GO SYSTEMELEKTRONIK

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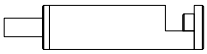
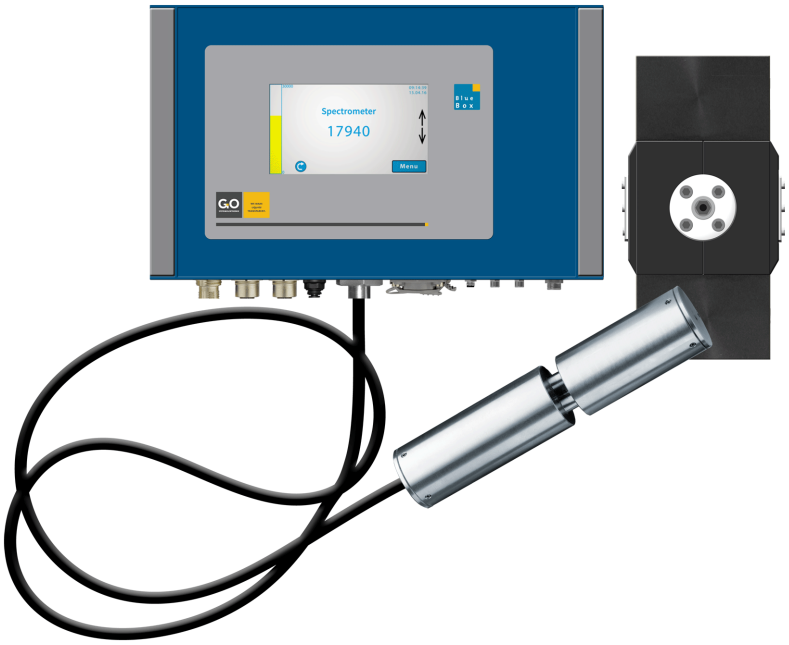
Manual

ISA and Process Spectrometer

with BlueScan Spectrometer



Commissioning – Maintenance – Service



Version of this manual: 2.4 en

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Changes

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Liability exclusion

GO Systemelektronik GmbH takes no responsibility for correct system operation under all possible operating conditions. It is not possible to guarantee that the software will function completely without error under all possible circumstances. GO Systemelektronik GmbH therefore disclaims all liability for any direct or indirect damage resulting from system operation or the contents of this manual.

Product observance

Within the scope of our obligation for product observance GO Systemelektronik GmbH will endeavour to warn third parties about all identified dangers which could arise from the interaction between hardware and software and from the use of other components. Effective product observance is only possible with adequate information from the end user about the planned field of application and the hardware and software used. If the conditions of use change or if the hardware or software is changed, due to the complex relationships between hardware and software, it is no longer possible to describe all possible dangers and their effects on the total system, in particular on our system. This manual does not describe every possible property and combination of the system. For further information, please contact GO Systemelektronik GmbH.

Manufacturer's declaration

When installing the system it is necessary to ensure correct electrical connection, protection against moisture and foreign bodies and excessive condensation, and system heating which can arise from both correct and incorrect use. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the correct installation conditions are provided.

© GO Systemelektronik GmbH
Faluner Weg 1
24109 Kiel
Germany
Tel.: +49 431 58080-0
Fax: +49 431 58080-11
www.go-sys.de
info@go-sys.de

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Meaning of the Safety Instructions

	**Danger:** Used if non-observance threatens serious injury or death.
	**Warning:** Used if non-observance threatens slight injuries or serious property damage.
	**Caution:** Used if non-observance threatens minor property damage.
	Symbol of safety instruction relating to the use of electricity.
	Symbol of safety instruction relating to the ATEX directive.

Notes on Compressed Air Cleaning

For spectrometers with compressed air cleaning, it makes sense to use this in most applications. The compressed air line has to be connected to the designated plug connection of the BlueBox or the sensor module.

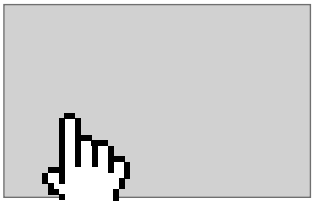
Use only oil-free compressors.

The air consumption of the compressed air cleaning depends on the supply-pressure (4 – 6 bar) and the counter-pressure in the medium. At 6 bar supply-pressure the air consumption is maximum 1 litre per second.

Example: With an interval of 60 seconds and a cleaning time of 5 seconds the maximum air consumption is 300 litres per hour.

Adjustment of the Touch Display

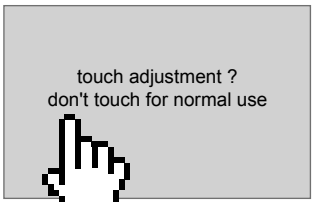
If the display does not respond correctly or only under high pressure,
a display adjustment is necessary:



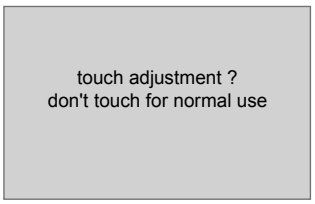
While switching on power, press display until the notice

"touch adjustment ?
don't touch for normal use"

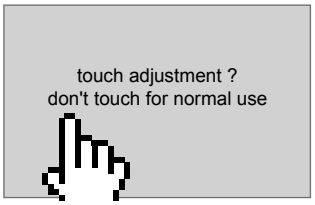
appears.



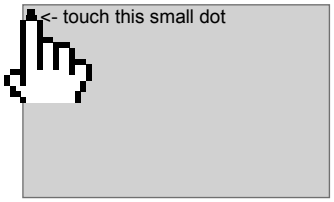
Left off the display immediately!



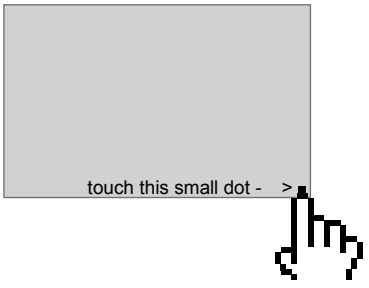
Press the display immediately again for more than one second.



A blinking dot appears at top left.
Press the blinking dot top left.



A blinking dot appears at bottom right.
Press the blinking dot bottom right.



The adjustment is finished.

Table of contents

Meaning of the Safety Instructions 3

Notes on Compressed Air Cleaning 3

Adjustment of the Touch Display 4

1 ISA Overview 6
1.1 Specifics Sensor Head ISA-SDU 6

2 ATEX Notes 7

3 Commissioning and Operation Notes 8
3.1 Safety Notes 8

4 Commissioning 9
4.1 Initial Cleaning of the two Glass Panes of the Measuring Path 9
4.2 Base Calibration 10
4.2.1 Work Flow of the Base Calibration 10
4.2.2 Flow Chart of the Base Calibration 11
4.2.3 Setting the Measurement Path Length 12
4.2.4 Setting the Intensity (Light Intensity) 13
4.2.4.1 Setting the Intensity at the BlueBox Display 13
4.2.4.2 Setting the Intensity with the program AMS 14
4.2.5 Intensity Calibration (Light Intensity) with the program AMS 16
4.2.6 Clear Water Calibration 18
4.2.6.1 Clear Water Calibration at the BlueBox Display 18
4.2.6.2 Clear Water Calibration with the program AMS 19
4.2.6.3 Messages of the Clear Water Calibration 21
4.3 Application-Specific Calibration 22
4.3.1 Overview Application-Specific Calibration 23
4.3.2 Flow Chart of the Application-Specific Calibration 24
4.3.3 Recording of Test Series 25
4.3.4 Creating a Calibration Table 25
4.3.5 Application example of TOC/COD in process water 26

5 Maintenance 29
5.1 Maintenance Notes 29
5.2 Maintenance Recommendations 29
5.3 Cleaning the Sensor Head 30
5.3.1 Work Flow of the Cleaning 31

6 Factory Service 32

7 Process Spectrometer (Flow Through Unit) Overview 33
7.1 Commissioning and Base Calibration 33
7.2 Maintenance 34
7.2.1 Maintenance Recommendations 34
7.2.2 Cleaning the Process Spectrometer 35
7.2.2.1 Cleaning without Dismounting the Spectrometer Optic 35
7.2.2.2 Cleaning with Dismounting the Spectrometer Optic 36
7.3 Factory Service 38

8 BlueScan 39
8.1 Setting the Measurement Gap Length 40

Appendix – ISA Parameter Calculation 41

1 ISA Overview

This part of this manual describes the Commissioning, Maintenance and Service of the ISA Spectrometer of GO Systemelektronik.

The ISA Spectrometer with its in situ submersible sensor head is available in three versions:

- **ISA TS** BlueBox TS with integrated spectrometer sensor unit[1]
- **ISA T4** BlueBox T4 with one or more external spectrometer sensor modules
- **ISA mobile** ISA TS with two accumulator batteries and a power up control module (Power Management Module PMM) integrated in a suitcase

The sensor head is available in two versions:

- **Sensor head ISA**
  Article No. 461 6002
  The measuring path is steplessly adjustable from 0.5 to 20 mm with a screw thread. The measuring head has an integrated compressed air cleaning.
- **Sensor ISA-SDU**
  Article No. 461 6010
  The measuring path is steplessly adjustable from 0.5 to 20 mm with a screw thread. The sensor head is mounted in a flow-through housing with integrated cleaning wiper and has no compressed air cleaning.
  see *1.1 Specifics Sensor Head ISA SDU*

The operation performs at the display of the BlueBox (menu operation) and with the BlueBox PC Software[2].

Note: For a complete description of the operation of the ISA Spectrometer, see attached *Manual ISA Spectrometer*.

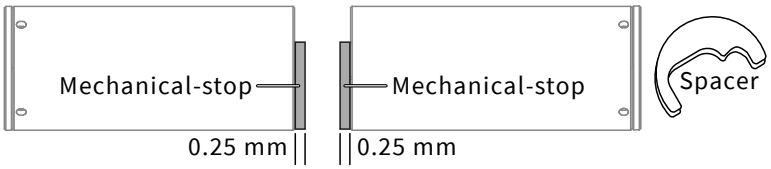
The products of GO Systemelektronik are constantly being developed, therefore deviations between this manual and the delivered product can result. Please understand that no legal claims can be derived from the contents of this manual.

1.1 Specifics Sensor Head ISA-SDU

Article No. 461 6010

- The sensor head of the SDU version has no compressed air cleaning; the sensor head cable has no compressed air line and is therefore more flexible.

- The cable of the SDU sensor head has a length of 1 m, others on request.
- The SDU sensor head is mounted in a flow through fitting with integrated cleaning wiper.
- The SDU sensor head is designed for operation with a cleaning wiper.
- The measuring path is continuously adjustable from 0.5 to 20 mm with a screw thread.
  The SDU sensor head has a mechanical-stop on each side of the measuring path.



The minimum measurement path length is therefore 0.5 mm.

The wiper thickness must match the gap of the measuring path.
The standard range of the gap width is 0.5 to 5 mm. Enclosed there are two spacers with 0.5 mm and 1 mm thickness, others on request.

[1] Further sensor units can be connected with external sensor modules via the CAN-bus interface.

[2] especially with the software AMS

2 ATEX Notes

Guideline 2014/34/EU, known as the ATEX directive, requires in Annex II to the fulfilment of basic safety requirements for devices that are provided within the EU for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

The sensor head of the spectrometer has the following ATEX-characterisation*:
II 3/- G Ex op is IIA T4 Gc/-

Danger: The spectrometer sensor module must absolutely be located outside the explosion-endangered area.

Warning: The supply voltage must not be applied to the housing of the spectrometer sensor module, the housing of the spectrometer sensor module must always be grounded.

Danger: The electrical resistance between the lower lug of the sensor head and the grounding screw of the spectrometer sensor module must be less than 50 Ω.

Parameter:

Electrical data:	maximal input voltage of the sensor module:	36 VDC
Range of ambient temperature:	Sensor head:	0 °C to +110 °C
	Sensor module:	0 °C to +40 °C

Special conditions for safe use:

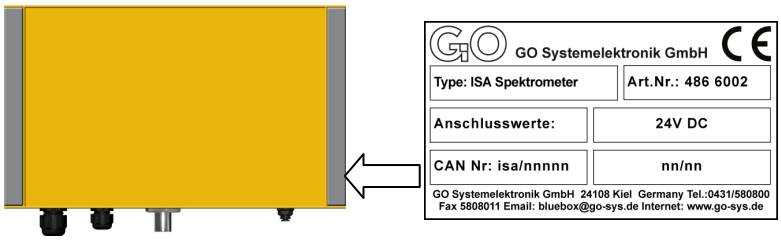
The ambient temperature of the sensor is 0 °C to +110 °C.
The sensor module must be installed outside of explosion-endangered areas.
The ambient temperature of the sensor module is 0 °C to +40 °C.

The basic safety and health requirements are fulfilled by compliance with:

DIN EN 60079-0:2014-06	General requirements
DIN EN 60079-28:2016-04	Optical Radiation 'op is'

Identification of the sensor head:
Laser engraving

Identification of the spectrometer sensor module: abrasion resistant label on the outside right



Spectrometer sensor module

* If a separate ATEX certificate is attached, this certificate is valid. On request **II 2/- G Ex op is IIB T4 Gb/-** is available.

3 Commissioning and Operation Notes

Never deliver the devices to other persons without this manual. The manufacturer is not liable for improper or unintended usage.

The instrument is constructed according to the low voltage code and to the safety regulations for electronic measuring devices.

Correct function and safety can only be ensured when both general and system-specific safety measures are followed.

Before connecting the power supply, make sure that the power supply voltage is suitable.

The proper functioning and operational safety of the devices can only be guaranteed under suitable ambient conditions.

If the instrument is moved from a cold to a warm environment, condensation might form which could influence its function. In this case, wait for the instrument to reach equilibrium with the new surroundings before use.

Maintenance and repair work may only be carried out by technicians authorised by GO Systemelektronik.

If it is suspected that the instrument cannot be used without danger, it must be shut down and prevented from further use.

The user's safety might be affected if the instrument shows signs of damage, does not function properly, has undergone long storage under unsuitable conditions or was subject to extreme transport conditions.

In case of doubt, please notify the manufacturer GO Systemelektronik GmbH and, if necessary, send the devices for repair or maintenance.

Older sensor heads have glass plates made of quartz glass. New sensor heads have glass plates made of sapphire glass: Sapphire glass is more resistant than quartz glass.

Year of manufacture ≤ 2018 ⇨ Quartz glass Year of manufacture ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

Year of Revision ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

In case of doubt please contact GO Systemelektronik.

Caution: Quartz glass plates are not suitable for contact with strong organic solvents (e.g. acetone), strong acids and strong bases.

3.1 Safety Notes

Caution: The sensor head must not be exposed to negative pressure or pressure shocks.

Caution: The fibre optic cable must not be bent or flexed with a radius less than 40 mm.

Caution: The sensor head must not be hung on the sensor head cable, please use the lugs for installation of the sensor head.

4 Commissioning

After installation of the measuring system, switch-on the BlueBox power supply. During initialisation the BlueBox automatically detects the spectrometer.
At initial commissioning of the measuring system it is necessary to carry out a **base calibration**. The base calibration procedure is described in section 4.2.

4.1 Initial Cleaning of the two Glass Panes of the Measuring Path

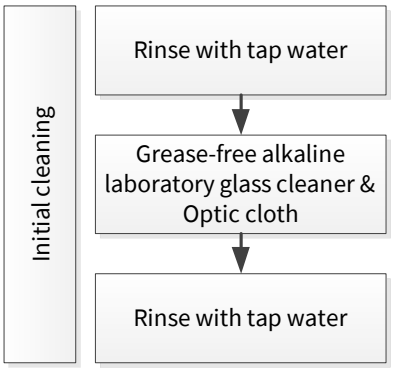
Before calibration you have to clean the glass panes of the measuring path.
When cleaning, pay attention to any adhering particles, which should be removed with compressed air before using a brush or cloth so that the glass panes are not scratched during cleaning.

