Introduction
The AWT420 is a universal 4-wire, dual-input transmitter suitable for the measurement and control of a wide range of parameters including pH, ORP, conductivity, turbidity/suspended solids and dissolved oxygen.

The AWT420 supports both traditional analog and advanced digital EZLink sensors.

This Operating Instruction provides installation, operation and maintenance procedures for the AWT420 transmitter. For information on the sensors, including installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance procedures, refer to the specific sensor manual.

For more information
Further publications for the AWT420 transmitter are available for free download from:
www.abb.com/measurement
or by scanning this code:

Links and reference numbers for the transmitter publications are also shown below:

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<tr>
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<td>AWT420 transmitter – HART FDS Communications Supplement</td>
<td>COM/AWT420/ HART/FDS-EN</td>
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<tr>
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<td>COM/AWT420/ MODBUS-EN</td>
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1 Health & Safety

Document symbols
Symbols that appear in this document are explained below:

⚠️ DANGER
The signal word ‘DANGER’ indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information will result in death or severe injury.

⚠️ WARNING
The signal word ‘WARNING’ indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in death or severe injury.

⚠️ CAUTION
The signal word ‘CAUTION’ indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTE
The signal word ‘NOTICE’ indicates potential material damage.

Note
‘Note’ indicates useful or important information about the product.

Safety precautions
Be sure to read, understand and follow the instructions contained within this manual before and during use of the equipment. Failure to do so could result in bodily harm or damage to the equipment.

⚠️ WARNING
Bodily injury
Installation, operation, maintenance and servicing must be performed:

- by suitably trained personnel only
- in accordance with the information provided in this manual
- in accordance with relevant local regulations

Potential safety hazards
AWT420 transmitter – electrical

⚠️ WARNING
Bodily injury
To ensure safe use when operating this equipment, the following points must be observed:

- Up to 240 V AC may be present. Be sure to isolate the supply before removing the terminal cover.

Safety advice concerning the use of the equipment described in this manual or any relevant Material Safety Data Sheets (where applicable) can be obtained from the Company, together with servicing and spares information.

Safety standards
This product has been designed to satisfy the requirements of IEC61010-1:2010 3rd edition ‘Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use’ and complies with US NEC 500, NIST and OSHA.

Product symbols
Symbols that may appear on this product are shown below:

Protective earth (ground) terminal.

Functional earth (ground) terminal.

Alternating current supply only.

Direct current supply only.

This symbol, when noted on a product, indicates a potential hazard which could cause serious personal injury and/or death. The user should reference this instruction manual for operation and/or safety information.

This symbol, when noted on a product enclosure or barrier, indicates that a risk of electrical shock and/or electrocution exists and indicates that only individuals qualified to work with hazardous voltages should open the enclosure or remove the barrier.

The equipment is protected through double insulation.

Recycle separately from general waste under the WEEE directive.
...1  Health & Safety

Product recycling and disposal (Europe only)

ABB is committed to ensuring that the risk of any environmental damage or pollution caused by any of its products is minimized as far as possible. The European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive that initially came into force on August 13 2005 aims to reduce the waste arising from electrical and electronic equipment; and improve the environmental performance of all those involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment. In conformity with European local and national regulations, electrical equipment marked with the above symbol may not be disposed of in European public disposal systems after 12 August 2005.

NOTICE

For return for recycling, please contact the equipment manufacturer or supplier for instructions on how to return end-of-life equipment for proper disposal.

End-of-life battery disposal

The transmitter contains a small lithium battery (located on the processor/display board) that must be removed and disposed of responsibly in accordance with local environmental regulations.

Information on ROHS Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS II)

ABB, Industrial Automation, Measurement & Analytics, UK, fully supports the objectives of the ROHS II directive. All in-scope products placed on the market by IAMA UK on and following the 22nd of July 2017 and without any specific exemption, will be compliant to the ROHS II directive, 2011/65/EU.

Cleaning

The complete transmitter can be hosed down if it has been installed to IP66/NEMA 4X standards, i.e. cable glands are correctly fitted and all unused cable entry holes are blanked off – see page 13 and page 12.

Warm water and a mild detergent can be used.

2  Cyber security

This product is designed to be connected to and to communicate information and data via a digital communication interface. It is your sole responsibility to provide and continuously ensure a secure connection between the product and your network or any other network (as the case may be). You shall establish and maintain any appropriate measures (such as but not limited to the application of authentication measures etc.) to protect the product, the network, its system and the interface against any kind of security breaches, unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and/or theft of data or information.

ABB Ltd and its affiliates are not liable for damages and/or losses related to such security breaches, any unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and/or theft of data or information.

Communication protocol specific

The HART protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

The Modbus protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

The PROFIBUS PA protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.

The PROFIBUS DP protocol is an unsecured protocol, as such the intended application should be assessed to ensure that these protocols are suitable before implementation.
3 Overview

The AWT420 is a universal 4-wire single or dual-input transmitter suitable for the measurement and control of a wide range of parameters including pH, ORP, conductivity, turbidity/suspended solids and dissolved oxygen (depending on the module[s] fitted).

Sensor and communication modules plug directly into their corresponding slot on the transmitter backboard – see page 13 for module locations.

The AWT420 supports both traditional analog and advanced digital EZLink sensors. The transmitter can be wall-, panel- or pipe-mounted – see page 8.

Information from the sensor is sent to the transmitter via a sensor interface board. The process reading is displayed on the main page and can be displayed as a graph in the Chart View – refer to page 29 for details of view options.

Diagnostic messages inform the user of the system status and can be logged for review. The system status can also be assessed remotely using optional HART®, MODBUS®, Profibus® or Ethernet communications.

Installation and commissioning is simplified with plug-and-play digital sensor connections and automatic sensor recognition and set-up.

![AWT420 transmitter – main components](image)

**Figure 1** AWT420 transmitter – main components
4 Mechanical installation

Sensor installation

Refer to the associated sensor Operating Instructions for installation procedures.

Transmitter installation

Optional accessories

Optional installation accessories:
- Cable gland kit
- Weathershield
- Panel-mount kit
- Pipe-mount kit

Location

For general location requirements refer to Figure 2. Select a location away from strong electrical and magnetic fields. If this is not possible, particularly in applications where mobile communications equipment is expected to be used, screened cables within flexible, earthed metal conduit must be used.

Install in a clean, dry, well ventilated and vibration-free location providing easy access. Avoid rooms containing corrosive gases or vapors, for example, chlorination equipment or chlorine gas cylinders.

Transmitter dimensions

Dimensions in mm (in)

Optional weathershield dimensions

Dimensions in mm (in)

Sensor modules

Sensor modules are fitted to the transmitter baseboard when the transmitter is configured after being ordered.

Communication module

If an optional communication module is ordered, it is fitted to the transmitter baseboard when the transmitter is configured after being ordered.
Wall-mounting
Dimensions in mm (in)

**NOTICE**
If the optional weathershield (D) is used, position it between the transmitter and wall and pass 2 screws (C) (not supplied) through fixing holes (both sides) in weathershield.

Referring to Figure 5:
1. Position the left- and right-hand mounting brackets (A) into the recesses on the rear of the transmitter as shown and secure with the bracket securing screws. Ensure the plastic washers remain in the positions fitted.
2. Mark fixing centers (B) and drill suitable holes in the wall.
3. Secure the transmitter to the wall using 2 screws (C) in each mounting bracket.
### Mechanical installation

#### Transmitter installation

Panel-mounting (optional)

Dimensions in mm (in)

Referring to Figure 6:

1. Cut the correct sized hole in panel A.
2. Insert the transmitter into the panel cut-out B.
3. Screw one panel clamp anchor screw C into the left-hand bracket D until 10 to 15 mm (0.39 to 0.59 in) of the thread protrudes from the other side of the bracket and position one clamp E over the end of the thread.

**NOTICE**

The correct torque is critical to ensure proper compression of the panel seal and achieve the IP66/NEMA 4X hosedown rating.

4. Holding assembly F together, position bracket D into the left-hand recess on the rear of the transmitter and secure with bracket securing screw G. Ensure that the plastic washer remains in the position fitted.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the right-hand panel clamp assembly.
6. Torque each panel clamp anchor screw to 0.5 to 0.6 Nm (4.42 to 5.31 lbf-in).

---

**Figure 6  Panel-mounting the transmitter**
Pipe-mounting (optional)
Dimensions in mm (in)

**NOTICE**
If the optional weathershield (F) is used, locate it against the transmitter back panel and attach the pipe-mount kit to the weathershield rear face and transmitter.

Referring to Figure 7, secure the transmitter to a pipe as follows:

1. Fit two M6 x 50 mm hexagon-head screws (A) through one clamp plate as shown.

2. Using the appropriate holes to suit vertical or horizontal pipe, secure the clamp plate to the pipe-mounting bracket (B) using two M6 x 8 mm hexagon-head screws and spring lock washers (C).

3. Position the pipe-mounting bracket into the recesses on the rear of the transmitter as shown and secure with the two bracket securing screws (D). Ensure the plastic washers remain in the positions fitted.

4. Secure the transmitter to the pipe using the remaining clamp plate, spring lock washers and nuts (E).

![Figure 7 - Pipe-mounting the transmitter](image-url)
5 Electrical installation

⚠️ DANGER

Bodily injury

- **Before making any connections**, the external protective earth stud must be connected to the local earth bonding point using suitably sized ground cable – see page 18.

- The transmitter is not fitted with a switch – an isolation device such as a switch or circuit breaker conforming to local safety standards must be fitted to the final installation. It must be fitted in close proximity to the transmitter, within easy reach of the operator and marked clearly as the isolation device for the transmitter.

- Remove all power from supply, relay, any powered control circuits and high common mode voltages before accessing or making any connections. For the mains power, use 3-core cable rated 3A and for the relay connections use cable rated 5A. Use cable rated 105 °C (221 °F) minimum that conforms to either IEC 60227 or IEC 60245, or to the National Electrical Code (NEC) for the US or the Electrical Code for Canada. The terminals accept cables AWG 24 to 16 (0.2 to 1.5 mm²).

- All connections to secondary circuits must have insulation to required local safety standards. After installation, there must be no access to live parts, for example, terminals. Use screened cable for signal inputs and relay connections. Route signal leads and power cables separately, preferably in an earthed (grounded) flexible metal conduit.

**USA and Canada only**

- Supplied cable glands are an optional extra and provided for the connection of MODBUS, Profibus and Ethernet communication wiring ONLY. A special cable gland is supplied with the Ethernet communications option and should be used only for the Ethernet cable.

- The use of cable glands, cable/flexible cord for connection of the mains power source to the mains input and relay contact output terminals is not permitted in the USA or Canada.

- For connection to mains (the mains input and relay contact outputs), use only suitably rated field wiring insulated copper conductors rated min. 300 V, 16 AWG, 105 °C (221 °F). Route wires through suitably rated flexible conduits and fittings.

⚠️ WARNING

Bodily injury

- If the transmitter is used in a manner not specified by the Company, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

- Ensure the correct fuses are fitted – see Figure 9, page 13 for fuse details.

- Replacement of the internal battery must be carried out by an approved technician only.

- The transmitter conforms to Installation Category II of IEC 61010.

- All equipment connected to the transmitter’s terminals must comply with local safety standards (IEC 60950, EN61010-1).

