SMARTSENS PH 8150 Handbook

Digital pH sensor for the chemical industry

Electronic Revision:
ER 3.3.x
(SW.REV. 1.x.x)

KROHNE

IMPRINT

1.1 Intended use

DANGER!
For devices used in hazardous areas, additional safety notes apply; please refer to the Ex documentation.

CAUTION!
Responsibility for the use of the measuring devices with regard to suitability, intended use and corrosion resistance of the used materials against the measured fluid lies solely with the operator.

INFORMATION!
The manufacturer is not liable for any damage resulting from improper use or use for other than the intended purpose.

The intended use of the sensor SMARTSENS PH 8150 is the measurement of pH in liquids.

1.2 Safety instructions from the manufacturer

1.2.1 Copyright and data protection

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1.2.2 Disclaimer

The manufacturer will not be liable for any damage of any kind by using its product, including, but not limited to direct, indirect or incidental and consequential damages.

This disclaimer does not apply in case the manufacturer has acted on purpose or with gross negligence. In the event any applicable law does not allow such limitations on implied warranties or the exclusion of limitation of certain damages, you may, if such law applies to you, not be subject to some or all of the above disclaimer, exclusions or limitations.

Any product purchased from the manufacturer is warranted in accordance with the relevant product documentation and our Terms and Conditions of Sale.

The manufacturer reserves the right to alter the content of its documents, including this disclaimer in any way, at any time, for any reason, without prior notification, and will not be liable in any way for possible consequences of such changes.

1.2.3 Product liability and warranty

The operator shall bear responsibility for the suitability of the device for the specific purpose. The manufacturer accepts no liability for the consequences of misuse by the operator. Improper installation and operation of the devices (systems) will cause the warranty to be void. The respective "Standard Terms and Conditions" which form the basis for the sales contract shall also apply.

1.2.4 Information concerning the documentation

To prevent any injury to the user or damage to the device it is essential that you read the information in this document and observe applicable national standards, safety requirements and accident prevention regulations.

If this document is not in your native language and if you have any problems understanding the text, we advise you to contact your local office for assistance. The manufacturer can not accept responsibility for any damage or injury caused by misunderstanding of the information in this document.

This document is provided to help you establish operating conditions, which will permit safe and efficient use of this device. Special considerations and precautions are also described in the document, which appear in the form of underneath icons.

1.2.5 Warnings and symbols used

Safety warnings are indicated by the following symbols.

DANGER!
This information refers to the immediate danger when working with electricity.

DANGER!
This warning refers to the immediate danger of burns caused by heat or hot surfaces.

DANGER!
This warning refers to the immediate danger when using this device in a hazardous atmosphere.

DANGER!
These warnings must be observed without fail. Even partial disregard of this warning can lead to serious health problems and even death. There is also the risk of seriously damaging the device or parts of the operator's plant.

WARNING!
Disregarding this safety warning, even if only in part, poses the risk of serious health problems. There is also the risk of damaging the device or parts of the operator's plant.

CAUTION!
Disregarding these instructions can result in damage to the device or to parts of the operator's plant.

INFORMATION!
These instructions contain important information for the handling of the device.

LEGAL NOTICE!
This note contains information on statutory directives and standards.

- HANDLING
  This symbol designates all instructions for actions to be carried out by the operator in the specified sequence.

➲ RESULT
This symbol refers to all important consequences of the previous actions.

1.3 Safety instructions for the operator

WARNING!
In general, devices from the manufacturer may only be installed, commissioned, operated and maintained by properly trained and authorized personnel.
This document is provided to help you establish operating conditions, which will permit safe and efficient use of this device.

2.1 Scope of delivery

INFORMATION!
Inspect the cartons carefully for damages or signs of rough handling. Report damage to the carrier and to the local office of the manufacturer.

INFORMATION!
Do a check of the packing list to make sure that you have all the elements given in the order.

INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order.

Figure 2-1: Standard scope of delivery

① Ordered sensor
② Documentation

Optional accessories

- SENSOFIT FLOW 1000 series - Flow-through assemblies
- SENSOFIT IMM 1000 / 2000 series - Immersion assemblies
- SENSOFIT INS 1000 / 7000 series - Insertion assemblies
- SENSOFIT RET / RAM 5000 series - Manual and pneumatic retractable assemblies
- SMARTSENS cable VP 2.0 (various lengths)
- SMARTMAC 200 W - Wall mount display with calibration and configuration functions
- SD 200 W/R - Wall or rack mount indicator
- SMARTBRIDGE - USB interface cable
- SJB 200 W - Junction box

Consumables/Spare parts available

- pH buffer solutions for sensor calibration
- Various cleaning solutions

INFORMATION!
For further information contact your local sales office.

2.2 Device description

2.2.1 pH sensor

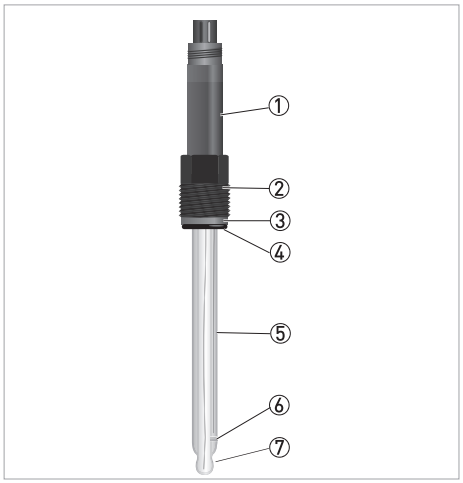


Figure 2-2: Construction of the sensor

① Nickel plated brass body with VP 2.0 connector or PEEK body with VP 2.0 connector (in preparation)
② PG 13.5 thread
③ Washer
④ O-ring
⑤ Glass shaft
⑥ Diaphragm
⑦ Membrane glass

2.3 Nameplate

Figure 2-3: Example for a nameplate on the sensor body

① Manufacturer
② Device name
③ Order code
④ Serial number
⑤ Approvals
⑥ Observe the operation and installation instruction

Figure 2-4: Example for a nameplate on the glass shaft

① Manufacturer
② Device name

INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order.

The sensor type is specified on the label of the sensor package and on the sensor itself.

3.1 General notes on installation

DANGER!
For devices used in hazardous areas, additional safety notes apply; please refer to the Ex documentation.

DANGER!
All work on the electrical connections may only be carried out with the power disconnected.

DANGER!
Observe the national regulations for electrical installations!

WARNING!
During installation of the device make sure that you use ESD (electronic discharge) protection equippment.

WARNING!
Observe without fail the local occupational health and safety regulations. Any work done on the electrical components of the measuring device may only be carried out by properly trained specialists.

INFORMATION!
Inspect the cartons carefully for damages or signs of rough handling. Report damage to the carrier and to the local office of the manufacturer.

INFORMATION!
Do a check of the packing list to make sure that you have all the elements given in the order.

INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order.

3.2 Storage and transport

CAUTION!
Do not store the sensor tip dry. This will shorten lifetime considerably.
Always store the pH sensor tip wet in a 3 molar KCl solution when not in use. Saltless water must be avoided since this would leak the KCl ions. The original packing in which the sensor tip was delivered contains a plastic tube with KCl solution and therefore is suitable for storage and transport.

- Since the pH sensor is made out of glass it is very fragile. Avoid shocks of any kind.
- Do not touch or scratch the membrane glass.
- Store the sensor in its original packaging in a dry, dust-free location. Keep it away from dirt. If necessary, clean it as described on page 24.

3.3 Installation procedure

WARNING!
During installation of the device make sure that you use ESD (electronic discharge) protection equippment.

Because a new pH sensor needs to be calibrated before it is installed into its final measuring location, it is important to follow the installation order:

① Unpack the sensor.
② Connect the sensor to the junction box or directly to the process control system.
③ Calibrate the sensor.
④ Install the sensor into its final measuring location.

The required steps are explained in the following sections.