Older sensor heads have glass plates made of quartz glass. New sensor heads have glass plates made of sapphire glass: sapphire glass is more resistant than quartz glass.

Year of manufacture ≤ 2018 ⇨ Quartz glass Year of manufacture ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass
Year of Revision ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

In case of doubt please contact GO Systemelektronik.

Caution: Quartz glass plates are not suitable for contact with strong organic solvents (e.g. acetone), strong acids and strong bases.



Rinse the sensor head with tap water to remove any dirt that may have accumulated during storage.

Prepare a solution (concentration 2 - 3 %) with tap water using a grease-free alkaline laboratory glass cleaner. Then use this solution to clean the glass panes with an optic cloth.

Finally, rinse the sensor head with tap water.

The manual cleaning of the glass panes must be repeated regularly in measurement operation,
see *5. Maintenance*
If you have the ability and the measurement takes place in heavily polluted media, the operation of the compressed air cleaning is recommended.

4.2 Base Calibration

- The base calibration is used to optimally utilize the measuring range of the spectrometer and to suppress the individual characteristics of the measuring system.

- The digital values (counts) of the raw spectra are influenced by four factors:

  ⇨ the resolution of the analogue digital converter, here 0 to 32000

  ⇨ the length of the measurement path

  ⇨ the number of light flashes per single measurement (Intensity)

  ⇨ the measurement medium

Note: Any change in the measurement set-up requires a recalibration.

4.2.1 Work Flow of the Base Calibration

The base calibration consists of 4 steps:

1. Initial setting of the measurement path length to 10 mm; if you already have experience with your application medium, you can take them into account here.
   see *4.2.3 Setting the Measurement Path Length*

2. Initial setting of the intensity (number of light flashes per single measurement) to 25; if you already have experience with your application medium, you can take them into account here.
   see *4.2.4 Adjusting the Intensity (Light Intensity)*.

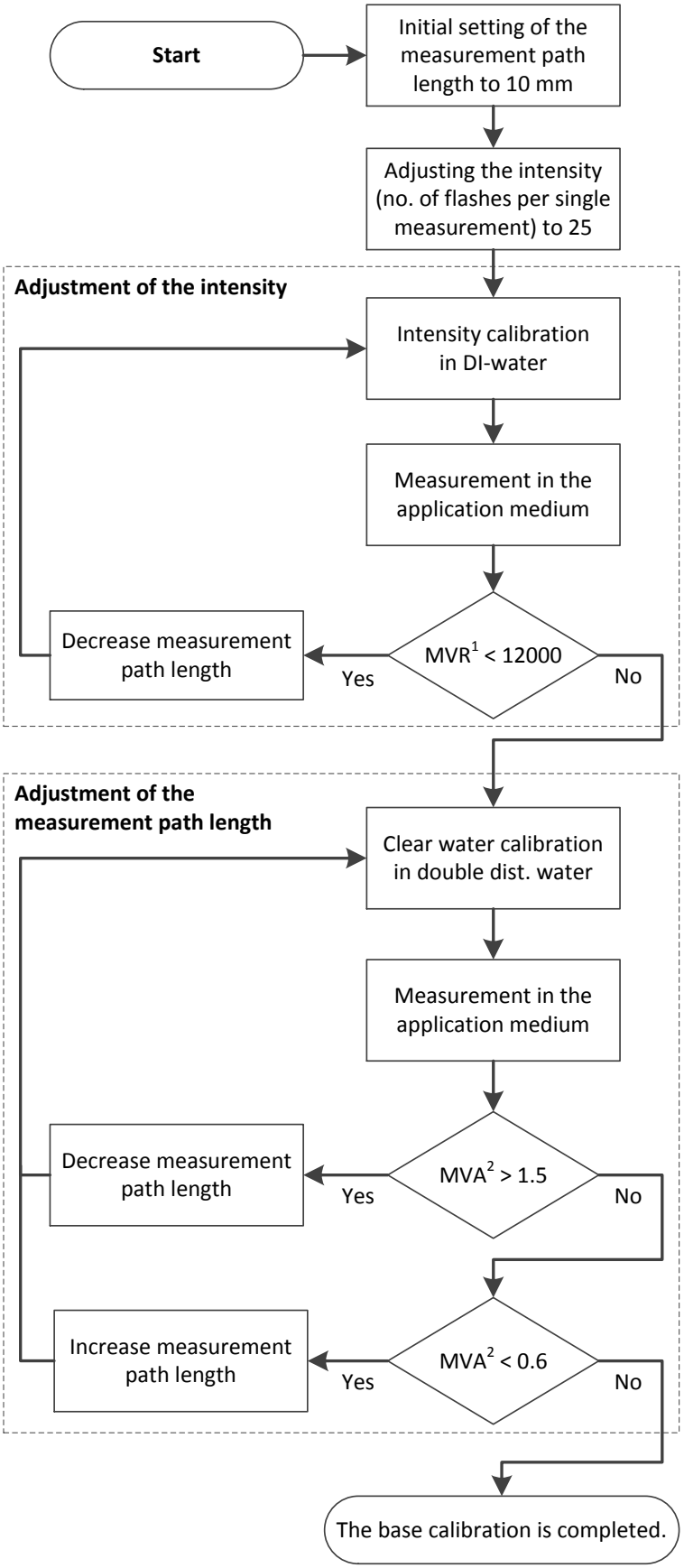
3. Adjustment of the intensity*.
   see the flow chart on the next page and *4.2.5 Intensity Calibration (Light Intensity)*

4. Adjustment of the measurement path length
   see the flow chart on the next page
   and *4.2.6 Clearwater Calibration*
   The clearwater calibration is also called zero calibration.

The basic calibration is followed by the application-specific calibration, see 4.3 Application-Specific Calibration.

* The adjustment of the intensity is the mutual adaption of the light intensity (= number of flashes per measurement) and the measurement path length. The adjustment of the light intensity is also called here, not entirely correct, as intensity calibration. In fact, the adjustment of the intensity is the actual intensity calibration.

4.2.2 Flow Chart of the Base Calibration



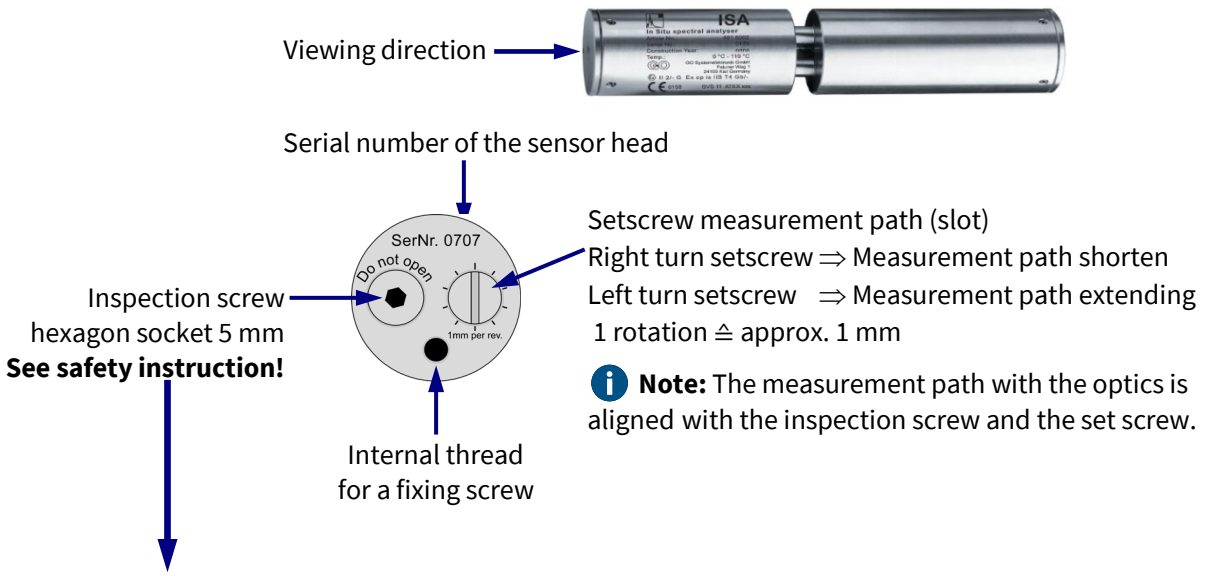
[1] **MVR** = **M**aximum digital **V**alue of a **R**aw spectrum

[2] **MVA** = **M**aximum **V**alue of an **A**bsorbance spectrum

From an MVA of 1.3 increasing, the non-linear range begins, above 1.7 the signal is noisy.

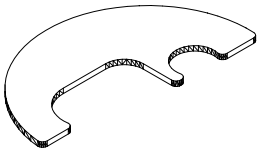
4.2.3 Setting the Measurement Path Length

Set the measurement path length with the setscrew on the underside of the sensor head.
Measure the measurement path length with a vernier calliper. Pay attention to the optics.



Caution: Never loosen the inspection screw!
After loosening or unscrewing the inspection screw the proper function cannot be ensured.
Loss of warranty!
After loosening the inspection screw the sensor head must go to the manufacturer for inspection.

You can simplify the setting of the measurement path length by using spacers.



Available in heights 0.5 mm | 1 mm | 5 mm | 10 mm

Article number 330 9399-X

A long measurement path (15 – 20 mm) is used in clean water (drinking water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, river monitoring). A short measurement path (1 – 3 mm) is used in waste water or process monitoring (wines, syrups, oils).
Generally spoken, the more polluted or light-absorbing the medium, the smaller the measurement path.

Note: see also *1.1 Specifics Sensor Head ISA-SDU*

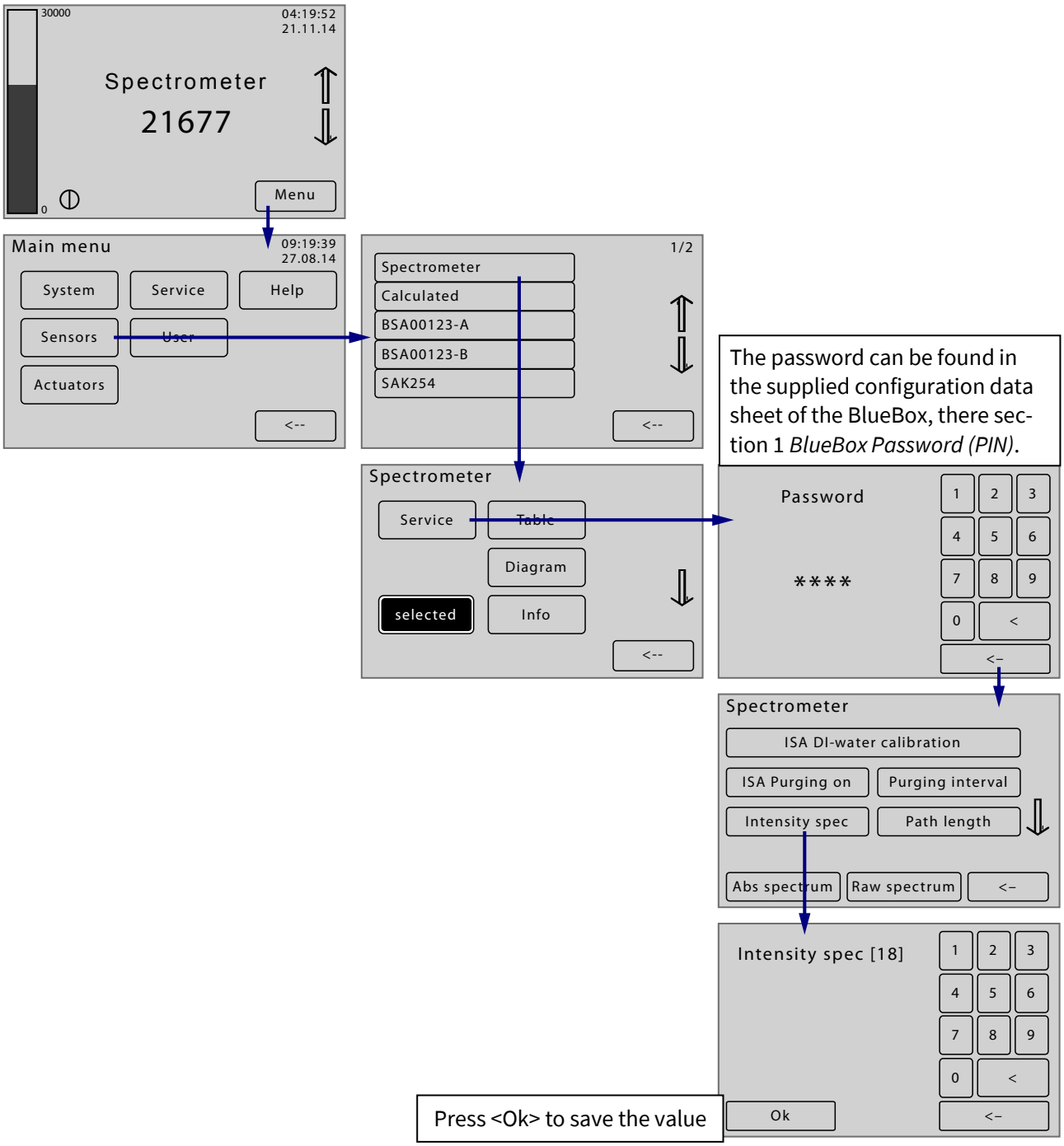
4.2.4 Setting the Intensity (Light Intensity)

The xenon lamp flashes with constant intensity and constant frequency. The intensity calibration determines the integration time, i.e. the number of light flashes per single measurement.

The setting of the intensity is possible both on the **display** of the BlueBox and with the **AMS program** as part of the BlueBox PC Software.

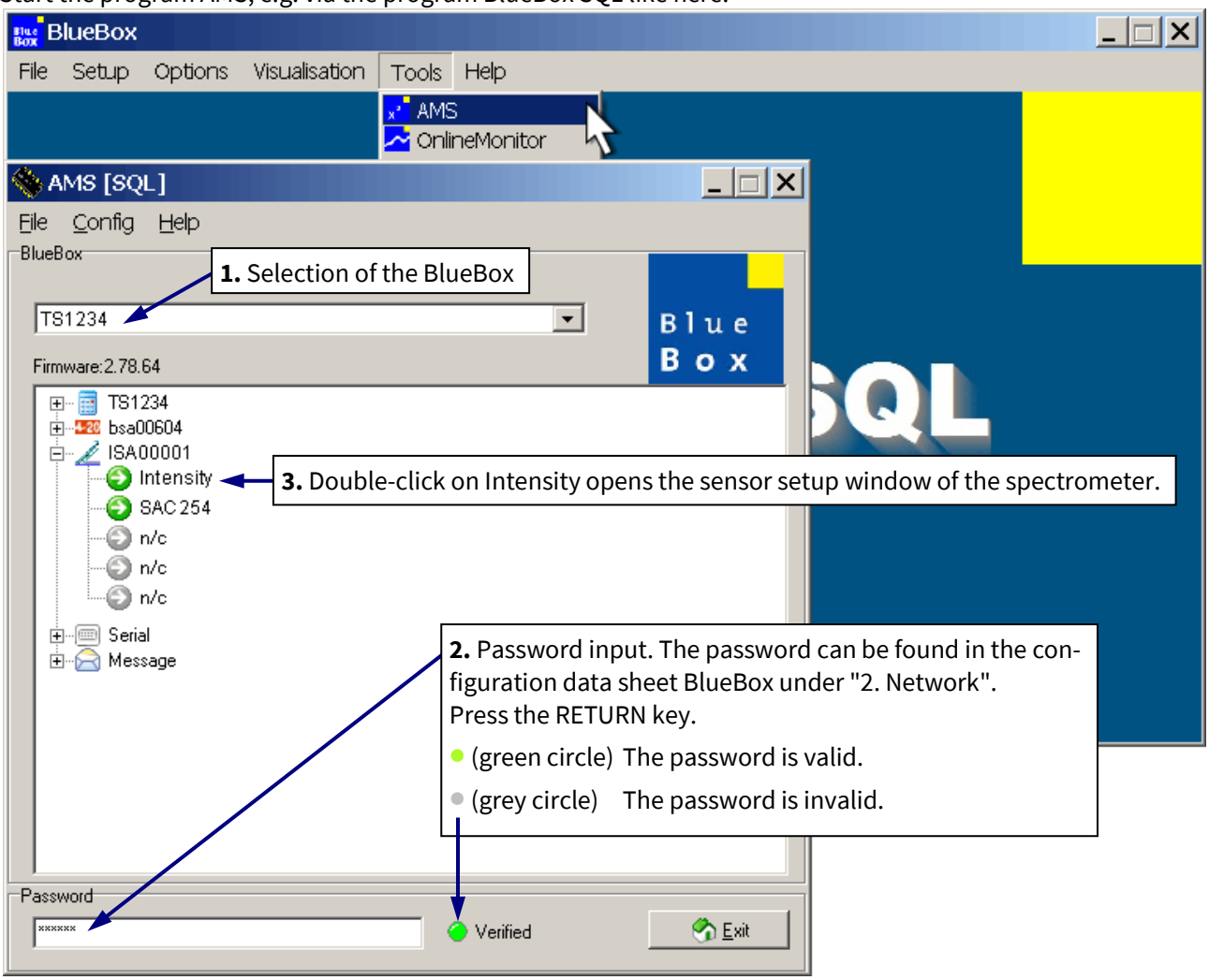
The value of the intensity depends on the application and in practice varies between 3 and 50.

