

**CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC CS511-L
SENSOREX DISSOLVED OXYGEN PROBE
INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

01/2001

COPYRIGHT (c) 2001 CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC.

Warranty and Assistance

The **CS511-L SENSOREX DISSOLVED OXYGEN PROBE** is warranted by CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC. to be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service for twelve (12) months from date of shipment unless specified otherwise. Batteries have no warranty.

CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC.'s obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing or replacing (at CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC.'s option) defective products. The customer shall assume all costs of removing, reinstalling, and shipping defective products to CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC. CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC. will return such products by surface carrier prepaid. This warranty shall not apply to any CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC. products which have been subjected to modification, misuse, neglect, accidents of nature, or shipping damage. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, including warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC. is not liable for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages.

Products may not be returned without prior authorization. To obtain a Returned Materials Authorization (RMA), contact CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC., phone (435) 753-2342. After an applications engineer determines the nature of the problem, an RMA number will be issued. Please write this number clearly on the outside of the shipping container. CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC's shipping address is:

CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC.

RMA# _____

815 West 1800 North

Logan, Utah 84321-1784

CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC. does not accept collect calls.

Non-warranty products returned for repair should be accompanied by a purchase order to cover the repair.



CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC, INC.

815 W. 1800 N.
Logan, UT 84321-1784
USA
Phone (435) 753-2342
FAX (435) 750-9540
www.campbellsci.com

Campbell Scientific Canada Corp.
11564 -149th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5M 1W7
CANADA
Phone (780) 454-2505
FAX (780) 454-2655

Campbell Scientific Ltd.
Campbell Park
80 Hathern Road
Shepshed, Loughborough
LE12 9GX, U.K.
Phone +44 (0) 1509 601141
FAX +44 (0) 1509 601091

Campbell Scientific CS511-L Sensorex Dissolved Oxygen Probe

An accurate and reliable sensor is a critical element in any measurement system. The Sensorex Stationary Probe meets these criteria for the measurement of dissolved oxygen.

1. General Information

The Sensorex Stationary Probe is a galvanic probe which produces a millivolt signal proportional to the amount of oxygen present in the measured medium. Oxygen diffuses through the membrane onto the cathode, reacts chemically, and combines with the anode. An electrical current is produced by this chemical reaction which is converted from microamps to millivolts by an in-line resistor. An in-line thermistor also conditions the signal providing automatic temperature compensation. With these features, the probe produces a millivolt output proportional to the oxygen present in the medium in which it is placed. The probe consists of two parts, an upper part with cathode, anode and cable, and a lower part comprising a screw on membrane cap with fitted membrane. The cap is filled with electrolyte and simply screwed onto the top component.

The probe is self-polarizing and requires no external power source. There are three wires to connect. The shield wire generally should be used.

Because the probe's output is linear, it is possible to connect it directly to a data acquisition system capable of handling the small millivolt signal.

The probe's robust construction and simple design make maintenance and servicing it straightforward. There is no need to send the probe back to the factory for servicing. It utilizes a strong, easy-to-clean and easy-to-change membrane in a screw-on membrane cap. Regular servicing is not required. When necessary the probe can be fully overhauled in five minutes.



FIGURE 1-1. CS511-L

2. Specifications

Principle of Measurement:	Membrane covered galvanic oxygen probe
Output Signal:	1.65 mV \pm .45 mV per mg/l
Accuracy:	Better than $\pm 2\%$ of reading ± 1 digit when calibration temperature equals measuring temperature $\pm 5\text{ C}$
Output Impedance:	10 k Ohms nominal
Response Time:	After equilibration, 1 minute for 95% of final value
Materials of Construction:	
Probe body:	Delrin
O-rings:	Membrane O-ring = Buna N Body Seal O-ring = Viton
Membrane:	0.05 mm (2 mil) Teflon
Dimensions and Weight:	3.5" height x 2.2" diameter 1.1 lbs
Cable:	standard length 3 m (10 ft); other lengths available upon request 5-wire 22 awg shielded, PVC jacketed
Operating Conditions:	
Temperature	0 to 50 C (32 to 122 F)
Pressure:	Maximum 10 atmospheres (147 psig)
Minimum Submersion Depth:	60 mm (2 1/2 in)
Minimum Water Flow:	5 cm/s (2 in/sec) across membrane
Calibration:	In air or in air saturated water
Temperature Compensation:	Automatic from 4 - 40 C (40 - 104 F)
Range of Dissolved Oxygen:	0-20 mg/l, 0-200 % Sat
Electrode Materials:	Ag cathode/Zn anode
Probe Electrolyte:	NaCl