- The DC power supply and the optional Ethernet and bus interface connectors must be connected to Safety Extra Low Voltage (SELV) circuits.

Earth bonding

⚠️ WARNING

**Before making any electrical connections:**

- The external protective earth stud (see Figure 11, page 17) must be connected to the local earth bonding point using suitably sized ground cable. To connect to the protective earth stud, use a closed M4 cable lug.

- **Never** connect the protective earth with an end sleeve or an open cable lug.

Cable entries

![Figure 8 Cable entries](image-url)
Terminal connections

Figure 9  Electrical connections overview
…5 Electrical installation

Digital I/O, relays and analog output connections

**Relay and analog outputs**

Relays (1 to 4)

- N/O
- COM
- N/C

Load

**Analog outputs (1 to 4)**

- 500 Ω max.

**Digital output (open collector)**

EXT PSU 12 to 30 V DC (150 mA max.)

- Load
- DIO
- DIO COM
- PSU

**Digital input (volt-free)**

- DIO
- DIO COM

**Figure 10** Digital I/O, relays and analog output connections

---

**pH and conductivity connections**

**pH/ORP/pIon sensor module connections**

**NOTICE**

ORP (Redox) and Antimony pH sensors do not feature temperature compensation therefore do not have temperature sensors or related wiring.
Standard sensors without diagnostic functions

**NOTICE**

Ensure sensor diagnostics are Off when using standard sensors without diagnostic functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor type</th>
<th>RTD wiring</th>
<th>SENSE</th>
<th>GUARD</th>
<th>REF</th>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cut and remove grey wire

Standard sensors with diagnostic functions

**NOTICE**

Ensure sensor diagnostics are On when using standard sensors with diagnostic functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor type</th>
<th>RTD wiring</th>
<th>SENSE</th>
<th>GUARD</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>S.GND</th>
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<th>RTD 2</th>
<th>SHIELD</th>
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<td>Green/Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cut and remove grey wire

Conductivity sensor module connections

2-electrode sensors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor type</th>
<th>RTD wiring</th>
<th>DRIVE +</th>
<th>SENSE +</th>
<th>SENSE –</th>
<th>DRIVE –</th>
<th>RTD 1</th>
<th>RTD 2</th>
<th>SHIELD</th>
<th>RTD 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2025, 2045</td>
<td>2-lead</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Green/Yellow Blue</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2077, 2078</td>
<td>3-lead</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Green/Yellow</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2085*</td>
<td>2-lead</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB2</td>
<td>2-lead</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC2xx</td>
<td>2-lead</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue/Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-lead</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2085 cable attached cells

4-electrode sensors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor type</th>
<th>RTD wiring</th>
<th>DRIVE +</th>
<th>SENSE +</th>
<th>SENSE –</th>
<th>DRIVE –</th>
<th>RTD 1</th>
<th>RTD 2</th>
<th>SHIELD</th>
<th>RTD 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TB4</td>
<td>2-lead</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Electrical installation

Power supply connection

**WARNING**

Bodily injury – USA and Canada only
- The use of cable glands, cable/flexible cord for connection of the mains power source to the mains input and relay contact output terminals is not permitted.

**NOTICE**

Electrical installation – ABB recommendations:
- Ferrules are fitted to all cables.
- Use M4 ring terminals (crimped) on the earth conductor prior to fitting to the earth stud on the gland plate (plastic enclosure) or M5 ring terminals prior to fitting to the earth boss (metal enclosure).
- Only 1 cable per cable gland.

Referring to Figure 11, page 17:
1. Using a suitable screwdriver, release door retaining screw A and open the transmitter door.
2. Release terminal cover retaining screw B and remove terminal cover plate C.
3. Slide retaining clip D off blanking plug E and remove the blanking plug if fitted.
4. Fit cable gland F and secure using nut G.
5. Remove gland cover H and route mains power supply cable I through it.
6. Route the cable through cable gland F and into the enclosure case.

**NOTICE**

Use a single-holed bush for the mains power cable.

7. Make connections to the power supply connection terminals J. Connect earth wire K to earth stud L.
8. Tighten gland cover H.
9. Refit terminal cover C and secure it with retaining screw B.
10. Close the transmitter door and secure with door retaining screw A.
Figure 11  Connecting the transmitter AC mains power supply
...5 Electrical installation

Fitting the EZLink modules

WARNING

Bodily injury

- Up to 240 V AC may be present. Isolate the power supply before removing the opening the transmitter door.

Referring to Figure 12:
1 Remove connector block cradle A from EZLink module(s) and retain for connection.
2 Unlock and open transmitter door B.
3 Fit EZLink modules as follows:
   a if one EZLink module is used, push-fit it into location C (sensor 1).
      Note. When fitting the cable assembly, the EZLink connector for sensor 1 passes through cable entry D.
   b if two EZLink modules are used, push-fit sensor 1 module into location C and sensor 2 module into location E.
      Note. When fitting the cable assemblies, the EZLink connector for sensor 1 passes through cable entry D and the EZLink connector for sensor 2 passes through cable entry F.

Referring to Figure 13:
4 Pass EZLink connector cable G through the correct cable entry – see step 3.
5 Pass thread alignment washer H over EZLink connector cable G, ensuring alignment tab I is orientated correctly.
6 Pass thread back nut J over EZLink connector cable G.

Figure 12 EZLink module positions and EZLink cable entries

Figure 13 Preparing EZLink connector cable fixings
Referring to Figure 14:
7 Fit alignment tab \( \text{I} \) into gland plate slot \( \text{K} \) (on plastic case variant) or in the casting slot (on metal case variant).
8 Insert EZLink connector body \( \text{L} \) fully into cable entry and align the connector body using the flats on the alignment washer (see Figure 13).
9 Screw back nut \( \text{J} \) onto connector body and tighten using a spanner.

Figure 14  Securing the EZLink connector cable assembly

Referring to Figure 15:
10 Place EZLink cable plug \( \text{M} \) into EZLink connector block cradle \( \text{A} \).
11 Plug connector block cradle \( \text{A} \) into EZLink module \( \text{N} \).

Figure 15  Connecting the EZLink cable assembly

12 If a second EZLink module is required, repeat all steps.
13 Close and lock transmitter door \( \text{B} \).
5 Electrical installation

Connecting EZLink sensors

**NOTICE**

Maximum length of cable from transmitter to sensor(s) – refer to sensor Operating instruction.

Referring to Figure 16:

1. Align the pins in sensor cable connector A with the holes in EZLink connector B and push the connectors together.

2. Turn nut C clockwise to secure the connectors together.

The transmitter detects the type of sensor connected automatically.

**NOTICE**

When installing sensor extension cables, ensure the male end (end with label) of the cable is installed towards the transmitter.

Long cables

If cables are longer than 30 m (94 ft), or they are outside, the following cables must be screened or contained in conductive conduit:

- digital I/O
- analog outputs
- communication

---

![Figure 16](image_url)  
**Figure 16**  Connecting the sensor EZLink connector(s)
6 Easy Setup

When the transmitter is started up for the first time, or when Restore defaults is selected from the Configuration/Device Setup/Initial Setup menu (see page 38), the ‘Easy Setup’ prompt is displayed:

Press the key (✓) to start Easy Setup or press the key (X) to cancel and exit to the main Operator page.

Press the key (Edit) to change the default value/setting to the required value/selection. Press the key (Next) to accept the default or revised value/selection and advance to the next parameter.

Transmitter parameters that can be configured in this way are: Language, Instrument Tag, Diagnostics View, Signals View, Chart View, Alarm View, Analog OP View, Calibration Log, Alarm Log, Audit Log, Diagnostics Log, Date Format and Date & Time. On completion of Easy Setup, the display returns to the Easy Setup start screen:

Press the key (Select) to revise/amend the settings just made or press the key (Exit) to cancel and exit to the main Operator page.

All transmitter parameters can be revised/changed at any time by selecting Enter Configuration from any Operator or View page menu, followed by Advanced from the Access Level menu.

7 Calibration and sensor setup

⚠️ CAUTION

Do not attempt to setup the transmitter unless both the sensor and transmitter are fully installed and ready for operation.

NOTICE

• The menu structure, general operation and menu descriptions are detailed on page 36.
• Refer to page 25 for details of menu navigation and parameter selection/adjustment.

Ensure all electrical connections have been made correctly and switch on the power to the transmitter. If the sensor is being commissioned for the first time, sensor calibration and set-up is recommended for best results.

Refer to the following pages for calibration and setup procedures:
• 2-electrode conductivity sensors – page 55
• 4-electrode conductivity sensors – page 57
• pH/Redox/ORP sensors – page 59
• Turbidity/Suspended solids – page 70
• Dissolved oxygen sensors – page 81
8 Hot plug-in (EZLink sensors only)

Hot plug-in is a feature of the AWT420 transmitter that enables sensors to be added, removed or replaced without the need to power down the transmitter. The EZLink connector enables sensors to be connected and disconnected without tools and without opening the transmitter enclosure. Hot plug-in also enables a sensor to be configured in one location, then installed in a different location without the need to reconfigure the sensor as all the configuration values are stored in the sensor.

Hot-plug in recognizes both the connection of a replacement sensor to an input channel previously used by another sensor and the connection of a new sensor to a previously unused input channel.

The Easy Setup menu is displayed when a new or replacement sensor is connected to the transmitter.

For the purposes of the remainder of Section 7, the following definitions apply:

Sensor setup parameters

Are those that are sensor-specific and are stored in the sensor (for example, sensor tag, serial number, cleaning interval, units, date of manufacture etc.). For some sensor types, the setup parameters may also include primary variable, measurement units and measurement range. The transmitter maintains a copy of these parameters as long as the sensor is connected.

Transmitter configuration parameters

Are those that define transmitter operation (for example, current output assignment and range, relay and alarm assignment). Some sensor types also store sensor setup parameters in the transmitter.

Sensor addition

To add a new sensor to the unused input channel:

1. Connect the sensor to the transmitter EZLink connector – see page 20. The transmitter detects the new sensor automatically and loads the sensor setup parameters stored in the sensor. When upload is complete, the Easy Setup prompt is displayed:

```
AWT420 | 03-09-2019 08:14:45
Sensor S1 (to 2) Detected Start Easy Setup ?
```

2. Press the key (✓) to start Easy Setup or press the key (✗) to use the sensor setup parameters stored in the sensor.

NOTICE

The remaining steps are applicable only if Easy Setup is selected.

3. Press the key (Edit) to change the default value/setting to the required value/selection. Press the key (Next) to accept the default or revised value/selection and advance to the next parameter.

Sensor parameters that can be configured in this way are sensor-specific. Refer to the relevant sensor Operating instruction.

4. On completion of Easy Setup, the display returns to the Easy Setup start screen:
Sensor replacement

A sensor can be replaced by a sensor of the same type or a different type. If a sensor is replaced by one of the same type, the sensor setup parameters from the sensor being removed can be retained (see page 23) for use with the new sensor, or set to use the values stored in the new sensor.

Replacing the sensor with a sensor of the same type
To replace a sensor of the same type and retain existing sensor setup parameters:

1. Disconnect the old sensor from the EZLink connector – see page 20. The diagnostic message \(\text{\textregistered S1 (to 2):Removed}\) is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the main Operator page.