4.2.4.1 Setting the Intensity at the BlueBox Display



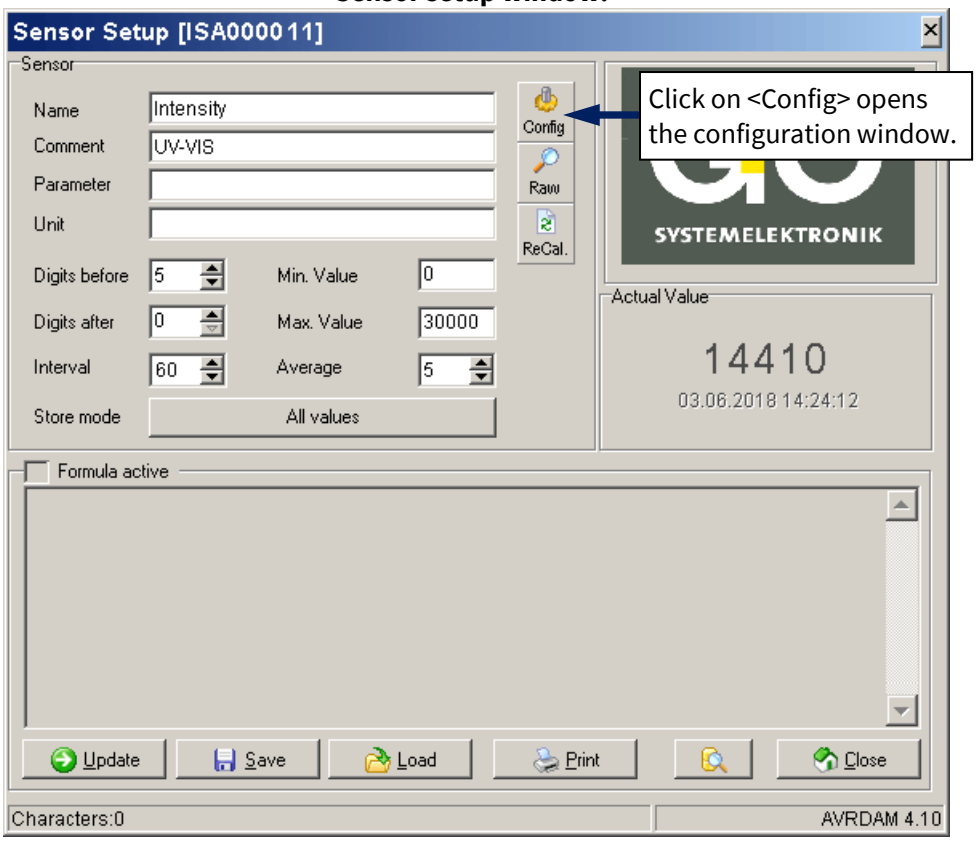
4.2.4.2 Setting the Intensity with the program AMS

Start the program AMS, e.g. via the program BlueBox SQL like here:

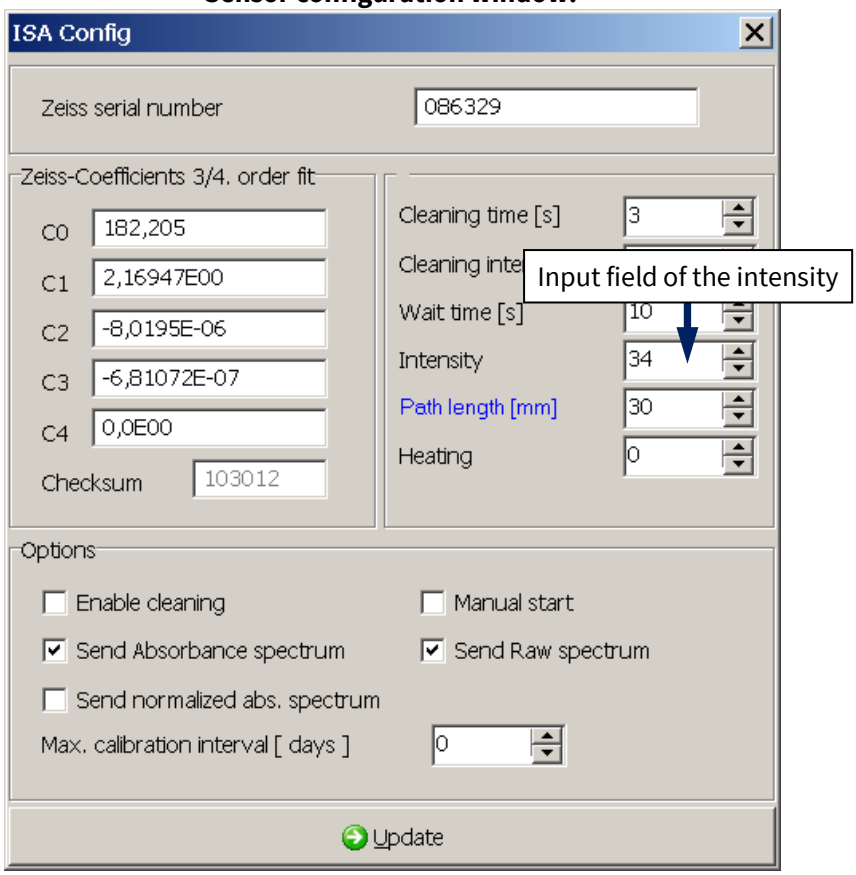


Example: Configuration with only one connected spectrometer and the application-specific parameter SAK254 (set up by default).

Sensor setup window:



Sensor configuration window:



Click on <Update> transmits the settings via the BlueBox to the spectrometer sensor module.

4.2.5 Intensity Calibration (Light Intensity) with the program AMS

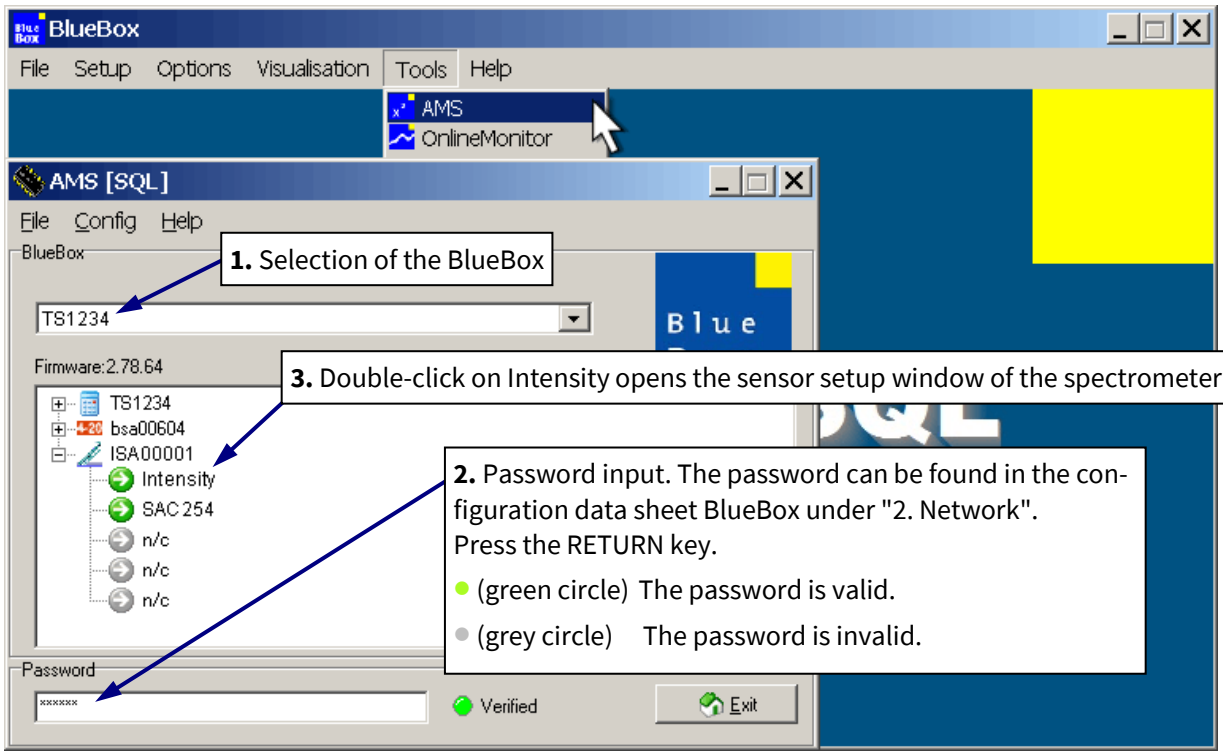
Note: The intensity calibration is also called DI-water calibration.

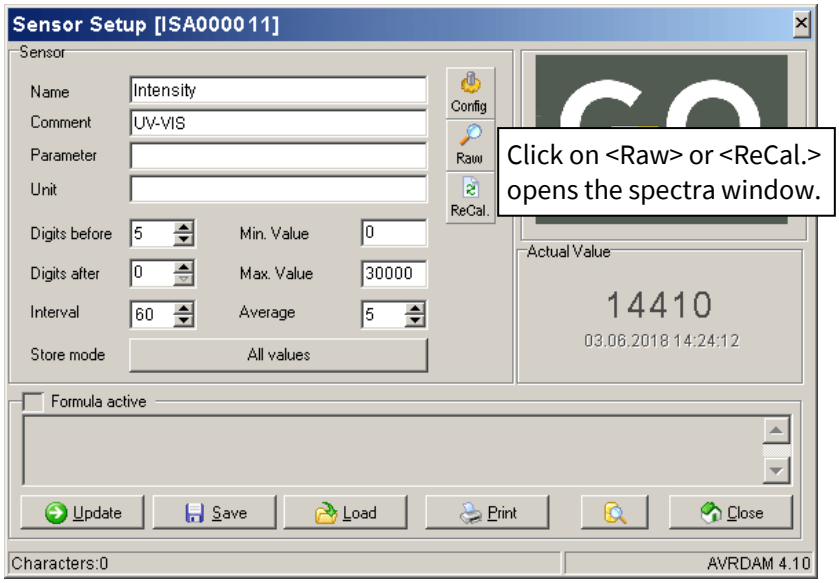
Reference: The intensity calibration **in DI-water** is part of the adjustment of the intensity. The purpose of the adjustment of the intensity is to utilise the measuring range in the application medium so that the digital values of the absorbance are within the linear range. The value of the absorbance depends on the intensity (light intensity), i.e. the number of light flashes per individual measurement.

The intensity calibration in DI-water sets the number of light flashes per single measurement so that the MVR* of the calibrated raw spectrum is below 29200.

Precondition:
Rinse the sensor head in DI-water and immerse the sensor head in DI-water immediately afterwards.

Start the program AMS, e.g. via the program BlueBox SQL like here:

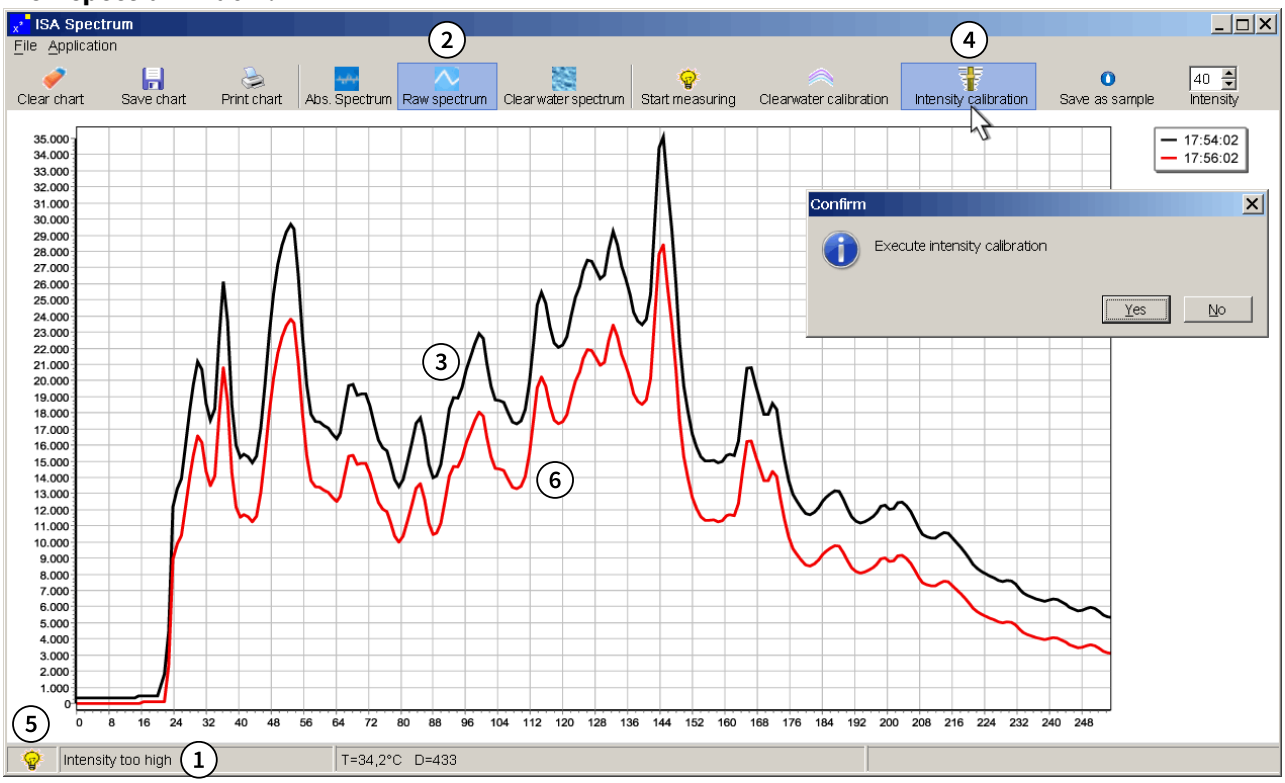




* **MVR** = Maximum Value of a Raw spectra

The digital measurement values of the spectrum are shown in the spectra window as a line graph. Here is an example of an overdriven spectrum, i.e. the intensity is too high.
The intensity calibration in DI-water sets the number of light flashes per single measurement so that the MVR* of the calibrated raw spectrum is below 29200.