3. Optional Probe Accessories

Agitator for stagnant conditions.
Membrane replacement tool.
DO electrolyte, 500 ml.
Teflon membranes, 5 pack.
Teflon membranes, 25 pack.

4. Optional Agitator

The PT4 Agitator is a reliable and robust agitator for use in conjunction with probes subjected to bio-fouling in ponds and stagnant water conditions.

O₂ probes require a minimum water velocity across their membranes to function properly. Therefore, to measure DO in stagnant water conditions, it is necessary to move the water past the membrane to get accurate and reliable DO measurements. In many instances the water also has a high bio-loading and the probes become fouled resulting in inaccurate DO measurements.



FIGURE 4-1. Preventing Bio-fouling of the CS510-L

The PT4 Agitator overcomes these problems. The device is designed so that a soft bristle brush sweeps across the probe membrane or sensor tip. This sweeping action of the brush provides the required water velocity as well as prevents the membrane from becoming bio-fouled.

The optimum sweeping frequency depends upon the design of probe and type of membrane used and water conditions. An ON-time of 0.25 seconds and OFF-time of 5 seconds is suitable in most circumstances.

Agitator's overall size: 7-1/8" x 3-1/4" diameter, 1-1/4 lb. (180mm x 83mm, 0.6 kg)
Supplied with 10 ft. (3 meters) cable.

Power required: 10.5 to 18 VDC at the agitator, 1.1 amps. Maximum ON-time is 3 seconds.

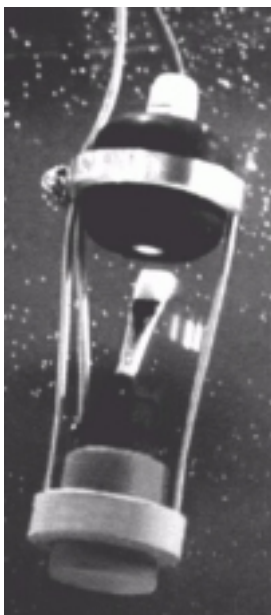


FIGURE 4-2. CS510-L with PT4 Agitator

Optional Repeat Cycle Timer for Agitators: Reciprocating action may be controlled by the optional solid state Repeat Cycle Timer. It sends 12 VDC pulses to the agitator coil. The ON-time is 0.25 sec. The OFF-time is adjustable from 3 to 12 sec.; requires supply voltage 10 to 17 VDC; housed in watertight cylinder 6.6" x 2" diameter (170 mm X 50 mm).

5. Application Information

NOTE

Short Cut users: This manual was written primarily for those whose needs are not met by Short Cut. Your procedure is much simpler: just add the Sensorex probe (it's in the water folder), save your program, and follow the wiring shown in Step 2 of SCWIN.

6. Wiring

The Sensorex probe uses one differential channel. Differential wiring is better at rejecting electrical noise and ground loop error.

Red ----- 1H
Black ----- 1L
Clear ----- G

7. Programming

Instruction 2, differential millivolt measurement is required for the Sensorex probe. The example measurement instructions that follow do not store data to

final storage. Additional instructions (Typically P92, P77 and output processing instructions such as P70) are required to store data permanently.

