instrument directly to a web page that can be accessed from a PC. To be able to use this option, the instrument must be connected to the network (see “Main Board Connections” on page 27 for details) and the network must have a DHCP server installed.



☒ Check the Enable server box to enable the web server communication link.

☐ Enter the Server name for the instrument. This is free format text and should typically be used to identify the instrument.

☒ Check the Enable security box if you require a password to be entered on the PC to access the web page.



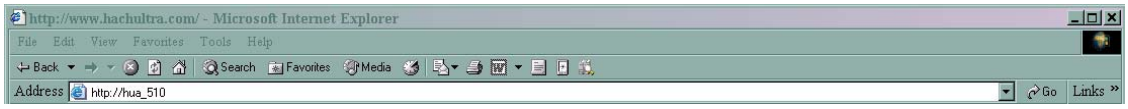
If any of the details on the previous screen have been changed, a warning message will be displayed as illustrated left.

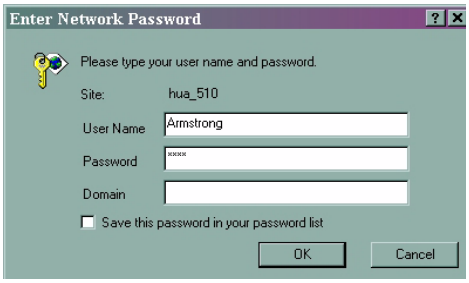
The changes must be confirmed, after which the instrument must be powered down and powered up again for the changes to take effect.

Note:
The IP Diagnostics button at the bottom of the screen is for use by experienced IT personnel only to help resolve any communications problems.

7.4.2 PC Interface

Once the server has been enabled and the interface information set up, access the information by launching an internet browser and typing "**http://**" followed by the server name that has been assigned to the instrument, in the address box as illustrated below:



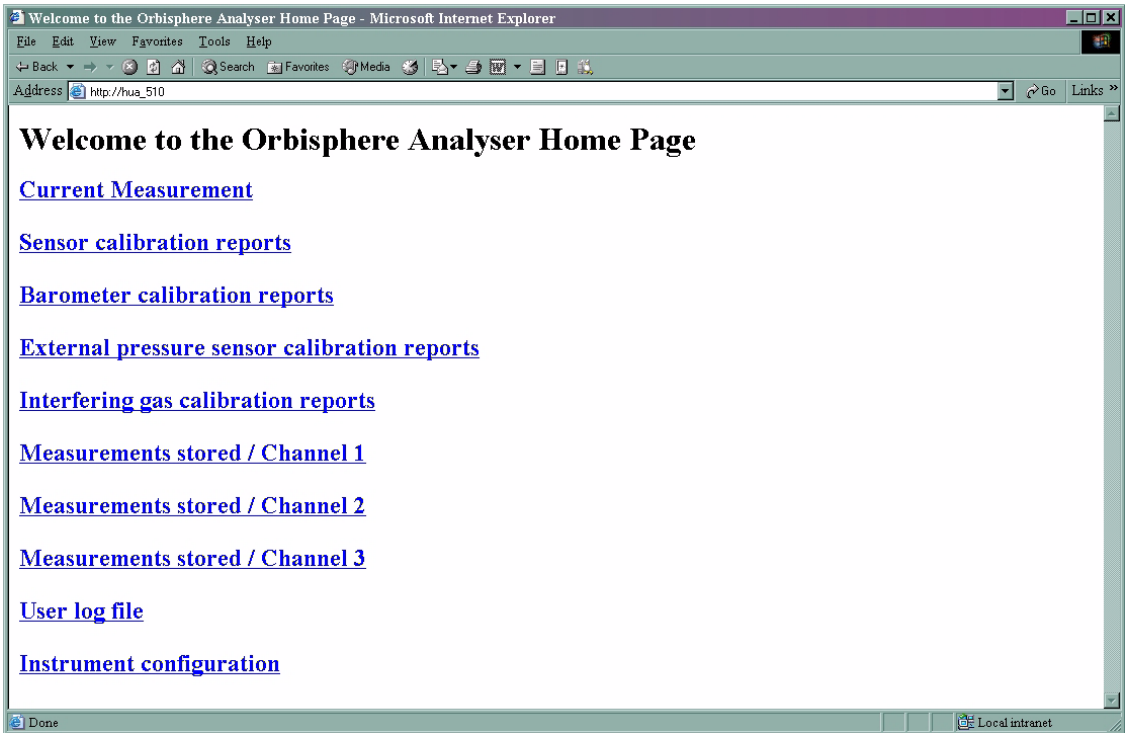


If the enable security option has been checked on the instrument, you will be required to enter a username and password on your PC to gain access to the web page.

The username and password must be a valid username/password combination that has been set up on the instrument (see also "User Management" on page 103 on how to set up users on the instrument).

Domain information is not required.

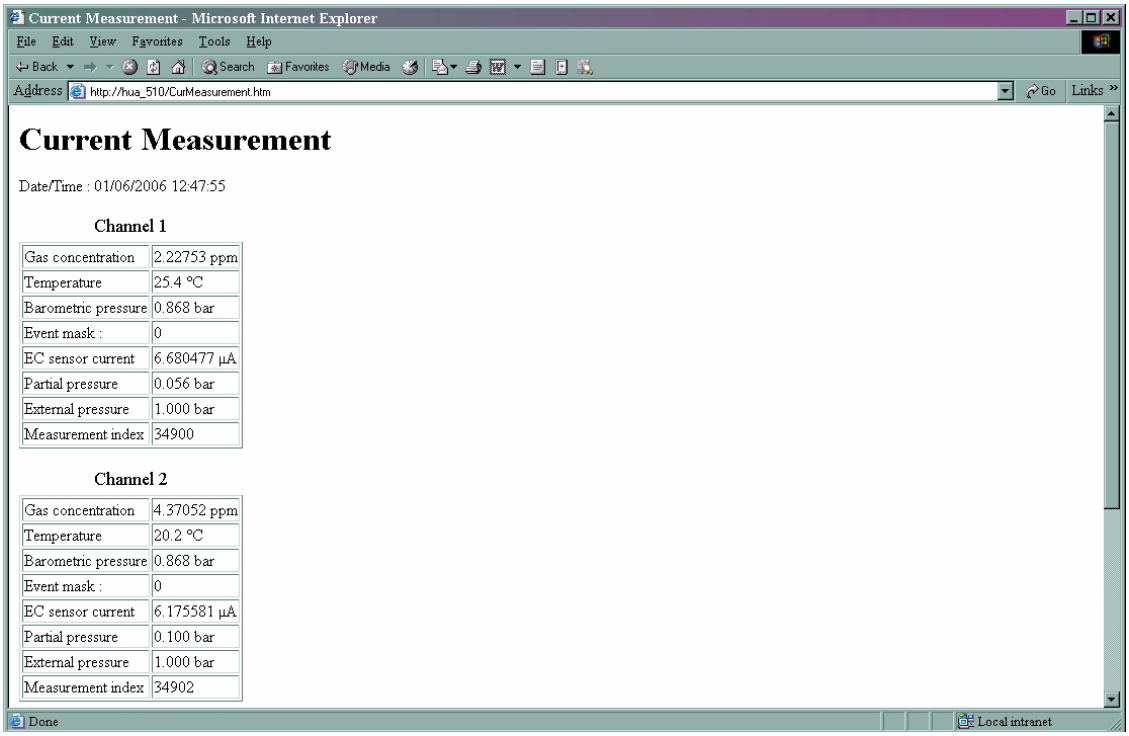
Once a valid username/password combination has been entered, the initial web page will be displayed giving a list of options:



Note:

If TPO or TPA calculations have been enabled for a portable instrument, then this data is accessible from an additional option in the above screen entitled "TPO/TPA Measurements stored / Channel n", where n is the channel configured for TPO or TPA calculations.

Click on any of these options and the data will be displayed on the PC screen. The following shows an example of the screen when selecting the Current Measurement option:



7.5 Data File Transfer Through the USB Port

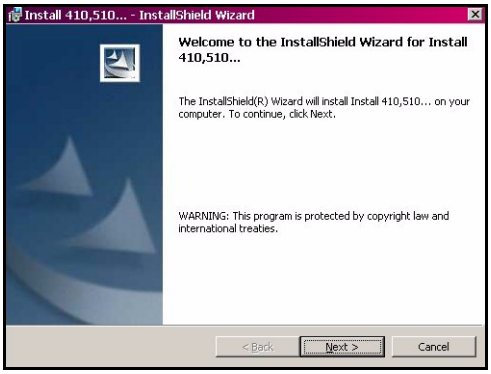
The USB port allows you to copy data files from the instrument to a PC using the Microsoft ActiveSync® software. The files in the instrument are coded in a binary format, so they must be converted to a readable format on your PC to make them suitable for viewing. This is done automatically using the software supplied on the Orbisphere CD (see "PC Software Installation" below and "Upload Report Files" on page 99 for details).

Check that the instrument and PC are powered, then connect them with the USB cable that was supplied with the instrument. Follow the instructions below:

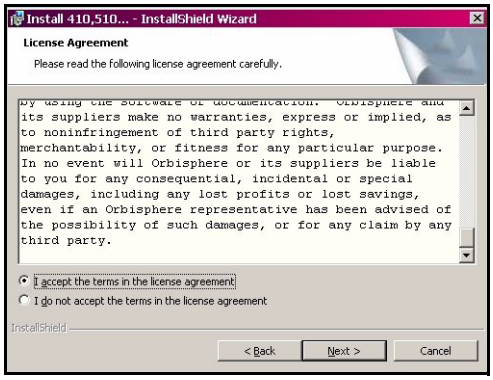
7.5.1 PC Software Installation

Insert the Orbisphere CD in the PC drive. If the auto executable installation does not start, browse the CD with Windows Explorer and double click on the "setup.exe" file to start the installation. Follow the step by step instructions appearing on the screen.

