Optrode



Manual 8.109.8054EN / 2015-10-06





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8.109.8054EN / 2015-10-06

dm/ebe

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Table of contents

	Introductio	n	1
	1.1	Description	1
	1.2	Intended use	1
	1.3	Symbols and conventions	2
	1.4	Recycling and disposal	3
2	Overview		4
3	Installatior	1	5
	3.1	Connecting to a Titrando	5
	3.2	Connecting to a Ti-Touch	6
	3.3	Connecting to a Titrino plus	6
	3.4	Power supply with USB power supply unit	7
	3.5	Installing the Optrode	7
4	Operation	and maintenance	10
	4.1	Setting the wavelength	10
	4.2	Sensor care	12
			12
5	Troublesho	poting	15
5	Troublesho 5.1	poting	13
5 6	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s	pecifications	13 13
5 6	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1	poting specifications Optrode	13
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2	opting specifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution	
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3	poting specifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution Measuring interval	
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4	poting specifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution Measuring interval Ambient conditions	
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.1.5	pecifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution Measuring interval Ambient conditions Power supply	
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.1.5 6.1.6	pecifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution Measuring interval Ambient conditions Power supply Reference conditions	13
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.1.5 6.1.6 6.1.7	specifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution Measuring interval Ambient conditions Power supply Reference conditions Light sources (LEDs) Content	13
5	Troublesho 5.1 Technical s 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.1.5 6.1.6 6.1.7 6.1.8 6.1.0	Specifications Optrode Measuring mode Resolution Measuring interval Ambient conditions Power supply Reference conditions Light sources (LEDs) Safety specifications Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	13

Index

Table of figures

Figure 1	Optrode – Overview	. 4
Figure 2	Power supply at the USB connector of a Titrando	. 5
Figure 3	Connecting the Optrode to a Titrando	. 5
Figure 4	Power supply at the USB connector of a Ti-Touch	. 6
Figure 5	Connecting the Optrode to a Ti-Touch	. 6
Figure 6	Power supply at the USB connector of a Titrino plus	. 6
Figure 7	Connecting the Optrode to a Titrino plus	. 7
Figure 8	Diagrams showing propeller stirrer, sensor and titration tip during a	
	titration. a) clockwise stirring direction, b) counterclockwise stirring	
	direction	. 9
Figure 9	Wavelength display of the Optrode	10
Figure 10	Switching the LED	11
Figure 10	Switching the LED	11

1 Introduction

1.1 Description

The Optrode is used as a photometric sensor for various titration methods that require the use of indicators. Its enclosed glass shaft enables it to be safely used in nonaqueous or corrosive media. It does not require any time-consuming care or conditioning.

Equipped with eight LED light sources with different wavelength ranges *(see Table 1, page 10)*, it can be used with a large variety of indicators. The sensor does not have a mechanical switch.

The LED light source can be selected either via the control software *tiamo* (version 2.5 and higher) or without the need for contact using the provided stirring bar.

A USB connection ensures the power supply to the Optrode's light sources and electronic components. Metrohm titrators are equipped with USB ports for this purpose. In addition, a USB power adapter is available to power the Optrode independently.

The Optrode provides an analog measuring signal and can be connected reliably to any Metrohm titrator at the **Ind.** connector. This allows the Optrode to be used for titration like other sensors.

1.2 Intended use

The Optrode is designed for use with a titrator in analytical laboratories. It is intended solely as an optical sensor for photometric titrations.

This sensor can be used in chemicals and flammable solvents. Usage of the Optrode therefore requires the user to have basic knowledge and experience in handling toxic and caustic substances. Knowledge with respect to the application of the fire prevention measures prescribed for laboratories or production plants is also mandatory.

1.3 Symbols and conventions

(5- 12)	Cross-reference to figure legend			
	The first number refers to the figure number, the sec- ond to the instrument part in the figure.			
1	Instruction step			
	Carry out these steps in the sequence shown.			
Method	Dialog text, parameter in the software			
File ► New	Menu or menu item			
[Next]	Button or key			
	WARNING			
	This symbol draws attention to a possible life-threat- ening hazard or risk of injury.			
	WARNING			
<u></u>	This symbol draws attention to a possible hazard due to electrical current.			
	WARNING			
	This symbol draws attention to a possible hazard due to heat or hot instrument parts.			
	WARNING			
	This symbol draws attention to a possible biological hazard.			
	CAUTION			
	This symbol draws attention to possible damage to instruments or instrument parts.			
•	NOTE			
	This symbol highlights additional information and tips.			

The following symbols and formatting may appear in this documentation:

1.4 Recycling and disposal



This product is covered by European Directive 2002/96/EC, WEEE – Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

The correct disposal of your old equipment will help to prevent negative effects on the environment and public health.

More details about the disposal of your old equipment can be obtained from your local authorities, from waste disposal companies or from your local dealer.