*1 Table 1		
01: 15	Sec. Execution Interval	
01: Volt (Diff) (P2)		
01: 1	Rep	
02: 24	250 mV	
03: 1	Diff Chan	
04: 1	Loc: [DO]	
05: 1	Mult.	*See calibration*
06: 0	Offset	

8. Calibration

The multiplier is used to calibrate the OxyGuard probe. To calculate the multiplier:

- 1) Program the CR10(X) using a multiplier of one.
- 2) Place the OxyGuard probe in the air, shaded from the sun. Wait for readings to stabilize. This may take 15 minutes or more.
- 3) Determine the air temperature and barometric pressure.
- 4) Using a calibration chart such as that provided in the probe's manual, determine the oxygen concentration of the air.
- 5) Use the following equation to calculate the multiplier:

$$M = P/R$$

$$M = \text{Multiplier}$$

$$P = \text{Concentration in PPM of the air (from the calibration chart)}$$

$$R = \text{The signal output of the OxyGuard probe when using a multiplier of one}$$
- 6) Change the multiplier in the CR10 program from one to the calculated number.

9. Maintenance

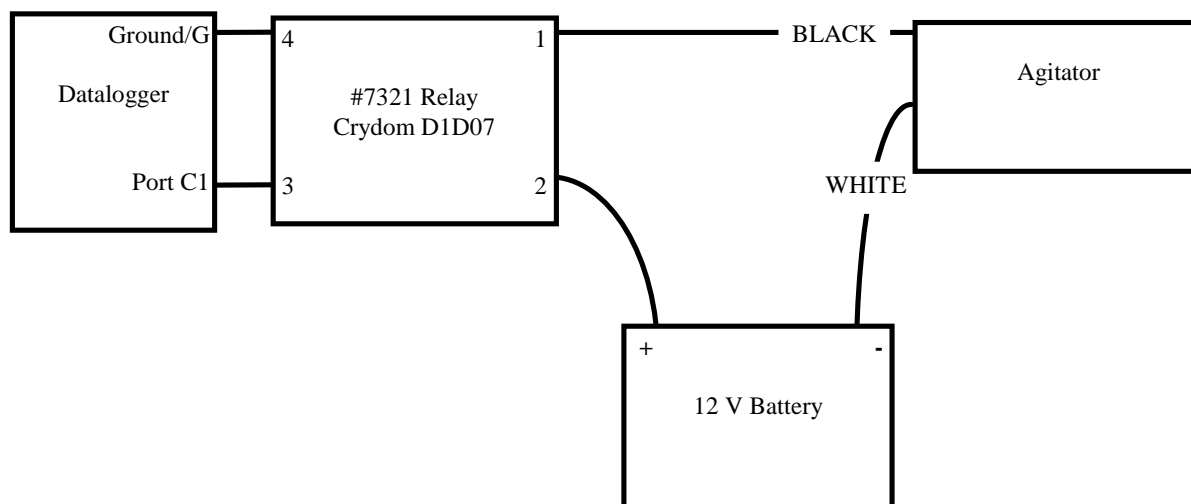
The Sensorex probe needs little maintenance. Regular cleaning of the membrane is all that is required. The membrane is very durable and can be cleaned with a cloth or soft paper. Do not scratch it clean with your fingernail.

10. Agitator Control

In low flow conditions (less than about 5 cm/sec), it may be necessary to add an agitator to the Sensorex probe. Campbell Scientific ships the agitator with a repeat cycle timer. Using the repeat cycle timer requires no datalogger programming. However, some users choose to use a solid state relay and have the datalogger agitate the water on the probe face either periodically

throughout the day or just before measurement. Agitating just before the measurement saves on power and causes less wear and tear on the agitator and probe membrane.

The wiring for the agitator as controlled by this example program would be as follows:



The following instructions in program table 2 would trigger the agitator as discussed in the agitator manual:

*Table 2 Program			
02:	2.0	Execution Interval (seconds)	
1: Do (P86)			
1:	41	Set Port 1 High	; Use port number as wired
2: Excitation with Delay (P22)			
1:	1	Ex Channel	
2:	0	Delay W/Ex (units = 0.01 sec)	
3:	25	Delay After Ex (units = 0.01 sec)	
4:	0	mV Excitation	
3: Do (P86)			
1:	51	Set Port 1 Low	

The above example is not as power efficient as possible, and would require AC power to maintain a sufficient battery charge. If it is necessary to operate an agitator without AC power available, write the program so that the agitator is only operated for a short period of time just before the measurement is to be taken.