   **NOTICE**
   
   To retain existing transmitter setup parameters for use with the new sensor:
   
   Do not acknowledge sensor removal after the \(\text{\textregistered S1 (to 2):Removed}\) warning is displayed. If sensor removal is acknowledged, the transmitter configuration for the channel is reset to factory defaults.
   
   To maintain the value of analog, digital and relay outputs during sensor replacement, press the \(\text{TX}\) key and select Manual Hold from the Operator page menu.
   
   If a failure current has been configured for an analog output, the output's value is not held. Sensor removal is classed as a failure by the diagnostic system and this overrides the existing analog output current.

2. Connect the new sensor to the same EZLink connector – see page 20. A user prompt is displayed asking which configuration to use:

   **NOTICE**
   
   To retain existing transmitter setup parameters for use with the new sensor:
   
   Do not acknowledge sensor removal after the \(\text{\textregistered S1 (to 2):Removed}\) warning is displayed. If sensor removal is acknowledged, the transmitter configuration for the channel is reset to factory defaults.
   
   To maintain the value of analog, digital and relay outputs during sensor replacement, press the \(\text{TX}\) key and select Manual Hold from the Operator page menu.
   
   If a failure current has been configured for an analog output, the output's value is not held. Sensor removal is classed as a failure by the diagnostic system and this overrides the existing analog output current.

3. Press the \(\text{TX}\) (TX) to use the sensor configuration saved in the transmitter (used with the sensor previously connected) or press the \(\text{Sensor}\) key (Sensor) to use the sensor configuration stored in the new sensor.

   The Easy Setup prompt is displayed:

4. Press the \(\text{TX}\) key (TX) to cancel Easy Setup and start measurement using the sensor immediately, or press the \(\text{Sensor}\) key (Sensor) to edit the sensor configuration using the Easy Setup menu – see page 21.

Replacing a sensor with a sensor of a different type
To replace a sensor with a sensor of a different type:

1. Disconnect the old sensor from the EZLink connector – see page 20. The diagnostic message \(\text{\textregistered S1 (to 2):Removed}\) is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the main Operator page.

2. Press the \(\text{Sensor}\) key and select Ack Sensor Removed from the Operator page menu to reset the transmitter configuration parameters for this sensor to factory default values.

3. Connect and configure the new sensor as described on page 22.
...8 Hot plug-in (EZLink sensors only)

Sensor removal

When a sensor is disconnected, the diagnostic message [S1 (to 2): Removed] is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the main Operator page.

To remove a sensor permanently, press the [key and select Ack Sensor Removed from the Operator page menu. This clears all the output settings associated with the input (including analog output sources and alarm sources) and disables any associated digital output and relay sources. If one sensor remains connected, the Operator page display for the remaining sensor and any diagnostic messages related to the sensor removed are cleared. If no sensors are connected, the Operator page is blank.

To remove a sensor temporarily, DO NOT acknowledge sensor removal as described above. Sensor setup parameter settings for the input channel are retained.

**NOTICE**

To maintain the value of analog, digital and relay outputs during temporary sensor removal, press the [key and select Manual Hold from the Operator page menu.

If a failure current has been configured for an analog output, the output’s value is not held. Sensor removal is classed as a failure by the diagnostic system and this overrides the existing analog output current.

If a sensor is subsequently refitted, reconnection is detected by the transmitter and measurement using the sensor resumes. The diagnostic message is cleared and the state of any analog, digital and relay outputs are restored together with their associated alarm settings.

Device behavior on sensor removal

If a sensor is assigned as the source of an analog output and the sensor is disconnected from the transmitter, the analog output is driven to the configured failure current. If a failure current has not been configured, the analog output is driven to the minimum configurable output current.

If a sensor is assigned as the source of a low process alarm and the sensor is disconnected from the transmitter, the alarm is triggered. All digital outputs and relays assigned to the same alarm source are also set according to their configured polarity.
9 Operation

Front panel keys

The transmitter is operated using the front panel keys. Prompts associated with active keys are displayed on each screen. Diagnostic messages are detailed on page 83, display icon descriptions are detailed on page 34.

![Front panel keys](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Navigation key – left and Operator menu access key</td>
<td>When any Operating, View or Log page is displayed, opens or closes the Operator menu and returns to the previous menu level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>View key</td>
<td>Toggles the view between Operator pages, View screens and Log screens – see Figure 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Up key</td>
<td>Used to navigate up menu lists, highlight menu items and increase displayed values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Down key</td>
<td>Used to navigate down menu lists, highlight menu items and decrease displayed values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Group key</td>
<td>Toggles between: • Operator pages (1 to 5) when an Operator page is selected with the View key. • View screens (Diagnostics View, Signals View, Alarms View and Outputs View) when the Diagnostics View screen is selected with the View key. • Log screens (Calibration Log, Alarm Log, Audit Log and Diagnostics Log) when the Calibration Logs screen is selected with the View key. See Figure 18. Note. Disabled in Configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Navigation key – right and Cal shortcut key</td>
<td>At menu level, selects the highlighted menu item, operation button or edits a selection. When any Operator, View or Log page is displayed, used as a shortcut key to access the Calibrate level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Menu navigation overview](image)

Note.
The calibration log for a sensor (S1 to S2) is displayed only if that sensor is fitted.
9 Operation

Modes of operation

The transmitter has 4 modes of operation – all modes are accessed from the Operator menu – see Figure 19:

- **Operating**: displays real-time sensor values on Operating Pages – see page 27.
- **View**: displays diagnostic messages, alarms, output values, signals (including the flow rate where applicable) and (chart) traces – see page 29.
- **Log**: displays recorded diagnostic, calibration and audit events and alarms – see page 30.
- **Configuration**: enables the transmitter to be configured – see page 36.

**NOTICE**

Operator menus cannot be accessed directly from the Configuration level.

Referring to Figure 19:

- Operator menus A are accessed from any Operator, View or Log page by pressing the key B.
- Operator sub-menus (indicated by the arrow) are selected by pressing the key C.
- The Calibrate page can be opened directly from an Operator page (bypassing the Configuration level menus) using CAL shortcut D. Press the key C (below the CAL prompt).

**Figure 19 Operator menus**

Operator menus comprise:

- **Operator Pages**: displays the Operator page for each available sensor.
- **Data Views**: displays enabled data views.
- **Logs**: displays enabled Log views.
- **Alarm Acknowledge**: acknowledges the active alarm displayed in the Alarms View.
- **Manual Hold**: holds (freezes) the current outputs and alarms for the selected sensor(s).

**NOTICE**

Active values are still indicated on the display.

- **Manual Clean**: initiates a sensor cleaning cycle.
- **Ack.Sensor Removed** (displayed only if a sensor is disconnected from the transmitter): confirms permanent sensor removal and resets transmitter configuration settings to factory default for the sensor input.
- **Media Card**: displays the status of the SD card and enables the operator to place the media online/offline.
- **Autoscroll** (enabled on Operator pages only): displays Operator pages sequentially when multiple sensors are fitted.
- **Enter Configuration** (enabled on all pages): enters Configuration parameters via the Access Level – see page 33 for access levels and password security options.
Operating modes

In operating mode, process values (PVs) from connected sensors are displayed on Operator Pages. A maximum of 3 Operator Pages can be displayed.

Operator Page 1 (the default page) displays the PVs from all connected sensors simultaneously (a maximum of 2 sensors can be connected). The remaining 2 Operator pages display values from individual sensors (in sensor order).

In Figure 20, Operator page 1 shows that 2 sensors are connected (pH and turbidity).

Figure 20  Operator Page (multiple sensors)
...9 Operation

Figure 21 shows an overview of Operator pages 2 to 3. Each Operator Page displays the PV and temperature from a single sensor. Fixed, color-coded, user-assignable tags (one for each fitted sensor) and color-coded bargraphs aid identification of each sensor.

The bargraph indicates the PV. Minimum and maximum PVs are configurable in the Sensor Setup level. If the measured PV is above the maximum specified range of the sensor (refer to the sensor’s Operating Instruction), the bargraph flashes to indicate the value is outside the specified range.

When multiple sensors are fitted and Autoscroll is selected from the Operator Menu (see page 26), the display scrolls through each available Operator Page consecutively.

Figure 21 Operator pages – overview
View mode

Pages displayed in View mode comprise:

- Diagnostics View – displays a list of active diagnostic messages identified by priority and message – see Figure 22
- Signals View – displays a list of active signals and their values (1 page per sensor) – see Figure 23
- Chart View – represents the sensor readings as a series of color-coded traces – see Figure 24
- Alarms View – displays a list of alarms, source and status – see Figure 25
- Outputs View – displays a list of the analog outputs, output value and percentage of output value – see Figure 26

Diagnostics View

NAMUR icon and message priority – see page 83

Signals View

Signal value

Units

Signal type

Outputs View

Output value

% of output value

Alarms View

Alarm acknowledge status (Y/N)

Alarm source

Alarm status

Setpoint

Alarm ID

Figure 22 Diagnostics View

Figure 23 Signals View

Figure 24 Chart View

Figure 25 Alarms View

Figure 26 Outputs View
...9 Operation

Log mode

Log mode pages display logged information in the sequence it occurred.

Log mode pages comprise:
- **Calibration Logs**: a history of calibration routines. One log is provided for each sensor and is displayed only if the sensor is fitted. Each log can store 15 entries that are displayed in date order.
- **Alarm Log**: a history of alarm events.
- **Audit Log**: a history of analyzer activity.
- **Diagnostics Log**: a history of diagnostic events.

Log entries

Example Calibration Log entries with descriptions are shown in Table 2. Example Audit Log entries together with a description are shown in Table 3. The Diagnostics Log shows the history of diagnostic messages that have been displayed in the Diagnostic View – see page 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log entry</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cal Failed</td>
<td>Calibration procedure failed due to low slope or sample temperature error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Aborted</td>
<td>Calibration aborted manually by the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Missed</td>
<td>Note. Sensor-type specific.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2  Calibration Log entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log entry</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Failure</td>
<td>Power to the transmitter is lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Recovery</td>
<td>Transmitter restarted after a power loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Config.</td>
<td>User in Advanced/Configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time/Date</td>
<td>User has changed date/time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylight Saving</td>
<td>Time changed due to daylight saving.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3  Audit Log entries

*Icons not displayed on Alarm Log or Calibration Log

Figure 27  Log page example (Audit Log shown)
10 Data logging

Removable SD card

An SD card is kept in the transmitter
Data is archived to the removable media automatically at set intervals. Archiving continues until the removable media is full, archiving then stops. To ensure all required data is archived successfully, swap the SD card periodically for an empty one.

NOTICE

- Logging of data is possible only when an SD card is fitted and online – in this state, Data and Events are lost.
- ABB’s DataManager Pro software can be used to store and view data archived from the transmitter.
- A 2 GB SD card has sufficient external storage capacity for >5 years data.

Removable media

NOTICE

- To avoid potential damage or corruption to data recorded on removable media, take care when handling and storing.
- Do not expose to static electricity, electrical noise or magnetic fields.
- When handling an SD card, take care not to touch any exposed metal contacts.
- Back-up critical data stored on removable media regularly.