2 Overview



Figure 1 Optrode – Overview

1	USB plug For supplying the sensor with power.	2	SGJ sleeve
3	Storage vessel (6.2008.040)	4	Sensor F plug For connecting to a titrator (connector Ind.).
5	Magnetic switch For switching between the LEDs.	6	Optical circuit board With wavelength display.
7	Glass shaft	8	Measuring gap Light path = 10 mm.
9	Photodiode For measuring the intensity of light.		

3 Installation

The Optrode's USB cable is used to supply power to the electronics and the sensor's light source. The actual sensor cable (measuring signal) has a conventional F plug for connecting to the indicator measuring input (**Ind.**) on a titrator.

3.1 Connecting to a Titrando









3.2 Connecting to a Ti-Touch







3.3 Connecting to a Titrino plus





In order to connect the Optrode's USB cable to a Titrino plus, a USB Mini (OTG) - USB A (6.2151.100) adapter is required (see figure).



Figure 7 Connecting the Optrode to a Titrino plus

3.4 Power supply with USB power supply unit

A 6.2166.000 USB power supply unit is available if power to the Optrode cannot be supplied via a titrator's USB port. This USB power supply unit can be connected to a socket directly. The cable for supplying the Optrode with power can be connected to the USB port on the USB power supply unit.

3.5 Installing the Optrode



NOTE

Ensure that the sensor is not exposed to direct sunlight and avoid disruptive light reflections.

Install the Optrode as shown in the figure below.



The sensor must be firmly installed on the titration head. Particularly when automation is used, you have to account for the cable movement.

During the titration, it is important that the solution is well mixed. The stirring rate should be high enough to form a small vortex. If the stirring rate is too high, then air bubbles will be aspirated. This results in incorrect measured values. If the stirring rate is too low, then the solution at the sensor will not be mixed correctly.

In order for the measurement to be taken in a well-mixed solution after the addition of the titrant, the titration tip should be positioned where turbulence is high. Furthermore, the distance between the addition of the titrant and the electrode should be as large as possible. Therefore, take into account the stirring direction (counterclockwise or clockwise) when positioning the electrode and titration tip.

The sensor's optical window is to be positioned facing the flow direction. This removes small air bubbles from the measuring gap.



Figure 8 Diagrams showing propeller stirrer, sensor and titration tip during a titration. a) clockwise stirring direction, b) counter-clockwise stirring direction.

1 Propeller stirrer

2 Sensor

3 Titration tip

4 Operation and maintenance

4.1 Setting the wavelength

The Optrode has eight LEDs (LED = light-emitting diode) on its optical circuit board that serve as light sources. Each LED emits light in a different wavelength range. The LEDs are labeled with their primary wavelength on the optical circuit board. It is easy to recognize which LED is active and which wavelength is set by the fact that the label is lit in the corresponding color.



Figure 9 Wavelength display of the Optrode

LED	Color	Usable wavelength range / nm
470	blue	460 - 480
502	blue-green	485 - 520
520	green	505 - 535
574	yellow-green	560 - 585
590	yellow-orange	575 - 605
610	orange	595 - 625
640	light red	620 - 655
660	red	650 - 670

The magnetic switch in the sensor head is used to switch between LEDs or it is done automatically via *tiamo* (version 2.5 and higher).

Switching between LEDs with magnet

The wavelength is changed manually as follows:

1 Hold a magnet, e.g. a stirring bar, against the magnet symbol.



Figure 10 Switching the LED

2 Briefly move the magnet up and down again.

Moving the magnet switches to the next LED.

3 Move the magnet again until the desired wavelength is set.

Switching between LEDs via tiamo

The Optrode is recognized automatically by the control software *tiamo* (version 2.5 and higher). However, this only works if the Optrode is connected directly to the titrator or control instrument via USB.

The wavelength is changed as follows in *tiamo*:

- **1** Double-click on the command in the method run.
- 2 Open the **General/Hardware** tab.
- **3** Under **Sensor**, select the option **Optrode**.
- 4 Under Wavelength, select the desired wavelength.

(A wavelength of 610 nm is suggested by default, no matter what wavelength the Optrode is currently set to.)

The selected wavelength can later be used in the formula editor as variable (**.WVL**).

NOTE

- The LED only switches to the selected wavelength once the determination starts.
- The wavelength cannot be changed while a determination is running (neither with a magnet nor via **tiamo**).
- The Optrode can additionally be used for measurements (measured quantity U) with selectable wavelength in the **Manual control**.



CAUTION

The light intensity of the LED must have stabilized sufficiently before use. Each time you switch on and each time you change the wavelength, wait at least five minutes before starting the first determination.



The wavelength remains set even if the Optrode is switched off or the power supply is interrupted (USB connection).

4.2 Sensor care

The Optrode does not require any special care. Store the sensor dry in the storage vessel provided.

If it becomes dirty, the Optrode's glass shaft can be cleaned with warm water and a small amount of detergent or ethanol. Use a soft cloth for this.