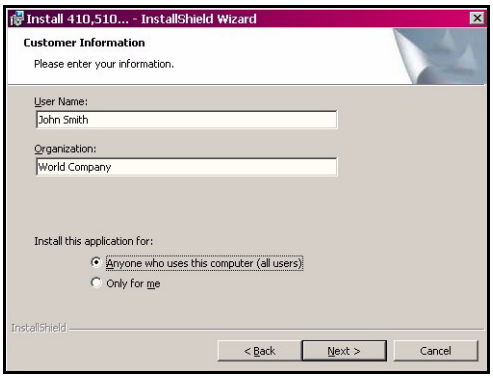
1



2

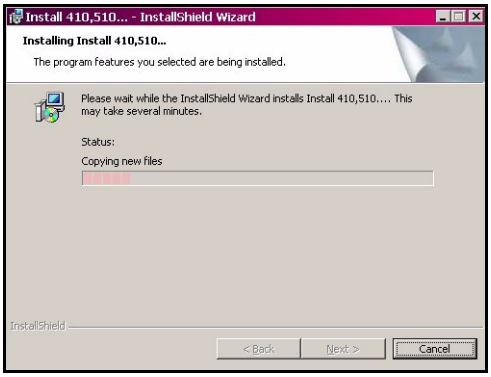


3

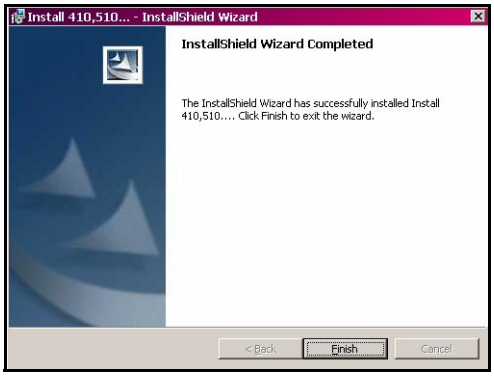


4

5



6



Once the installation is complete, two icons are installed on the PC Desktop:

Orbisphere USB upload is used to upload and convert report files from the instrument to the PC. See “Upload Report Files” on page 99.

Orbisphere Install is an installation software used by the Hach Ultra after sales technicians to upload new software versions. To avoid an accidental software modification, a key is required.

7.5.2 Microsoft ActiveSync® Configuration

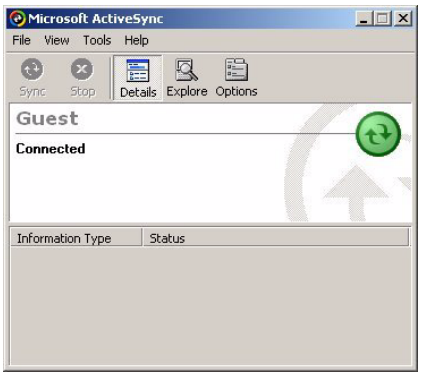
The latest version of ActiveSync® can be downloaded and installed from:

www.microsoft.com/windowsmobile/downloads

Note:
A copy of the ActiveSync® software is also available on the Orbisphere CD. Inside the ActiveSync folder, double click the “MSASYNC.EXE” executable file to install on the PC.

Once successfully installed ActiveSync® starts automatically each time the Orbisphere instrument is connected to the PC.

Note:
By default ActiveSync® proposes to set up a partnership with the instrument. This is not required, so make sure this is set to ***NO*** *(as illustrated left) before continuing.*



The ActiveSync® screen is then displayed and an icon will appear in the taskbar at the bottom of your screen.

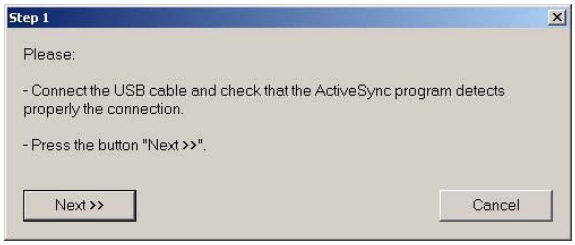
When active the icon in the taskbar is colored green (as illustrated top left) and when inactive, the icon is still visible but greyed out (as illustrated bottom left).

7.5.3 Upload Report Files

Double click on the **Orbisphere USB upload** icon on the PC desktop (created during the process described previously in “PC Software Installation”) to start the upload and convert process.

When the main screen is displayed, click on the Wizard button  in the top left corner.

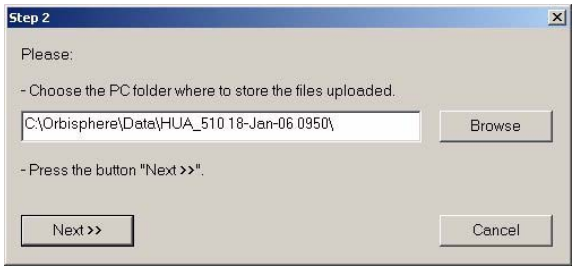
Step 1



Check that the USB connection from the instrument to PC has been made, and that the ActiveSync® software has been activated and the link recognized (the icon in the taskbar should be colored green).

Click on Next.

Step 2

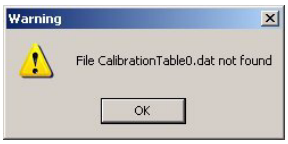


Choose the directory where the files are to be stored. If the directory path does not exist it will be automatically created.

Click on Next.

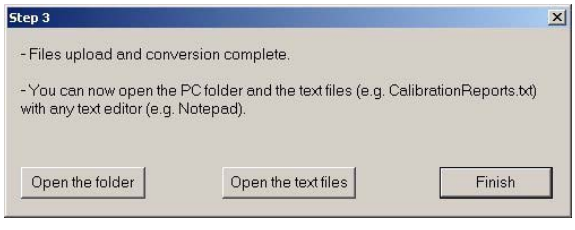
A warning message appears to warn that all files currently in the directory (if any exist) will be deleted prior to upload.

Click on Yes to continue with the process or No to abort. If Yes is selected, a progress bar of the upload is displayed.



Should any of the files be missing (e.g. a calibration file will be missing if no calibration has been performed), a warning message is displayed, but no action is required. Click on OK.

Step 3



Once the upload is complete, the files are converted and stored in the folder defined in Step 2 above.

Click on Finish to terminate the process, or on either of the other two buttons to open the folder or view the text files.

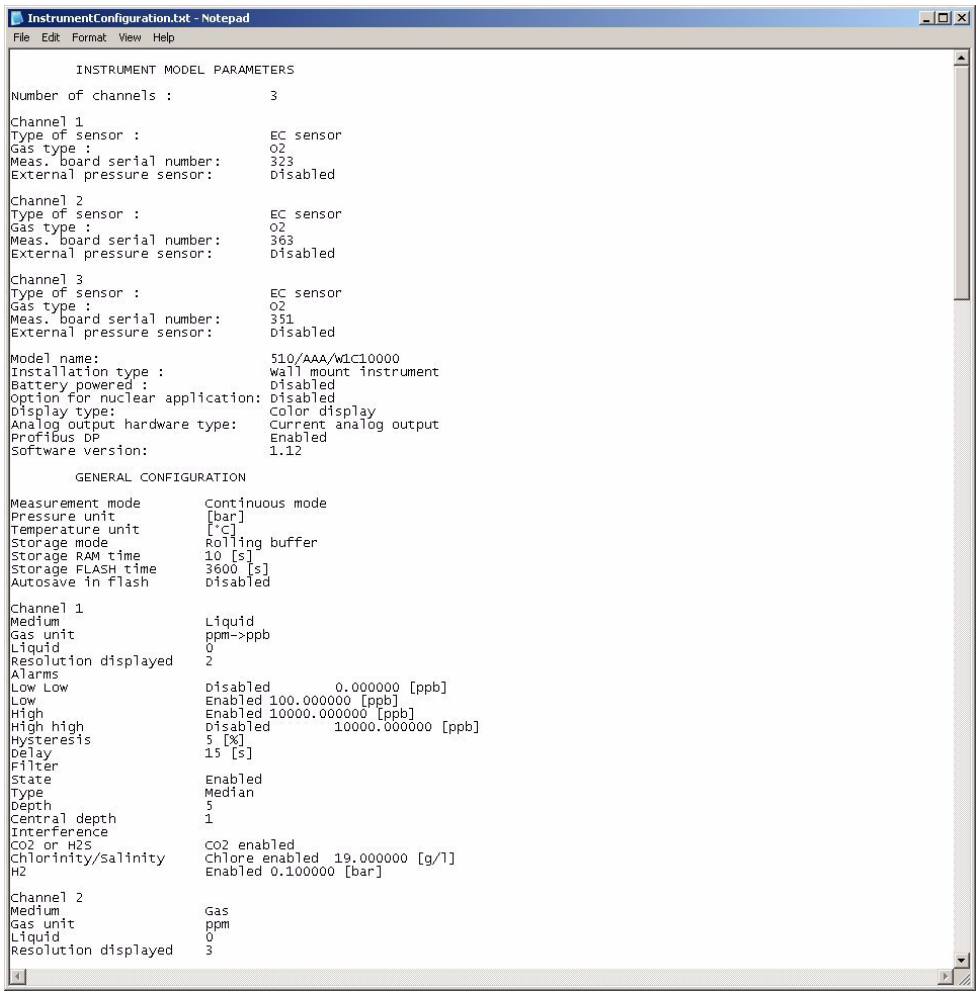
Uploaded Files

There are a number of files that are uploaded to the PC during this process. However, only the text files (with a **.txt** file extension) are in a readable format on the PC. Most document editors (Word, Notepad, etc.) can be used to open these files, as well as spreadsheet and other reporting tools (e.g. Excel).

There are four reports available:

- Instrument Configuration
- Calibration Reports
- Measurements
- User Actions

The reports show information for all channels (where applicable). Below is an example of the Instrument Configuration report as viewed using the Notepad utility.