SD card insertion and removal

Referring to Figure 28:
1. Using a suitable screwdriver, release door retaining screw A.
2. Open the transmitter door and remove media cover B.
3. Insert removable media C by pushing up into slot, then releasing to spring-lock in place. If required, press button D to place the media online. LED E is lit when the removable media is online.
4. To remove the media, if LED E is lit, press button D to take the media offline and ensure LED E is not lit.
5. Push removable media C up to release spring-lock, then pull down and out of the socket.
   (The media can then be inserted into an appropriate card reader on a PC and the data downloaded.)
6. Refit media cover B.
7. Close the transmitter door and secure with door retaining screw A.

Figure 28  SD card insertion and removal
...10 Data logging

Archive file types
All files created by the transmitter are assigned filenames automatically. Each type of file is assigned a different file extension. Archive files are created as text format, comma-separated data files.

The file type and extension for Data text files is ‘.D00’<ddmmmyy><hhmmss><instrument tag>.D00

The file type and extension for Event log files (containing historical entries from the Audit, Calibration, Diagnostic and Alarm logs is ‘.A00’.

<ddmmmyy><hhmmss><instrument tag>.A00

Log files
The Alarm Event, Calibration, Diagnostic and Audit logs are archived into the same file. The filenames are formatted as follows:

• Event logs: <ddmmmyy><hhmmss><instrument tag>.A00

Daylight saving
Files containing data generated during the daylight saving period have ‘~DS’ appended to the filename.

NOTICE

• The ‘instrument tag’ is set in the Device Setup level (see page 31) when the user has access at Advanced level – see page 33.
• The time and date are formatted according to the format selected in the Display level (Date & Time) – see page 39.
• The transmitter’s internal clock can be configured to adjust automatically at the start and end of Daylight Saving periods – see page 39.

Configuration filenames are preset as Config1 to Config8. The configuration file type and extension is ‘.CFG’.

Data files
Text format archived data is stored in a comma-separated value (CSV) format and can be imported directly into a standard spreadsheet, for example, Microsoft® Excel®.

Alternatively, detailed graphical analysis of the data can be performed on a PC using ABB’s DataManager Pro data analysis software.

New data files are created if:
• the transmitter configuration is changed
• one of the current files exceeds the maximum permissible size (a new file is created at 00:00:00 a.m. on the following day) – data is logged into the existing file continuously until the new file is created
• the daylight saving period starts or ends
• working files cannot be found/are corrupted
• the date and/or time is changed

The filename is formatted as follows:
• Data logs: <ddmmmyy><hhmmss><instrument tag>.D00
11 Password security and access level

Passwords are entered at the Enter Password screen accessed via the Access Level – see below.

Setting passwords

Passwords can be set to enable secure access at 2 levels: Calibrate and Advanced. The Service level is password protected at the factory and reserved for factory use only. Passwords can contain up to 6 characters and are set, changed or restored to their default settings at the Device Setup/Security Setup parameter – see page 38.

**NOTICE**

When the transmitter is powered-up for the first time, the Calibrate and Advanced levels can be accessed without password protection. Protected access to these levels can be allocated as required.

Access Level

The Access Level is entered via the Operator menu/Enter Configuration menu option – see page 26.

Access levels – scroll to level using the ✈️ / ✈️ keys and press the ✍️ key (Select) to enter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logout</td>
<td>Displayed only after Calibrate or Advanced levels are accessed. Logs the user out of the current level. If passwords are set, a password must be entered to access these levels again after selecting Logout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Only</td>
<td>View all parameters in read-only mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrate</td>
<td>Enables access and adjustment of Calibrate parameters. Calibration is sensor-specific – refer to the sensor Operating instruction for calibration details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Enables configuration access to all parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Reserved for authorized service technicians only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4  Access level menu details**

Cursor/Password character indicator (maximum 6 characters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enter Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✕rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▲JKLlmnOPpqr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSTuvwxyz1234567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cursor – scroll characters using the ✈️ / ✈️ keys; press ✍️ (Next) to accept character; press ✍️ (OK) to accept password while last character is highlighted

**Figure 29  Access level screen**

**Figure 30  Enter password screen**
12 Display icons

### Diagnostic icons

**NOTICE**

- When a diagnostic condition is detected, the associated NAMUR icon, plus the highest priority diagnostic message, is displayed in the Status Bar when the transmitter is in Operator View mode – refer to page 83 for diagnostic messages.
- If the status bar displays a diagnostic message, press the key to see all diagnostic messages.

### Title bar icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media on-line: 0 to &lt;20 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media on-line: 20 to &lt;40 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media on-line: 40 to &lt;60 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media on-line: 60 to &lt;80 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media on-line: 80 to &lt;100 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media on-line: full (icon toggles when full).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media off-line: 0 to &lt;20 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media off-line: 20 to &lt;40 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media off-line: 40 to &lt;60 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media off-line: 60 to &lt;80 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media off-line: 80 to &lt;100 % full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Media off-line: not inserted (not logging).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image13.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Attempt to datalog/go online with no card fitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image14.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Any alarm is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image15.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Bluetooth: not connected/connected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NAMUR icons

- Diagnostic icon – Out of Specification.
- Diagnostic icon – Maintenance Required.
- Diagnostic icon – Failure.
- Diagnostic icon – Check Function.

### Alarm, hold, and clean icons

- Alarm – indicates a user-defined alarm condition (20-character) and flashes intermittently with an associated NAMUR diagnostic icon.
- Hold – indicates that alarms/analog outputs are in a manual hold state.
- Cleaning – indicates that a manual or automatic clean is in progress.
Status bar icons

**Note.** Refer to page 83 for diagnostic (NAMUR) icons and descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>📖</td>
<td>Operator menu – displays the Operator menu when the key is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔄</td>
<td>Autoscroll – indicates that Operator pages are displayed sequentially. Displayed only when Autoscroll enabled from the Operator menu. Disabled if 1 Operator page only is configured for display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL</td>
<td>Calibration – shortcut access to the Calibration page when the key is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📡</td>
<td>Enter – selects the highlighted option from the Operator menus when the key is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔒</td>
<td>Service Level*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔒</td>
<td>Advanced Level* – indicates that Advanced Level parameters are enabled for the current user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔒</td>
<td>Calibrate Level* – indicates that the Calibration Level parameters are enabled for the current user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔒</td>
<td>Read Only Level* – indicates that the transmitter is in Read Only mode. All parameters are locked and cannot be configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔝</td>
<td>High process alarm active/inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔻</td>
<td>Low process alarm – active/inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔺</td>
<td>High latch alarm – active/inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🔻</td>
<td>Low latch alarm – active/inactive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not displayed at Operator levels.

Log icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 📖   | Source: sensor 1 (red)  
S1 = sensor 1 process value.  
T1 = sensor 1 temperature. |
| 📖   | Source sensor 2 (green)  
S2 = sensor 2 process value.  
T2 = sensor 2 temperature. |
| 🚨   | Power failed/power restored. |
| ⚠️   | Configuration changed. |
| 🚨   | System Error. |
| 📡   | File created. |
| 📘   | Media inserted/removed. |
| 📘   | Media on-line/off-line. |
| 📘   | Media full. |
| 🕒   | Date/time or daylight saving start/end changed. |
| 🔺   | High process alarm active/inactive. |
| 🔻   | Low process alarm – active/inactive. |
| 🔺   | High latch alarm – active/inactive. |
| 🔻   | Low latch alarm – active/inactive. |
| 🕒   | Alarm acknowledged. |
13 Configuration (Advanced access level)

**Note.** Service level menus (not shown) are password-protected at the factory and intended for use by authorized ABB service technicians only.

![Figure 31](image-url)  
**Figure 31**  
Configuration (Advanced access level) overview
Calibrate

Used to calibrate the sensor.

**Note.** Calibrate menus are sensor-specific – refer to the Calibration section (page 55) for specific routines.

Access to the Calibrate menu is permitted via the Calibrate and Advanced levels or directly from an Operator page using the Cal button.

### Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1: &lt;Sensor Type&gt;</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if a sensor is fitted to slot 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1: &lt;Sensor Tag&gt;</td>
<td>Access the sensor 1 specific calibration pages, refer to the Calibration section (page 55) for specific routines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2: &lt;Sensor Type&gt;</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if a sensor is fitted to slot 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2: &lt;Sensor Tag&gt;</td>
<td>Access the sensor 1 specific calibration pages, refer to the Calibration section (page 55) for specific routines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### pH Buffers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buffer 1</th>
<th>Note. Displayed only if at least one pH sensor is fitted and Measurement Type = pH.</th>
<th>ABB Capsule 4.01pH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used Buffer 1</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if Buffer 1 Type = User Defined.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer 2</td>
<td>Set the type/value of buffer solution 2.</td>
<td>ABB Capsule 9.00pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used Buffer 2</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if Buffer 2 Type = User Defined.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hold Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hold Outputs</th>
<th>Set to automatically hold current outputs and alarms whilst a calibration is being performed.</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disabled/Enabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Buffer solutions

- **ABB Capsule 4.01pH** AWR126B026EN
- **ABB Capsule 7.00pH** AWR126B027EN
- **ABB Capsule 9.00pH** 3KXA163000L0201
- **ABB Capsule 10.00pH** AWR126B028EN
- **Technical 4.01pH** AWR126B011EN
- **Technical 7.00pH** AWR126B013EN
- **Technical 10.01pH** AWR126B015EN
- **DIN19266 1.679pH** AWR126B017EN
- **DIN19266 4.005pH** AWR126B018EN
- **DIN19266 6.865pH** AWR126B019EN
- **DIN19266 9.180pH** AWR126B020EN
- **DIN19266 10.012pH** AWR126B021EN
- **NIST 4.001pH** AWR126B022EN
- **NIST 6.881pH** AWR126B023EN
- **NIST 9.225pH** AWR126B024EN
- **NIST 10.062pH** 3KXA163000L0202
- **Phth. Free 4.00pH** AWR126B025EN
- **ABB Sachet 4.01pH** 0400/110
- **ABB Sachet 7.00pH** 0400/120
- **ABB Sachet 9.18pH** 0400/130
- **User Defined 1**
- **User Defined 2**
... 13 Configuration (Advanced access level)

Sensor Setup

Used to access standard setup parameters.

**Note.** Sensor Setup menus are sensor-specific – refer to the Calibration section (page 55) and relevant sensor manual for full details of sensor setup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1: &lt;Sensor Type&gt;</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if a sensor is fitted to slot 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1: &lt;Sensor Tag&gt;</td>
<td>Access the sensor 1 specific setup pages, refer to the Sensor setup section (page 50).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2: &lt;Sensor Type&gt;</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if a sensor is fitted to slot 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2: &lt;Sensor Tag&gt;</td>
<td>Access the sensor 1 specific setup pages, refer to the Sensor setup section (page 50).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold Outputs</td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if two 2-electrode conductivity sensors are fitted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access the Calculated Values specific setup pages, refer to the Sensor setup section (page 50).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Device Setup

Used to access standard setup parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Setup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument Tag</td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric transmitter identification tag (16 characters maximum)</td>
<td>AWT420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Units</td>
<td>Select the units in which all temperatures are displayed:</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• °C/°F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Setup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrate Password</td>
<td>Set the password to enable access at Calibrate level.</td>
<td>Not factory-set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Password</td>
<td>Available only at Advanced access level.</td>
<td>Not factory-set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Password</td>
<td>Reserved for use by authorized ABB service technicians</td>
<td>Set at factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore Defaults</td>
<td>Select to restore ALL transmitter configuration parameters to their default values and restart the transmitter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Display

Used to select the display language, setup Operator page templates (1 to 3), enable diagnostic, view and log functions, set the device’s display brightness/contrast and set the time and date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Select the display language: English/German/French/Italian/Spanish.</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operator Templates**

**Page 1 (to 5) Template**
Refer to page 27 for Operator Template examples.
Note. Operator Page templates are assigned automatically to display all sensors currently connected and cannot be changed – see page 27.