3.4 Pre-installation requirements

CAUTION!
- *Never touch or scratch the membrane glass of the sensor.*
- *Store the sensor in its original packaging in a dry, dust-free location. Keep it away from dirt. If necessary, clean it as described on page 24.*

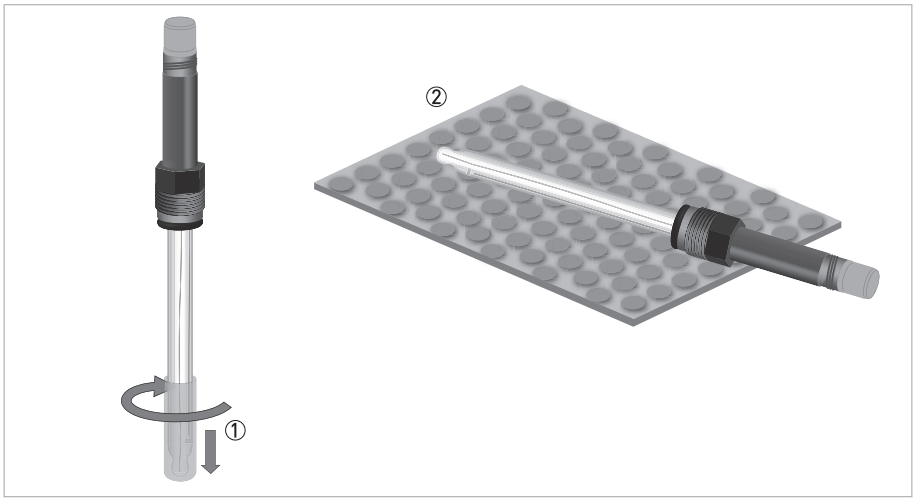


Figure 3-1: Unpacking the sensor

Unpacking the sensor

- Remove by gently twisting and pulling the protective cap from the sensor ①.
- Lay the sensor on a soft mat/tissue ②.
- Leave the protection cap of the VP connector on the connector, as long as the sensor is not connected to the cable.

3.5 Electrical connection

DANGER!
For devices used in hazardous areas, additional safety notes apply; please refer to the Ex documentation.

DANGER!
All work on the electrical connections may only be carried out with the power disconnected.

DANGER!
Observe the national regulations for electrical installations!

WARNING!
Observe without fail the local occupational health and safety regulations. Any work done on the electrical components of the measuring device may only be carried out by properly trained specialists.

INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order.

3.5.1 Connecting the cable to the sensor

WARNING!
During installation of the device make sure that you use ESD (electronic discharge) protection equippment.

CAUTION!
Moisture inside the sensor connector must be avoided! Moisture may cause a shortcut and deliver erratic readings!
If moisture has entered the connector dry it with air (e.g. hair blower).

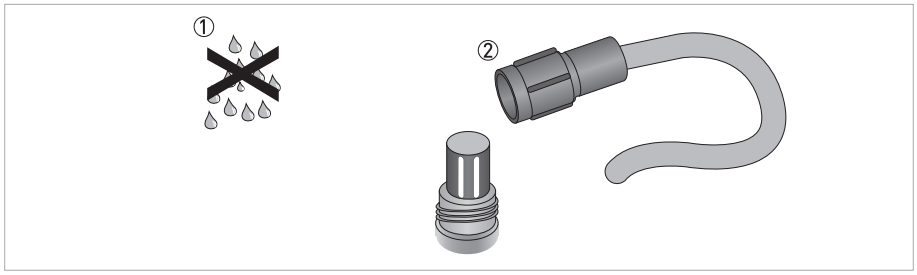


Figure 3-2: Connecting the cable to the sensor

Connecting the cable to the sensor

- Ensure that both cable and sensor connector are absolutely dry ①.
- Screw the cable connector ② on the sensor and tighten it by hand.

3.5.2 Connecting the sensor cable

DANGER!
All work on the electrical connections may only be carried out with the power disconnected.

INFORMATION!
Look at the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order.

SMARTSENS cable VP 2.0

Black (inner coax shield)	Ub+
White	Ub-

3.5.3 Connecting with junction box SJB 200 W

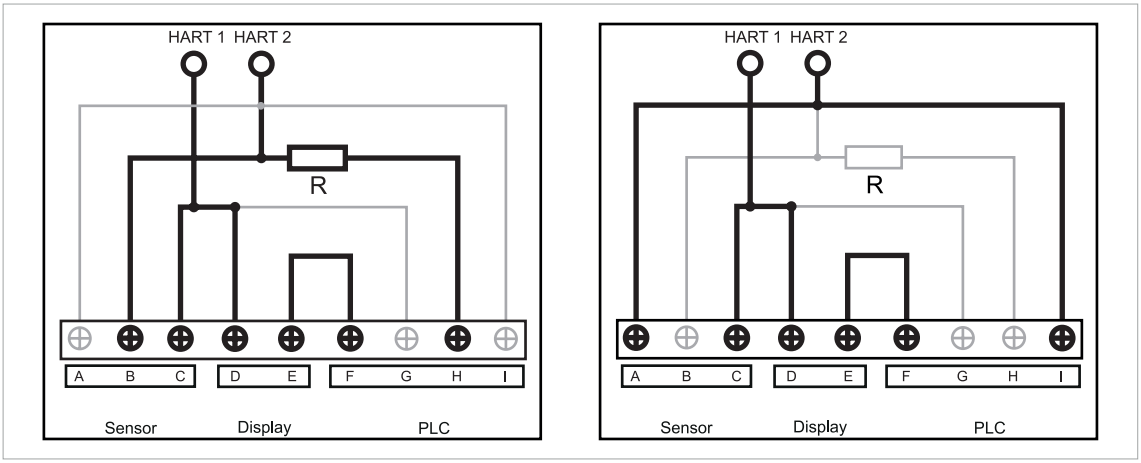


Figure 3-3: SJB 200 W with SMARTMAC 200 W and with resistance R (left side). SJB 200 W with SMARTMAC 200 W and without resistance R (right side).

SJB 200 W with SMARTMAC 200 W and with resistance R		SJB 200 W with SMARTMAC 200 W and without resistance R	
B	Sensor +	A	Sensor +
C	Sensor -	C	Sensor -
D	Display + (SMARTMAC 200 W)	D	Display + (SMARTMAC 200 W)
E	Display - (SMARTMAC 200 W)	E	Display - (SMARTMAC 200 W)
F	PLC - (process control system)	F	PLC - (process control system)
H	PLC + (process control system)	I	PLC + (process control system)

CAUTION!
Don´t include the resistance R into the loop if a HART® isolation amplifier is used.

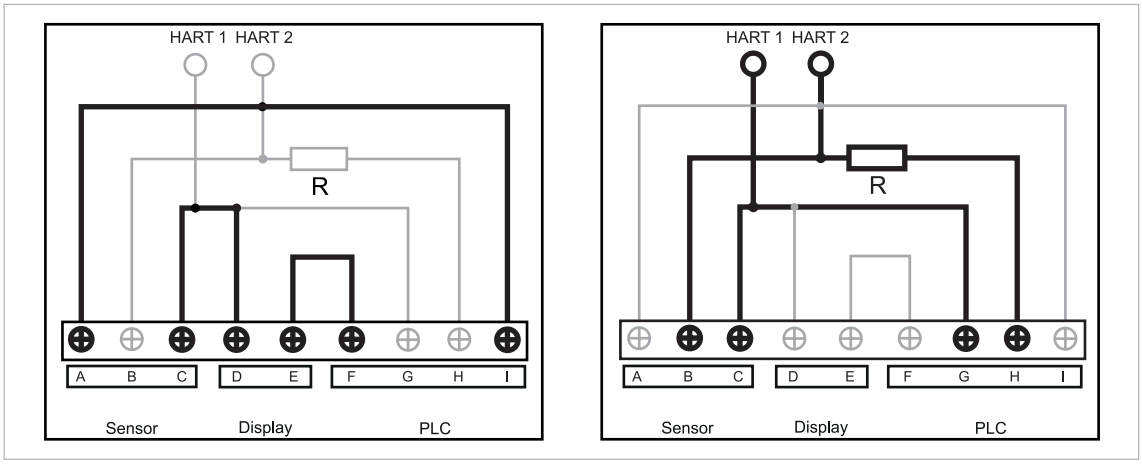


Figure 3-4: SJB 200 W and SD 200 W/R (left side). SJB 200 W for HART® communication and with resistance R (right side).