8 Security Menu

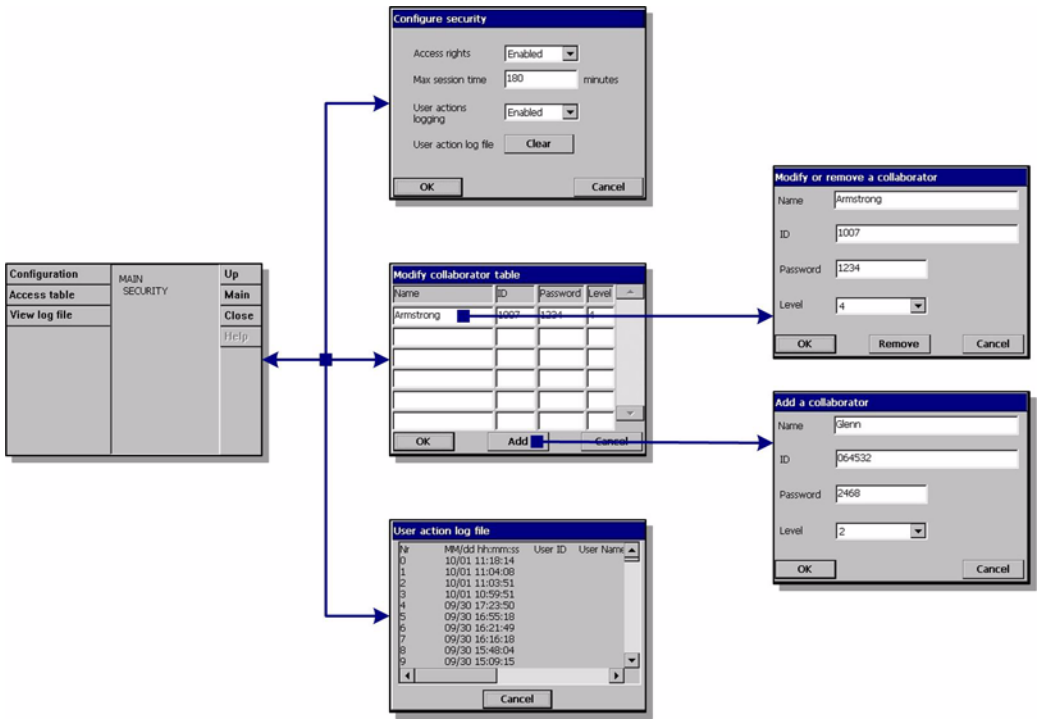


Fig 8-1: Security Menu

Note:

When the instrument is started for the very first time, security is disabled by default. It is highly recommended that each user be entered into the system and given appropriate access rights as soon as possible to avoid any unauthorized access. Details of this process are described in this section.

8.1 Access Rights Management

Each user has a unique ID and user password. The ID and password is used by the software to:

- Allow or deny a user to perform specific actions.
- To trace these actions with his "ID" in a log file.

Once the ID and password are entered, the user is allowed to perform actions according to the "Access level" that has been attributed to his ID by the Manager. See “Security Level Table” on page 126

Table 8-1: Access Levels

Level	Typical rights	Comments
0	View parameters, change views	Press the unlock button and OK to access
1	+ Start/Stop measurements	
2	+ Calibration	
3	+ Modify parameters	
4	+ Modify table "User ←→ Access level" + Enable/Disable "Access right" features	There is at least one ID having the level 4

At startup, all the menus are locked. The user has to identify himself to get access beyond the different views (See “Function Keys on the Header Bar” on page 32)

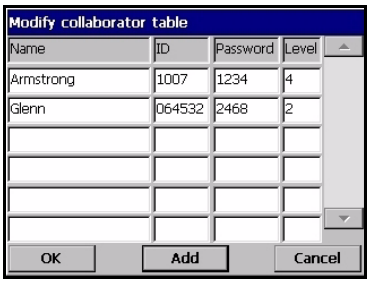
8.2 Configure Security

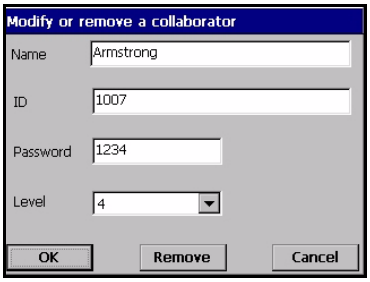
This enables defining the users with their access levels when the software starts for the first time. It is possible to configure several parameters related to confidentiality. This requires a user access level 4.

Note:
Access rights are disabled by default.

- Access rights: When enabled, it is required to log on as a registered user (see “User Management” on page 103) to access the menus. When disabled (default), all menus are access free, and the effect of leaving the text box blank in user login window is that there will be no name recorded for the action in the log file.
- Enter a maximum session time in minutes for improved confidentiality. The user is logged out automatically when the set delay for inactivity is over.
- User action logging: When enabled, every action from a logged on user is recorded in a user log file for traceability.
- Clear all user actions log file. Confirm to clear the log file. This functionality is aimed at clearing demo or test logs for example. The log file is a rolling buffer recording the last 1000 actions.

8.3 User Management





This window shows the list of registered users for the instrument. They are listed by name, ID, password and access level.

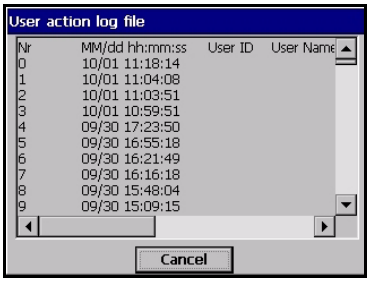
Note:
The "User password" must be at least 4 characters long.

Pressing on an empty line, or pressing the Add button brings a window to add a new user. Name, ID, password and access level (from 1 to 4) must be entered.

Pressing on a registered user line brings a window for editing or deleting the user data in the list.

Note:
The list can contain up to 99 users

8.4 User Action Log File



Each time the user performs an important action, a record is written in the "User action log file". It is a rolling buffer which contains the last 1000 user actions. The "User Interface" will allow viewing this log file (Menu Security / View log file). This log file contains the following data:

- line number
- the action name
- the user name and ID
- the current date and time.

Note:
Unsuccessful attempts to register are recorded in the log file without a user ID.

9 Products Menu

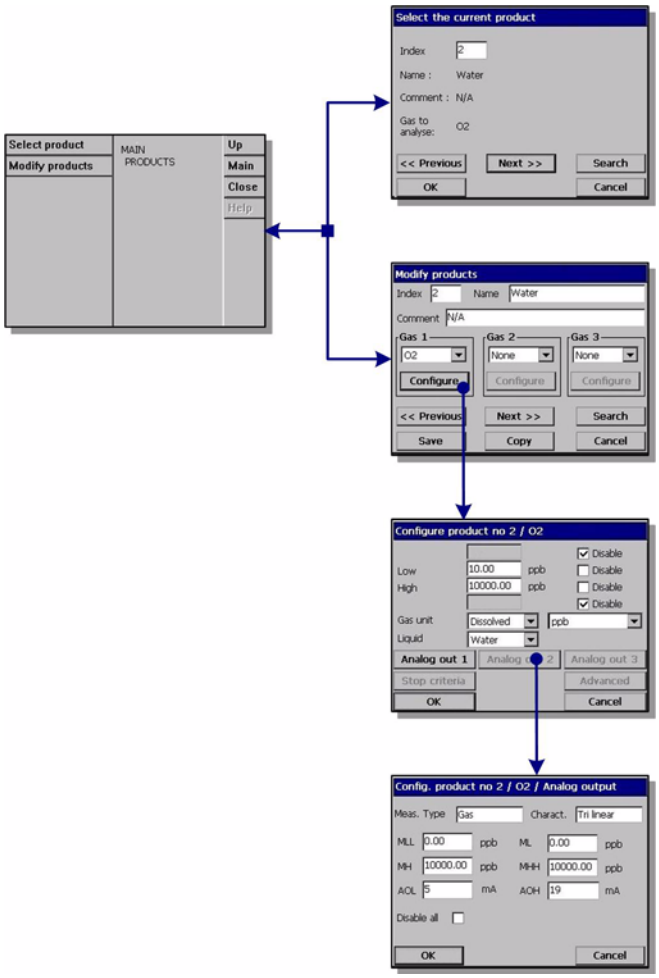


Fig 9-1: Products Menu

9.1 Overview

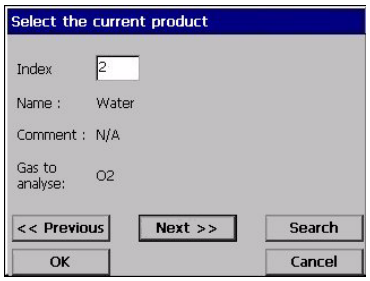
This option allows users to save and/or use previously saved, product configurations. A maximum of 100 different product configurations can be stored in the instrument. The basic measurement configuration (gas to analyze, gas unit, alarm limits, analog outputs, etc.) can be set up for a product and will be automatically used by the machine when that product is selected.

Product configurations can be set up on this instrument and easily transferred to other 410 or 51x instruments.

For ease of use, where product configurations are identical or similar, a ***Copy*** facility exists on the modify product screen. This enables copying a stored configuration and storing it in one or more locations. Then use the modify product option to identify and/or modify the duplicate configurations.

9.1.1 Select Product

Note:
If the PROFIBUS-DP communications protocol has been enabled, products can be selected for analysis using that facility (see "Input/Output Data" on page 89 *and specifically* "Change Product Command - Output" on page 92 *for details).*

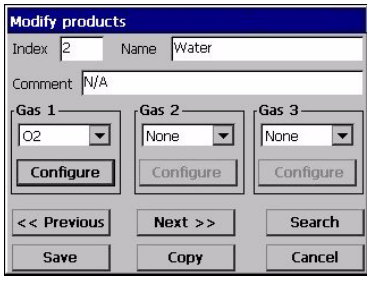


☐ Select the product (0-99) to be analyzed, or use the ***Next*** and ***Previous*** buttons to scroll sequentially through the existing product list.

Alternatively, use the ***Search*** facility to search for a product. Enter a full or partial search criteria. If only one match is found, this product is automatically selected. If a number of products match the search criteria, then a list of matches will be displayed. Select a product directly from the list of matching products.

Press ***OK*** to select the product or ***Cancel*** to exit.