View spectra window:



Precondition: Rinse the sensor head in DI-water and immerse the sensor head in DI-water immediately afterwards.

(1) If spectra are overdriven, it is displayed in this text field.

(2) Switch to the view of the raw spectra.

(3) The current raw spectrum is displayed after the next measurement, or after click on button <Start measuring>.

(4) Click button <Intensity calibration> and then in the confirmation window on <Yes>>.

(5) With the next measurement, the calibration starts. During the calibration the light bulb symbol flashes in the lower left followed by the hourglass icon for the transmission of the spectra data to the BlueBox. The intensity, i.e. the number of light flashes per single measurement, is set automatically.

(6) After the end of the intensity calibration, the calibrated spectrum is displayed.
The intensity calibration is completed.

Thereafter a new raw spectrum is displayed with every measurement, but not more than the last 20.

* **MVR** = Maximum Value of a Raw spectra

4.2.6 Clear Water Calibration

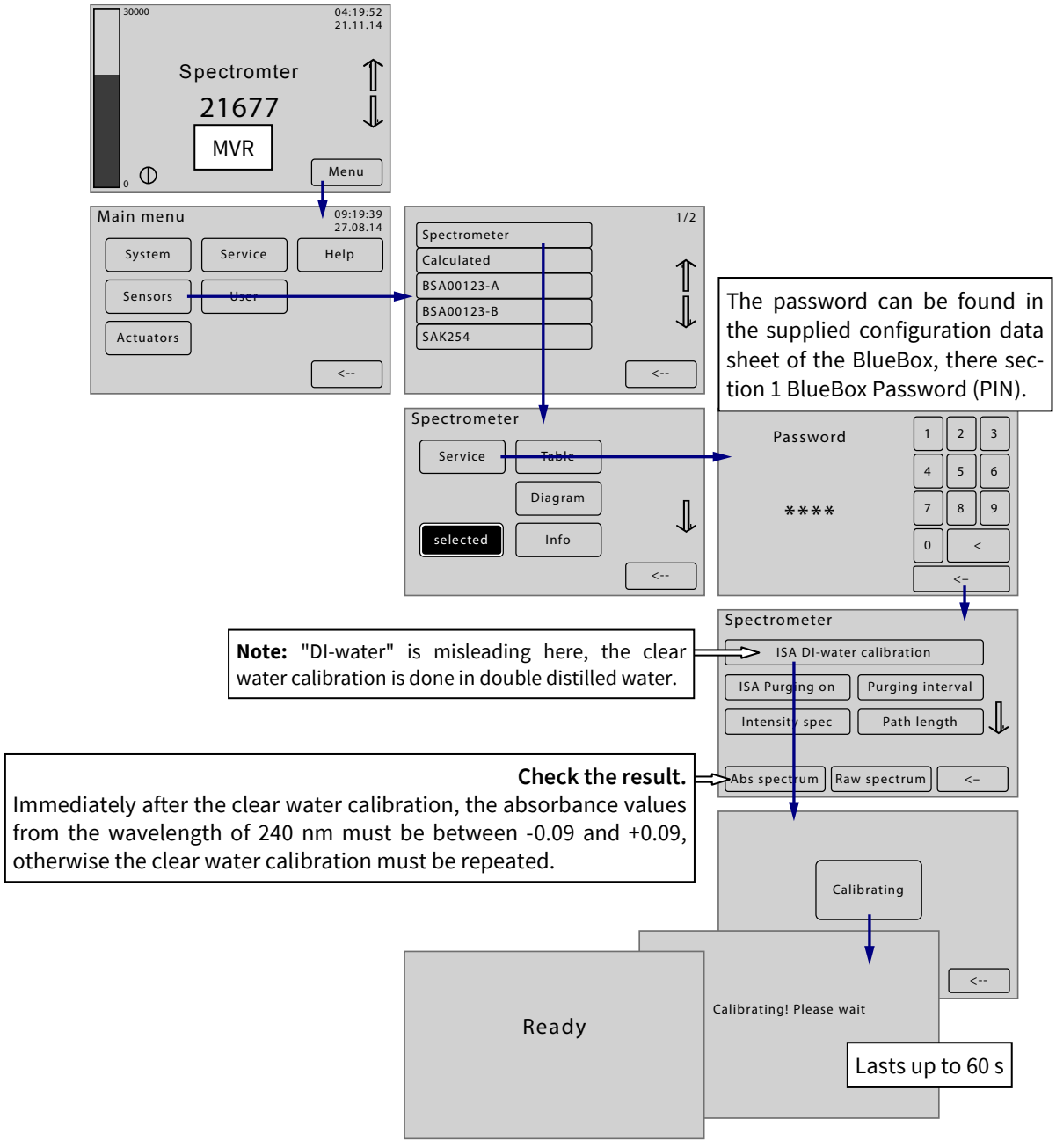
Reference: The clear water calibration[1] of the spectrometer is carried out **in double distilled water**.
With the clear water calibration, the individual properties of the measuring system are detected as a reference. The following measurement values are adjusted accordingly.

This clear water calibration should be repeated at regular intervals (every 1 to 3 months, depending on the application). This clear water calibration is possible both at the BlueBox display and with the program AMS as part of the BlueBox PC Software.

4.2.6.1 Clear Water Calibration at the BlueBox Display

Precondition: Rinse the sensor head in double distilled water and immerse the sensor head in double distilled water immediately afterwards.

- The MVR[2] should be in the range of 26.000 to 29.500 counts.
- If the MVR[2] is not in this range, adjust the measurement path length or repeat the adjustment of the intensity.

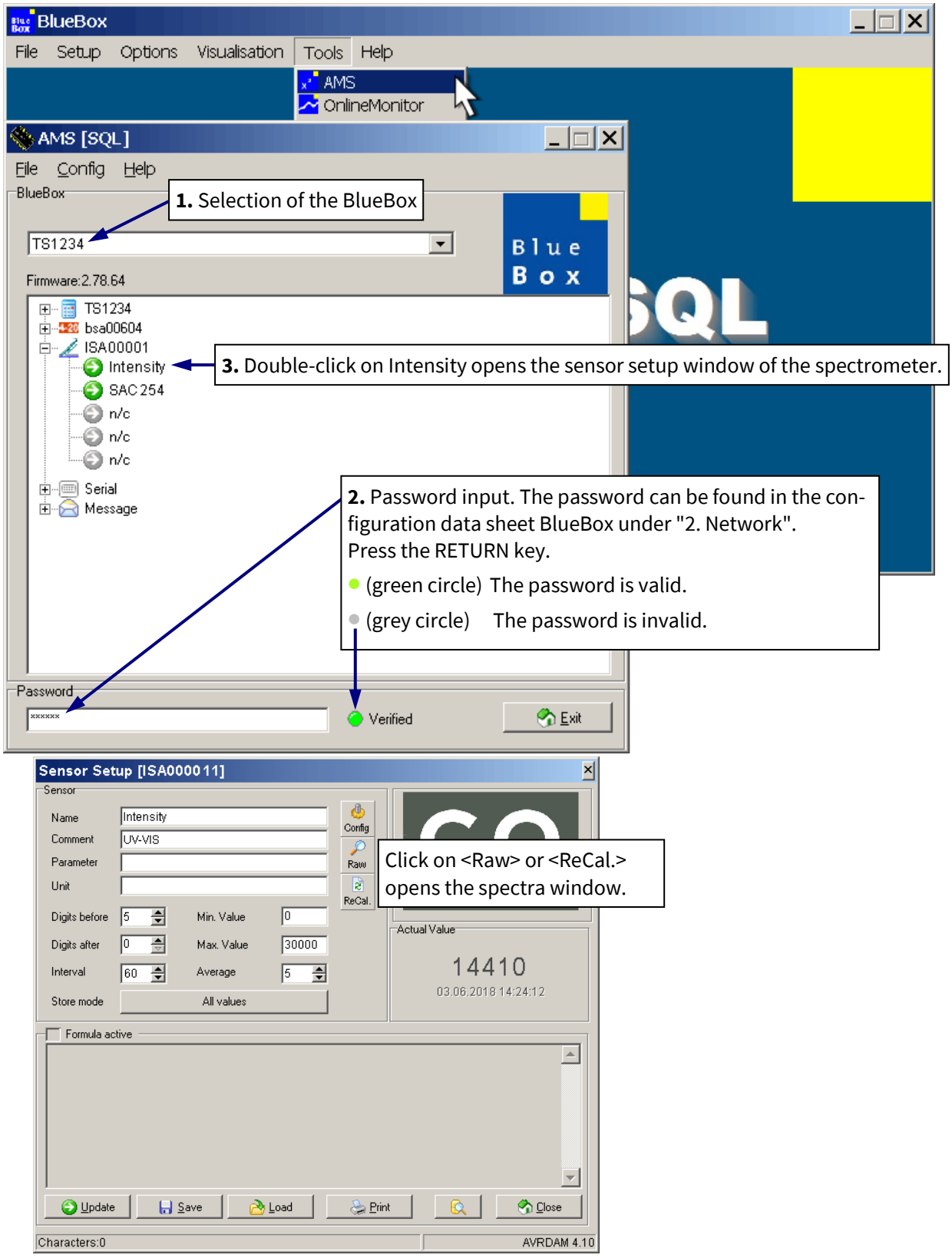


[1] also called zero calibration

[2] **MVR** = Maximum digital Value of a Raw spectrum

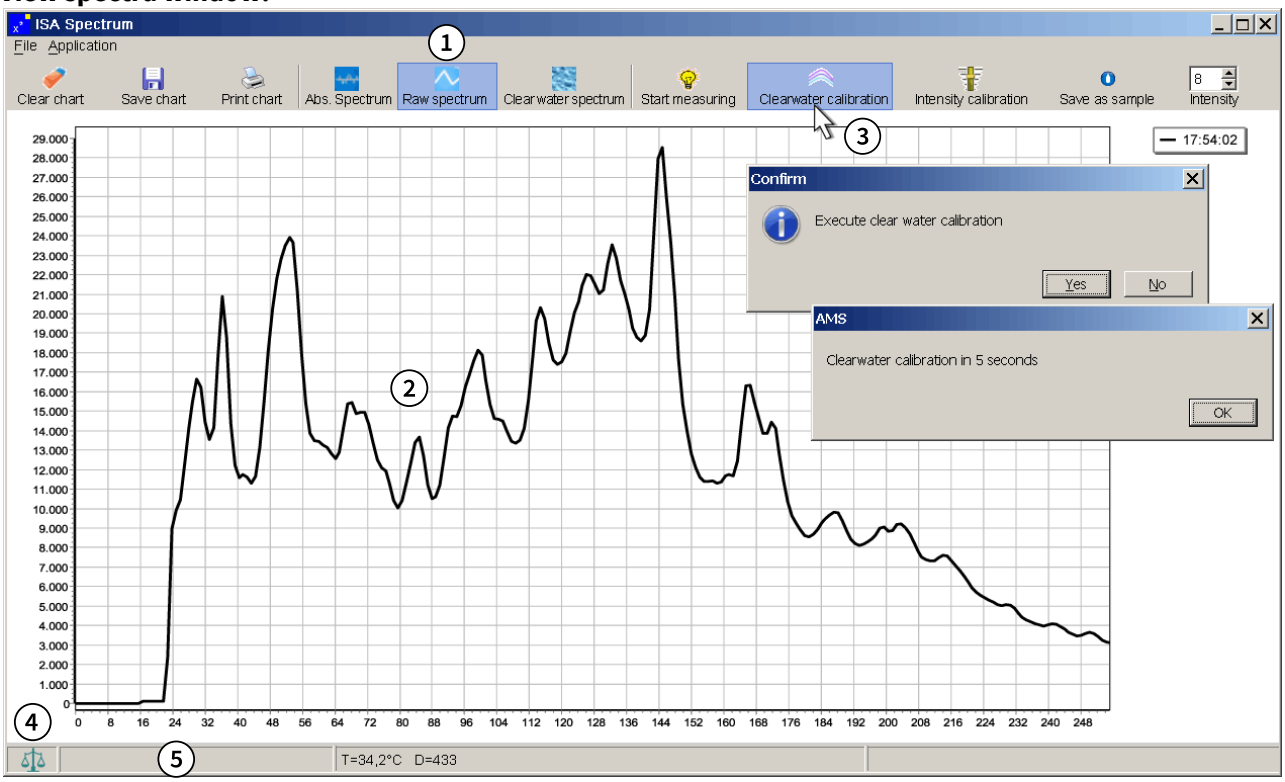
4.2.6.2 Clear Water Calibration with the program AMS

Start the program AMS, e.g. as here via the program BlueBox SQL:



The digital measurement values of the spectrum are shown in the spectra window as a line graph. If no spectrum is shown, wait until the next measurement.

View spectra window:



Precondition: Rinse the sensor head in double distilled water and immerse the sensor head in double distilled water immediately afterwards.

① Switch to the view of the raw spectra.

② The current raw spectrum is displayed after the next measurement, or after click on button <Start measuring>.

- The MVR* should be in the range of 26.000 to 29.500 counts.
- If the MVR* is not in this range, adjust the measurement path length or repeat the adjustment of the intensity.

③ Click button <Clearwater calibration> and then in the confirmation window on <Yes>, then in the following window on <OK>.

④ During the calibration process, the scale symbol appears at the bottom left. The calibration calculation is completed as soon as the scale symbol disappears.

⑤ Message field of the status messages

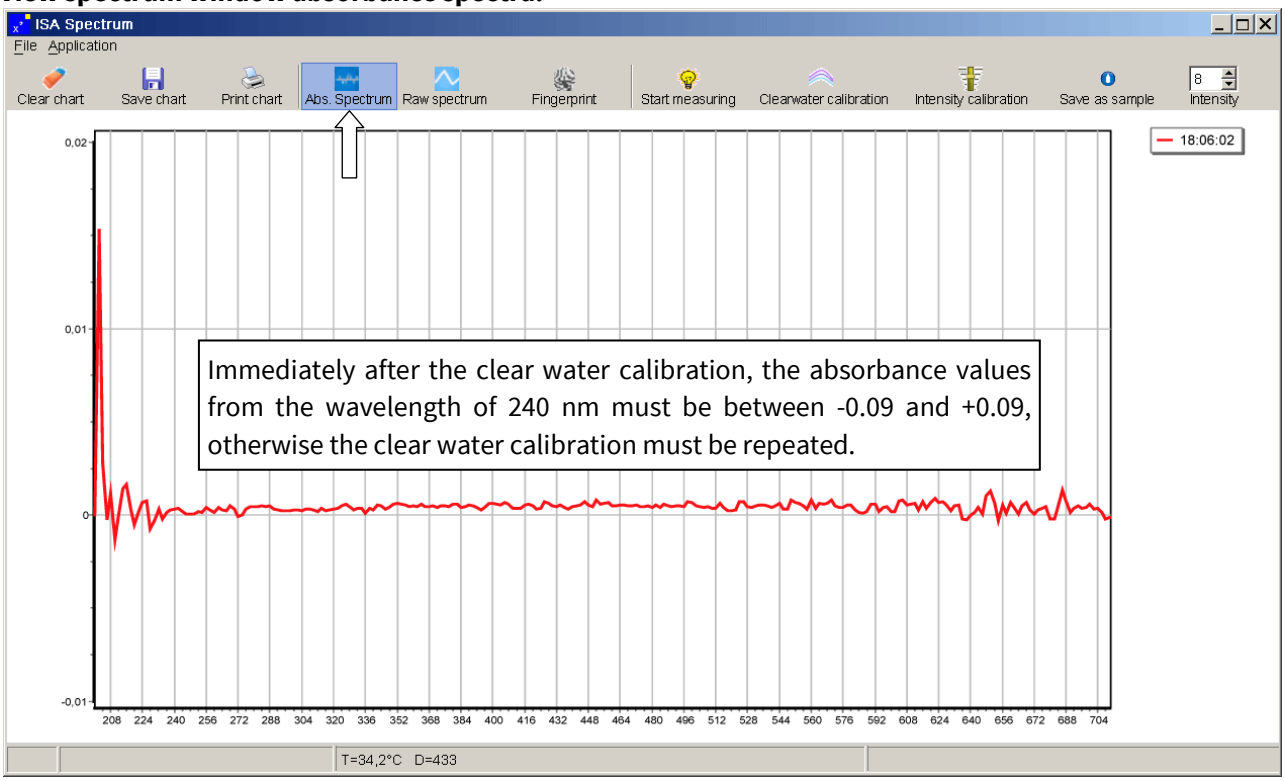
Messages concerning the clear water calibration:

- **Intensity to high** –The combined MVR* of the raw spectrum and the dark spectrum is greater than 32000
- **Please make a clear water calibration** – The clear water calibration interval is exceeded.
  ⇨ Perform a clear water calibration.