**View/Log Enables**
Select to enable/disable the following Views and Logs.

**Diagnostics View**

**Signals View**

**Chart View**
See page 29 for examples of Operator pages in View mode.

**Alarm View**

**Analog OP View**

**Calibration Log**

**Alarm Log**
See page 30 for examples of Operator pages in Log mode.

**Audit Log**

**Diagnostics Log**

**Chart View**
Note. Chart View menus displayed only when Chart View is enabled.
The chart displays the primary analog value from the sensor.

**Channel S1 (to S2)**

**Source**
Chart View channel sources are assigned automatically and cannot be changed.

**Tag**
Enter an alphanumeric tag (3 characters maximum) to identify the sensor signal on the chart.

**Chart Duration**
Select a chart duration: 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 hours

TAG1

1 h
### 13 Configuration (Advanced access level)

#### Display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date &amp; Time</strong></td>
<td>Select to set the transmitter’s date, local time and daylight saving start/end times:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date Format</strong></td>
<td>Select the date format required:</td>
<td>YYYY-MM-DD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date &amp; Time</strong></td>
<td>Set the date in the format selected at Date Format above and the time in the fixed format:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HR:MINS:SEC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daylight Saving</strong></td>
<td>Select to set the daylight saving parameters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS Region</strong></td>
<td>Select the geographical region to base the daylight saving hours on:</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Off – select to disable daylight saving.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Europe – select to set European-standard daylight saving start and end times automatically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• USA – select to set USA-standard daylight saving start and end times automatically.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Custom – select to set daylight saving start and end times manually for regions other than Europe or USA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong>. The DS Start Time/Occurrence/Day/Month and Time menus (below) are displayed only when Custom is selected.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS Start Hour</strong></td>
<td>Set the daylight saving start hour in 1-hour increments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS Start Occurrence</strong></td>
<td>Select the day within the month to start daylight saving.</td>
<td>Last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For example, to set daylight saving to start on the second Sunday of the selected month, select Second..</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS Start Day</strong></td>
<td>Select the day of the month on which daylight saving is to start.</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong>. The DS Start Occurrence parameter must be valid within the month for the selected day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS Start Month</strong></td>
<td>Select the month on which daylight saving is to start.</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong>. The DS Start Occurrence parameter must be valid within the month for the selected day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS End Hour</strong></td>
<td>Set the daylight saving end time in 1-hour increments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS End Occurrence</strong></td>
<td>Select the day within the month to end daylight saving.</td>
<td>Last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For example, to set daylight saving to end on the second Sunday of the selected month, select Second.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS End Day</strong></td>
<td>Select the day of the month on which daylight saving is to end.</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong>. The DS End Occurrence parameter must be valid within the month for the selected day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DS End Month</strong></td>
<td>Select the day of the month on which daylight saving is to end.</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong>. The DS End Occurrence parameter must be valid within the month for the selected day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brightness</strong></td>
<td>Sets the display brightness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input/Output

Used to enable configuration of analog outputs, digital inputs and outputs and relays.

### Analog Outputs
The analog outputs can be configured to retransmit the process variable and temperature values and have a configurable range from 0 to 22 mA.

#### HART Curr. Out
- **PV Range Hi**
- **PV Range Lo**
- **Output Value**
- **Failure Current**

See Communications Supplement [COM/AWT420/HART-EN](#).

#### Analog Output 1 (to 4)
Analog outputs 3 and 4 are available only if an option board is fitted – see page 13.

- **Source**
- **Output Type**
  - Linear
  - Log 2 Decade
  - Log 3 Decade
  - Log 4 Decade
- **Elec High** *
- **Elec Low** *
- **Eng High** *
- **Eng Low** *
- **Output Failure** *
- **Failure Current** **

The output characteristic is selectable dependent on sensor type.

#### Calibrate
- **AOP1(4) Trim 4 mA**
  Adjust 4 mA (use the \(\uparrow/\downarrow\) keys to set the mA reading to 4 mA).
- **AOP1(4) Trim 20 mA**
  Adjust 20 mA (use the \(\uparrow/\downarrow\) keys to set the mA reading to 20 mA).

### Digital I/O
See page 13 for digital I/O connections.

- **Type**
- **Source**
- **Polarity**

### Relays
- **Relay 1 (to 4)**
  - **Source**
  - **Polarity**

* Displayed only if Source is NOT set to None  
** Displayed only if Output Failure is set to Enabled
... 13 Configuration (Advanced access level)

...Input/Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning 1 (2) – Input/Output</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor To Clean</td>
<td>Set the sensor to be cleaned:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sensor 1/Sensor 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sensor 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O/P Assignment</td>
<td>Set the assignment of the cleaner to an output:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Not Assigned/Relay 1/Relay 2/Relay 3/Relay 4/Digital O/P</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Assigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Interval</td>
<td>Set the interval between cleans:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Off/15 mins/30 mins/45 mins/1 to 24 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Type</td>
<td>Set the clean type:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Continuous/Pulsed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean On Time</td>
<td>Set the duration of the clean:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 to 60 s</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Off Time</td>
<td>Set the duration between cleans:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 to 60 s Clean Type = Pulsed</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number Of Pulses</td>
<td>Set the number of pulses:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 to 10 pulses Clean Type = Pulsed</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Time</td>
<td>Set the time delay between the completion of cleaning and the display of a new reading on the operator page:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 to 10 min</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Duration</td>
<td>Displays the total duration of the clean:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clean Type set to Continuous = Clean on Time + Recovery Time</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clean Type set to Pulsed = (Clean on Time + Clean Off Time) x Number of Pulses + Recovery Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Clean</td>
<td>Set the date and time of the next scheduled clean.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digital input/output polarity

Digital input (volt-free): polarity = non-inverted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input status</th>
<th>Output state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digital input (volt-free): polarity = inverted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input status</th>
<th>Output state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digital output (open collector): polarity = non-inverted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source status</th>
<th>Output state</th>
<th>Logic voltage*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digital output (open collector): polarity = inverted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source status</th>
<th>Output state</th>
<th>Logic voltage*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>0 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The measured voltage across digital I/O connections with no auxiliary devices fitted

Table 5  Digital input/output polarity

Relay output polarity

Relay output: polarity = non-inverted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source status</th>
<th>Relay state</th>
<th>N/C Contact</th>
<th>N/O Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Energized</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>De-energized</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relay output: polarity = inverted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source status</th>
<th>Relay state</th>
<th>N/C Contact</th>
<th>N/O Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>De-energized</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Energized</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6  Relay output polarity
## Process Alarm

Used to configure up to 8 independent process alarms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alarm 1 (to 8)</strong></td>
<td>Select the sensor signal for the process alarm source.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Select the alarm type:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>High Process/Low Process/High Latch/Low Latch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric alarm identification tag (16 characters maximum).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip</td>
<td>Set a trip value in engineering units.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysteresis</td>
<td>Set a hysteresis trip value in engineering units. The alarm is activated at the alarm trip level but deactivated only when the process variable has moved into the safe region by an amount equal to the hysteresis value – see Process alarm examples (Figure 32 and Figure 33) below.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Hysteresis</td>
<td>Set a time hysteresis trip value between 0.0000 and 9999.0 seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the signal goes out of the alarm condition before the Time Hysteresis has expired, the hysteresis timer is reset.

### Process alarm examples

#### Figure 32  High and low process alarm action

#### Figure 33  High and low latch alarm action
... 13  Configuration (Advanced access level)

**Media Card**

Used to enable/disable data logging, select the source of the data to be logged, save and load configuration files and to format external media.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Logging</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel 1 (to 6)</td>
<td>Select the source of the data to be logged – see page 49 for sources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sampling Time | Select the sampling duration time:  
• 5/10/30 seconds  
• 1/5/10/30 minutes  
• 1 hour | 5 s |

**Note.** The following menus are displayed only if an SD card is inserted and has been placed online.

**Save Configuration**

**Select File**

| Config1 (to 8) | Select a position in which to create and save a configuration file containing user-defined sensor parameters to external media.  
Up to 8 files can be created. If a file exists in a position, it is displayed as Config1(Overwrite). Either overwrite the existing file or select a new position in which to save it.  
**Note.** Wait until the progress bar is complete and the OK soft key prompt reappears before pressing the key. Pressing during a save operation cancels it prematurely resulting in an unusable configuration file. |

**Load Configuration**

**Select File**

| Config1 (to 8) | Select a position from which to load a configuration file containing user-defined sensor parameters from external media. The most recently saved file is displayed.  
Press the key to display a list of other positions containing configuration files. Only positions containing configuration files are displayed. |

**Format Card**

Press the key (Yes) to format the SD card if required.  
**Note.** Formatting erases all data currently on the SD card.
Control

PID control functionality is available for both channels of the AWT420 transmitter. Conductivity channels are configurable for reverse or direct-acting control. pH channels are configurable for reverse-acting, direct-acting or dual (Acid/Base) control.

Control outputs are configurable for Analog, Time Proportioning or Pulse Frequency output. Analog control outputs can be assigned to any of the available analog outputs. Time proportioning control outputs can be assigned to any of the available relays or digital outputs and pulse frequency control outputs can be assigned to any of the available relays or digital outputs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PID 1 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Action</strong></td>
<td>Off, Reverse-acting, Direct-Acting, Dual-Acting.</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Mode</strong></td>
<td>Auto, Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reverse Control</strong></td>
<td>If Control Action = Reverse or Direct-Acting:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Control</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value, limited to PV Range.</td>
<td>PV range low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setpoint</strong></td>
<td>P, P+I, P+I+D, P+D.</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Type</strong></td>
<td>If Control Type = P+I or P+I+D:</td>
<td>1 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportional Band</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 0.1 to 999.9 %.</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integral Action Time</strong></td>
<td>If Control Type = P+I+D or P+D:</td>
<td>999.9 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Derivative Action Time</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 0.1 to 999.9 s.</td>
<td>999.9 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manual Reset</strong></td>
<td>If Control Type = P or P+D:</td>
<td>0.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Type</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 0.0 to 100.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cycle Time</strong></td>
<td>Analog, Time Proportioning, Pulse Frequency.</td>
<td>Analog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulse Frequency</strong></td>
<td>If Output Type = Time Proportioning:</td>
<td>10 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acid Controller</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 1.0 to 300.0 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setpoint (SPA)</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 1 to 120 pulses per minute</td>
<td>60 pulses/min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Action</strong></td>
<td>Acid = Dual-acting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setpoint</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: SPB + 0.5 to 16.0.</td>
<td>PV range high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Type</strong></td>
<td>P, P+I.</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportional Band</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 0.1 to 999.9 %.</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integral Action Time</strong></td>
<td>Enabled if Control Type = P+I:</td>
<td>1 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Type</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 1 to 7200 s.</td>
<td>999.9 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cycle Time</strong></td>
<td>Analog, Time Proportioning, Pulse Frequency.</td>
<td>Analog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulse Frequency</strong></td>
<td>If Output Type = Time Proportioning:</td>
<td>10 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acid Controller</strong></td>
<td>Numeric value: 1 to 120 pulses per minute</td>
<td>60 pulses/min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 13 Configuration (Advanced access level)

### Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>…Sensor 1 (2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Controller</td>
<td>If Control Action = Dual-acting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setpoint (SPB)</td>
<td>Numeric value: –2.0 to SPB – 0.5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Type</td>
<td>P, P+I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportional Band</td>
<td>Numeric value: 0.1 to 999.9 %.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integral Action Time</td>
<td>If Control Type = P+I:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Numeric value: 1 to 7200 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Type</td>
<td>Analog, Time Proportioning, Pulse Frequency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle Time</td>
<td>If Output Type = Time Proportioning:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Numeric value: 1.0 to 300.0 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse Frequency</td>
<td>If Output Type = Pulse Frequency:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Numeric value: 1 to 120 pulses per minute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Mode</td>
<td>Auto, Manual, Last.</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Output</td>
<td>If Recovery Mode = Manual:</td>
<td>0.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Numeric value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Control Action = Reverse- or Direct-Acting:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.0 to 100.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Control Action = Dual:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• –100.0 to 100.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Failure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>None, Hold, Default Output.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Output</td>
<td>If Sensor Failure Action = Default Output:</td>
<td>0.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Numeric value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Control Action = Reverse- or Direct-Acting:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.0 to 100.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Control Action = Dual:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• –100.0 to 100.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID 2</td>
<td>As PID 1 menus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator Control</td>
<td>Enabled, Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Communication

Communication level menus for Modbus, Profibus, HART, Ethernet are enabled only if an optional communications module is fitted.

Refer to the communications supplementary manuals for full details of MODBUS, Profibus, HART and Ethernet connections and configuration together with tables detailing Profibus slot/indexes and MODBUS coils and registers:

- Modbus Communications supplement (COM/AWT420/MODBUS-EN)
- Profibus Communications supplement (COM/AWT420/PROFIBUS-EN)
- HART Communications supplement (COM/AWT420/HART-EN)
- Ethernet Communications supplement (COM/AWT420/ETHERNET-EN)

### Menu | Comment | Default
--- | --- | ---
Modbus | Note. Displayed only if a Modbus communication module is fitted | 
Profibus | Note. Displayed only if a Profibus communication module is fitted | 
HART | Note. Displayed only if a HART communication module is fitted | 
Ethernet | Note. Displayed only if an Ethernet communication module is fitted | 
Bluetooth | The AWT420 features a fully certified Bluetooth® 4.2 Low Energy module. This allows users wireless communication with the transmitter using the dedicated CWA mobile application. The mobile application is available for both Android™ and iOS™ operating systems. | 
| **Note.** Only mobile devices with support for Bluetooth® 4.2 or newer are compatible. | 
Device Enable | Enables or disables power to the Bluetooth module. When disabled the module is no longer advertising and is not connectable. | Enabled |
Device Name | Read only device name. This device name forms part of the advertising data used by the module allowing the user to differentiate between other Bluetooth devices within range when scanning for devices to connect to. This Bluetooth Device Name is generated automatically from the instrument tag. Therefore, whenever the transmitters instrument tag is changed the Bluetooth Device Name changes to reflect it. | 
Pairing PIN | The fixed 6-digit PIN number used when pairing the transmitter and mobile device. Once paired the PIN number is no longer required when re-connecting as the bonding information is stored within the module. | 
Generate New PIN | Allows the operator to generate a new pairing PIN. The new pairing pin number is generated randomly by the transmitter. |
... 13  Configuration (Advanced access level)

Device Info

Displays read-only factory-set details for the transmitter software and connected sensor(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>The transmitter’s serial number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Revision</td>
<td>The transmitter’s software version number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Revision</td>
<td>The transmitter’s hardware version number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Manufacture</td>
<td>The date of manufacture of the transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profibus DP</td>
<td>Displayed only if a Profibus communications module is fitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Revision</td>
<td>The hardware revision of the Profibus DP module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Revision</td>
<td>The software revision of the Profibus DP module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>Displayed only if an Ethernet communications module is fitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>The Ethernet module's physical address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetooth</td>
<td>Bluetooth menus always displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>Read only Media Access Control Address (MAC) of the Bluetooth module. The hardware identification number that uniquely identifies each device. This is fixed by the manufacturer and cannot be changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware Revision</td>
<td>The revision number of the firmware within the Bluetooth module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eLabel</td>
<td>The regulatory approval information for the Bluetooth module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to S2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Type</td>
<td>The type of sensor connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model type</td>
<td>Displayed only if a pH sensor is connected. The type of pH/Redox (ORP) digital sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass type</td>
<td>Displayed only if a pH sensor is connected. The type of glass for the pH digital sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp Range Low</td>
<td>Displayed only if a pH sensor is connected. The lowest temperature value set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp Range High</td>
<td>Displayed only if a pH sensor is connected. The highest temperature value set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Code</td>
<td>Displayed only if a pH sensor is connected. The sensor product code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiper Fitted</td>
<td>Displayed only if a turbidity sensor is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>Displayed only if a digital sensor is connected. The sensor serial number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Serial Number</td>
<td>Displayed only if an optical dissolved oxygen sensor is connected. The serial number of the cap fitted to the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Revision</td>
<td>The software version number of the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Revision</td>
<td>The hardware version number of the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Manufacture</td>
<td>The date of manufacture of the sensor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Analog sources and digital input/output sources

### Analog sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source name*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2)</td>
<td>Measured concentration value for the associated sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature 1 (to 2)</td>
<td>Measured temperature value for the associated sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) control O/P</td>
<td>Control output – single.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) control O/P (A)</td>
<td>Control output – dual (acid).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) control O/P (B)</td>
<td>Control output – dual (base).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferred pH</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Passage</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Rejection</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Digital output sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source name*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm 1 (to 8) State</td>
<td>Process alarm state (alarm 1 to 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Failure</td>
<td>The associated sensor is in the failed state – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Out of Spec.</td>
<td>The associated sensor is out of specification – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Maintenance</td>
<td>The associated sensor requires maintenance – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Function Check</td>
<td>The associated sensor requires checking – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Failure</td>
<td>The transmitter is in the failed state – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Out of Spec.</td>
<td>The transmitter is out of specification – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Maintenance</td>
<td>The transmitter requires maintenance – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Function Check</td>
<td>The transmitter requires checking – see Appendix A, page 42 for possible causes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Cal in Progress</td>
<td>A calibration is in progress for the associated sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Cal Failed</td>
<td>The last calibration has failed for the associated sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Clean</td>
<td>A clean is in progress for the associated sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) control O/P</td>
<td>Control output – single.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) control O/P (A)</td>
<td>Control output – dual (acid).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) control O/P (B)</td>
<td>Control output – dual (base).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred pH</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Passage</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Rejection</td>
<td>Calculation based on dual 2-electrode conductivity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Digital input sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source name*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Hold</td>
<td>The measured concentration for the associated sensor can be held via the digital input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (to 2) Clean Sequence</td>
<td>Note. Applicable only to some sensor types. Initiates an automated cleaning sequence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** It is recommended that a momentary switch is used to start or abort digital input operations and a toggle switch is used for the hold functionality.

To start a digital input operation – hold the momentary switch for a minimum of two seconds; release the switch when the digital input operation starts.

To abort a digital input operation – hold the momentary switch for a minimum of two seconds; release the switch when the digital input operation aborts.

*(2) = maximum number of sensors if multiple sensors are connected.
# 14 Sensor setup

## 2-electrode conductivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tag</strong></td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric sensor tag (16 characters maximum) to identify the sensor on the Operator Pages.</td>
<td>TAG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement Type</strong></td>
<td>Select measurement type:</td>
<td>Conductivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conductivity/Concentration/Resistivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>If a change is made the I/O sources are reset.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conductivity Unit</strong></td>
<td>Select the conductivity units:</td>
<td>μS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mS/cm/μS/cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cell Constant</strong></td>
<td>Enter the cell constant of the measuring cell used – see the relevant conductivity cell manual.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range High</strong></td>
<td>Set the span value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>Cell constant dependent – see table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range Low</strong></td>
<td>Set the zero value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cell Constant</strong></td>
<td>Enter the cell constant of the measuring cell used – see the relevant conductivity cell manual.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concentration Unit</strong></td>
<td>Select the concentration units:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None(Blank)/ppm/mg/l/μg/l/%/Custom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Custom Units</strong></td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric string (6 characters maximum) for the custom (user defined) concentration units.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conc. Curve Table</strong></td>
<td>Set the user defined concentration curve using the 6-point linearizer table (concentration against conductivity).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range High</strong></td>
<td>View the span value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range Low</strong></td>
<td>View the zero value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter Type</strong></td>
<td>Select the signal filtering type:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None/Low/Medium/High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temp. Comp. Type</strong></td>
<td>Set the type of temperature compensation:</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manual/Automatic/None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manual Temperature</strong></td>
<td>Enter the temperature of the sample within the range –10.0 to 120.0 °C.</td>
<td>25.0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TC Curve</strong></td>
<td>Set the temperature compensation characteristic required:</td>
<td>TC Coeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TC Coeff./Standard KCl/UPW (Low TC)/UPW (High TC)/Pure H2O (Neutral)/ Pure H2O (Acid)/Pure H2O (Base)/NaOH/HCl/NaCl/NH3/User Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Def. TC Curve</strong></td>
<td>Set the user defined temperature compensation curve using the six point linearizer table (% against °C).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TC Coefficient</strong></td>
<td>Enter the temperature coefficient (α x 100) of the solution (0.01 to 5.00 %/°C). If unknown, the temperature coefficient (α) of the solution must be calculated – see page 72.</td>
<td>2.00 %/°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sensor Diagnostics

| **Polarisation** | Detect excessive polarisation condition:                               | Disabled |
|                 | • Enabled/Disabled                                                     |          |
| **Out Of Solution** | Detect Out Of Solution condition:                                     | Disabled |
|                 | • Enabled/Disabled                                                     |          |

### Conductivity cell constant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conductivity cell constant</th>
<th>Conductivity measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0 to 200 μS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0 to 1000 μS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0 to 1 mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0 to 20,000 μS/cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Note. The following menus are displayed only if measurement type = Conductivity