9.1.2 Modify Product

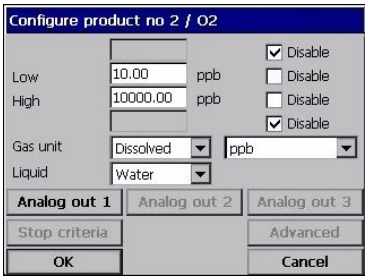


☐ Select the product (index 0-99) to modify, or use the ***Next*** and ***Previous*** buttons to scroll sequentially through the existing product list.

Alternatively, use the ***Search*** facility to search for a product. Enter a full or partial search criteria. If only one match is found, this product is automatically selected. If a number of products match the search criteria, then a list of matches will be displayed. Select a product directly from the list of matching products.

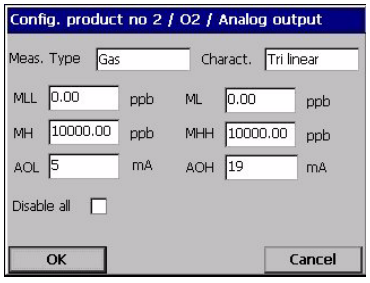
▼ Select the gas to analyze (up to three can be selected) from the drop down list.

After selecting a product and gas, press ***Configure*** to configure the product.



☐ Configure the product as required (refer to "Measurement Configuration" on page 47 for additional information).

Press ***Analog out*** to configure the analog outputs, ***OK*** to accept the configuration as is, or ***Cancel*** to exit.



☐ Configure the analog output as required (refer to "Channel Configuration" on page 73 for additional information).

Press ***OK*** to accept the configuration, or ***Cancel*** to exit.

10 Global Configuration Menu

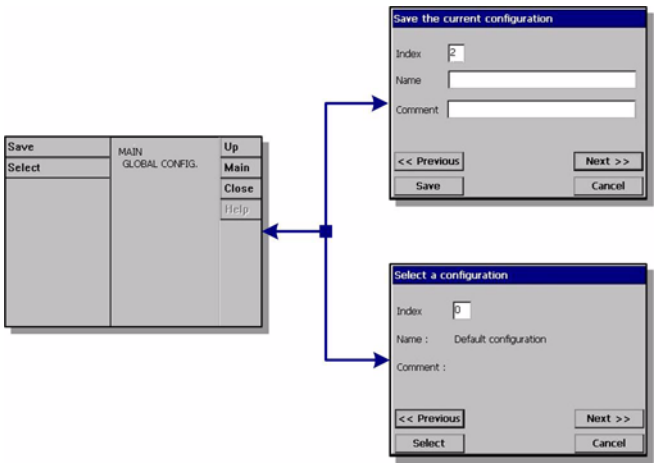


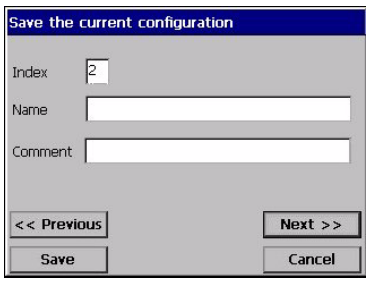
Fig 10-1: Global Configuration Menu

10.1 Overview

The global configuration option allows users to save, and use previously saved, instrument configurations. A maximum of 10 configurations can be saved, with configuration 0 (zero) the instrument default.

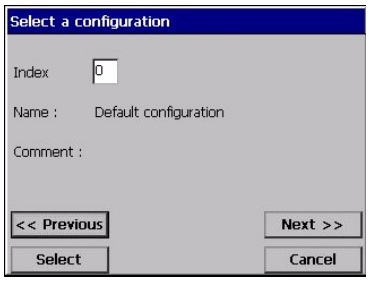
Once all the instrument parameters have been set up, use this option to save the configuration. Selecting pre-defined configurations avoids the need to re-enter all the parameters when using the instrument for a different application.

10.1.1 Save



- Define the index (1-9) to save the current configuration. Use the Next and Previous buttons to scroll sequentially through existing configurations, to overwrite an existing configuration or save as a new one.
- Enter a name to define the current configuration.
- Enter any comments to associate with this configuration.

10.1.2 Select



- Select the configuration (index 0-9) to use on the instrument.

  Confirmation will be required for the selected configuration. The instrument must then be restarted (powered off and then back on) in order for the new configuration to take effect.