* **MVR** = Maximum Value of a Raw spectra

To check the clear water calibration switch to the view of the absorbance spectra.

View spectrum window absorbance spectra:



The clear water calibration is completed. You can quit the program.

Note: The raw spectrum with which calibration was performed is saved as a clear water spectrum and is displayed by clicking on the <Clear water spectrum> button.

4.2.6.3 Messages of the Clear Water Calibration

If a maximum raw value (MVR[1]) exceeds or falls below certain values after the clear water calibration, messages appear on the display.

Switches to the parameter display.

Warning! Intensity to high!
The MVR[1] is higher than 29500 counts.
Spectral resolution range: 2 – 160
▶ Reduce light intensity[2]

Warning! Intensity to low!
The MVR[1] is less than 24000 counts.
Spectral resolution range: 2 - 160
▶ Increase light intensity[2]

Attention! Please clean spectrometer!
The MVR[1] is less than 500 counts.
Spectral resolution range: 10 – 30
▶ Clean spectrometer[3]

[1] **MVR** = Maximum digital Value of a Raw spectrum
[2] Light intensity = Number of light flashes per single measurement, see *4.2.4 Setting the Intensity (Light Intensity)*
[3] see 5.3 Cleaning the Sensor Head (ISA) or 7.2 Maintenance (Process Spectrometer)

4.3 Application-Specific Calibration

For the calculation and calibration to the desired parameters of a specific application, it is necessary that for each parameter reference values from chemical laboratory analysis and the corresponding spectral values are provided.
In case of a **one-parameter calibration** a spectrum is assigned to one reference value, in a **multi-parameter calibration** there is more than one reference value assigned.
The spectral data of a spectrum plus one or more corresponding measurement values are called **reference value pair**.

The **number of required pairs of reference values pairs is 25**, a smaller number reduces the quality of calibration and consequently leads to erroneous determination of values of the parameters.

Out of the reference value pairs the software **ISA plus**[1] and the software **ISA plus manager** compute the **calibration data** and stores **calibration files** in the xml format (with SQI) or in the txt-format (without SQI) for every single parameter.

SQI (Spectral Quality Index) The SQI is a degree of the statistical reliability of measurement values and is calculated continuously for each parameter. Precondition is the creation of a corresponding calibration file in the xml format.

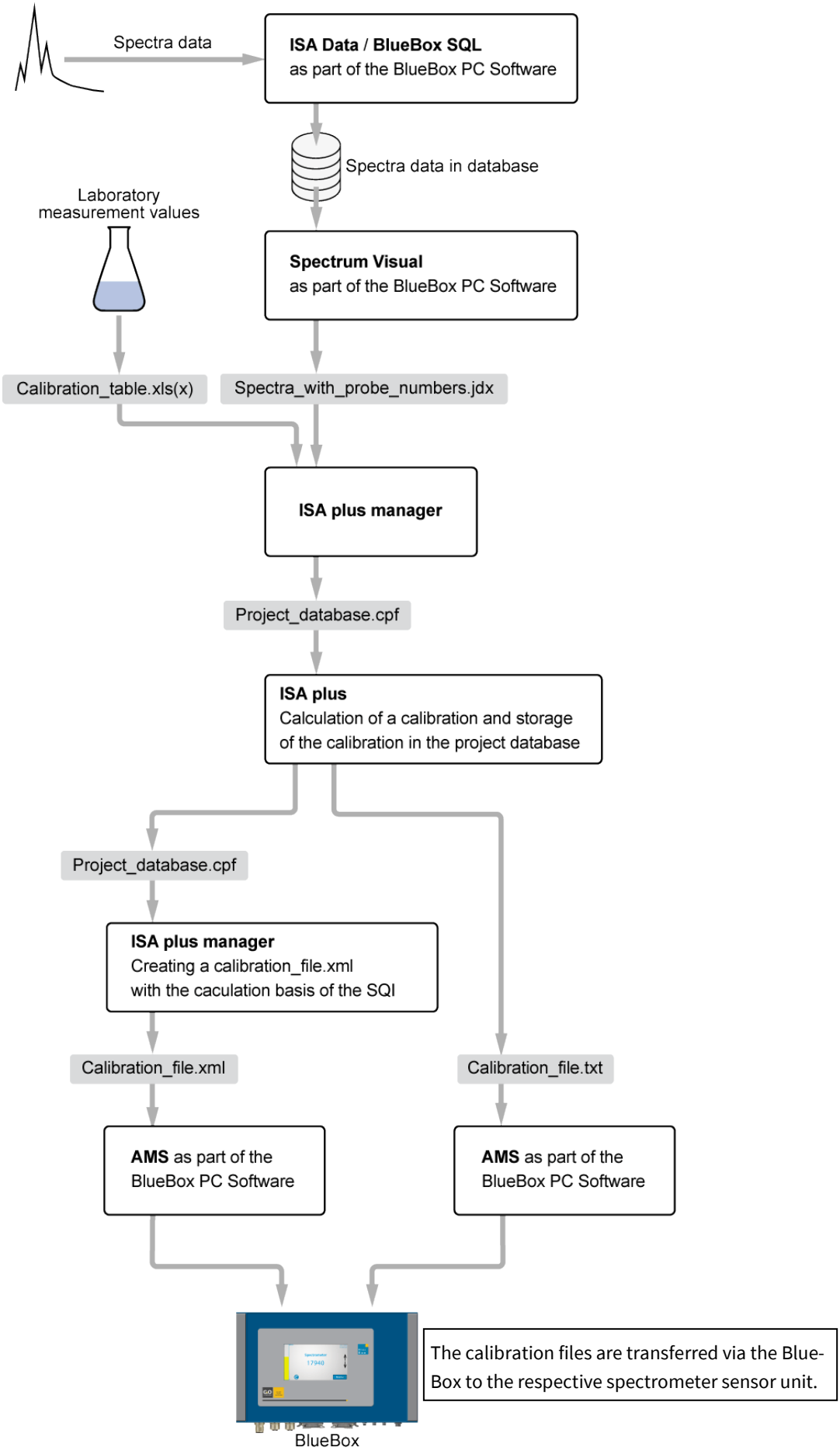
Afterwards, this calibration data must be transferred from a connected PC via the BlueBox to the spectrometer sensor unit using the AMS software.[2]

Note: The attainable accuracy can be influenced by external factors (e.g. characteristics of the medium). A warranty on the quality of the spectroscopic analysis can therefore not be given.

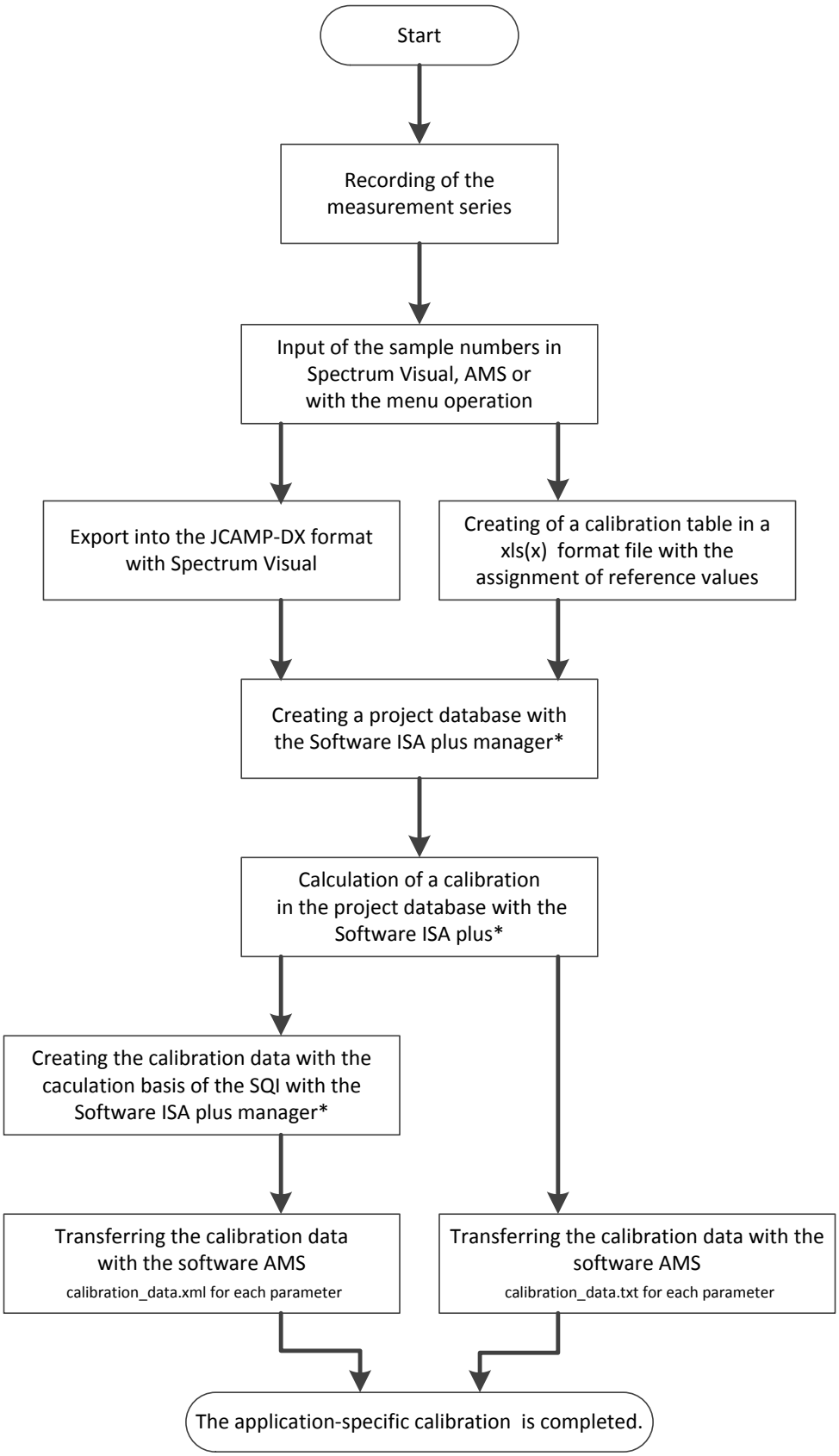
[1] If you don't have the software ISA plus/ISA manager, please contact GO Systemelektronik for to calculate the calibration coefficients.

[2] Only perform this operation by trained personal.

4.3.1 Overview Application-Specific Calibration



4.3.2 Flow Chart of the Application-Specific Calibration

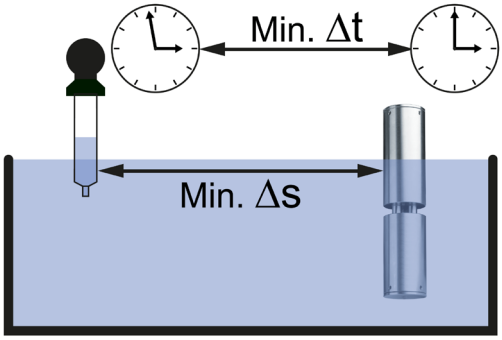


* If you do not have the software *ISA plus manager/ISA plus*, please contact GO Systemelektronik.

4.3.3 Recording of Test Series

A reference value pair consists of the chemical analysis of a sample and spectral data that were recorded as time-and place simultaneously with the taking of the sample.

Please also ensure that the reference value pairs are spread as evenly as possible over the entire expected measuring range.



It is appropriate here to choose the measurement interval of the spectrometer to a value of ≥ 60 s.
It is also advisable to measure for a sample collected 2 to 3 spectra, so a comparison can indicate deviations from pollution, air bubbles, etc.

see also *Appendix – ISA Parameter Calculation*

4.3.4 Creating a Calibration Table

The calibration table must be stored in the xls- or xlsx-format.

The design of a calibration table:

	Parameter Unit	Parameter Unit	…	Parameter Unit
Sample number 1	value 11	value 12	…	value 1n
Sample number 2	value 21	value 22	…	value 2n
Sample number 3	value 31	value 32	…	value 3n
Sample number 4	value 41	value 42	…	value 4n
…	…	…	…	…
Sample number n	value n1	value n2	…	value nn

Sample number 1-n: as setting "Sample no." in Spectrum Visual, AMS or menu operation

Parameter: as setting "Parameter" in the Sensor Setup Window

Unit: as setting "Unit" in the Sensor Setup Window
the exception is the slash "/", instead use a post positioned -1 (mg/l ⇒ mg l-1)

Note: The decimal separator of the values can be both the comma and the point. Therefore use comma and point in the values only as decimal separators, not as thousands separators.

4.3.5 Application example of TOC/COD in process water

Receiving the series of measurements

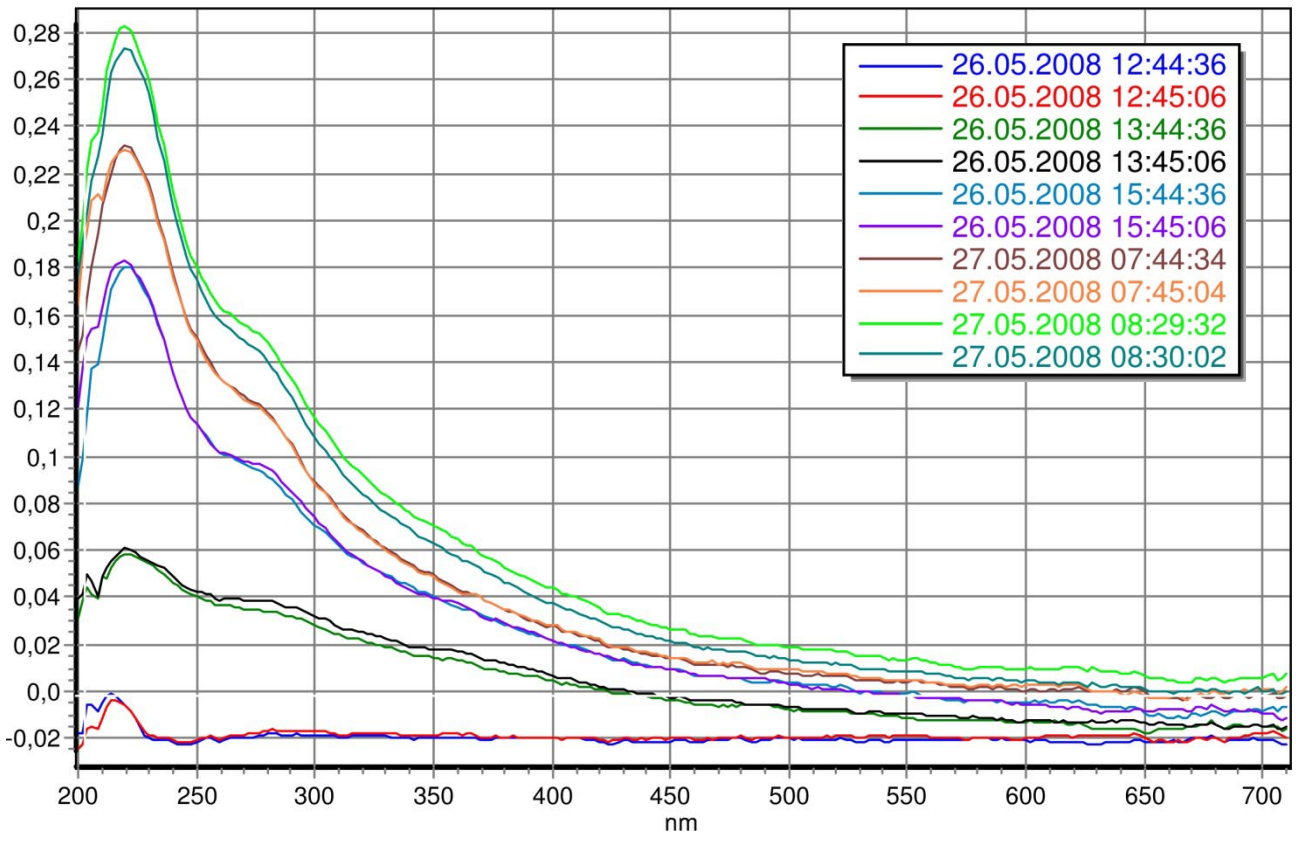
For the application-specific calibration 5* pairs of reference values were taken. A reference value pair consists of the TOC-laboratory analysis values, the COD-laboratory analysis values and the associated spectral data. This is therefore a multi-parameter calibration.