SJB 200 W and SD 200 W/R		SJB 200 W for HART® communication and with resistance R	
A	Sensor +	B	Sensor +
C	Sensor -	C	Sensor -
D	Display + (SD 200 W/R)	G	PLC - (process control system)
E	Display - (SD 200 W/R)	H	PLC + (process control system)
F	PLC - (process control system)		
I	PLC + (process control system)		

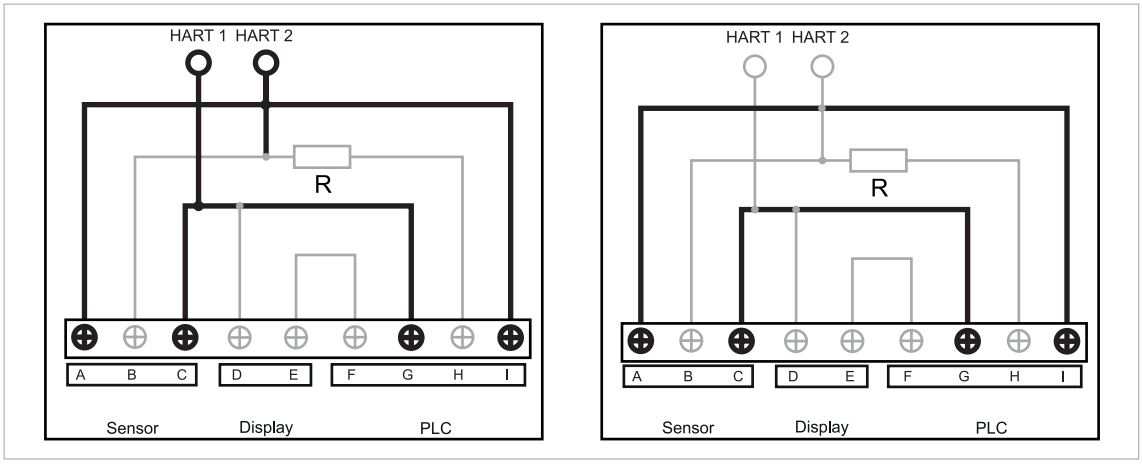


Figure 3-5: SJB 200 W for HART® communication without resistance R (left side). SJB 200 W (right side).

SJB 200 W for HART® communication and without resistance R		SJB 200 W	
A	Sensor +	A	Sensor +
C	Sensor -	C	Sensor -
G	PLC - (process control system)	G	PLC - (process control system)
I	PLC + (process control system)	I	PLC + (process control system)

3.6 Installing the sensor

3.6.1 General installation instructions

The membrane glass must always have full contact with the measuring medium.

The mounting position of the sensor should not deviate more than 75° from vertical position (sensor tip pointing downwards). Doing otherwise might cause internal air bubbles to float into the membrane glass. This would interrupt the electrical contact between the inner buffer solution and the glass surface.

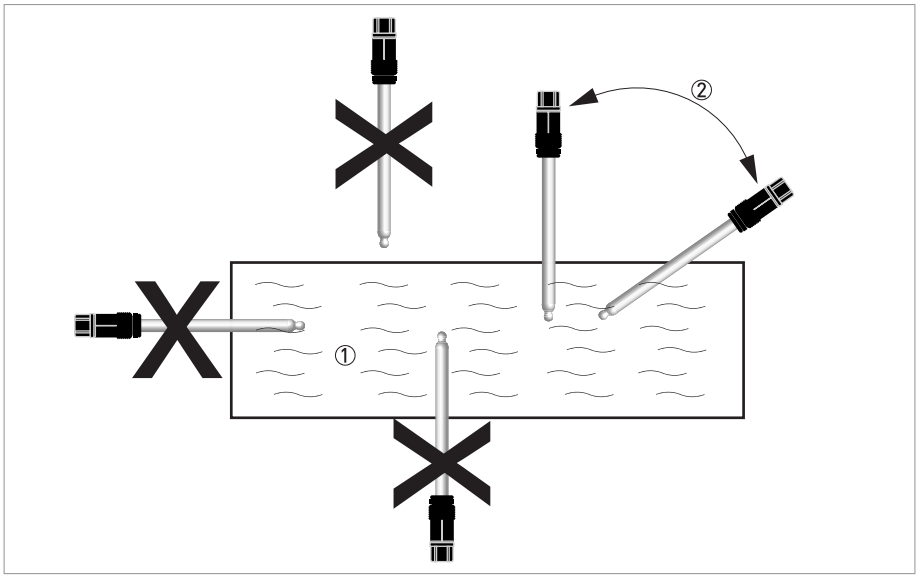


Figure 3-6: Installation requirements

① Measuring medium
② Maximum deviation of 75° from vertical position

4.1 Calibration

4.1.1 Calibration with PACTware™

Manual hold

- Start the function **calibration** in menu mode **Quick Setup** or **Setup**.
- Activate the function **manual hold** to avoid an alarm.
- Select **yes**.
- Press **Next** to proceed.

Temperature compensation

- Set the **temperature compensation** for calibration.
- Select between **automatic** or **manual**.

➲ If you have selected **manual temperature compensation**, please enter the temperature of the pH buffer solution. Default setting: 25°C / 77°F.

- Press **Next** to proceed.

Start calibration procedure

- Dip the sensor into the first pH buffer solution ① and wait till the value is stable.
- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The measurement of **pH buffer solution 1** starts and the values pH and temperature appear. After approx. 10 seconds the following values appear:
pH value
temperature value
Indentified buffer value

- Press **Next** to confirm the identified pH buffer solution. If neccessary change the value of the pH buffer solution manually. If the sensor does not recognise the pH buffer solution the message **buffer not recognised** appears.
- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The value 0 for the pH buffer solution appears. Enter the value of the pH buffer solution manually.

- Press **Next** to proceed with the calibration procedure.
- Clean the sensor with demineralised water ②.

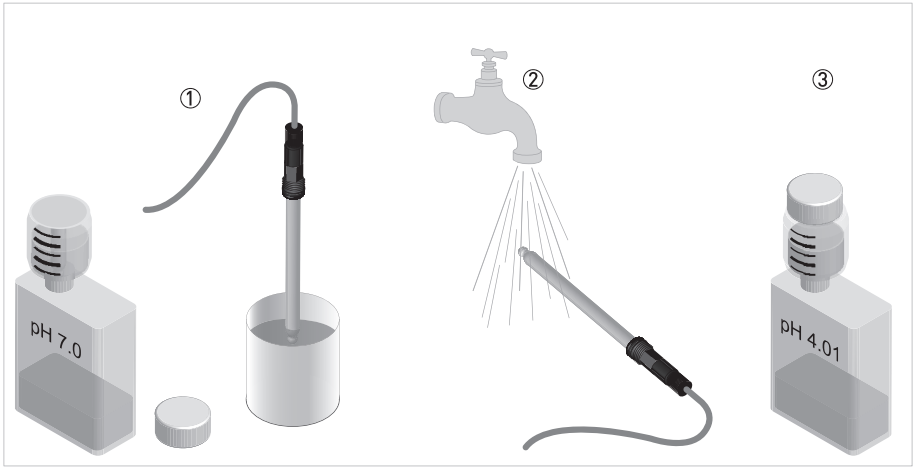


Figure 4-1: Calibration procedure

- Dip the sensor into the second pH buffer solution ③ and wait till the value ist stable.
- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The measurement of **pH buffer solution 2** starts and the values pH and temperature appear. After approx. 10 seconds the following values appear:
pH value
temperature value
Indentified buffer value

- Press **Next** to confirm the identified pH buffer solution. If neccessary change the value of the pH buffer solution manually.
  If the sensor does not recognise the pH buffer solution the message **buffer not recognised** appears.
- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The value 0 for the pH buffer solution appears. Enter the value of the pH buffer solution manually.

- Press **Next** to proceed with the calibration procedure.
- Clean the sensor with demineralised water ②.

➲ After a successful calibration the following values appear:
Buffer solution 1
Buffer solution 2
Offset in mV
Slope in mV/pH

- Press **Next** to proceed.
- Set the calibration date with DD-MM-YYYY and calibration time with HH-MM-SS
- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The message **Save values?** appears.

- Select **yes** to save the values.
- Press **Next** to proceed.
- Select **no** to deactivate the function **manual hold**.
- Press **Next** to leave the calibration menu.

A pH calibration is necessary in regular intervals or when installing a new pH sensor.

If the calibration was not successful, the message **Warning! Offset out of range!** appears behind the value **Offset** and/or the message **Warning! Slope out of range!** behind the value **Slope**.
In case the value of the slope is not plausible, addionally the message **No saving possible** appears.

- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The messages **Warning! Offset out of range!** or **Warning! Slope out of range!** appear.

- Press **Next** to proceed.
- Set the calibration date with DD-MM-YYYY and calibration time with HH-MM-SS
- Press **Next** to proceed.

➲ The message **Save values?** appears.