11 Services Menu

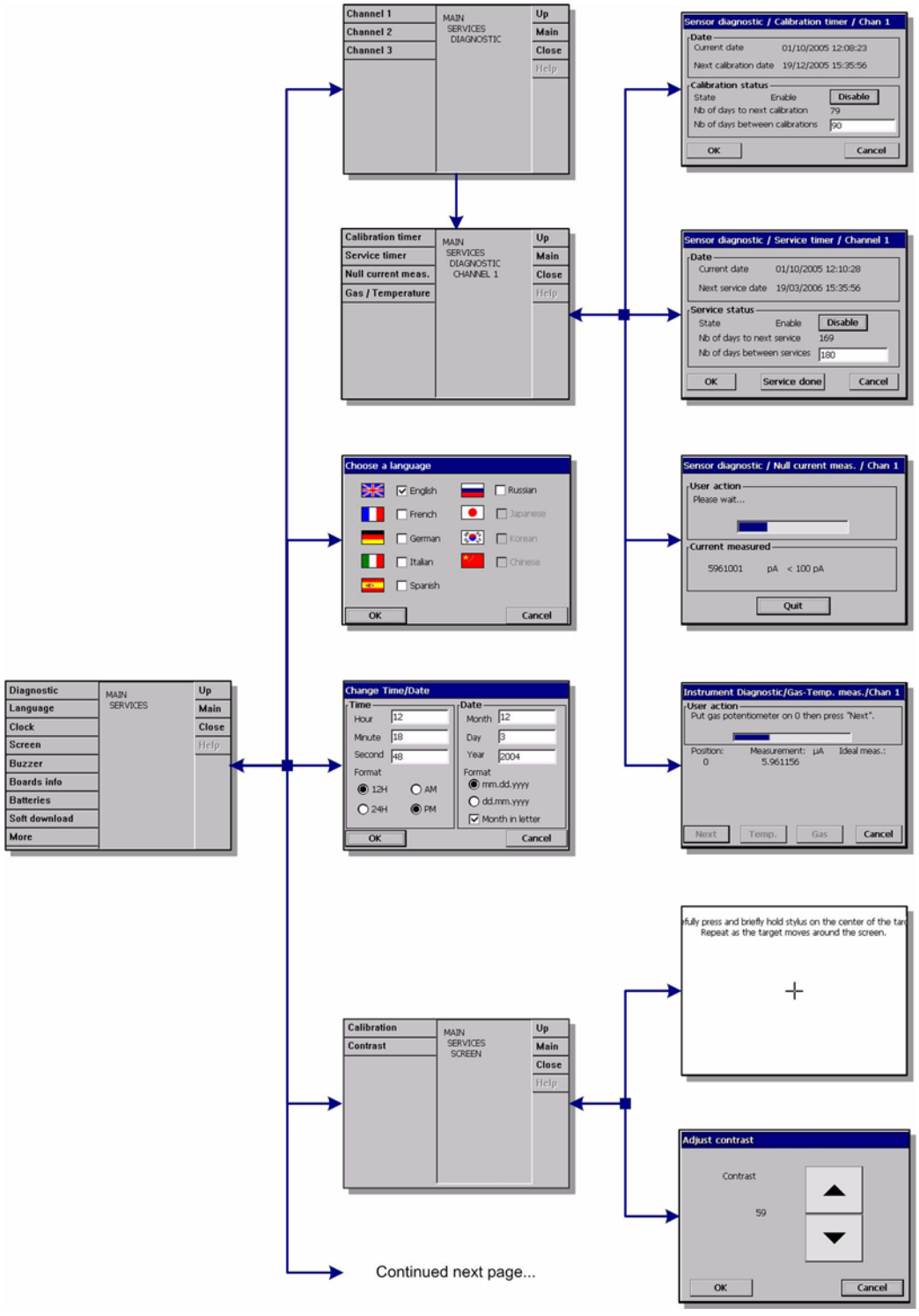


Fig 11-1: Services Menu - Part 1

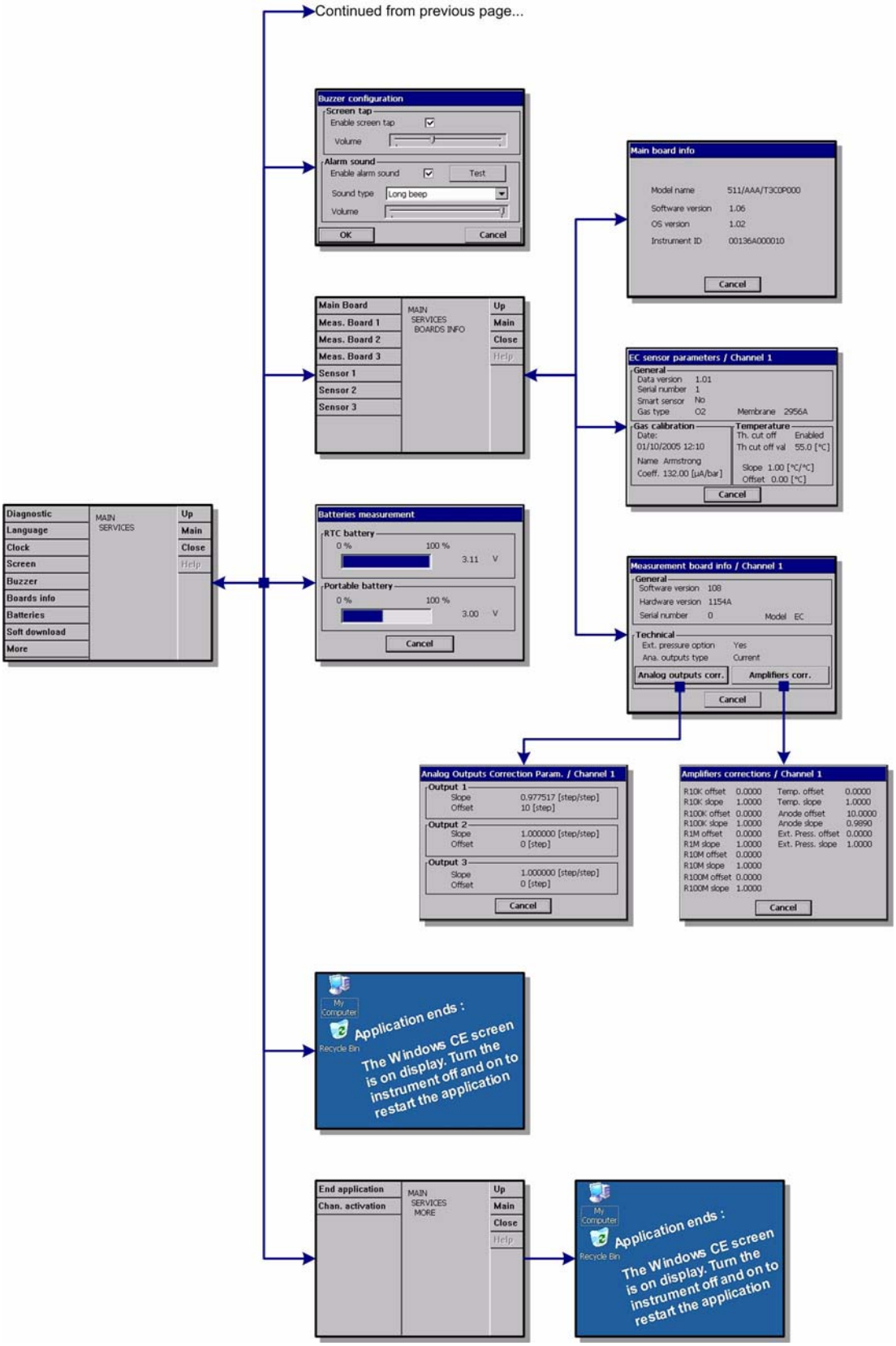
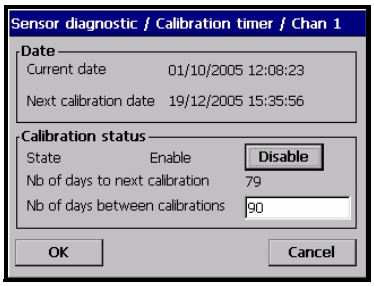


Fig 11-2: Services Menu - Part 2

11.1 Sensor Diagnostics

11.1.1 Calibration Timer



The instrument can automatically remind the user when the next sensor calibration is due.

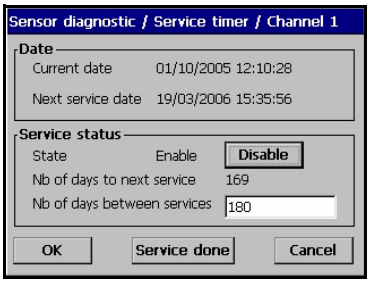
- Select measurement channel.

☐ Select enable and enter a delay in days.

▼ The display shows the current instrument date and time, next calibration due date and time, and the remaining days.

The next calibration date is updated when the sensor is calibrated. The event “Cal. required” is generated when the delay has elapsed.

11.1.2 Service Timer



The instrument can automatically remind the user when the next sensor service is due.

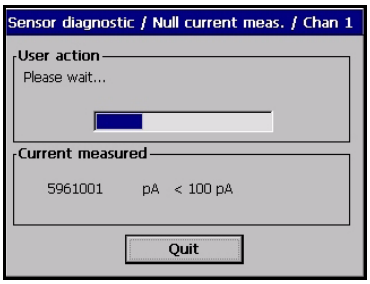
☐ Select enable and enter a delay in days. This should be validated by a level 3 user.

The display shows the current instrument date and time, the next sensor service due date and time, and the remaining days.

The next service date is updated when the button “Service done” is pressed after a service. The event “Service required” is generated when the delay has elapsed.

The sensors attached to your instrument will require periodic servicing and maintenance. For more information on this, please refer to the manual(s) delivered with the sensor(s).

11.1.3 Null Current Measurement (EC sensor only)



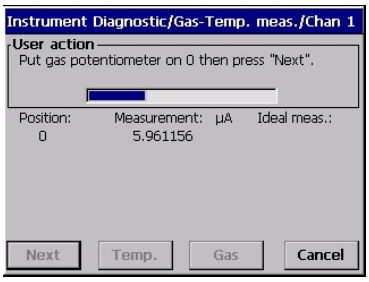
This is a diagnostic tool for Hach Ultra technicians. This feature will allow checking the ability of the EC measurement board to measure a null current. This ability is very important to measure traces of gas.

▭ Press start to measure the current generated at the sensor.

- The measurement board opens a contact in order to measure a null current instead of the sensor current.
- The window displays the current measured, and information as to whether the value is acceptable or not.

If test fails please contact your Hach Ultra representative.

11.1.4 Gas/Temperature (EC sensor process)



This feature allows you to check the ability of the EC measurement board to measure a range of currents and temperatures. To use this feature an EC sensor simulator (Part N° 32304) must be used in place of the sensor.

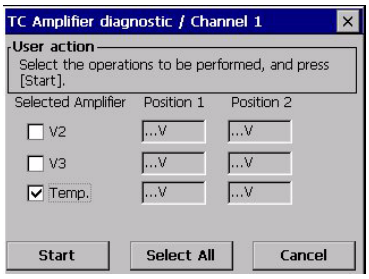
Select “Temp.” or “Gas” and press “Start”

The software performs the check in several steps. It asks the user to select different gas values and temperatures on the simulator. For each position, it applies different anode voltages. For each position and voltage applied:

1) it waits some time (typ 1 minute for a null current)
2) it displays if the values measured are acceptable
3) it displays the current and temperature measured

If the current or the temperature is not acceptable, a solution may be the calibration of the "gas amplifier" or the "temperature amplifier". To do this, please contact your Hach Ultra representative first.

11.1.5 Gas/Temperature (TC sensor process)



This feature allows you to check the ability of the TC measurement board to measure a range of currents and temperatures. To use this feature a TC sensor simulator (Part N° 29117) must be used in place of the sensor.

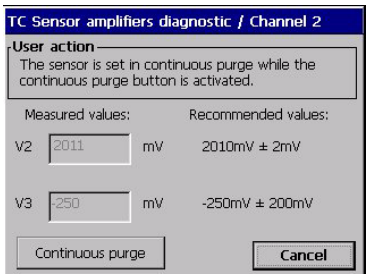
Depending on the operation(s) to be performed, select “V2”, “V3”, “Temp” or “Select All” and press “Start”

The software performs each check in several steps and asks the user to select different values on the simulator. For each position, it applies different anode voltages. For each position and voltage applied:

1) it waits some time (typ 1 minute for a null current)
2) it displays if the values measured are acceptable (OK)
3) it displays the current and temperature values measured

If the current or the temperature is not acceptable, a solution may be the calibration of the "gas amplifier" or the "temperature amplifier", in which case please contact your Hach Ultra representative.

11.1.6 Amplifiers (TC sensor only)



This feature will display the measured values for V2 and V3 along with the recommended values. It is advisable to put the sensor in continuous purge mode during this operation by pressing the ***Continuous purge*** button.

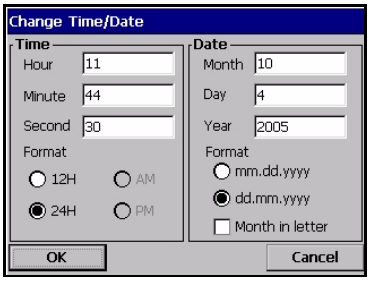
If the measured and recommended values differ by a large margin, please contact your Hach Ultra representative for advice.

11.2 Language Selection

Check the language as required and restart the instrument to apply the change. The instrument will restart in the language selected

Note:
Level 3 or 4 is required to change the display language.

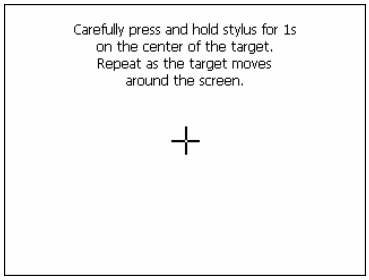
11.3 Clock



Type in each appropriate box the actual time and date, and select the display format for them.

11.4 Screen

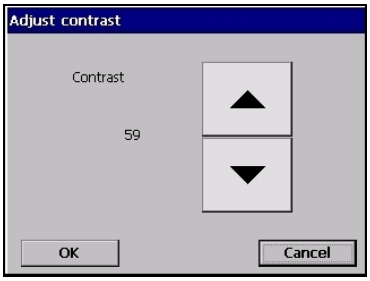
11.4.1 Screen Calibration



This Windows CE screen allows you to adjust the click position corresponding to the displayed buttons. Use it if ever the sensitive areas are no longer properly aligned with the buttons on display. Follow the instruction given on screen:

Place the stylus right on the cross when asked and proceed. You will be asked to click on the screen to accept the new setting. If not, the new setting is not recorded and no change is made.

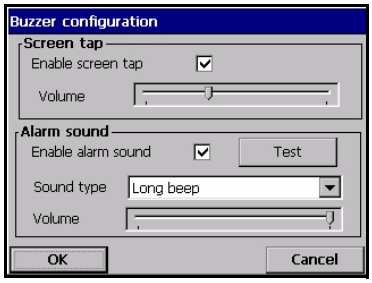
11.4.2 Screen Contrast



- Press the up or down arrow to increase or decrease the screen contrast. Press OK when finished.

Note:
This can also be called through the contrast icon on the main display.

11.5 Buzzer



Adjust the sounds available on the instrument:

When “screen tap” is enabled, a click sound is heard each time the screen is touched. The volume is adjustable.

The instrument alarm sound can be enabled or disabled to suit the application. The sound type and volume can also be adjusted.

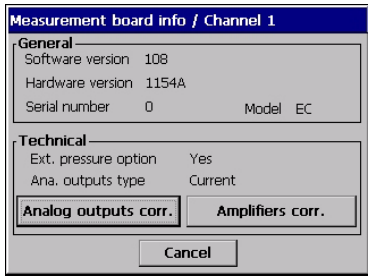
Press the test button to test the adjustments made. Press again to stop.