5 Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Remedy
Signal jumps. No endpoint. Several endpoints. Erratic signal changes of the measuring curve.	Air bubbles enter the mea- suring gap.	 Decrease the stirring rate. Make sure you are using degassed (CO₂-free) water. Glass vessels facilitate visual checking. Position the sensor in the sample vessel as described in <i>Chapter 3.5, page 7</i>.
	Stirring is inadequate.	 Adjust the stirring rate (take the beaker size into account!). Position the sensor facing the stirrer stream as described in <i>Chapter 3.5, page 7</i>.
	The sample is not com- pletely dissolved.	Make sure that salts are completely dissolved before adding indicator.
	The sensor is not stable in the titration head.	Avoid strain on the sensor cable (automation!).
	The stirring rate is too high or too low.	Adjust the stirring rate to the beaker size.
	The indicator solution is too old.	Check the stability (usable just for one day, in some cases). Prepare fresh solution, if neces-sary.
	Addition of the indicator solution.	 Do not add indicator before the sample has completely dissolved. After the addition of indicator, start with the titration right away. Adjust the amount of indicator to the sample amount / fill volume.
No light. None of the LEDs are lit up.	There is no power supply to the Optrode.	 Connect the Optrode to a USB port on a titrator or a USB power supply unit. Check the USB cable.
	The Optrode is defective.	Replace the Optrode.

Problem	Cause	Remedy	
No signal. The mea- sured value is con- stant at approxi-	The solution is too dark.	Use less indicator.Dilute the solution.	
mately 0 mV.	The Optrode is dirty.	Clean the sensor, particularly the smooth surfaces in the measuring gap (see Chapter 4.2, page 12).	
Signal is too high. Constant measured	The solution is too bright.	Use more indicator.	
value at approxi- mately 900 mV.	Too much ambient light present (e.g. direct sun- light).	Protect the measuring equipment from light.	
Optrode is not rec- ognized automati- cally in tiamo (ver- sion 2.5 and higher).	<i>The Optrode firmware is outdated.</i>	Have the firmware updated by a service engineer.	

6 Technical specifications

6.1 Optrode

6.1.1 Measuring mode

Measured quan-
tityAbsorption(For titration only)

6.1.2 Resolution

Potential 0.1 mV

6.1.3 Measuring interval

Measuring cycle 3 ms

6.1.4 Ambient conditions

Operating temper-	0 - 40 °C
ature	
pH range	0 - 14

6.1.5 **Power supply**

Voltage 4.75 - 5.25 V DC Power consump- max. 85 mA tion

6.1.6 Reference conditions

Ambient tempera- +25 °C (±3 °C) ture

Instrument status At operating temperature, sensor operating for at least 5 minutes

6.1.7 Light sources (LEDs)

Typical wave-	470 nm
lengths	502 nm
	520 nm
	574 nm
	590 nm
	610 nm
	640 nm
	660 nm

6.1.8 Safety specifications

This instrument fulfills the following electrical safety requirements:

CE marking in accordance with the EU directives:

• 2004/108/EC (EMC Directive, EMC)

According to EN/IEC/UL61010-1, protection class III.

This document contains safety instructions which have to be followed by the user in order to ensure safe operation of the instrument.

6.1.9 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Emission

Standards fulfilled:

- EN/IEC 61326-1
- EN/IEC 61000-6-3
- EN 55011 / CISPR 11

Immunity

- Standards fulfilled:
- EN/IEC 61326-1
- EN/IEC 61000-6-2
- EN/IEC 61000-4-2
- EN/IEC 61000-4-3

6.1.10 Dimensions

Shaft diameter	12 mm
Sleeve diameter	14.2 mm
Height	177 mm
Installation length	135 mm
Cable length	1.2 m fixed cable (plug F and USB)
Material	
Sleeve	PBT
Glass tube	Borosilicate glass

CE

Design and testing

Safety instructions

Index

C	
Care	12
Cleaning	12
Connect	. 4

D

_	_
Dimensions	 16

E

L	
EMC	. 16

1

Install 7 LED 4, 10 Light intensity 12 Light reflections 7 Light sources 10

М

Magnet	10
Magnet symbol	10

Magnetic switch 4, 10

Ρ

Photodiode 4
Power supply 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 15
Power supply unit 7
Propeller stirrer 9

R

```
Resolution ..... 15
```

S

Sensor cable 5
Sensor F plug 4
5ocket 7
Stirring direction
Stirring rate 8
5torage 12
5unlight7
ริwitch 4
Switch LED 10, 11
5ymbol 10

т

Ti-Touch6
tiamo
Switch LED 11
Titrando5
Titration tip8
Titrino plus6
Turbulence 8

U US

5	8	
	Adapter	7
	Cable	5
	Connector 5,	6
	Plug	4
	Power supply unit	7

W

wavelength	10
Wavelength 4, 10, 11,	15
Wavelength ranges	10