- Select between **yes** or **no**.
- Press **Next** to proceed.
- Select **no** to deactivate the function **manual hold**.
- Press **Next** to leave the calibration menu.

If the message **Warning! Slope out of range!** appears together with the message **No saving possible**, no data can be saved.

- Press **Next** to proceed.
- Select **no** to deactivate the function **manual hold**.
- Press **Next** to leave the calibration menu.

In a fully functional sensor, the optimal slope is -59 mV for each pH unit and the optimal zero point is 0 mV at pH 7. The slope should at least have a value between -50...-65 mV per pH unit. Re-calibrate the sensor if the slope does not approximate those limits. The pH sensor ages, the slope gets flatter and the zero error increases.

CAUTION!

- *Never touch or scratch the pH sensitive glass tip of the sensor.*
- *Make sure that the sensor tip is clean and dust-free. If necessary, clean the tip as described on page 24.*

CAUTION!
Moisture inside the sensor connector must be avoided! Moisture may cause a shortcut and deliver erratic readings!
If moisture has entered the connector dry it with air (e.g. hair blower).

4.1.2 Calibration with HART® Handheld 475 FIELD COMMUNICATOR

Manual hold

- Start the function **calibration** in menu mode **Quick Setup** or **Setup**.
- Activate the function **manual hold** to avoid an alarm.
- Select **Yes**.
- Press **Enter** to proceed.

Temperature compensation

- Set the **temperature compensation** for calibration.
- Select between **automatic** or **manual**.

➲ If you have selected **manual temperature compensation**, please enter the temperature of the pH buffer solution. Default setting: 25°C / 77°F.

- Press **Enter** to proceed.

Start calibration procedure

- Dip the sensor into the first pH buffer solution ① and wait till the value is stable.
- Press **Ok** to proceed.

➲ The measurement of **pH buffer solution 1** starts and the values pH and temperature appear. After approx. 10 seconds the following values appear:
pH value
temperature value
Status buffer detection → Finished
Value indentified buffer

- Press **Ok** to confirm the identified pH buffer solution. If neccessary change the value of the pH buffer solution manually.
- Press **Enter** to proceed.

➲ If the sensor does not recognise the pH buffer solution the messages **Identified buffer → 0 pH** and **Buffer not recognised** appear.

- Press **Ok** to proceed.

➲ Enter the value of the pH buffer solution manually.

- Press **Enter** to proceed with the calibration procedure.
- Clean the sensor with demineralised water ②.

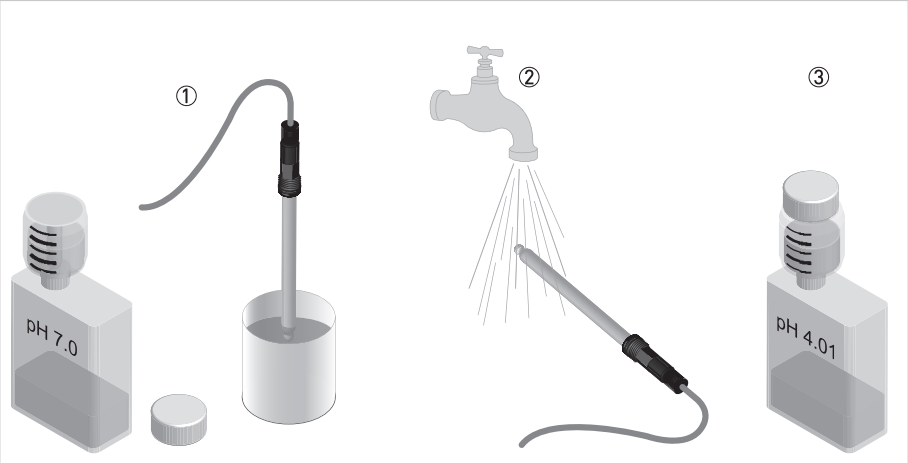


Figure 4-2: Calibration procedure

- Dip the sensor into the second pH buffer solution ③ and wait till the value is stable.
- Press **Ok** to proceed.

➲ The measurement of **pH buffer solution 2** starts and the values pH and temperature appear. After approx. 10 seconds the following values appear:
pH value
temperature value
Status buffer detection → Finished
Value indentified buffer

- Press **Ok** to confirm the identified pH buffer solution. If neccessary change the value of the pH buffer solution manually.
- Press **Enter** to proceed.

➲ If the sensor does not recognise the pH buffer solution the messages **Identified buffer → 0 pH** and **Buffer not recognised** appear.

- Press **Ok** to proceed.

➲ Enter the value of the pH buffer solution manually.

- Press **Enter** to proceed with the calibration procedure.
- Clean the sensor with demineralised water ②.

➲ After a successful calibration the following values appear:
Buffer solution 1
Buffer solution 2
Offset in mV
Slope in mV/pH

- Press **Ok** to proceed.
- Set the calibration date with MM-DD-YYYY. Press the key > to enter the submenu. Now you can change the calibration date.
- Press **Enter** and **Ok** to proceed.

➲ The message **save the values?** appears.

- Select **yes** to save the values.
- Press **Enter** to proceed.

- Select **no** to deactivate the function **manual hold**.
- Press **Enter** to leave the calibration menu.

A pH calibration is necessary in regular intervals or when installing a new pH sensor.

If the calibration was not successful, the message **Warning!** appears behind the values **Offset** and/or **Slope**.

- Press **Ok** to proceed.
- Set the calibration date with MM-DD-YYYY. Press the key > to enter the submenu. Now you can change the calibration date.
- Press **Enter** and **Ok** to proceed.

➲ The messages **Warning! Offset out of range!** and/or **Warning! Slope out of range!** and **Save values?** appear.

- Select between **yes** or **no**.
- Press **Enter** to proceed.
- Select **No** to deactivate the function **manual hold**.
- Press **Enter** to leave the calibration menu.

If the message **ATTENTION! Slope out of range!** appears, no data can be saved.

- Press **Ok** to proceed.
- The message **No saving possible** appears.
- Press **Ok** to proceed.
- Select **no** to deactivate the function **manual hold**.
- Press **Next** to leave the calibration menu.

In a fully functional sensor, the optimal slope is -59 mV for each pH unit and the optimal zero point is 0 mV at pH 7. The slope should at least have a value between -50...-65 mV per pH unit. Re-calibrate the sensor if the slope does not approximate those limits. The pH sensor ages, the slope gets flatter and the zero error increases.

CAUTION!

- *Never touch or scratch the pH sensitive glass tip of the sensor.*
- *Make sure that the sensor tip is clean and dust-free. If necessary, clean the tip as described on page 24.*

CAUTION!
Moisture inside the sensor connector must be avoided! Moisture may cause a shortcut and deliver erratic readings!
If moisture has entered the connector dry it with air (e.g. hair blower).

4.2 Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
The pH sensor does not deliver a signal.	Mechanical damage of the glass, e.g. small cracks. This will shortcut the ion exchange and deliver a pH 7 reading.	Exchange sensor.
	Open circuit	Check the cable wiring of the sensor cable on the junction box. Otherwise connect the sensor to the primary master e.g. PACTware™ FTD/DTM or to the HART® handheld to exclude a sensor damage.
The pH sensor delivers an unstable signal.	The diaphragm in the reference half cell does not provide good contact to the process medium due to drying up or coatings.	• Clean the diaphragm with hot soap or acid using a soft tissue (details on page 24). • Submerge sensor in water and increase the temperature to +50...+60°C / +122...+140°F. • Submerge sensor in 3 molar KCl solution at ambient temperature. The decrease in temperature will cause the reference half cell to suck in KCl solution through the diaphragm and regenerate the diaphragms functionality.
High pH value	Air bubble in the sensor tip (no inner buffer solution)	Protect the sensor tip with a protection cap as descriped on page 12. Hold the sensor into a vertical position and help by rapid movements of the wrist to shake the liquid down. Remove the protection cap and check if there is still an air bubble inside the sensor tip. If necessary, repeat this procedure one more time.