11.6 Board Info

11.6.1 Main Board Info

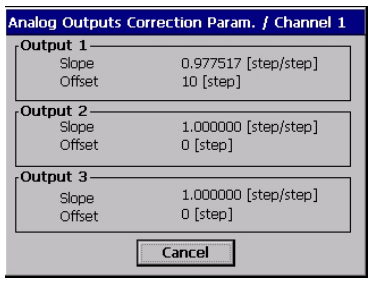
For reference, this display gives information on the instrument model, software version and instrument ID.

11.6.2 Measurement Board Info

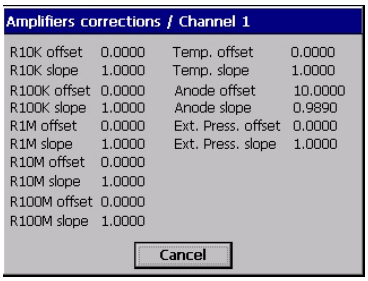


For reference, this display gives information on the sensor measurement board hardware and software for the selected measurement channel.

The **Model** field indicates if the sensor is an EC or TC sensor.



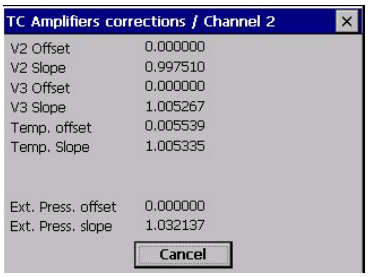
Pressing the Analog output button displays for each channel the correction factor that is applied to the analog outputs.



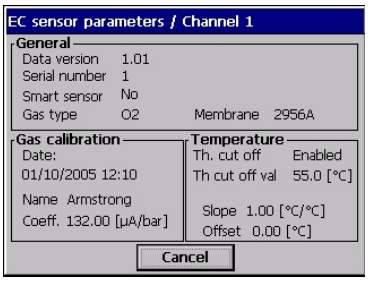
Pressing the amplifiers correction button displays the value of the actual correction factor on the amplifiers.

The display illustrated left is for an EC sensor.

The display for a TC sensor is slightly different, and is shown below.



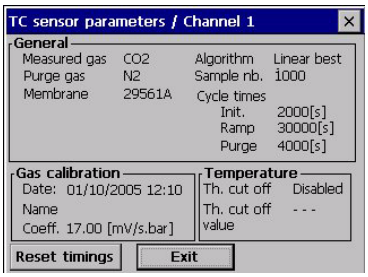
11.6.3 Sensor Parameters



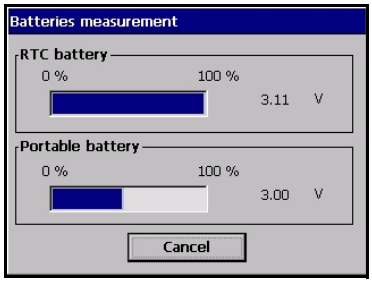
For reference this display gives information on the sensor model and type, last calibration, settings and behavior.

Again, the display is different depending on the type of sensor being used for that channel.

The display illustrated left is for an EC sensor, and the one below is for a TC sensor.



11.7 Batteries



On all instruments this display gives the real time clock battery charge level and voltage.

On portable instruments there is a battery level indicator on the lower part of the display showing the charge level and voltage of the power batteries.

11.8 Software Download

For Hach Ultra technician use only. Used when reloading the software for new versions.

Note:
This ends the application. User must stop and restart the instrument to restart the program.

11.9 End Application

Note:
This ends the application. User must stop and restart the instrument to restart the program.

11.10 Channel Activation (multichannel versions)

A channel can be enabled, or disabled when it is not used.

12 Maintenance and Troubleshooting

12.1 Instrument Maintenance

Any instrument maintenance should be carried out by a qualified Hach Ultra Service Technician. Please contact your local representative should you feel any maintenance or instrument adjustments are required

12.2 Troubleshooting

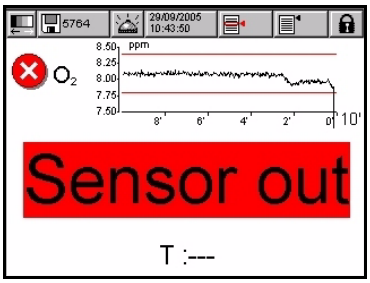
The possible events, along with the text message displayed on the instrument numeric view screen, the reason for the event and its criticality are listed in Table 12-1, “List of Events,” on page 118. An event is something which affects the measurement. In the numeric view, the current events are indicated with the gas concentration at the same place.

Note:

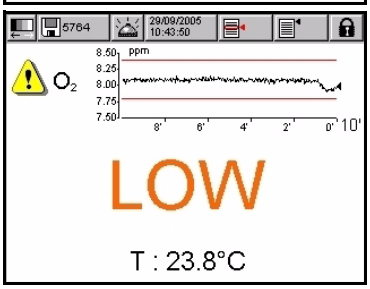
Pressing , , or gives an explanation of the event.

Whenever an abnormal event is encountered, a sign is displayed on the upper left of the screen. Pressing on the sign calls a window giving further details of the actual situation.

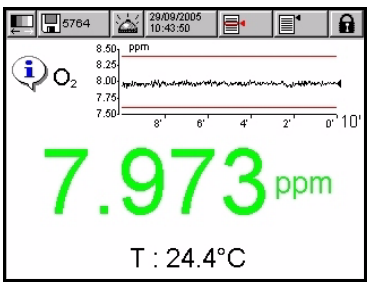
There are three levels of abnormal conditions:



- **Alarm** - There is a severe problem causing the channel to be out of action, and the system alarm relay to be enabled



- **Warning** - Events less critical than a system alarm (e.g. measurement alarm)



- **Information -** For information only; no action is required

Note:
Use the Diagnostic View for troubleshooting. See “Sensor Diagnostics” on page 111.

12.3 List of Events and Alarms

Table 12-1: List of Events

Event type	Name	Description	Bit mask value (32 bits long)
Information	Measure	Normal measurement mode.	0x00000000
	Filter enabled	The gas measurements are filtered.	0x00000001
	Sample measurement	The sample measurement is started.	0x00000002
	Meas. not ready	The measurement is not ready (e.g. at startup)	0x80000000
	Autotest in progress	The autotest is running.	0x00100000
	Autotest failed	The autotest has failed.	0x00200000
	Alarm snooze	The alarm snooze is ON.	0x00000004
	Sample mode user aborted	The sample mode has been stopped because the user has pressed the stop button.	0x00010000
	Sample mode stopped because of time out	The sample mode has been stopped because the maximum time to reach the target has elapsed.	0x00020000
	Sample mode stopped because of an error	The sample mode has been stopped because of a measurement error (sensor out, purge failure, etc.).	0x00040000
Warning	Calibration	Channel in calibration.	0x00000008
	Hold	The measurement is frozen.	0x00400000
	Alarm low low	The gas concentration below the Alarm LowLow limit.	0x00000010
	Alarm low	The gas concentration is below the Alarm Low limit.	0x00000020
	Alarm high	The gas concentration is above the Alarm High limit.	0x00000040
	Alarm high high	The gas concentration is above Alarm HighHigh limit.	0x00000080
	Calibration required	The calibration of the sensor is required.	0x00000100
	Service required	The sensor requires a service.	0x00000200

Alarm	Channel disabled	The channel has been disabled.	0x00000400
	Channel out	The measurement board has been disconnected (or does not answer).	0x00000800
	Sensor out	The sensor has been disconnected.	0x00001000
	Ext. pressure sensor out	The external pressure sensor is out.	0x00002000
	Thermal cut off	The temperature is above the thermal cut off.	0x00004000
	Interfering gas error	For this channel, an interfering gas is taken into account (i.e. O_2 over N_2). This interfering gas is measured by another channel. This event occurs when the other channel: • is in error (sensor out, thermal cut off, calibration, etc.) • does not exist anymore • does not measure the right gas (i.e. O_2)	0x00008000
	PROFIBUS-DP value not updated	The PROFIBUS-DP module has not received measurements from the instrument for 30 seconds.	0x000080000

12.4 Storage, Handling and Transportation

Protect the instrument against the elements: rain, splashing, direct sunlight, etc.

A properly packaged instrument can be stored and transported at a temperature -20°C to +70°C and relative humidity up to 80%. Best practice for packing the instrument for transportation is to reuse the original packaging in which the instrument was first delivered. The instrument should be stored in suitable premises, free of dust, condensation and chemical evaporation.

In cold weather, avoid sudden temperature change (like when entering a warm room) and give the instrument enough time to adapt to the ambient temperature in order to avoid condensation inside.

Fig 12-1: Portable Table Instrument Foldable Legs

To clean the instrument, wipe the housing clean with a cotton cloth or tissue. Always clean the instrument before storage. Pay attention not to scratch the surface of the display to retain good clarity over time.

CAUTION:
Never use liquids such as oil, benzene, or detergents for cleaning the instrument. A mild glass cleaner can be used to remove greasy stains.

13 Specifications

13.1 Hardware Description

The instrument hardware is made of one main board, up to 3 measurement boards - one for each measurement channel (= one per sensor), a power supply and a battery pack as options.

The main board includes the controls for power, display, the touch screen, the barometric sensor, the alarms, and communication ports. The measurement board(s) performs measurements and executes commands from the main board. It holds the "Analog outputs" and "Relays" that send information to external systems, and "Digital Inputs" that receive information from external systems such as a “Hold” input.

A hardware watchdog is activated at program start up, to check that the system is not frozen (i.e. infinite loop, system crash, etc.). If the watchdog is not refreshed by the software every minute, the measurement display, the relays and the analog outputs are frozen for up to 2 minutes. Then the reset shuts down the instrument for 10 seconds and the start-up procedure is performed. At the same time all the hardware (sensor, measurement board) are reset.