These spectral data were recorded two times to detect fault-related differences. For the calibration is only used in each case one spectrum.

Sampling TOC/COD 26.05. and 27.05.

Sample no.	Dilution	Sampling point	Time	TOC-Lab [mg/l]	COD-Lab [mg/l]	Remark
TC1	RO-Water	12:45	09:15 – 12:55	1.56	7.00	26.05.
TC2	C-clean	13:45	13:00 – 13:48	7.29	49.00	26.05.
TC3	C- clean 1:2 C-unclean	15:45	14:55 – 15:50	19.70	113.00	26.05.
TC4	C- clean 1:3 C-unclean	07:45	07:19 – 07:50	23.40	118.00	27.05.
TC5	C-unclean	08:30	07:54 – 08:35	27.10	141.00	27.05.

RO = Reverse Osmosis C = Concentration



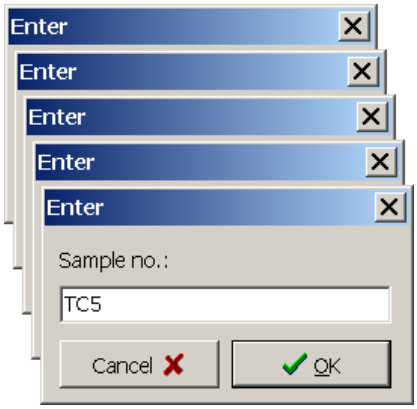
* Actually at least 25 pairs of reference values are necessary, for better clarity here are only 5 pairs of reference values presented.

In this example, the sample numbers are entered in the program Spectrum Visual.

Note: It is often useful to enter the sample numbers directly during the spectra recording using the **BlueBox menu operation** (see *Manual ISA Spectrometer* there *8.2 The Service Menus*) or the **AMS program** (see *Manual ISA Spectrometer* there *9.2.2.4 Button Bar Functions* there *Save as sample*).

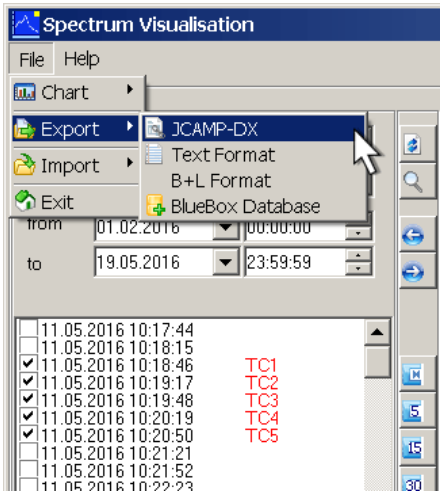
Input of 5 Sample numbers in Spectrum Visual

A complete description of the program Spectrum Visual you get in the *Manual ISA Spectrometer* there *11 Spectrum Visual*.

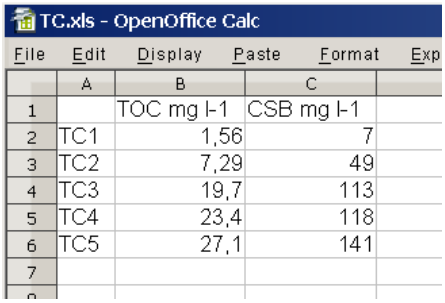


Selecting spectra and export of the spectra data in a JCAMP-DX-file

Note: Click on selects all entries that have reference values and/or sample numbers.



Combining the reference value pairs in the calibration table in the xls- or xlsx-format

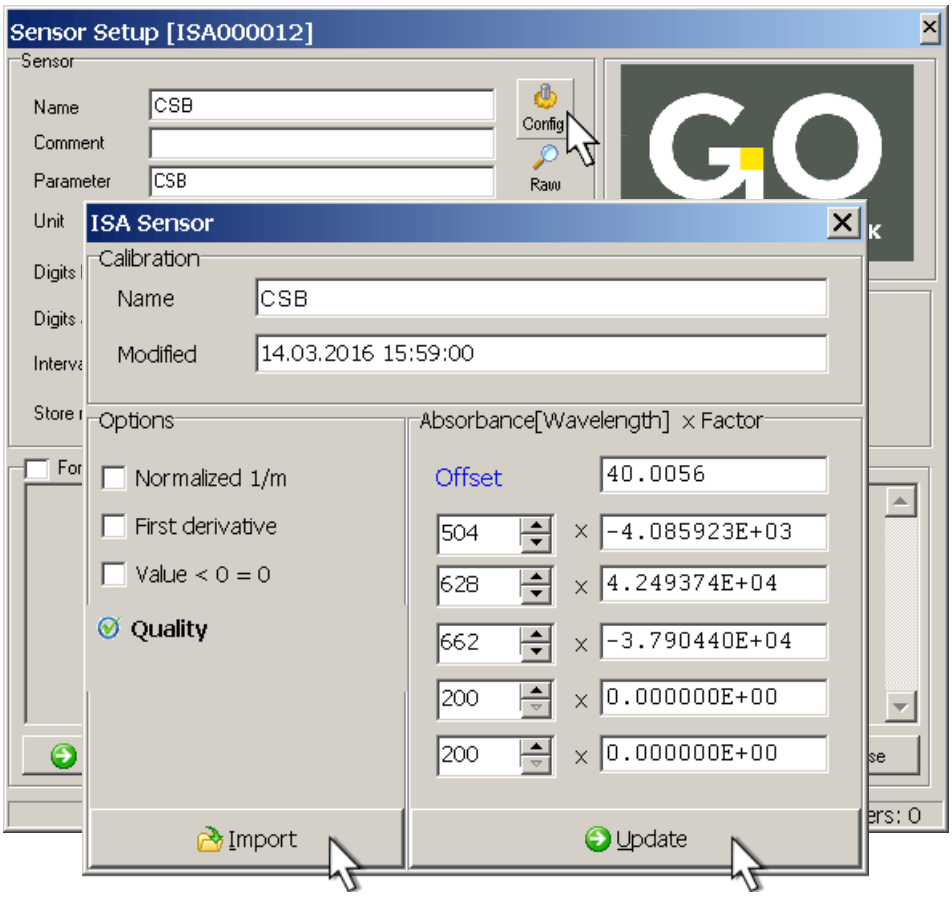


Calculation of the calibration data

The **calculation** of the calibration data is carried out with the software ISA plus in the project database generated by the software ISA plus manager. The software ISA plus manager in turn generates then for each parameter calibration files in the **xml-format** (with SQI) from the project database. Calibration files for each parameter in the **txt-format** (without SQI) are generated by the software ISA plus directly from the project database. Overall sequence see *4.3.1 Overview Application-Specific Calibration* and *4.3.2 Flow Chart of the Application-Specific Calibration*

Transferring of the calibration data

Open the sensor setup window of the parameter (this example CSB). Then open the **configuration window of the parameter** with click on <Config>.



Open a selection window for an ISA calibration file in the xml-format (calibration with SQI) or in the txt-format (calibration without SQI) and imports the calibration data.

Transmits the settings via the BlueBox to the spectrometer sensor module.

The application-specific calibration is completed.

5 Maintenance

5.1 Maintenance Notes

Prerequisite for fault-free operation is a proper installation of the sensor head in the measurement site, as well as the regular inspection of installation conditions. During inspection, a cleaning of the ISA system should be performed, with short enough intervals corresponding to the external influences on the system.

The fibre optic cable must not be bent or flexed with a radius less than 40 mm. Also the sensor head may not be hung on the sensor head cable, for this purpose the lugs at the sensor head are provided.
Here regular stress can cause damage to the protective jacket, which can lead to failure of the spectrometer. In extreme loads due to media with temperatures above 80 °C or pH values of less than 4 or greater than 10, a protection of the fibre and particularly the fibre connection should be ensured by a suitable fitting. This will ensure the uninterrupted operation of the system even in extreme media over long time intervals.

When installing the sensor head it is basically to act in such a way, that the fibre connector is not subjected to mechanical load.

The electronics housing must be mounted so that it is neither exposed to direct sunlight, nor direct rain nor snow. Direct sunlight can lead to extreme temperatures, which will reduce the life of the electronic components significantly.

5.2 Maintenance Recommendations

Although the ISA sensor head is very easy to maintain, the following points must be noted, so that the ISA sensor head is always ready to use and gives reliable results:

- Regular manual cleaning of the glass panes in the measurement path,
  see *5.3 Cleaning the Sensor Head*
- Clear water calibration every 1 – 3 months
- Yearly or half-yearly inspection of the system by GO authorized service personnel
- Ensure that the glass plates of the sensor head are always in fluid. A drying out of a glass plate will lead to a build up of film (depending on the type of fluid) and then a cleaning is necessary.
- Use of compressed air cleaning
  The spectrometer should not be used without compressed air cleaning.

Note: The measured medium flows into the compressed air line. If left there for a long time, it can clog the compressed air line. When taking the sensor head out of service for a longer time, blow out any residues in the compressed air line briefly.

5.3 Cleaning the Sensor Head

Due to the automated compressed air cleaning of the measuring path, the ISA achieves very long service lives and maintenance intervals. Nevertheless, it is necessary to clean the glass panes in the measuring path regularly by hand.

The necessary cleaning interval may vary significantly depending upon location, given dirt level and use of compressed air cleaning (1 week to 3 months).

A slow, continuous change of SAC254 is an indicator of increasing impurity of the glass panes.

Caution: Never use strong organic solvents (e.g. acetone), strong acids and bases, or abrasive cloths, brushes and steel wool!

Please note:
Each unauthorized disassembling of the sensor head will void your warranty.

Take care when cleaning on any adhering particles; these should be removed with compressed air before using a brush or a cloth, so that the glass panes do not scratch when cleaning.

Older sensor heads have glass plates made of quartz glass. New sensor heads have glass plates made of sapphire glass: Sapphire glass is more resistant than quartz glass.

Year of manufacture ≤ 2018 ⇨ Quartz glass Year of manufacture ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

Year of Revision ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

In case of doubt please contact GO Systemelektronik.

Caution: Quartz glass plates are not suitable for contact with strong organic solvents (e.g. acetone), strong acids and strong bases.

5.3.1 Work Flow of the Cleaning

Preparation:

1. Turn off the compressed air cleaning.
2. Set the measurement path length to ≥ 15 mm and remove all spacers (if available).

Cleaning:

3. Immerse sensor head and spacers in household cleaner in tap water for about 5 minutes. Then remove heavy dirt with a soft brush or a household cloth.
4. Rinse sensor head and spacers with warm tap water.
5. Prepare a warm (approx. 50 °C) citric acid solution (concentration 2 – 3 %) with tap water. Immerse the sensor head and spacers in this solution for 10 – 15 minutes. Then clean the sensor head and the spacers in this solution. Then clean the glass panes in this solution with a soft brush or a household cloth.
6. Use a grease-free alkaline laboratory glass cleaner to prepare a warm (approx. 50 °C) solution (concentration 2 – 3 %) with tap water. Immerse the sensor head and spacers in this solution for 10 – 15 minutes.
7. Rinse the sensor head and spacers with tap water.
8. Insert the spacers and set the measurement path length to its original value.
9. Immerse the sensor head for about 1 minute in tap water. Turn on the compressed air cleaning and briefly blow out all residues of the vents.
10. Turn off the compressed air cleaning again.
11. Rinse the sensor head with tap water.

Completion:

12. Rinse the sensor head in DI-water.
13. Immerse the sensor head in double distilled water.
    Move the sensor head to remove air bubbles from the measurement path.
14. Perform a clear water calibration. (see 4.2.6 following)
15. Check the absorbance spectra recorded from here on. If deviations from 240 nm and /or drift greater than ± 0.008 can be detected, go back to step 11.
16. Turn the compressed air cleaning on, after you have placed the sensor head to the measurement position.

Please note: The glass panes are only clean, when the signal from the raw spectra clearly distinguishes between 10 and 30 of the X-axis.

If the signal from the raw spectra between 10 and 30 is below 500 counts, the glass panes are not clean.

Only measure with clean glass panes!

Error message on the display: Attention
Please clean spectrometer!

Go back to step 5.

6 Factory Service

Service at least every 5 years:
e.g. drinking water, environment, sewage treatment plant emissions, water without special loads such as high suspended solids or other solutes
Typical ⇨ fluid temperatures between 0 to 60 °C, pH values between pH 6 and 8

Service at least every 2 years:
Typical ⇨ fluid temperatures regularly exceed 60 °C to a maximum of 80 °C, pH values between pH 4 and 10

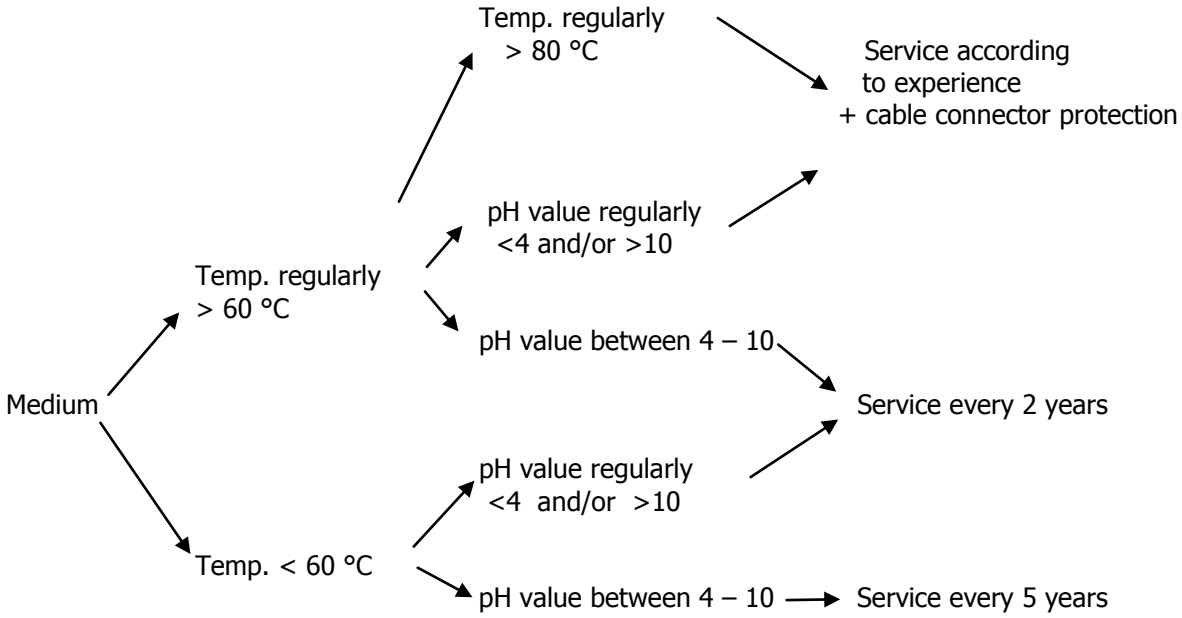
Service in extreme conditions:
At temperatures frequently higher than 80 °C and pH values of less than pH 4 and higher than pH 10 the service interval should be reduced further and the optic fibre connection should be protected.
At pH values less than pH 2 and higher than pH 12, the optic fibre connection must be protected definitely. Here, during normal cleaning, there is a thorough review of the tightness of the armature and the condition of the parts located in the measured fluid must be carried out.