4.3 Status messages and diagnostic information

Measurements out of specification

Message	Description	Action
S01	pH value > pH max pH value out of range	Consider the measuring range limits, otherwise select a suitable sensor for the process conditions of the application.
S02	pH value < pH min pH value out of range	
S03	Temp. value > Temp max Temperature value out of range	
S04	Temp. value < Temp min Temperature value out of range	

Failure

Message	Description	Action
F01	Glass resistance > max. MOhm	Replace the sensor
F02	Glass resistance < min. MOhm	

Maintenance

Message	Description	Action
M01	Slope < -65 mV/pH	Recalibrate the sensor. For more information refer to *Calibration with PACTwareTM* on page 17
M02	Slope > -50 mV/pH	
M03	Zero point < -99 mV	
M04	Zero point > +99 mV	
M05	Maintenance interval expired	

5.1 Maintenance

5.1.1 Cleaning

INFORMATION!
Recalibrate the sensor after each cleaning procedure

- Slight dirt residues or dust: Rinse the sensor tip with demineralised water and clean it with a soft tissue.
- Oily and greasy coatings: Remove with a warm soap solution and rinse with demineralised water.
- Hardness deposits or metal hydroxide deposits: Soak the sensor tip including diaphragm in 10% citric acid or hypochloric acid for a couple of minutes and rinse the complete glass shaft of the sensor with demineralised water.
- Biological fouling: Soak the sensor tip including diaphragm in 10 % pepsin solution for minimum 3 hours and afterwards rinse the complete glass shaft of sensor with demineralised water.

5.1.2 Aging and re-calibration

During operation, but already during storage, pH sensors age due to poisoning effects of the inner buffer system. Therefore it is important to re-calibrate the sensor in regular intervals. Consider status messages and diagnostic information.

When the sensor becomes too old to provide reliable measurements, an error message (see on page 17) appears after the calibration procedure. In this case, the sensor has to be replaced.

Aging effects of sensor:

- **Decrease of slope** due to abrasion, drying, corrosion of glass tip coating and leaching:
  The slope should be < -50 mV/pH. An optimal value is -59 mV/pH at 25°C / 77°F. When the slope rises above -50 mV/pH, an error message is displayed and the sensor has to be replaced.
  The slope of the sensor is displayed after each calibration procedure.
- **Shift of zero point** due to strong temperature changes, leaching and contamination of reference half cell or increased resistance between glass tip and reference half cell:
  The zero point should lie between -58...+58 mV at pH 7.
  An optimal value is 0 mV at pH 7.
  The zero point of the sensor is displayed after each calibration procedure.

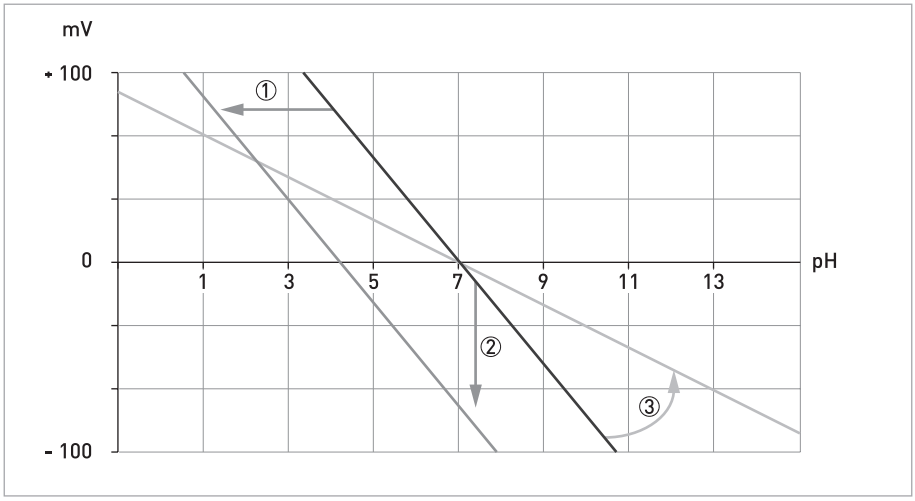


Figure 5-1: Aging effects of sensor

① Horizontal shift of slope
② Vertical shift of slope
③ Decrease of slope

INFORMATION!
The lifetime expectation depends heavily on the application. The right choice of the sensor type is very important.

5.2 Availability of services

The manufacturer offers a range of services to support the customer after expiration of the warranty. These include repair, maintenance, technical support and training.

INFORMATION!
For more precise information, please contact your local sales office.

5.3 Returning the device to the manufacturer

5.3.1 General information

This device has been carefully manufactured and tested. If installed and operated in accordance with these operating instructions, it will rarely present any problems.

CAUTION!
Should you nevertheless need to return a device for inspection or repair, please pay strict attention to the following points:

- *Due to statutory regulations on environmental protection and safeguarding the health and safety of our personnel, manufacturer may only handle, test and repair returned devices that have been in contact with products without risk to personnel and environment.*
- *This means that the manufacturer can only service this device if it is accompanied by the following certificate (see next section) confirming that the device is safe to handle.*

CAUTION!
If the device has been operated with toxic, caustic, flammable or water-endangering products, you are kindly requested:

- *to check and ensure, if necessary by rinsing or neutralising, that all cavities are free from such dangerous substances,*
- *to enclose a certificate with the device confirming that is safe to handle and stating the product used.*

5.3.2 Form (for copying) to accompany a returned device

Company:		Address:
Department:		Name:
Tel. no.:		Fax no.:
Manufacturer's order no. or serial no.:		
The device has been operated with the following medium:		
This medium is:	☐	water-hazardous
	☐	toxic
	☐	caustic
	☐	flammable
	☐	We checked that all cavities in the device are free from such substances.
	☐	We have flushed out and neutralized all cavities in the device.
We hereby confirm that there is no risk to persons or the environment through any residual media contained in the device when it is returned.		
Date:		Signature:
Stamp:		

5.4 Disposal

CAUTION!
Disposal must be carried out in accordance with legislation applicable in your country.

6.1 Measuring principle

6.1.1 pH measurement

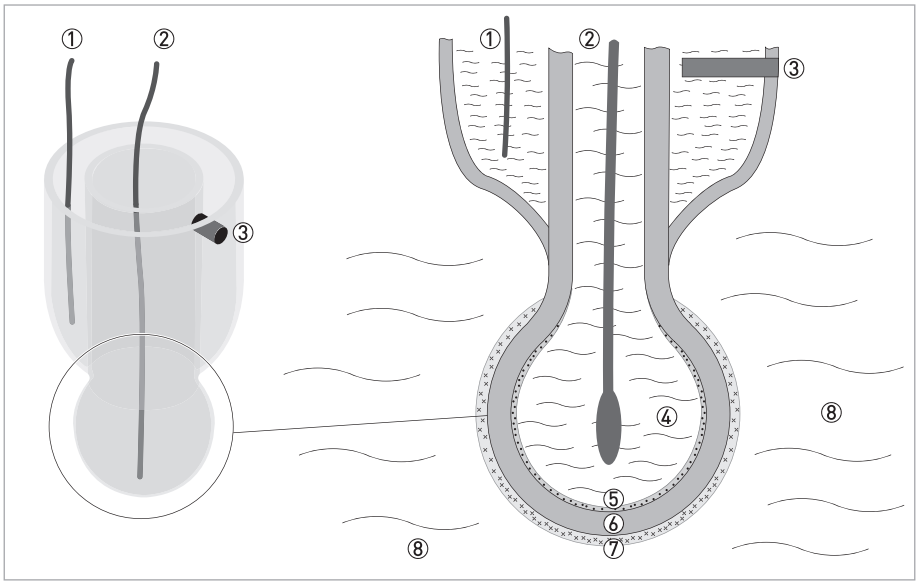


Figure 6-1: Measuring principle for pH measurement

① Reference electrode
② Measuring electrode
③ Diaphragm in contact with KCl solution and measuring medium
④ Inner pH 7 buffer solution
⑤ Surface potential on the inside (contact with buffer solution)
⑥ pH sensitive glass (membrane glass)
⑦ Surface potential on the outside (contact with measuring medium)
⑧ Measuring medium

The measuring principle of a pH sensor is based on a pH sensitive glass (membrane glass). When the pH sensitive glass gets into contact with a liquid, a thin layer of hydrated gel develops on the surface, enabling an ion exchange between the glass surface and the liquid. The so-called Nernst potential builds up on the glass surface. If both sides of the glass are in contact with liquids, a voltage may be detected between the two surface potentials. The voltage correlates to the difference in H^+ ion concentration and thus to the difference of pH values in both liquids.

The pH sensor contains an internal buffer solution with a known pH value. If the pH value of the measuring medium on the outside of the sensor is equal to the pH value of the inner buffer, the resulting voltage is 0 V.

If the pH value of the medium differs from the internal pH value, a voltage between the internal and the external layer can be measured. From the resulting voltage, the pH difference of the two liquids can be calculated.