13.2 Model Identification System

The analyzer identification number and the instrument serial number are located on the label on the back panel, and can be found on order confirmation and invoice papers.

The different models available are described in the following two matrices. Depending on the channel configuration, the first three digits of the model number will be either 510, 511 or 512 as illustrated below.

510 Model Number Matrix

5	1	0														
				A	A	A	Oxygen EC									
				B	B	B	Hydrogen EC									
				C	C	C	Ozone EC									
				D	D	D	Carbon Dioxide TC (Max. 2 channels)									
								W	Wall							
								P	Panel							
								T	Portable							
										1	100-240 VAC (For W, P, and T)					
										2	10-30 VDC (For W and P)					
										3	100-240 VAC & Battery (For T only)					
												C	0/4-20 mA			
												V	0-5 V			
														0	RS-485	
														1	PROFIBUS-DP / RS-485	
																P External pressure
																0 None
				Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3										
															0	Standard
															J	Japanese language
															K	Korean language
															C	Chinese language
5	1	0	/				/						0	0		

511 Model Number Matrix

5	**1**	**1**	**/**				**/**						**0**	**0**

Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3					
A	**A**	**A**	Oxygen EC				
D	**D**	**D**	Carbon Dioxide TC (Max 2 channels)				
E	**E**	**E**	Nitrogen TC (Max 2 channels)				
F	**F**	**F**	Hydrogen TC (Max 2 channels)				
			W Wall				
			P Panel				
			T Portable				
				1 100-240 VAC (For W, P, and T)			
				2 10-30 VDC (For W and P)			
				3 100-240 VAC & Battery (For T only)			
					C 0/4-20 mA		
					V 0-5 V		
						0 RS-485	
						1 PROFIBUS-DP / RS-485	
							P External pressure
							0 None
							0 Standard
							J Japanese language
							K Korean language
							C Chinese language

512 Model Number Matrix

5	**1**	**2**	**/**			**0**	**/**						**0**	**0**

Channel 1	Channel 2						
[1]For gas combinations, see explanation below							
		W Wall					
		P Panel					
		T Portable					
			1 100-240 VAC (For W, P, and T)				
			2 10-30 VDC (For W and P)				
			3 100-240 VAC & Battery (For T only)				
				C 0/4-20 mA			
				V 0-5 V			
					0 RS-485		
					1 PROFIBUS-DP / RS-485		
						P External pressure	
						0 None	
							0 Standard
							J Japanese language
							K Korean language
							C Chinese language

1. These models are available with oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen combinations, but the only valid combinations are AE (oxygen EC and nitrogen TC), AF (oxygen EC and hydrogen TC), and EF (nitrogen TC and hydrogen TC).

Example 1: 510 / ACD / W1C00 000

- Analyzer model 510 multi channel
- One oxygen EC sensor, one ozone EC sensor and one carbon dioxide TC sensor
- Wall mounted
- 100-240 VAC
- 0/4 20 mA analog output
- RS-485
- No external pressure sensor
- Standard software (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish languages)

Example 2: 511 / AE0 / P1C1P 00J

- Analyzer model 511 multi channel
- One oxygen EC sensor and one nitrogen TC sensor
- Panel mounted
- 100-240 VAC
- 0/4 20 mA analog output
- PROFIBUS-DP/RS-485
- External pressure sensor
- Japanese language software

Example 3: 512 / EF0 / W1C0P 00C

- Analyzer model 512 multi channel
- One nitrogen TC sensor and one hydrogen TC sensor
- Wall mounted
- 100-240 VAC
- 0/4 20 mA analog output
- RS-485
- External pressure sensor
- Chinese language software

13.3 Operating Conditions

Operating temperature limits	-5°C to +50°C - 1 channel instrument -5°C to +45°C - 2 channel instrument -5°C to +40°C - 3 channel instrument
Storage temperature limits	-20°C to +70°C
Operating humidity limits	0 to 95% non condensing relative humidity
Operating altitude	From 0 to 2,000 m. (6,550 ft.) above sea level
EMC requirements	EN61326:1997 /A1:1998 /A2:2001 /A3:2003 **Note:** *The wall mount instrument is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.*
CE compliance	EN61010-1: 2001 Directive 73/23/EEC
Safety rating	ETL, conforming to UL 61010-1 and CSA 22.2 No. 61010-1
Enclosure ratings	IP 65 Totally protected against dust. Protected against low pressure jets of water from all directions
Note: *For table models, IP 65 is applicable only when a cable is connected to the ethernet socket.*	

13.4 Power Supply

Wall mount and panel mount versions	Universal 100 VAC to 240 VAC @ 50/60Hz - 40VA 10 to 30 VDC - 30W
Portable versions	5V supplied through an external power supply 85VAC-264VAC @ 50/60Hz - 25VA **Optional:** Battery pack with 4hour autonomy (charge in 6 hours) Battery charge level indicated on display

13.5 General Specifications

Thermal cut off	Protects the electrochemical sensors during hot CIP

13.6 Communication

- RS-485 or PROFIBUS-DP (optional)
- USB client
- USB host
- Ethernet 10/100 Base-T

13.7 Size and Weight

Instrument version	Height [mm] *inches*	Depth [mm] *inches*	Width [mm] *inches*	Weight (kg) *pounds*
Wall or pipe mount	236.5 *9.31”*	160 *6.30”*	250 *9.84”*	3.8 *8.38 lbs*
Panel mount: Face (housing)	156 (123) *6.14” (4.84”)*	250 *9.84”*	220 (214) *8.86” (8.43”)*	2.9 *6.39 lbs*
Table	225 *8.86”*	250 *9.84”*	219 *8.62”*	3.8 *8.38 lbs*

13.8 Analog and Digital Outputs (per channel)

Analog Outputs	
Analog current output versions on the measurement board(s)	4-20 mA (default) or 0-20 mA (configuration with software) • 3 configurable outputs • Maximum load: 500 ohms • Sensitivity: 20µA • Accuracy: ± 0.5% (between operating temperature limits)
Analog voltage output versions on the measurement board(s)	0- 5 V output (hardware option) • 3 configurable outputs • Minimum load: 10 KOhm • Sensitivity: 5 mV • Accuracy: ± 0.5% (between operating temperature limits)
Digital Outputs	
Measurement alarm relays on the measurement board(s). One measurement board per channel with 3 relays	Three alarm relays per measurement board: 2A-30 VAC or 0.5A-50 VDC on a resistance load Configurable to Normally Open [NO] or Normally Closed [NC] contacts by changing the jumper positions. **WARNING** *Connect only safety low voltage <33 VAC RMS*
System alarm relay on the main board One system board with one system relay per instrument	One "instrument system alarm" relay per instrument 2A-30 VAC or 0.5A-50 VDC on a resistance load Normally Closed [NC] (NO relay also available) when instrument is turned on. Opens when a system alarm is detected, and when it does not receive any signal. **WARNING** *Connect only safety low voltage <33 VAC RMS*

13.9 Security Level Table

A cross means that the user who has this user security level can access this function or setting (See “User Management” on page 103).

Note:
When not shown, the sub-levels carry the same security level as the level above.

Main	0	1	2	3	4
View	X	X	X	X	X
Measurement	X	X	X	X	X
Calibration			X	X	X
Inputs/outputs			X	X	X
Communication				X	X
Security				X	X
Products			X	X	X
Global config				X	X
Services				X	X

View	0	1	2	3	4
Numeric	X	X	X	X	X
Graphic	X	X	X	X	X
Statistical	X	X	X	X	X
Event	X	X	X	X	X
Diagnostic	X	X	X	X	X
Configure				X	X

Diagram Legend:					
Security level :	0	1	2	3	4
Available			X	X	X
Optional				X	X
Not available today				X	X

Measurement	0	1	2	3	4
Start stop	X	X	X	X	X
Config instrument				X	X
Config chan 1				X	X
Config chan 2				X	X
Config chan 3				X	X
Measurement file				X	X

(portable instr. only)

Calibration	0	1	2	3	4
Gas sensor			X	X	X
Interferences			X	X	X
Barometer				X	X
Ext pressure				X	X
Amplifiers					X
Reports			X	X	X

Gas sensor	0	1	2	3	4
Calibration chan 1			X	X	X
Calibration chan 2			X	X	X
Calibration chan 3			X	X	X
Verification chan 1			X	X	X
Verification chan 2			X	X	X
Verification chan 3			X	X	X
Config. chan 1				X	X
Config. chan 2				X	X
Config. chan 3				X	X

Reports	0	1	2	3	4
Sensor chan 1			X	X	X
Sensor chan 2			X	X	X
Sensor chan 3			X	X	X
Interf. chan 1			X	X	X
Interf. chan 2			X	X	X
Interf. chan 3			X	X	X
Barometer				X	X
Ext pressure				X	X

Inputs/Outputs	0	1	2	3	4
Snooze				X	X
View			X	X	X
Relays				X	X
Analog outputs				X	X

Communication	0	1	2	3	4
RS 485				X	X
RS 485 simple				X	X
Profibus DP				X	X
USB-A				X	X
HTTP / TCPIP				X	X

Security	0	1	2	3	4
Configuration					X
Access table					X
View log file				X	X

Products	0	1	2	3	4
Select product			X	X	X
Modify product				X	X

Global config	0	1	2	3	4
Save config				X	X
Select config				X	X

Services	0	1	2	3	4
Diagnostic				X	X
Language				X	X
Clock				X	X
Screen				X	X
Buzzer				X	X
Boards info				X	X
Batteries				X	X
Soft download					X
More					X

Note:
For the USB-A option in the Communication Menu, level 4 access is required to import the access table data.

13.10 Default Parameters

The table below indicates the factory default configurations. The instrument has these settings when started for the first time.