Note. The following menus are displayed only if measurement type = Concentration

**Conductivity cell constant**

- 0.01: 0 to 200 μS/cm
- 0.05: 0 to 1000 μS/cm
- 0.10: 0 to 1 mS/cm
- 1.00: 0 to 20,000 μS/cm
2-electrode conductivity – dual input calculated values setup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calculation Type</td>
<td>Calculations are performed using the inputs from both sensors.</td>
<td>No Calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select the required calculation from the following options:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Calculation/Inferred pH (NaOH)/Inferred pH (NaOH+NaCl)/Inferred pH (NH3)/Inferred pH (NH3+NaCl)/Difference/Ratio/% Passage/% Rejection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred pH (NaOH)</td>
<td>Calculates a pH value in the range 7.00 to 11.00 pH based on the type of chemical dosing and the conductivity readings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The temperature compensation characteristic TC Curve for signal B should be set to NaOH.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred pH (NaOH+NaCl)</td>
<td>Calculates a pH value in the range 7.00 to 11.00 pH based on the type of chemical dosing and the conductivity readings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The temperature compensation characteristic TC Curve for signal A should be set to NaCl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The temperature compensation characteristic TC Curve for signal B should be set to NaOH.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred pH (NH3)</td>
<td>Calculates a pH value in the range 7.00 to 10.00 pH based on the type of chemical dosing and the conductivity readings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The temperature compensation characteristic TC Curve for signal B should be set to NH3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred pH (NH3+NaCl)</td>
<td>Calculates a pH value in the range 7.00 to 10.00 pH based on the type of chemical dosing and the conductivity readings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The temperature compensation characteristic TC Curve for signal A should be set to NaCl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The temperature compensation characteristic TC Curve for signal B should be set to NH3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>Calculates the difference between the two conductivity inputs:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Difference = B — A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>Calculates the ratio of the two conductivity inputs:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio = $\frac{B}{A}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Passage</td>
<td>Calculates the amount of conductivity as a percentage that passes through the cation exchange unit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%Passage = $\frac{A}{B} \times 100$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Rejection</td>
<td>Calculates the amount of conductivity as a percentage that is absorbed in the cation exchange unit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%Rejection = $(1-\frac{A}{B}) \times 100$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The following menus are displayed only if Calculation Type = Inferred pH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Cation Limit</th>
<th>Set the required before-cation conductivity limit, between:</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.000 and 100.0 μS/cm Inferred pH (NaOH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.000 and 100.0 μS/cm Inferred pH (NaOH+NaCl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.000 and 25.00 μS/cm Inferred pH (NH3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.000 and 25.00 μS/cm Inferred pH (NH3+NaCl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Cation Limit</td>
<td>Set the required before-cation conductivity limit, between:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1.000 and 100.0 μS/cm Inferred pH (NaOH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1.000 and 250.0 μS/cm Inferred pH (NaOH+NaCl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.060 and 10.00 μS/cm Inferred pH (NH3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0.060 and 25.00 μS/cm Inferred pH (NH3+NaCl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH Range</td>
<td>View the measuring range for the selected Inferred pH calculation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 7.00 to 11.00 pH Inferred pH (NaOH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 7.00 to 11.00 pH Inferred pH (NaOH+NaCl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 7.00 to 10.00 pH Inferred pH (NH3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 7.00 to 10.00 pH Inferred pH (NH3+NaCl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Arrangement</td>
<td>Set the signal arrangement:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A = S1, B = S2/A = S2, B = S1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For inferred pH:
- A = Conductivity measurement After cation column.
- B = Conductivity measurement Before cation column.
14 Sensor setup

4-electrode conductivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tag</strong></td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric sensor tag (16 characters maximum) to identify the sensor on the Operator Pages.</td>
<td>TAG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement Type</strong></td>
<td>Select measurement type:</td>
<td>Conductivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conductivity/Concentration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong></td>
<td>If a change is made the I/O sources are reset.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong></td>
<td>The following menus are displayed only if Measurement Type = Conductivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conductivity Unit</strong></td>
<td>Select the conductivity units:</td>
<td>mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mS/cm/µS/cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor Group</strong></td>
<td>Enter the sensor group for the measuring cell used –</td>
<td>Group A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Group A/Group B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong></td>
<td>see the relevant conductivity cell manual.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range High</strong></td>
<td>Set the span value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>Sensor Group dependent – see table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range Low</strong></td>
<td>Set the zero value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong></td>
<td>The following menus are displayed only if Measurement Type = Concentration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor Group</strong></td>
<td>Enter the sensor group for the measuring cell used –</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Group A/Group Bw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong></td>
<td>see the relevant conductivity cell manual.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conc. Solution</strong></td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if Sensor Group = Group A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select the Concentration Solution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NaOH/HCl/H2SO4/H3PO4/NaCl/KOH/Custom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concentration Unit</strong></td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if Conc. Solution = Custom</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select the Concentration Units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None(Blank)/ppm/mg/l/ppb/µg/l/%/Custom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Custom Units</strong></td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if Concentration Units = Custom</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric string (6 characters maximum) for the custom (user defined) concentration units.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conc. Curve Table</strong></td>
<td>Set the user defined concentration curve using the 6-point linearizer table (concentration against conductivity).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range High</strong></td>
<td>View the span value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range Low</strong></td>
<td>View the zero value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter Type</strong></td>
<td>Select the signal filtering type:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None/Low/Medium/High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temp. Comp. Type</strong></td>
<td>Set the type of temperature compensation:</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manual/Automatic/None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manual Temperature</strong></td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if Temp. Comp. Type = Manual</td>
<td>25.0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter the temperature of the sample within the range –10.0 to 120.0 °C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TC Curve</strong></td>
<td>Note. Not displayed only if Temp. Comp. Type = None</td>
<td>TC Coeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set the type of automatic temperature compensation required:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TC Coeff./Standard KCl/NaOH/NaCl/HCl/H2SO4/H3PO4/KOH/User Defined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Def. TC Curve</strong></td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if TC Curve = User Defined.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set the user defined temperature compensation curve using the six point linearizer table (% against °C).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TC Coefficient</strong></td>
<td>Note. Displayed only if TC Curve = User Defined.</td>
<td>2.00 %/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter the temperature coefficient (α x 100) of the solution (0.01 to 5.00 %/°C).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If unknown, the temperature coefficient (α) of the solution must be calculated – see page 97.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor Diagnostics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dirty Sensor</strong></td>
<td>Detect dirty sensor condition:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Out Of Solution</strong></td>
<td>Detect Out Of Solution condition:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reset To Defaults</strong></td>
<td>Select to reset all Sensor Setup parameters to their default values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sensor group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor group</th>
<th>Conductivity measuring range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0 to 2000 mS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>0 to 2000 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### pH/Redox/ORP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric sensor tag (16 characters maximum) to identify the sensor on the Operator Pages.</td>
<td>TAG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement Type</td>
<td>Select measurement type:</td>
<td>pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pH/Redox/ORP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> If a change is made the I/O sources are reset.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range High</td>
<td>Set the span value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range Low</td>
<td>Set the zero value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Type</td>
<td>Select the signal filtering type:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None/Low/Medium/High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> The following menus are displayed only if Measurement Type = pH.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp. Compensation</td>
<td>Set the type of temperature compensation:</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manual/Automatic/Auto solution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solution Coeff.</td>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> Displayed only if Temp. Compensation type = Auto solution.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set the solution coefficient (pH or mV change per 10 deg C) of the solution being monitored. See Appendix A, page 97.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual Temperature</td>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> Displayed only if Temp. Compensation type = Manual.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter the temperature of the sample within the range –10.0 to 120.0 °C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> The following menus are displayed only if Measurement Type = Redox/ORP.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Sensor</td>
<td>Set the type of temperature measurement:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manual/Automatic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note.</strong> If Temperature Sensor type = Manual, the temperature value is not displayed in the associated Operator page or Signals View.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Slope Limit</td>
<td>A pH probe degrades over time. As this happens the slope calculated by a calibration procedure gradually decreases. Set the slope value below which a calibration fails. The low slope warning diagnostic is activated if the calibration calculates a slope less than 20 % above this value.</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Diagnostics</td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Displayed only if Measurement Type = pH.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Glass</td>
<td>Detect broken glass condition:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Of Solution</td>
<td>Detect Out Of Solution condition:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. Poisoning</td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Displayed only if a digital (EZLink) sensor is connected.</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detect a contaminated reference electrode:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. Failure</td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Displayed only if a digital (EZLink) sensor is connected.</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detect a failed reference electrode:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. Blocked</td>
<td>Detect a blocked reference electrode:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enabled/Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. Alarm Limit</td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Displayed only if Ref. Blocked sensor diagnostic is Enabled.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A blocked reference electrode is detected when the impedance of the reference electrode exceeds a given limit. Set the impedance value above which the reference blocked diagnostic is activated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset To Defaults</td>
<td>Select to reset all Sensor Setup parameters to their default values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...14 Sensor setup

RDO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric sensor tag (16 characters maximum) to identify the sensor on the Operator Pages.</td>
<td>TAG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement Type</td>
<td>Select the required probe type:</td>
<td>Dissolved Oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dissolved Oxygen/% Saturation</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note. If a change is made the I/O sources are reset.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Select the measurement units:</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mg/l/ppm</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV Resolution</td>
<td>Select the PV Resolution:</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Normal/High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range High</td>
<td>Set the span value in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>50 ppm (200%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range Low</td>
<td>Set the zero value in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Type</td>
<td>Select the signal filtering type:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None/Low/Medium/High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinity Unit</td>
<td>Select the required salinity units:</td>
<td>PSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PSU (Practical Salinity Units) or ppt (parts-per-thousand).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinity Correction</td>
<td>Required when monitoring water containing high quantities of dissolved salts:</td>
<td>0 PSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• enter the required value between 0 and 42 Practical Salinity Units (PSU).</td>
<td>0 PSU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• leave at the default value of 0 PSU if salinity correction is not required.</td>
<td>1013 mbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure Unit</td>
<td>Select the required barometric pressure units:</td>
<td>mBar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mBar/mmHg</td>
<td>mBar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barometric Pressure</td>
<td>Barometric pressure compensation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set the local barometric pressure to 506 to 1114 mbar (380 to 835 mm/Hg).</td>
<td>1013 mbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the barometric pressure is unknown, leave at the default sea-level value of 1013 mbar (760 mm/Hg).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset To Defaults</td>
<td>Select to reset all Sensor Setup parameters to their default values.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turbidity/Suspended solids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Enter an alphanumeric sensor tag (16 characters maximum) to identify the sensor on the Operator Pages.</td>
<td>TAG1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement Type</td>
<td>Select measurement type:</td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Turbidity/Suspended solids</td>
<td>NTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note. If a change is made the I/O sources are reset.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity Units</td>
<td>Select the turbidity units</td>
<td>NTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NTU/FNU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSS Units</td>
<td>Select the total suspended solids units</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• mg/l/ppm</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for readings above 1000 mg/l (ppm) the units change automatically to g/l (ppt).</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range High</td>
<td>Set the span value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>4000 NTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range Low</td>
<td>Set the zero value used in Chart and Bargraph views.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Type</td>
<td>Select the signal filtering type:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None/Low/Medium/High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The following menus are displayed only if the sensor has a wiper fitted.

Wiper Clean Freq. Set the interval between cleans: Off
• Off/15 mins/30 mins/45 mins/1 to 24 Hours

Next Clean Note. Displayed only if a wiper clean frequency has been configured
Set the time for the next wiper clean to occur. N/A

Reset Wiper Lifetime Use to restart the wiper lifetime counter after wiper replacement. N/A

Reset To Defaults Select to reset all Sensor Setup parameters to their default values.
15 Calibration procedures

2-electrode conductivity

The conductivity/concentration/resistivity/temperature calibration is a smart one-point calibration routine that allows for single- or dual-point calibrations. By initiating calibrations at two different conductivity/concentration/resistivity/temperature values having ample separation, the AWT420 transmitter automatically adjusts the offset, slope, or both in order to obtain the best sensor performance. Since this routine only uses the most recent calibration data, calibration can be conducted throughout the sensor’s life thus ensuring consistent sensor performance. If an incorrect calibration has been entered, the Restore Cal Defaults menu returns transmitter calibration values to factory settings.