Especially with high proportions of sand or similar in the measured medium, the optical windows can be stressed higher and so may need to be changed annually.
Fluoride attacks glass; on suspicion of fluoride in the water please first consult the operator.

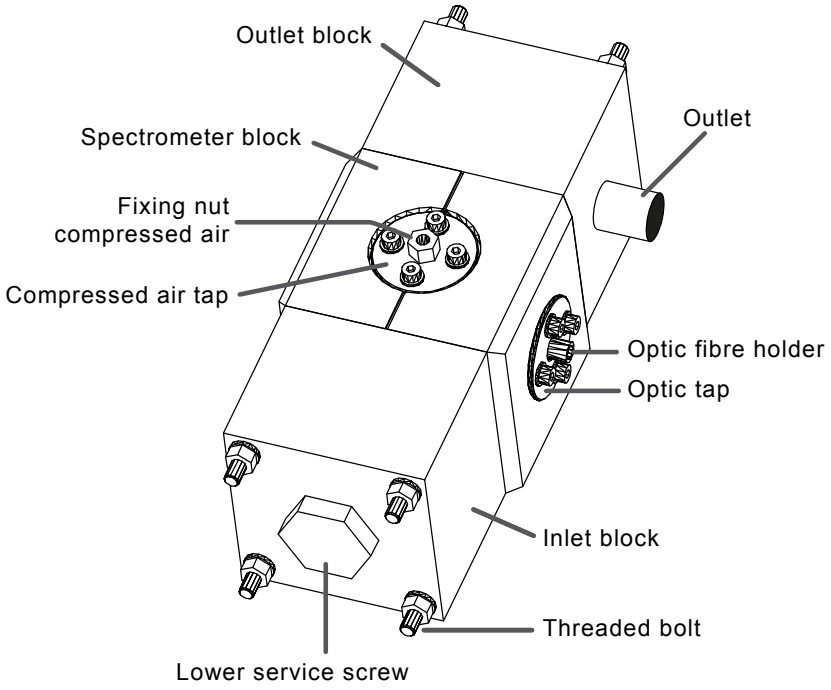
On the work carried out within the scope of factory service, GO Systemelektronik gives a warranty of 12 months on the total refurbished sensor head.
Precondition for the warranty is a use according to the product intention. This includes among others, that operating procedures and notes are followed as described in this manual.

The lifetime of the xenon lamp and the sensor head cable is greater than 5 years.

Overview:



7 Process Spectrometer (Flow Through Unit) Overview



Older flow through units have glass plates made of quartz glass. New flow through units have glass plates made of sapphire glass: sapphire glass is more resistant than quartz glass.

Year of manufacture ≤ 2018 ⇨ Quartz glass Year of manufacture ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

Year of Revision ≥ 2019 ⇨ Sapphire glass

In case of doubt please contact GO Systemelektronik.

Caution: Quartz glass plates are not suitable for contact with strong organic solvents (e.g. acetone), strong acids and strong bases.

7.1 Commissioning and Base Calibration

The process spectrometer is delivered clean and ready to use. An initial cleaning is not necessary.

If you have installed the measuring system, turn on the power to the BlueBox. During initialization, the BlueBox recognizes the spectrometer automatically.
At the first start-up you have to perform a **base calibration** of the measurement system.

- The base calibration is required for to set the measuring range of the spectrometer optimally.
- The digital values (counts) of the raw spectra are influenced by three factors:
  - the length of the measurement path
  - the number of light flashes per single measurement (Intensity)
  - the measurement medium

Note: Any change in the measurement set-up requires a recalibration.

Base calibration:

The intensity calibration of the process spectrometer differs from the intensity calibration of the ISA in that the setting of the measurement path length is omitted due to the lack of possibility.

The base calibration consists of 2 steps:

1. Perform the intensity calibration. see 4.2.5 Intensity Calibration (Light Intensity)
2. Perform the clear water calibration. see *4.2.6 Clear Water Calibration with the program AMS*

The basic calibration is followed by the application-specific calibration. see *4.3 Application-Specific Calibration*

7.2 Maintenance

The process spectrometer is treated as the ISA Spectrometer.
The difference is in the manual cleaning of the Process Spectrometer.

7.2.1 Maintenance Recommendations

The following points must be noted, so that the process spectrometer is always ready to use and gives reliable results:

- Clear water calibration every 1 – 3 months
- Yearly or half-yearly inspection of the system by GO authorized service personnel
- Ensure that the glass plates of the spectrometer are always in fluid. A drying out of a glass plate will lead to a build up of film (depending on the type of fluid) and then a cleaning is necessary.
- Use of compressed air cleaning
  The spectrometer should not be used without compressed air cleaning.
  Use only oil-free compressors.

Note: The measured medium in which the will flow into the compressed air line. If left there for a long time, it can clog the compressed air line. When taking the spectrometer out of service for a longer time, blow out any residues in the compressed air line briefly.

Caution: Do not bend the Optical fibre!

7.2.2 Cleaning the Process Spectrometer

If cleaning without dismounting the spectrometer optic does not have the desired result, the spectrometer optics must be cleaned in the dismounted state.

Switch off the compressed air cleaning.

7.2.2.1 Cleaning without Dismounting the Spectrometer Optic

1. Fill the process spectrometer with household cleaner in tap water for about 5 minutes. Then clean the inside of the spectrometer through a service screw with a matching soft bottle brush.
   Empty the spectrometer.

2. Rinse the spectrometer with warm tap water.

3. Prepare a warm (approx. 50 °C) citric acid solution (concentration 2 – 3 %) with tap water. Fill the spectrometer for 10 – 15 minutes with this solution. Then clean the inside of the spectrometer in this solution through a service screw with a matching soft bottle brush. Empty the spectrometer.

4. Use a grease-free alkaline laboratory glass cleaner to prepare a warm (approx. 50 °C) solution (concentration 2 – 3 %) with tap water. Fill the spectrometer with this solution for 10 – 15 minutes.
   Empty the spectrometer.

5. Fill the spectrometer with tap water for approx. 1 minute. Turn on the compressed air cleaning and briefly blow out all residues of the vents

6. Turn off the compressed air cleaning again.

7. Rinse the spectrometer with tap water

Completion:

8. Fill the spectrometer with double distilled water.

9. Perform a clear water calibration. (see 4.2.6 following)

10. Check the absorbance spectra recorded from here on. If deviations from 240 nm and /or drift greater than ± 0.008 can be detected, go back to step 7.

11. Turn on the compressed air cleaning, after you have placed the sensor to the measurement position.

Please note: The glass panes are only clean, when the signal from the raw spectra clearly distinguishes between 10 and 30 of the X-axis.
If the signal from the raw spectra between 10 and 30 is below 500 counts, the glass panes are not clean.

Only measure with clean glass panes!

Error message on the display: Attention
Please clean spectrometer!

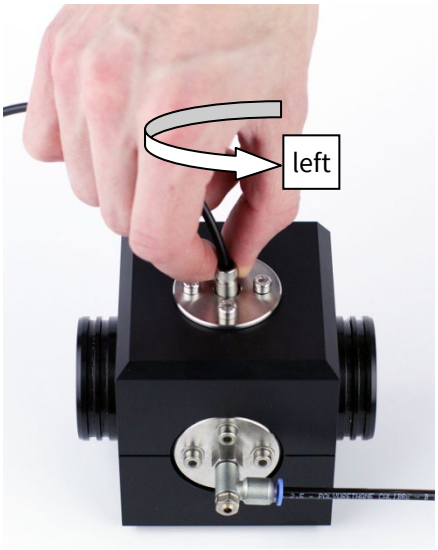
Go back to step 3.

If repeated cleanings fail, you have to clean the optic at the removed device.
Improper handling at the installation and removal can damage the device optic!

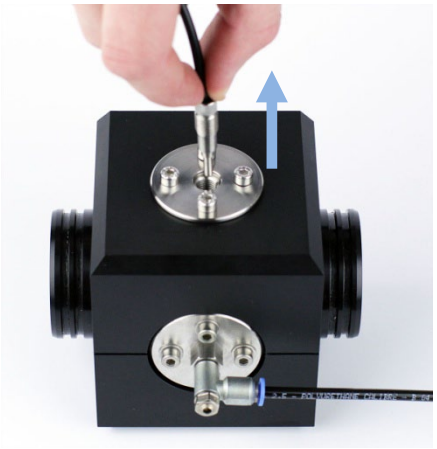
7.2.2.2 Cleaning with Dismounting the Spectrometer Optic

Demounting the spectrometer optic: The extractor required in step 5 and 6 is a M8 threaded bolt, or similar.

1. Loosen the fibre cable holder with the knurled-head bolt.



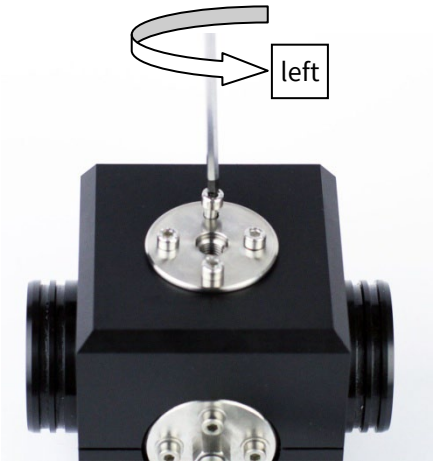
2. Pull out the fibre cable carefully with the fibre cable holder.



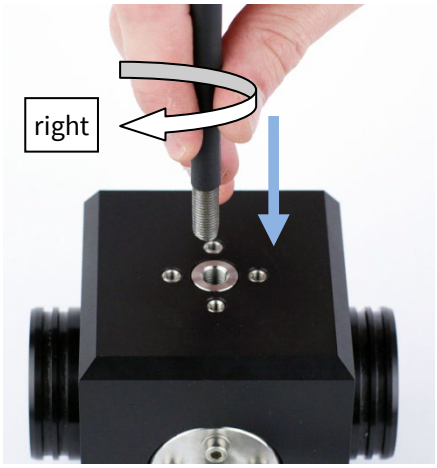
Pay attention to the O-ring!

3. Protect the fibre optic cable with a protective cap or similar.

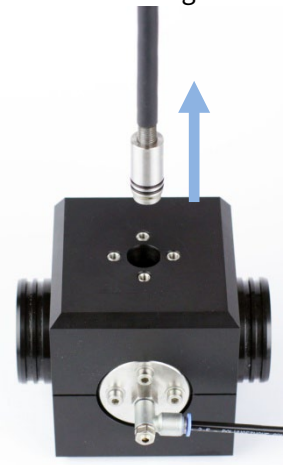
4. Loosen the Allen screws of the optic tap.



5. Screw the thread of the extractor into the thread of the lens carrier.



6. Pull the optical carrier at the extractor carefully out. Pay attention to the O-rings!



⚠	**Caution: No dirt or liquid shall enter the inside of the lens carrier!** Seal the lens carrier appropriate.

⚠	**Caution:** Never use strong organic solvents (e.g. acetone), strong acids and bases, or abrasive cloths, brushes and steel wool!

⚠	**Please note:** Each unauthorized disassembling of the sensor head will void your warranty.

Take care when cleaning on any adhering particles; these should be removed with compressed air before using a brush or a cloth, so that the glass panes do not scratch when cleaning.

Cleaning:

1. Rinse the outside of the glass pane with warm tap water.
2. Prepare a warm (approx. 50 °C) citric acid solution (concentration 2 – 3 %) with tap water. Then immerse the outside of the glass panes for 10 – 15 minutes into this solution. Then clean the outside of the glass pane in this solution with a soft brush or a household cloth.
3. Use a grease-free alkaline laboratory glass cleaner to prepare a warm (approx. 50 °C) solution (concentration 2 – 3 %) with tap water. Immerse the outside of the glass pane for 10 – 15 minutes in this solution.
4. Rinse the outside of the glass pane with tap water.
5. Immerse the outside of the glass pane for approx. 1 minute in tap water.
6. Rinse the outside of the glass pane in tap water.
7. Repeat the cleaning at the second optical carrier.

Completion:

9. Mount the optic carriers in the reverse order of disassembly.
10. Rinse the spectrometer with DI-water.
11. Fill the spectrometer with double distilled water.
12. Perform a clear water calibration. (see 4.2.6 following)
13. Check the following absorbance spectra. If deviations from 240 nm and /or drift greater than ± 0.008 can be detected, go back to step 10.
14. Turn on the air cleaning, after you have placed the sensor to the measurement position.

7.3 Factory Service

Service at least every 5 years:
e.g. drinking water, environment, sewage treatment plant emissions, water without special loads such as high suspended solids or other solutes
Typical ⇨ fluid temperatures between 0 to 60 °C, pH values between pH 6 and 8

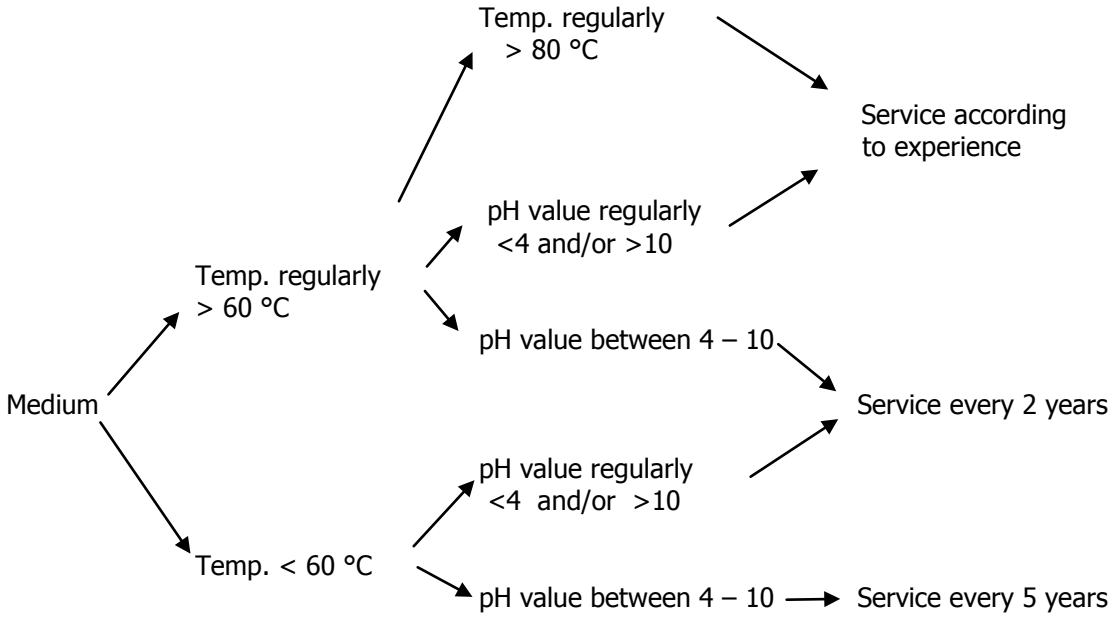
Service at least every 2 years:
Typical ⇨ fluid temperatures regularly exceed 60 °C to a maximum of 80 °C, pH values between pH 4 and 10

Service in extreme conditions:
At temperatures frequently higher than 80 °C and pH values of less than pH 4 and higher than pH 10 the service interval should be reduced further.
Especially with high proportions of sand or similar in the measured medium, the optical windows can be stressed higher and so may need to be changed annually.
Fluoride attacks glass; on suspicion of fluoride in the water please first consult the operator.