Parameter	Default Settings	Customer Settings
Security	Disabled	
Measurement		
• Measurement mode	Continuous	
• Data filter	Disabled	
• Sample phase	Liquid	
• Units	ppm-ppb	
• Display resolution	XX.XX	
• Storage mode	Rolling buffer	
Sensor Membrane	2956A	
Temp unit	°C	
Pressure unit	bar	
Calibration		
• Mode	• in air (O_2, O_3) • direct value (H_2)	
• Hold	Enabled	
Analog output		
• Range	4-20 mA (0-5 V)	
• Output	gas measurement	
• Extended mode	disabled	
• Characteristics	Monolinear mode	
Alarm relays	Disabled	
Thermal cutoff	Enabled	
• Thermal cutoff temp	65°C	
Calibration timer	Disabled	
Service timer	Disabled	
Buzzer		
• Screen tap	Enabled	
• Alarm sound	Disabled	
Display		
• Minigraph	Enabled	
• Temperature	Disabled	

14 Part Lists

14.1 Accessories

Part N°	Description
29089	Purge gas pressure regulator kit for TC sensors
32501.03	10 wire cable to connect 31xxx sensors to Orbisphere 410/51x wall and panel instrument, length 3m
32505.01	1 meter sensor cable for all thermal conductivity and electrochemical sensors 31xxx, except 31x7x, as well as all sensors for 2620, 2640, and 264xx instruments. Supplied with 2 connectors. 10 wires, black sleeve. Version for 3625 and 3624.
32505.03	3 meter sensor cable for all thermal conductivity and electrochemical sensors 31xxx, except 31x7x, as well as all sensors for 2620, 2640, and 264xx instruments. Supplied with 2 connectors. 10 wires, black sleeve.
32517.00	LEMO 10 adapter to connect 32505 type sensor cable to 410 or 51x wall and panel instruments, length 40 cm
32530.03	Ethernet cable for Orbisphere 51x portable instrument including connectors (length = 3m)
32531.03	Ethernet cable for Orbisphere 410/51x wall and panel instruments including connectors (length = 3m)
32531.10	Ethernet cable for Orbisphere 410/51x wall and panel instruments including connectors, total length = 10 meters
32531.20	Ethernet cable for Orbisphere 410/51x wall and panel instruments including connectors, total length = 20 meters
32534.03	PROFIBUS-DP cable for Orbisphere 410 and 51x instruments including SUB-D 9 female connector (length = 3m)
32547.03	3 meters of 4 wire cable supplied with 2 attached LEMO 4 connectors
32548.00	LEMO 4 adapter to connect external pressure sensor (28117) to 51x wall or panel instruments, length 40 cm
32605	Purge backup unit for TC sensors
32959	Converter RS232/RS-485 for 3662Ex, 410, and 51x. Battery powered; batteries not included.
32968	IP 67 connector to connect Ethernet cable to 51x portable instrument
32972	Pipe mounting kit for 410 or 51x wall instrument
32973	PROFIBUS-DP upgrade kit for Orbisphere 410 and 51x instruments (includes board and software key)
32974	External pressure capability upgrade kit (includes adapter cable and software key)
33001	Power supply cable for portable 51x instruments (2.5 m), Europe
33002	Power supply cable for portable 51x instruments (2 m), US
33003	Power supply cable for portable 51x instruments (2 m), Switzerland
33004	Power supply cable for portable 51x instruments (2.5 m), UK

Part N°	Description
32501.MM	Longer 10 wire cable to connect 31xxx sensors to Orbisphere 410/51x wall and panel instrument, total length = MM, price added per meter of length greater than 3 m.
32505.MM	Longer 10 wire sensor cable: add price per meter of length greater than standard 3 meter length. MM = total length of cable.
32517.MM	Longer LEMO 10 adapter to connect 32505 type sensor cable to 410 or 51x wall and panel instruments, total length = MM meters, price to be added by meter
32530.MM	Ethernet cable for Orbisphere 51x portable instruments including connectors, total length = MM, price added per meter of length greater than 3 m.
32534.MM	PROFIBUS-DP cable for Orbisphere 410 and 51x instruments including SUB-D 9 female connector, total length = MM, price added per meter of length greater than 3 m.
32548.MM	Longer LEMO 4 adapter to connect external pressure sensor (28117) to 51x wall or panel instruments, total length = MM meters, price to be added by meter

14.2 Spare Parts

Part N°	Description
32533.03	USB client cable including connectors, length = 3m
32963	Wall mounting kit for 410 and 51x instruments
32964	Panel mounting kit for 410 and 51x panel instruments
32965	Locking key for Orbisphere 410/51x wall instruments
32967	External power supply for 51x portable instruments includes connector to instrument
32969	Cap to protect Ethernet connector on portable 51x instruments
32970	Cap to protect USB connector on 410 or 51x instruments
32971	Cap to protect ON/OFF switch on 51x portable instruments
32975	Power supply connector (10-30 VDC) for 410/51x panel and wall instruments

Appendix A: Glossary

A.1 Gas Units

Table A-1: Gas Units

Unit	Meaning
% air	percentage, by weight. A concentration of 100% air corresponds to liquid saturated with air at current pressure and temperature. The equivalent concentration of O_2 is approximately 20% O_2 in normal conditions.
% O_2	percentage, by weight. A concentration of 100% O_2 corresponds to liquid saturated with pure O_2 at current pressure and temperature.
%Vbar	ratio in percent between the partial pressure of gas measured and the atmospheric pressure
%Vext	ratio in percent between the partial pressure of gas measured and the external pressure. Available when an external pressure sensor is present.
µg/L	micrograms per liter
atm	atmosphere
bar, mbar	bar, millibar
cc/kg	volume of gas per kg of liquid. The volume of gas is calculated considering normal conditions (T = 0°C, p = 1atm)
g/kg	grams per kilogram
g/m^3	grams per cubic meter
mg/L	milligrams per liter
ml/L	milliliters per liter
Pa, hPa, kPa	Pascal, hecto Pascal, kilo Pascal
ppb	parts per billion, by weight
ppm	parts per million, by weight (same as mg/kg)
ppm Vb	parts per million, per volume, barometric pressure referenced. = %Vbar / 10,000
ppm Ve	parts per million, per volume, external pressure referenced. = %Vext / 10,000
psia	pound per square inch, absolute
V / V	volume per volume (ratio)

A.2 Generic Terms and Definitions

Table A-2: Generic Terms and Definitions

Terms	Meaning
Absolute pressure	This is the total pressure in a system (i.e. relative pressure, plus atmospheric pressure)
Analog output	A voltage or current signal that is a continuous function of the measured parameter.
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard character-coding scheme used by most computers to display letters, digits and special characters.
Baud rate	Baud rate means transmission speed (Unit: bits per second, bps), especially for RS-232/422/485 interfaces.
CIP	Cleaning In Place
Concentration	The relative content of a component in a gaseous or liquid media.
Conductivity	The reciprocal of electrical resistivity.
FIFO (First In First Out)	FIFO is a concept to describe the behavior of a buffer. It means the data which entered first will exit first.
Headspace	The empty volume above a liquid or solid in a closed container.
Master / Slave modes	A device operating as a master will poll one or more devices operating as a slave. This means a slave device cannot volunteer information; it must wait to be asked for it.
Parallel communication	Parallel communication represents a connection in a computer system in which the bits of a byte are transmitted over separate channels at the same time.
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller. It communicates with other process control components through data links. It is used in process control for simple switching tasks, PID control, complex data manipulation, arithmetic operations, timing and process and machine control.
PROFIBUS-DP	The PROFIBUS-DP (Decentralized Peripheral) fieldbus is designed especially for communication between automation control systems and distributed I/O at the device level. Each DP device has specific parameters such as device version, baud rate, data format, I/O length, user parameters, etc. These parameters are stored in a file with .GSD extension.
PROFIBUS-DP GSD files	The GSD file is provided by the manufacturer and is required for device configuration. A GSD file is a readable ASCII text file that contains both general and device-specific specifications for communication (Communication Feature List) and network configuration.
Relative pressure	Relative pressure is the over pressure in a system (i.e. absolute pressure less atmospheric pressure). This is the customary gauge reading.
Resistivity	The opposition offered by a body or substance to the passage through it of a steady electric current.

Table A-2: Generic Terms and Definitions

RS-232	RS-232 is a serial communication standard providing asynchronous communication capabilities with hardware flow control, software flow control, and parity check. Maximum transmission distance is up to 15 meters at a max. 20,000 bps. A converter is required to interface RS-232 with RS-422 or RS-485.
RS-422	RS-422 is intended for point-to-point communications. It provides much longer transmission distance but less signal line compares to RS-232. RS-422 adopts differential transmission technology and thus provides high-speed transmission up to 10mbps and maximum transmission distance up to 1.2km/110kbps.
RS-485	RS-485 is an enhanced version of RS-422 and is used for multipoint communications, meaning that many devices may be connected to a single signal cable. It is compatible to RS-422 interface and provides 2 wire bus topology.
Serial communication	Serial communication represents a connection in a computer system in which the bits of a byte are transmitted sequentially over a single wire.
Single twisted pair	In this version, all devices are connected to a single Twisted Pair. Thus, all of them must have drivers with tri-state outputs (including the Master). Communication goes over the single line in both directions. It is important to prevent more devices from transmitting at once (software problem).
TPO and TPA	Total package oxygen (TPO) is a calculated value that combines dissolved and headspace oxygen (i.e. the mass of oxygen in the liquid plus the oxygen in the headspace, divided by the volume of liquid in the package). It is the amount of oxygen in a package that can react with the beverage in that package. Total package air (TPA) is the same combination but given in air content. This comes from early wet lab techniques that absorbed the CO_2 of the package. The volume of gas remaining was called “air”, but which is not strictly correct as the oxygen to nitrogen ratio is not identical to real air due to the oxygen consumption by sensitive compounds in the beverage.
USB	Universal Serial Bus. An external peripheral interface standard for communication between a computer and external peripherals over a cable using bi-serial transmission. The USB host uses a type A connector, and the USB peripheral uses a type B connector.

Annex

Tables and Illustrations

User Notes

Global Headquarters

6, route de Compois, C.P. 212,
1222 Vésenaz, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel ++ 41 (0)22 594 64 00
Fax ++ 41 (0)22 594 64 99

Americas Headquarters

481 California Avenue,
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526, USA
Tel 1 800 866 7889 / 1 541 472 6500
Fax 1 541 479 3057

www.hachultra.com