

dProfitrode



6.00204.300

Sensor leaflet

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Table of contents

1	Overview	1
1.1	dProfitrode – Product description	1
1.2	dProfitrode – Overview	1
2	Functional description	2
2.1	pH electrode – Functional description	2
3	Delivery and packaging	3
3.1	Delivery	3
3.2	Packaging	3
3.3	Unpacking and assessing the electrode	3
3.4	Storing the dProfitrode	4
4	Installation	5
4.1	Preparing the dProfitrode	5
4.2	Mounting the electrode	6
5	Operation and control	8
5.1	Calibrating the pH electrode	8
6	Maintenance	9
6.1	dProfitrode – Replacing the electrolyte	9
6.2	Cleaning the pH electrode	9
7	Troubleshooting	10
8	pH electrode – Disposal	12
9	Technical specifications	13
9.1	Ambient conditions	13
9.2	pH electrode – Dimensions	13
9.3	pH electrode – Housing	13
9.4	pH electrode – Connectors specifications	13
9.5	dTodes – Display specifications	14
9.6	dProfitrode – Measurement specifications	14
9.7	dTrode – Analog measurement connection	14

1 Overview

1.1 dProfitrode – Product description

The dProfitrode is a combined pH glass electrode for measurements in difficult media. The dProfitrode is a dTrobe (digital electrode) for OMNIS.

1.2 dProfitrode – Overview

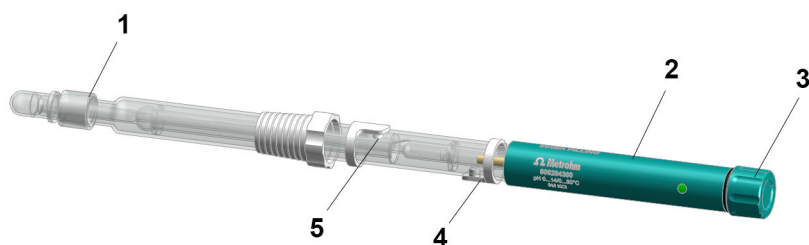


Figure 1 dProfitrode

1	Ground-joint diaphragm Flexible.	2	Electrode head
3	Protective cap	4	Filler opening For the outer electrolyte.
5	Filler opening For the inner electrolyte.		

2 Functional description

2.1 pH electrode – Functional description

The glass membrane of the pH electrode consists of a silicate framework containing lithium ions. When the glass surface is immersed in an aqueous solution, then a thin hydrated layer (gel layer) forms on the outside and inside of the glass surface.

Because the proton concentration in the internal buffer of the pH electrode is constant (pH 7), a stationary condition arises on the internal side of the glass membrane. If the proton concentration in the measuring solution changes, an ion exchange takes place in the outer hydrated layer, thus leading to a change of potential on the glass membrane. Only when this ion exchange has reached a stationary condition, the potential of the pH electrode is also constant.

3 Delivery and packaging

3.1 Delivery

Inspect the delivery immediately upon receipt:

- Check the delivery against the delivery note to ensure completeness.
- Check the product for damage.
- If the delivery is incomplete or damaged, contact your regional Metrohm representative.

3.2 Packaging

The product and accessories are supplied in protective special packaging. Keep this packaging to ensure safe transportation of the product. If a transport locking device is present, keep this as well for future reuse.

3.3 Unpacking and assessing the electrode

1 Unpacking the electrode

Remove the electrode with storage vessel from the packaging.

2 Removing the storage vessel

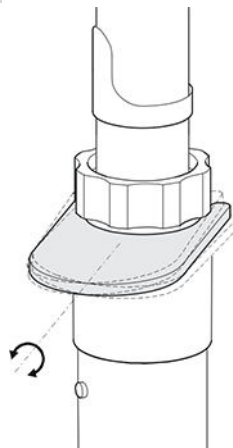



Figure 2 Releasing the electrode from the storage vessel

- Hold the electrode and storage vessel firmly in your hand so that the electrode cannot slip away.
- Position the tool between the storage vessel and SGJ sleeve.

- **Carefully** push the tool to the side to release the electrode.
Do not tip the tool forwards!

 Avoid applying excess pressure to the tool. Otherwise, the electrode could be released too abruptly.

3 Checking the electrode for proper function

- **Preparing the electrode:**
(see "Preparing the dProfitrode", chapter 4.1, page 5)
- **Calibrating the electrode:**
(see "Calibrating the pH electrode", chapter 5.1, page 8)

 Defective electrodes must be sent back for warranty processing within 2 months (starting from the day of delivery).

3.4 Storing the dProfitrode



 CAUTION

Property damage caused by dried out sensor


Destruction of the sensor due to drying out.

- Do not let the sensor dry out.
- Follow the storage instructions.

The electrode head must be stored as follows to protect it from water, solvents, dust and mechanical influences:

- 1** Screw the protective cap onto the electrode head .

- 2 Store the electrode in the storage vessel. When doing so, ensure that the electrode above the flexible ground-joint diaphragm is immersed in the storage solution.