The voltage is measured using a measuring electrode and a reference electrode; both are built into the sensor. The measuring electrode is in contact with the known buffer solution in the pH sensitive glass bulb. The reference electrode is immersed into a saturated solution of potassium chloride (KCl). The KCl solution itself is in electrical contact with the measuring medium by means of a diaphragm. The diaphragm prevents the measuring medium from penetrating into the reference system but still allows electrical contact with the measuring medium.

The voltage change of a pH sensor at 25°C / 77°F is around -59 mV for each pH unit. This is also called the slope of the pH sensor. The slope is temperature dependent and decreases over life time of the sensor.

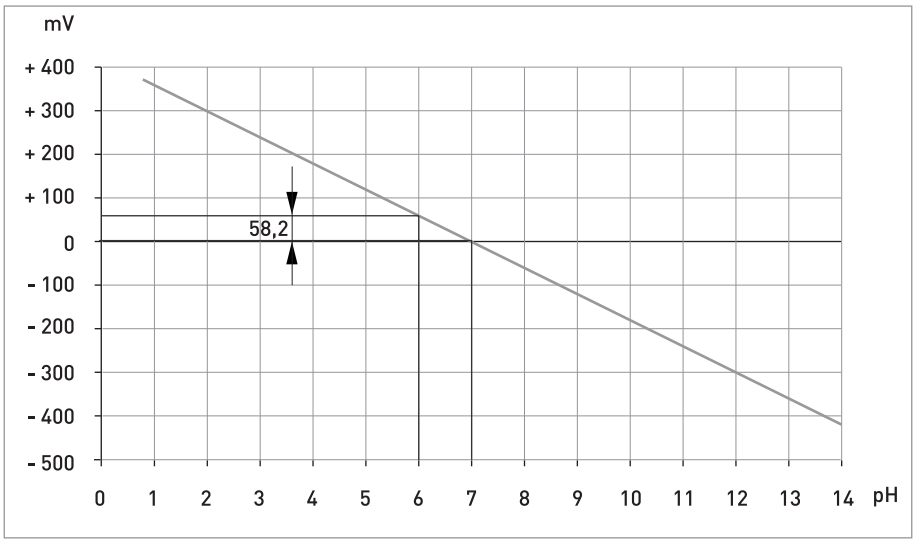


Figure 6-2: Optimal slope at 25°C / 77°F

To compensate for the temperature dependency of the pH measurement, the temperature of the medium can be measured and automatically compensated.

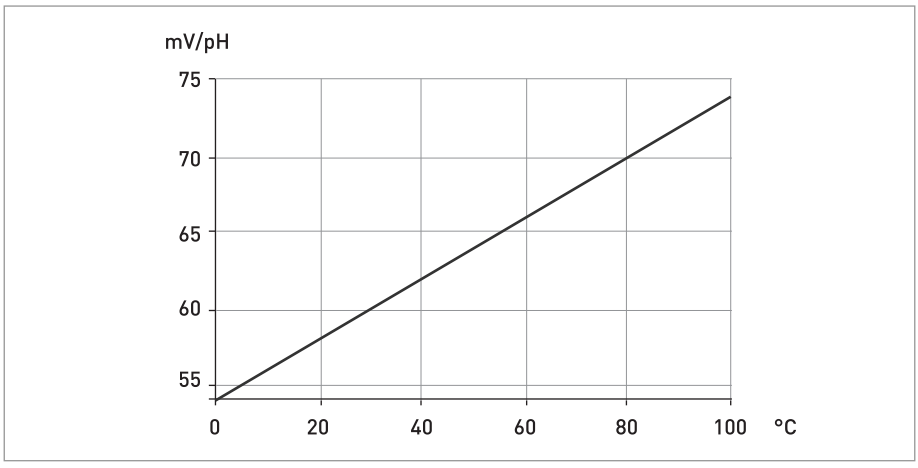


Figure 6-3: Temperature dependency of the slope

6.2 Technical data

INFORMATION!

- *The following data is provided for general applications. If you require data that is more relevant to your specific application, please contact us or your local sales office.*
- *Additional information (certificates, special tools, software,...) and complete product documentation can be downloaded free of charge from the website (Download Center).*

Measuring system

Measuring principle	Potentiometric
Measuring range	0...14 pH

Design

Shaft diameter	12 mm / 0.47"
Insertion length	120 mm / 4.72"; 225 mm / 8.86"
Temperature sensor	Pt1000
Connector	VarioPin 2.0 (VP 2.0)

Operating conditions

Temperature range	0...+130°C / +32...+266°F
Process pressure	12 bar / 174 psi
Measuring accuracy	0.5%
Conductivity	Min. 150 µS/cm

Installation conditions

Ingress protection	IP 68
Weight	Approx. 80 g / 0.18 lb
Process connection	PG 13.5

Materials

Sensor shaft	Glass
Membrane glass	H glass
Inner buffer	pH 7.0
Reference	Duralid gel
Diaphragm	2 x open diaphragm
Gasket	EPDM (FDA)
Sensor head	Nickel plated brass body with VP 2.0 connector PEEK body with VP 2.0 connector (in preparation)

Communication

pH range	0...14 pH
Resolution pH range	0.02 pH
Output signal	4...20 mA (passive)
Output resolution	20 µA
Field communication	HART® 7 - FSK 1200 physical layer definition on top of the current loop
Filter adjustable	1...60 seconds

Electrical connections

Power supply	15...30 VDC loop powered
Measuring range	4...20 mA + HART® protocol
Load	Minimum 0 Ω; maximum R_L = (($U_{ext.}$ - 15 VDC) / 22 mA)
Error signal	Acc. to NAMUR NE 43
	Upper value: ≥ 21.0 mA
HART®	HART® protocol via current output
Device revision	1
Physical layer	FSK
Device category	Sensor, galvanically isolated
System requirements	250 Ω loop resistance for HART® communication
Multidrop operation	4 mA

Approvals

CE	This device fulfils the statutory requirements of the EC directives. The manufacturer certifies successful testing of the product by applying the CE mark.
	Shock resistance: IEC 60068-2-31, Environmental testing – Part 2: Test Ec
	Electromagnetic compatibility: Acc. to EN 61326, NAMUR NE 21
	Low voltage directive: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use in accordance with EN 61010-1:2001
Ex	IECEx: Ex ia IIC T6, IECEx PTB 13.0022X
	ATEX: II 1G Ex ia IIC T6, PTB 13 ATEX 2011X
	FM/CSA: FM/CSA IS/NI Cl. I Div. 1 & 2 GP A - D (in preparation)
	NEPSI: NEPSI Ex ia IIC T3 / T4 / T6 (in preparation)

INFORMATION!
For further information contact your local sales office.

6.3 Dimensions

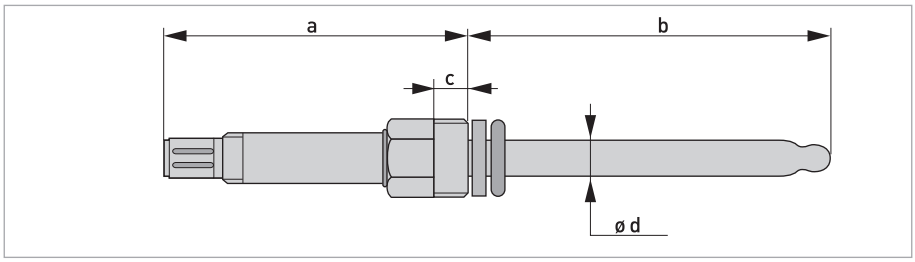


Figure 6-4: SMARTSENS PH 8150 with VP 2.0

	Dimensions [mm]	Dimensions [inch]
a	104	4.09
b	120 / 225	4.72 / 8.86
c	12	0.47
d	Ø 12	Ø 0.47

7.1 General description

The open HART® protocol, which can be used for free, is integrated into the sensor for communication.

Devices which support the HART® protocol are classified as either operating devices or field devices. When it comes to operating devices (Master), both manual control units (Secondary Master) and PC-supported workstations (Primary Master) are used in, for example, a control centre.

HART® field devices include measuring sensors, signal converters and actuators. The field devices range from 2-wire to intrinsically safe versions for use in hazardous areas.

The HART® data are superimposed over the analogue 4...20 mA signal via FSK modem. This way, all of the connected devices can communicate digitally with one another via the HART® protocol while simultaneously transmitting the analogue signals.