On the work carried out within the scope of factory service, GO Systemelektronik gives a warranty of 12 months on the total refurbished process spectrometer.
Precondition for the warranty is a use according to the product designation. This includes among others, that operating procedures and notes are followed as described in this manual.

The lifetime of the xenon lamp and the fibre optic cables is greater than 5 years.

Overview:



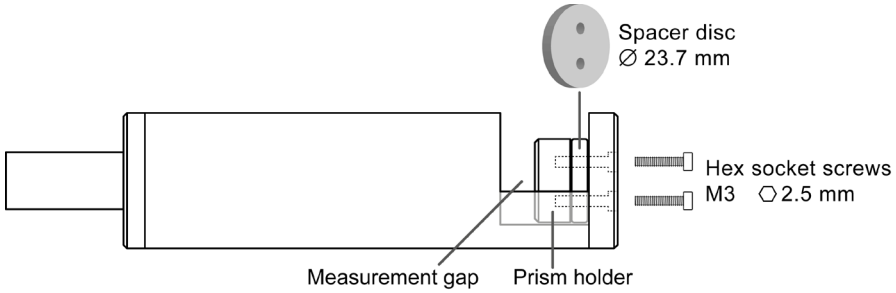
8 BlueScan

Operation, commissioning, maintenance and service are almost identical to those of the ISA Spectrometer (see chapters 3 to 6), except for the setting of the measurement gap (see *8.1 Setting the Measurement Gap Length*).

Differences to the ISA sensor head: The BlueScan sensor head is particularly compact; the measurement gap is set exclusively with spacer discs.

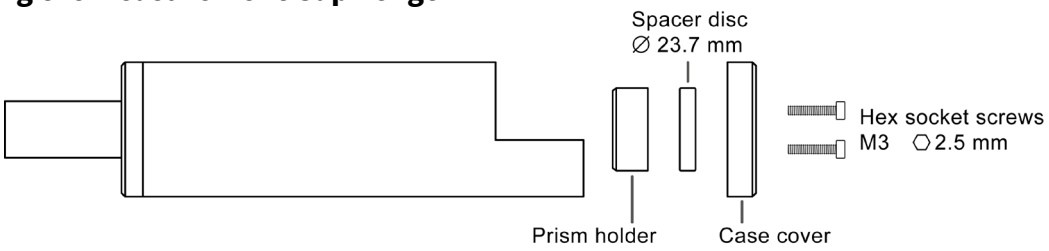
The products of GO Systemelektronik are constantly being developed, therefore deviations between this manual and the delivered product can result. Please understand that no legal claims can be derived from the contents of this manual.

Sensor head BlueScan Article-No. 461 6008



Setting the measurement gap length see next page

8.1 Setting the Measurement Gap Length



Sensor head BlueScan – Measurement gap setting with the spacer discs

Measurement path = 2x Measurement gap

	Disc thickness [mm]						Screws M3 DIN 912 A4	
Meas. gap [mm]	0,5	1	2	2	5	10	Length [mm]	Article-No.
14.5							6	335 0351
14	x							
13.5		x					8	335 0359
13	x	x						
12.5			x					
12	x		x					
11.5		x	x				10	335 0353
11	x	x	x					
10.5			x	x				
10	x		x	x				
9.5					x		12	335 0354
9	x				x			
8.5		x			x			
8	x	x			x			
7.5			x		x		14	335 0384
7	x		x		x			
6.5		x	x		x			
6	x	x	x		x			
5.5			x	x	x		16	335 0377
5	x		x	x	x			
4.5						x		
4	x					x		
3.5		x				x	18	335 0375
3	x	x				x		
2.5			x			x		
2	x		x			x		
1.5		x	x			x	20	335 0385
1	x	x	x			x		
0.5			x	x		x		

Appendix – ISA Parameter Calculation Tips for High Accuracy Application-Specific Calibrations

The procedures described here require qualified personnel.

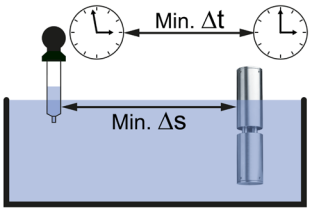
General

Parameters calculated by ISA spectral data can achieve an accuracy of 5 % (typical 5 % – 10 %) if good calibration procedures are followed.
In practice, the accuracy can vary by a change of water matrix. If the water matrix has high variability, for example day/night or seasonal changes, this has to be analyzed and samples should be obtained from these different water matrixes. In difficult places the system can cater for the different water matrix with special calibrations. Changes in water matrix can be detected by other parameters such as conductivity, pH, temperature etc.

1. The accuracy of spectral data calculated parameters is always influenced by the quality of calibration. A higher number of calibration points will have the result of a more accurate calibration!
2. The calibration references have to cover all the measuring range. For calibration with good quality a minimum of 20 sample points should be included in the calibration.
3. The analytical method and quality in procedure is one of the most important factors for accuracy of the calculation! The accuracy of the ISA parameter calibration is dependent upon the specific accuracy of the chemical method for the parameter. That means that the evaluation of the value has to be made with the same method and the result is dependent on variations in both. The accuracy of the laboratory analysis has to be in best case ten times higher than the accuracy defined for the parameter calibration!
4. The calibration has to be tested and verified over a longer time, for example one week. By this long term test the stability of the water matrix and by this, the stability of the calibration can be improved.
5. For measurements with high standard in accuracy the maintenance of the system has to be defined. In defined time loops the system has to be cleaned and clear – water recalibrated. The interval of the maintenance work is directly influenced by the measuring place and can vary from weeks to several months.

Practical Tips

With reference to point 3 above, one of the most important things to remember when performing a calibration of the ISA against different parameters is how quickly and accurately the samples are analysed by a laboratory for their COD/BOD/TSS values once you have obtained the samples' optical spectrum with the ISA. For example, it may be very important that samples are kept cool, or away from sunlight, so that biological parameters do not deteriorate!



Please note:

- The time between sample and ISA spectrum must be minimized (Δt).
- The distance between the point of sample extraction and the ISA must be minimized (Δs).

- Please also ensure that the reference value pairs are spread as evenly as possible over the entire expected measuring range. Example: If you want to measure COD in the range of 0 – 2000mg/l then take the samples so that the COD values are spread over the entire range from 0 – 2000mg/l and are not concentrated in the range of 300 – 700 mg/l.

If you can only obtain samples from a small section of the measuring range, then as a last resort please try to enrich or dilute the samples to obtain higher or lower concentrations.

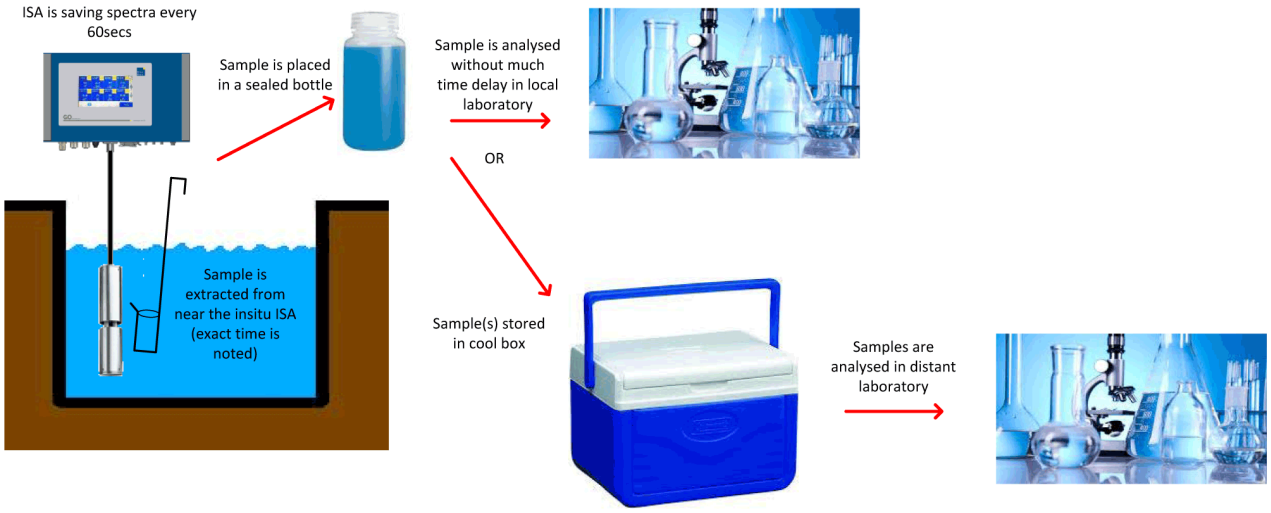
Example: Enrich the normal sample with possible sources of contamination to increase the parameter concentration.

Example: Dilute the sample with normal drinking water from the area, to reduce the parameter concentration.

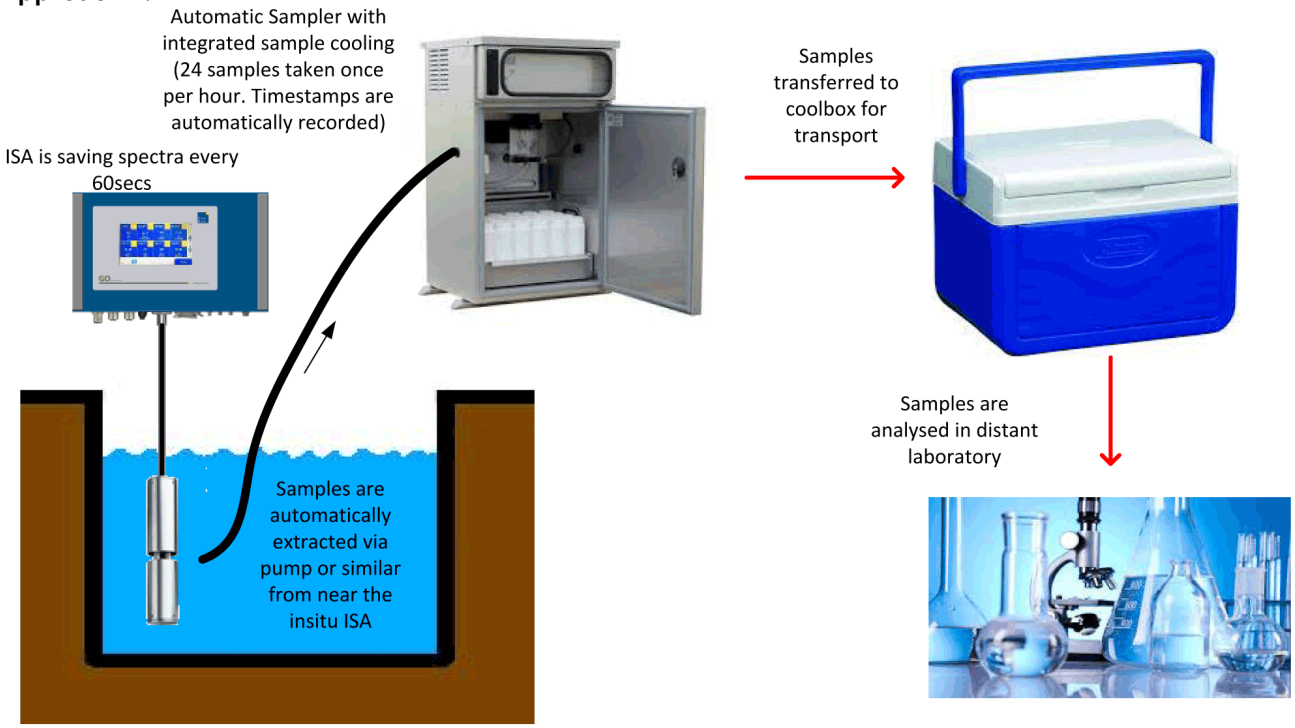
Sampling and Spectra Recording

Except in special cases, sample extraction and the obtaining of spectra for calibration purposes shall be done according to one of the following three approaches.

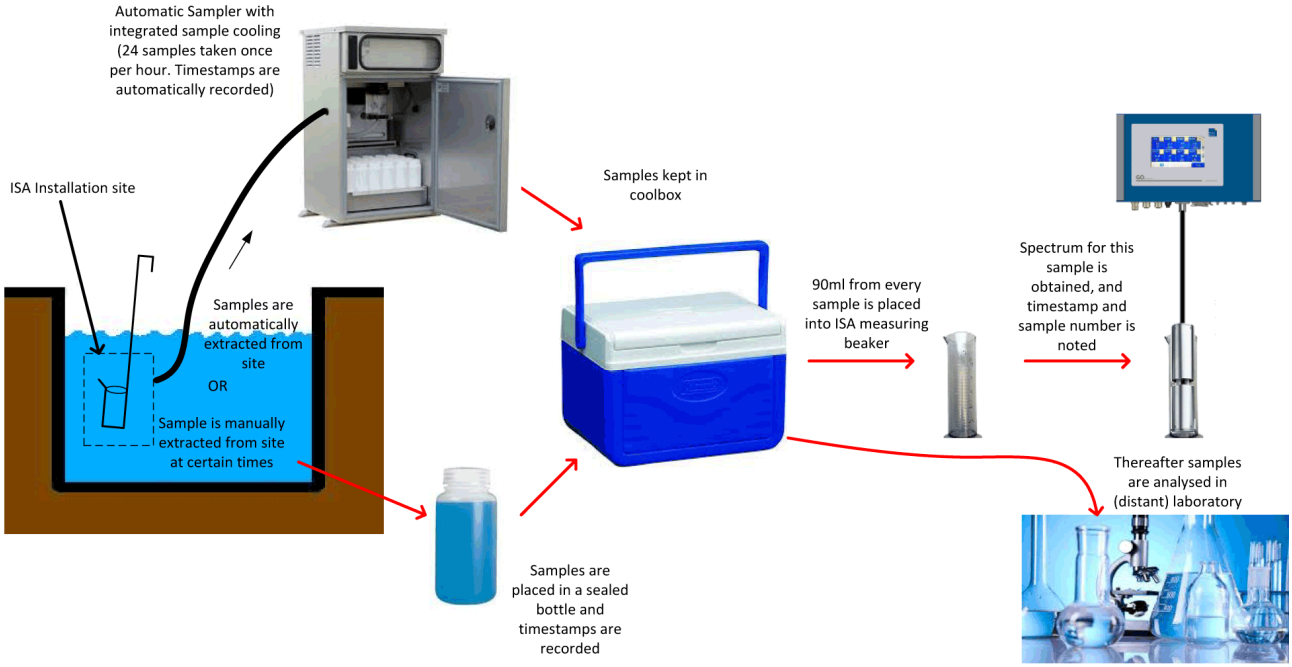
Approach 1:



Approach 2:



Approach 3:



Calibration Optimisation

With reference to point 4 under *General* above, the initial calibration performed with 25 samples can be refined by obtaining additional samples according to Approach 1 above. The new data received (reference value pairs) can be added to the initial calibration dataset, thus giving you an even more accurate calibration formula.

We recommend that you obtain at least one new reference value pair every week. This can be done as part of normal maintenance.

If you have questions:

service@go-sys.de

+49(0)431-58080-17

GO Systemelektronik GmbH