 We recommend storing electrodes with 3 mol/L of potassium chloride as a bridge electrolyte in the storage solution (6.2323.000). This prevents the glass membrane from aging and the electrode can be used without prior conditioning.

The storage solution may only be used for this electrolyte; we recommend to store all other electrolytes in the bridge electrolyte.

- 3** Close the filler openings and .

4 Installation

4.1 Preparing the dProfitrode

1 Filling with reference/bridge electrolyte

Open the closures of the filler openings and and, if necessary, fill the reference/bridge electrolyte up to the filler opening.

2 Rinsing the electrode



CAUTION

Property damage caused by electrostatic charge

Useless measurement results due to electrostatically charged electrode and damage through mechanical treatment.

- Never dab the electrode membrane dry.

Rinse the electrode with distilled water.

3 Connecting the electrode

- Unscrew the protective cap .
- Position the cable connection on the electrode head such that the slot in the cable connection is on the guide lug of the electrode head.
- Push the socket in the cable connection into the plug inside the electrode head.
- Push the outer ring of the cable connection over the electrode head.
Ensure that the guide lugs in the electrode head are in the grooves of the cable connection.
- Push the cable connection onto the electrode head until it snaps in place.



To remove the cable, first release the outer ring and then carefully pull the cable connection from the electrode head.

When doing so, be sure not to pull on the cable itself but the cable connector instead.

4.2 Mounting the electrode



The electrode must sit securely in the titration head.

 For automatic procedures, ensure that the cables have enough room to move.

During the titration, it is important that the solution is mixed well. 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. These may result in incorrect measured values. If the stirring rate is too low, then the solution is only mixed slowly and the reaction time or titration time increases accordingly.

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.

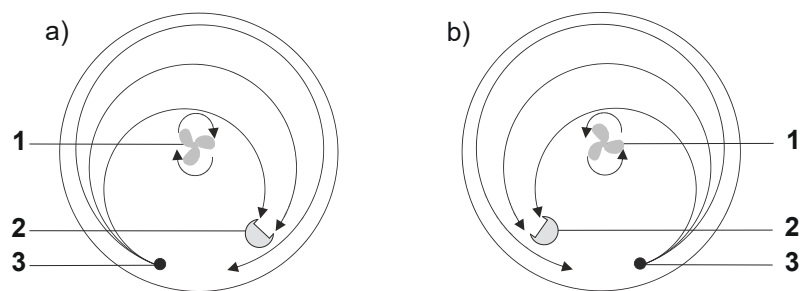


Figure 3 Diagrams showing rod stirrer, electrode and titration tip during a titration. a) clockwise stirring direction, b) counterclockwise stirring direction.

1 Rod stirrer

2 Electrode


3 Titration tip

6 Maintenance

6.1 dProfitrode – Replacing the electrolyte

- 1 Open the filler openings and .
- 2 Push down the flexible ground-joint diaphragm and let the bridge electrolyte drain. Afterwards, push the ground-joint diaphragm up again.
- 3 Rinse the bridge electrolyte chamber with the new electrolyte.
- 4 Fill the electrode with electrolyte up to the filler openings.
- 5 Close the filler openings and if the electrode is not used immediately.
- 6 Immerse the electrode in a storage solution overnight.
Then, the electrode is ready for use again.

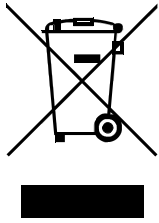
6.2 Cleaning the pH electrode

- 1  Never treat the electrode in an ultrasonic bath. The electrode could become damaged.

Rinse the electrode with distilled water.

[illegible]

8 pH electrode – Disposal



This product is covered by European Directive, WEEE – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

The correct disposal of the old product reduces negative effects on the environment and public health.

1 Draining the electrolyte

Detach the ground-joint diaphragm and let the electrolyte drain.

2 Disposing of the electrolyte

Dispose of the electrolyte in accordance with the legal provisions.

3 Disposing of the electrode

Put the electrode in electronic waste recycling.

Local authorities, waste disposal companies or dealers provide more detailed information on disposal.

9.5 dTodes – Display specifications

Status display	LED	green-red
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9.6 dProfitrode – Measurement specifications

pH range 0–14

Temperature range

Short term 0–100 °C

Long term 0–80 °C

Minimum immersion depth	30 mm
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9.7 dTrode – Analog measurement connection

Potentiometric

Measuring range	−1,900 to +1,900 mV	
Resolution	1.28 μV	
Measuring accuracy	±0.5 mV	in the measuring range −1,900 mV to +1,900 mV
Input resistance	≥ 1*10 ¹² Ω	
Offset current	≤ ±1*10 ^{−12} A	

Temperature

<i>Pt1000</i>		
Measuring range	−150 to +250 °C	
Resolution	approx. 0.002 °C	
Measuring accuracy	±0.4 °C	in the measuring range −20.0 to +150.0 °C

Reference conditions

Relative humidity	≤60%
Ambient temperature	+25 °C (±3 °C)

min. 30 minutes in
operation

applies for all measuring ranges without sensor error, under reference conditions, measuring interval 100 ms