When it comes to the field devices and secondary masters, the FSK or HART® modem is integrated. If a PC is used, an external modem must be connected to the serial interface (USB interface). There are, however, other connection variants which can be seen in the following connection figures.

7.2 Software history

INFORMATION!
In the table below, "x" is a placeholder for possible multi-digit alphanumeric combinations, depending on the available version.

Release date	SW version	HW version	HART®	
			Device Revision	DD Revision
2013-04-01	1.0.x	1.0.x	1	1

HART® identification codes and revision numbers

Manufacturer ID:	69 (0x45)
Device:	195 (0xC3)
Device Revision:	1
DD Revision:	1
HART® Universal Revision:	7
FC 475 system SW.Rev.:	≥ 3.7
PDM version:	≥ 8.0
FDT version:	≥ 1.2

7.3 Connection variants

The sensor is a 2-wire device with a passive 4...20 mA current output and HART® interface.

- **Multidrop mode is supported**
  In a multidrop communication system, more than 2 devices are connected to a common transmission cable.
- **Burst mode is not supported**
  In the burst mode a slave device transfers cyclic pre-defined response telegrams, to get a higher rate of data transfer.

INFORMATION!

For detailed information about the electrical connection of the sensor for HART®, refer to Connecting with junction box SJB 200 W on page 14.

There are two ways of using the HART® communication:

- as Point-to-Point connection and
- as Multidrop connection, with 2-wire connection.

7.3.1 Point-to-Point connection - analogue / digital mode

Point-to-Point connection between the sensor and the HART® Master.

The current output of the device is passive.

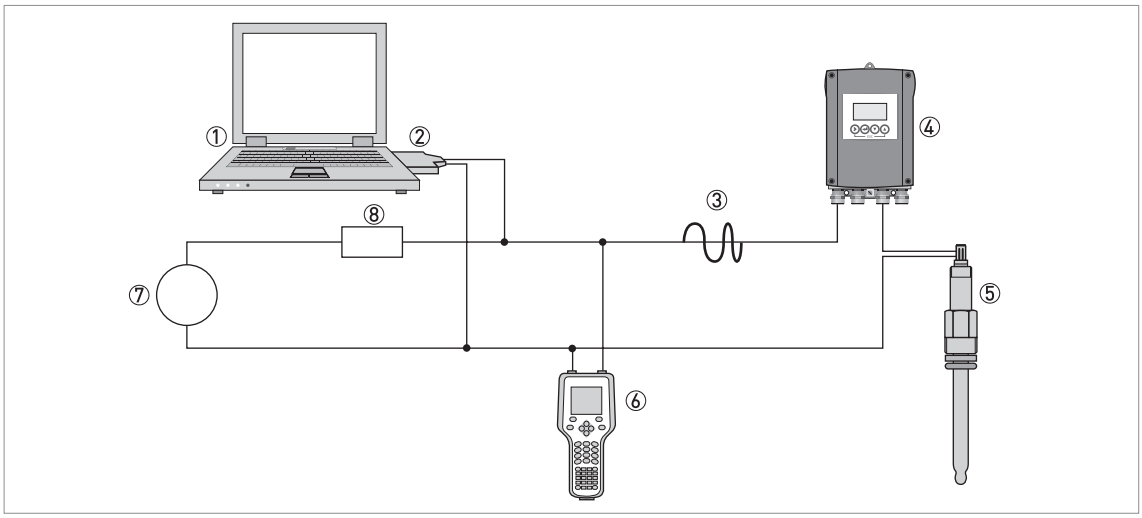


Figure 7-1: Point- to-Point connection

① Primary master with e.g. PACTware™ FDT/DTM
② FSK modem
③ HART® signal
④ SD 200 W/R or SMARTMAC 200 W (optional)
⑤ Sensor
⑥ Secondary master with HART® DD
⑦ Power supply for devices (slaves) with passive current output
⑧ Load ≥ 250 Ω (Ohm)

7.4 Inputs/outputs and HART® dynamic variables and device variables

HART® dynamic variable			
PV	SV	TV	QV
pH	Electrode voltage	Temperature	Resistance

Code = device variable code

Device variables

HART® device variable	Code	Type
pH value	0	linear
Electrode voltage	1	linear
Temperature	2	linear
Resistance	3	linear

The HART® dynamic variable PV is always connected to the HART® current output which is assigned to the pH value.

7.5 Field Communicator 475 (FC 475)

The Field Communicator is a hand terminal from Emerson Process Management that is designed to configure HART® and Foundation Fieldbus devices. Device Descriptions (DDs) are used to integrate different devices into the Field Communicator.

7.5.1 Installation

The HART® Device Description for the sensor must be installed on the Field Communicator. Otherwise only the functions of a generic DD are available to the user and the entire device control is not possible. A "Field Communicator Easy Upgrade Programming Utility" is required to install the DDs on the Field Communicator.

The Field Communicator must be equipped with a system card with "Easy Upgrade Option". For details consult the Field Communicator User's Manual.

7.6 Field Device Tool / Device Type Manager (FDT/DTM)

A Field Device Tool Container (FDT Container) is basically a PC program used to configure a field device via HART®. To adapt to different devices, the FDT container uses a so-called Device Type Manager (DTM).

7.6.1 Installation

If the DTM for the sensor has not yet been installed on the FDT Container, setup is required and is available for download from the website or on CD-ROM. See the supplied documentation for information on how to install and set up the DTM.

7.7 Overview Basic-DD menu tree (positions in menu tree)

Main menu	Submenu
1 Measuring value	1 pH value
	2 Temperature
	3 Electrode voltage
	4 Loop current
	5 Error
	6 Device state
2 Quick setup	1 TAG
	2 Manual hold
	3 I/O
	4 Calibration
	5 Autoclaving counter
	6 Input user password
3 Logbook	1 Calibration logbook
	2 Error logbook
4 Setup	1 Process input
	2 I/O
	3 I/O HART®
	4 Device
5 Service	1 Service calibration
	2 Service parameter
	3 Passwords
	4 Sensor lock

7.8 Basic-DD menu tree (details for settings)

1 Measuring value

1 pH value	Display of the measured pH value on process control system, HART® handheld or display.
2 Temperature	Display of the measured temperature value in °C / °F on process control system, HART® handheld or display.
3 Electrode voltage	Display of the measured electrode voltage in mV on process control system, HART® handheld or display.
4 Loop current	Display of the measured loop current in mA on process control system, HART® handheld or display.
5 Error	Display of status messages and diagnostic information. For further information refer to *Status messages and diagnostic information* on page 23.
6 Device state	Display of status information icon for sensor according to NAMUR NE 107.

2 Quick setup

1 TAG	Set the TAG number for the measuring loop.	
2 Manual hold	Activate or deactivate the manual hold function. Select between yes or no.	
3 I/O	Meas. value at 4 mA	Set measuring value at 4 mA; Default setting: pH 0
	Meas. value at 20 mA	Set measuring value at 20 mA; Default setting: pH 14
	Time constant	Set time constant (1…60 seconds); Default setting: 1 second
4 Calibration	Start calibration procedure. For more information refer to *Calibration* on page 17.	
5 Autoclaving counter	Rise autoclaving counter (yes/no)	
6 Input user password	Set password	

3 Logbooks

1 Calibration logbook	Logbook for the last 20 calibration cycles
2 Error logbook	Display errors

4 Setup

1 Process input	Temperature	Set temperature unit °C / °F	
		Set temperature offset	
		Display date of offset calibration	
		Set temperature compensation (automatic/manual); Default setting: automatic	
		Set temperature value 5...50°C/41...122°F (only if manual temperature compensation is activated; Default setting: 25°C/77°F)	
	Calibration	Start calibration procedure. For more information refer to *Calibration* on page 17	
	Maintenance interval	Set maintenance interval in days (000...999 days); Default setting: 000	
	Reset maintenance interval	Yes / No; Default setting: No	
2 I/O	Meas. value at 4 mA	Set measuring value at 4 mA; Default setting: pH 0	
	Meas. value at 20 mA	Set measuring value at 20 mA; Default setting: pH 14	
	Time constant	Set time constant (1…60 seconds); Default setting: 1 second	
3 I/O HART	TAG	Set TAG for measuring loop	
		Set long TAG	
		Display of previous long TAG	
	Message	Display messages (32 packed ASCII)	
	Polling address	Display polling address	
	Loop current mode	Select between enable or disable to activate or deactivate the loop current mode	
	Device variables	PV	Display PV - pH with min. and max. limits
		SV	Display SV - electrode voltage in mV
		TV	Display TV - temperature in °C / °F with min. and max. limits
		QV	Display QV - resistance

4 Device	Information	Sensor information	Order code
			Device name
			Serial number
			HART® ID
			Polling address
			Manufacturer ID
			Date of manufacturing
			SW version
			HW version
		Calibration	Slope
			Offset
			Inner buffer
			Buffer solution 1
			Buffer solution 2
			No. of calibrations
			SIP counter
			CIP counter
			Autoclaving counter
		Operating parameters (OP)	Commissioning date
			Operating hours
			OP time > 80°C / 176°F
			OP time > 110°C / 230°F
			OP time < -300mV
			OP time > +300mV
			Max. temperature
			Temp. compensation
			Manual temp.
	Commissioning	Set date of commissioning	

5 Service

1 Service calibration	Trimming at 4 mA (+/-)	
	Trimming at 20 mA (+/-)	
2 Service parameter	Reset of sensor	
	Load factory setting	
3 Password	Password protection	Activate or deactivate the password protection. Select between on and off.
	Password operator	Set password for operator
	Password administrator	Set password for administrator
	Reset password	Reset all passwords (only administrator)
4 Sensor lock	Select between **YES** or **NO** to lock the sensor. If you select **YES** the setting is not reversible anymore and the sensor is invalid for use. The HART®communication is not possible anymore.	

8.1 pH as a function of mV

The pH value is the negative decadative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration, and it is directly related to the proportion of hydrogen ions H^+ to hydroxide ions OH^- in the media. The pH sensor measures excess or deficit of the hydrogen ions and gives a proportional millivolt signal as output. The signal is 59.16 mV per 1 pH at 25°C / 77°F. In clean water there is a total balance between hydrogen ions and hydroxide ions, the output from the electrode is 0.0 mV and pH is 7. The millivolt signal is measured by the sensor and the corresponding pH value is directly calculated by the sensor.

mV	pH	H^+ ions [mol/l]	OH^- ions [mol/l]	Example
414	0	1	0.00000000000001	
355	1	0.1	0.0000000000001	
296	2	0.01	0.000000000001	Coca Cola
237	3	0.001	0.00000000001	
177	4	0.0001	0.0000000001	Orange juice
118	5	0.00001	0.000000001	
59	6	0.000001	0.00000001	Milk
0	7	0.0000001	0.0000001	Clean water
-59	8	0.00000001	0.000001	Blood
-118	9	0.000000001	0.00001	
-177	10	0.0000000001	0.0001	
-237	11	0.00000000001	0.001	
-296	12	0.000000000001	0.01	
-355	13	0.0000000000001	0.1	
-414	14	0.00000000000001	1	Sulfa

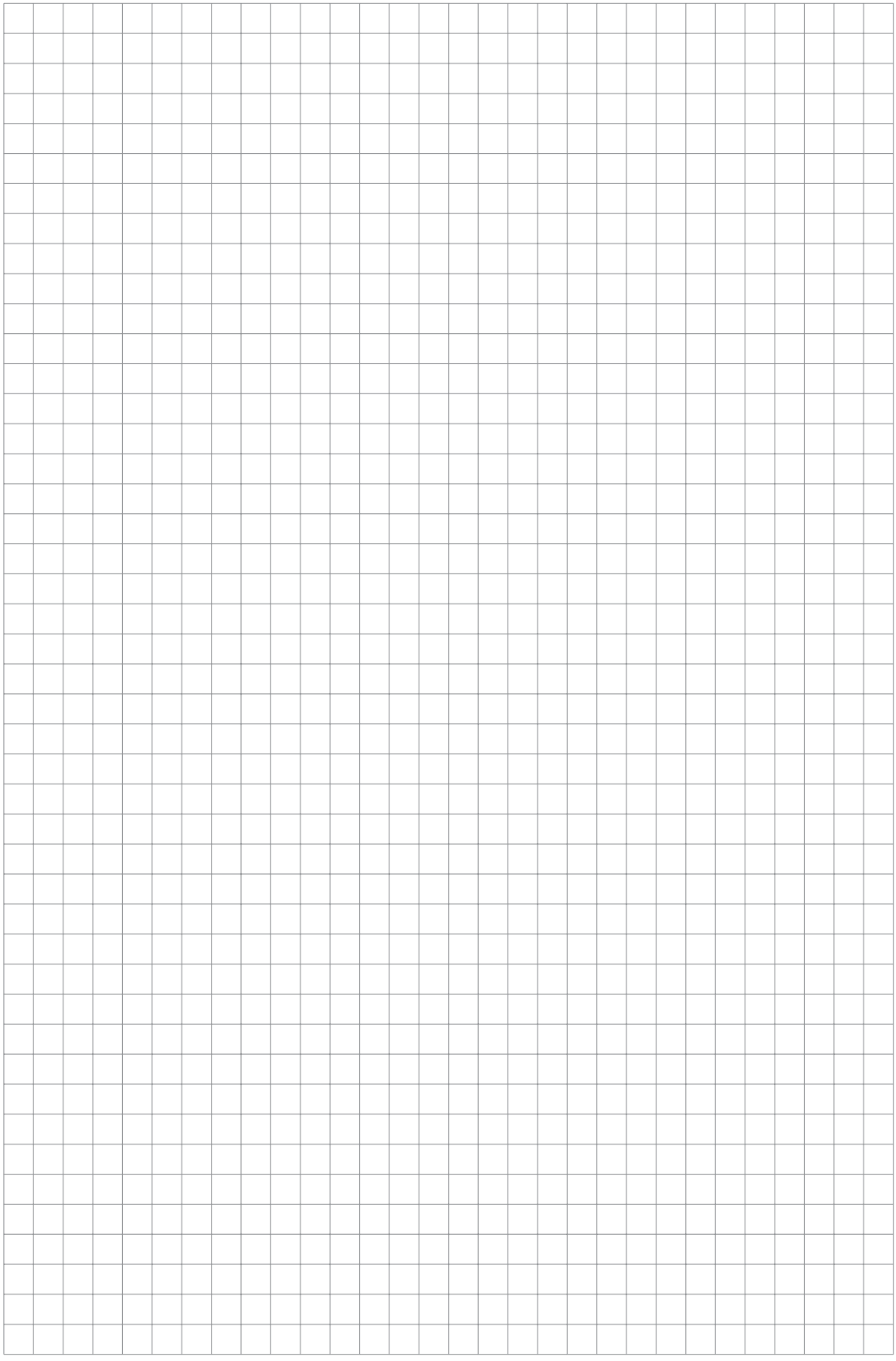
8.2 pH temperature dependency

The output from a pH sensor varies with the temperature in a predictable way. The size of the variation depends on both the temperature and the pH being measured.

°C	°F	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH	pH
5	41	2.30	3.24	4.18	5.12	6.06	7.00	8.06	9.12	10.18	11.24	12.30	13.36
15	59	2.15	3.12	4.09	5.06	6.03	7.00	8.03	9.06	10.09	11.12	12.15	13.18
25	77	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
35	95	1.85	2.88	3.91	4.94	5.97	7.00	7.97	8.94	9.91	10.88	11.85	12.82
45	113	1.70	2.76	3.82	4.88	5.94	7.00	7.94	8.88	9.82	10.76	11.70	12.64
55	131	1.55	2.64	3.73	4.82	5.91	7.00	7.91	88.2	9.73	10.64	11.55	12.46
65	149	1.40	2.52	3.64	4.76	5.88	7.00	7.88	8.76	9.64	10.52	11.40	12.28
75	167	1.25	2.40	3.55	4.70	5.85	7.00	7.85	8.70	9.55	10.40	11.25	12.10
85	185	1.10	2.28	3.46	4.64	5.82	7.00	7.82	8.64	9.46	10.28	11.10	11.92
95	203	0.95	2.16	3.37	4.58	5.79	7.00	7.79	8.58	9.37	10.16	10.95	11.74

At pH 7 and 25°C / 77°F the temperature error is zero. If temperature or pH changes the temperature error is calculated using the following formula:

0.03 pH difference / pH or 0.03 pH difference / K



KROHNE product overview

- Electromagnetic flowmeters
- Variable area flowmeters
- Ultrasonic flowmeters
- Mass flowmeters
- Vortex flowmeters
- Flow controllers
- Level meters
- Temperature meters
- Pressure meters
- Analysis products
- Products and systems for the oil & gas industry
- Measuring systems for the marine industry

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