The AWT420 transmitter can be configured as a Conductivity, Resistivity or Concentration device, the smart one-point calibration routine automatically uses the same units as the measured process variable.

**Note.** Access the calibrate menu via the Calibrate and Advanced levels only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity Cal</td>
<td>See typical procedure, see page 56.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration Cal</td>
<td>See typical procedure, see page 56.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistivity Cal</td>
<td>See typical procedure, see page 56.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cal</td>
<td>See Temperature Calibration procedure, see page 69.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edit Cal**

- **PV Slope**
  - Edit the PV Slope value.
  - Valid slope values range from 80 to 120 %
  - Default: 100 %

- **PV Offset**
  - Edit the sensor PV Offset.
  - Valid offset values are:
    - ±0.2 µS/cm for cell constants of 1.00
    - ±0.1 µS/cm for cell constants of 0.10
    - ±0.08 µS/cm for cell constants of 0.01
    - Default: 0 µS/cm

- **Temperature Slope**
  - Edit the Temperature Slope value.
  - Valid slope values range from 40 to 160 %
  - Default: 100 %

- **Temperature Offset**
  - Edit the Temperature Offset value.
  - Valid offset values are ±40 °C.
  - Default: 0 °C

- **Restore Cal Defaults**
  - Resets slope and offset values to factory default.
  - Default: N/A
...15 Calibration procedures

2-electrode conductivity, resistivity or concentration calibration

Once the sensor has been installed and has reached the temperature of the process solution, verify the process variable value using a grab sample and an external validation device having the same type of temperature compensation.

1 At the Calibrate level, press the press key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate Menu]

2 Use the keys to select S1 : TC and press the key.

   The S1 : TC menu is displayed:

   ![S1 : TC Menu]

3 Use the keys to select Conductivity Cal and press the .

   The Conductivity Cal menu is displayed:

   ![Conductivity Cal Menu]

4 Confirm the displayed reading is stable and the key.

5 Press the key to enter a new value (the transmitter takes several seconds to validate the calibration):

   ![Conductivity Cal New Value Menu]

Invalid new calibration values generate an error message and the calibration value is not accepted.

If the new value is valid, Slope and Offset values are displayed.
**4-electrode conductivity**

The conductivity/concentration/temperature calibration is a smart one-point calibration routine that allows for single- or dual-point calibrations. By initiating calibrations at two different conductivity/concentration/temperature values having ample separation, the AWT420 transmitter automatically adjusts the offset, slope, or both to obtain the best sensor performance.

Because this routine uses only the most recent calibration data, calibration can be conducted throughout the sensor’s life thus ensuring consistent sensor performance. If an incorrect calibration is entered, the **Restore Cal Defaults** option returns the transmitter calibration values to factory settings.

The AWT420 transmitter can be configured as a conductivity or concentration device, the smart one-point calibration routine automatically uses the same units as the measured process variable.

**Note.** Access to the **Calibrate** menu is via **Calibrate** and **Advanced** levels only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conductivity Cal</strong></td>
<td>See typical procedure, see page 58.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concentration Cal</strong></td>
<td>See typical procedure, see page 58.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resistivity Cal</strong></td>
<td>See typical procedure, see page 58.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Cal</strong></td>
<td>See Temperature Calibration procedure, see page 69.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edit Cal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PV Slope</strong></td>
<td>Edit the <strong>PV Slope</strong> value. Valid slope values range from 80 to 120 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PV Offset</strong></td>
<td>Edit the sensor <strong>PV Offset</strong>. Valid offset values are:</td>
<td>0 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ±20 µS/cm for cell constants of 1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ±4 µS/cm for cell constants of 0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ±0.8 µS/cm for cell constants of 0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Slope</strong></td>
<td>Edit the <strong>Temperature Slope</strong> value. Valid slope values range from 40 to 160 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Offset</strong></td>
<td>Edit the <strong>Temperature Offset</strong> value. Valid offset values are ±40 °C.</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restore Cal Defaults</strong></td>
<td>Resets slope and offset values to factory default.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...15 Calibration procedures

4-electrode conductivity calibration

Once the sensor has been installed and has reached the temperature of the process solution, verify the process variable value using a grab sample and an external validation device having the same type of temperature compensation.

1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:

   ![Calibrate menu](image1)

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2. Use the / keys to select S1: 4-electrode and press the key.

   The S1: TC menu is displayed:

3. Use the / keys to select Conductivity Cal and press the key.

   The Conductivity Cal menu is displayed:

4. Confirm the displayed reading is stable and the key.

5. Press the key to enter a new value (the transmitter takes several seconds to validate the calibration):

   ![Conductivity Cal](image2)

   Invalid new calibration values generate an error message and the calibration value is not accepted.

   ![Conductivity Cal](image3)

   If the new value is valid, the Slope and Offset values are displayed.
pH/Redox/ORP

This section describes how to calibrate the sensor and involves measuring the sensor’s sensitivity to pH and temperature by exposing the sensor to samples of known pH/Temperature values.

Notes.
- Access to the Calibrate menu is via Calibrate and Advanced levels only.
- During calibration, current outputs and alarms are set to hold automatically if Hold Outputs is enabled – see below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Cal</td>
<td>See pH/Redox/ORP calibration, page 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are four possible calibration modes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1-point manual calibration (adjusts the calibration check value)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-point manual calibration (adjusts the check and slope values)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1-Point automatic calibration (adjusts the calibration check value)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-Point automatic calibration (adjusts the check and slope values)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note. Automatic calibrations are not available for Redox/ORP measurements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cal</td>
<td>See Temperature calibration procedure, page 69.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit Cal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH Slope</td>
<td>Note: pH sensors only.</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edit the slope value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid slope values range from 40 to 150 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH Offset</td>
<td>Note: pH sensors only.</td>
<td>7.00pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edit the offset value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid offset values are: 0.00 to 14.00pH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mV Slope</td>
<td>Note: Redox/ORP sensors only.</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edit the slope value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid slope values range from 40 to 150 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mV Offset</td>
<td>Note: Redox/ORP sensors only.</td>
<td>0mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edit the offset value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid offset values are: ±1000mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp. Slope</td>
<td>Edit the temperature slope value:</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid slope values range from 40 to 160 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp. Offset</td>
<td>Edit the temperature offset value:</td>
<td>0°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid offset values are ±40 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection</td>
<td>Note: pH sensors only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See In process calibrations, page 79.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Complete</td>
<td>Note: pH sensors only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See In process calibrations, page 79.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore Cal Defaults</td>
<td>Resets slope and offset values to default values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...15  Calibration procedures

pH/Redox/ORP calibration

Used to calibrate the sensor to measure pH using pH buffers. The automatic calibration provides automatic temperature compensation to the selected buffer.

1-Point calibration

1  At the Calibrate level, press the key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2  Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

   The pH calibration menu is displayed:

3  Use the keys to select sensor calibration and press the key to confirm selection.

   The calibration type is displayed:

4  Use the key to edit the calibration type. Use the keys to select the required calibration type and press the key to confirm selection.

   Press the key to proceed to the next step.

   The buffer temperature is displayed:

5  Use the key to edit the buffer temperature. Use the keys to set the temperature and press the key to confirm changes.

   Press the key to proceed to the next step.

   The buffer value is displayed:
6 Use the key to edit the buffer value.
   Use the \( \Delta / \nabla \) keys to set the value and press
   the key to confirm changes.

   Press the \( \uparrow \) key to proceed to the next step.

7 Place the sensor into buffer 1 and press the key to perform the calibration. The calibration
   process screen is displayed.

   On completion the result screen is displayed.
   • If the calibration passes, the slope and offset values
     are displayed.
   • If the calibration fails, the failure reason is displayed.

   Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during
   the process by pressing the key.
...15 Calibration procedures

...pH/Redox/ORP calibration

2-Point calibration

1 At the Calibrate level, press the F key:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2 Use the A/D keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the F key to confirm selection.

The pH calibration menu is displayed:

3 Use the A/D keys to select sensor calibration and press the F key to confirm selection.

The calibration type is displayed:

4 Use the F key to edit the calibration type. Use the A/D keys to select the required calibration type and press the F key to confirm selection.

Press the F key to proceed to the next step.

The buffer temperature is displayed:

5 Use the F key to edit the buffer temperature. Use the A/D keys to set the temperature and press the F key to confirm changes.

Press the F key to proceed to the next step.

The first buffer value is displayed:
6 Use the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{F}} \] key to edit the low buffer value. Use the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{A}}/\textcolor{red}{\text{D}} \] keys to set the value and press the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{F}} \] key to confirm changes.

Press the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{N}} \] key to proceed to the next step.

The second buffer value is displayed:

![Sensor Cal]

7 Use the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{F}} \] key to edit the high buffer value. Use the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{A}}/\textcolor{red}{\text{D}} \] keys to set the value and press the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{F}} \] key to confirm changes.

Press the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{N}} \] key to proceed to the low buffer calibration:

![Calibrate]

8 Place the sensor into buffer 1 and press the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{F}} \] key to perform the low buffer calibration. The calibration process screen is displayed:

![Calibrate]

- If the calibration fails the result screen is displayed with the reason for failure.
- If the calibration passes the procedure moves automatically to the high buffer calibration.

9 Place the sensor into buffer 2 and press the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{F}} \] key to perform the high buffer calibration. The calibration process screen is displayed:

![Calibrate]

On completion the result screen is displayed.

- If the calibration passes the slope and offset values are displayed.
- If the calibration fails, the failure reason is displayed.

**Note.** The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the \[ \textcolor{red}{\text{A}} \] key.
...15 Calibration procedures

... pH/Redox/ORP calibration

1-Point automatic calibration

Note. Before starting the calibration ensure the pH buffers are set to the correct values.

1 At the Calibrate level, press the \( \text{ } \) key:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

![Calibrate Menu]

2 Use the \( \uparrow \downarrow \) keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the \( \text{ } \) key to confirm selection.

The pH calibration menu is displayed:

![PH Calibration Menu]

3 Use the \( \uparrow \downarrow \) keys to select sensor calibration and press the \( \text{ } \) key to confirm selection.

The calibration type is displayed:

![Calibration Type]

4 Use the \( \text{ } \) key to edit the calibration type.

Use the \( \uparrow \downarrow \) keys to select the required calibration type and press the \( \text{ } \) key to confirm selection.

Press the \( \text{ } \) key to proceed to the next step.

5 Place the sensor into buffer 1 and press the \( \text{ } \) key to perform the calibration. The calibration process screen is displayed.

![Calibration Process]

On completion the result screen is displayed.

- If the calibration passes, the slope and offset values are displayed.
- If the calibration fails, the failure reason is displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abot \( \text{ } \) key.
2-Point automatic calibration

**Note.** Before starting the calibration ensure the pH buffers are set to the correct values.

1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:
   
   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate Menu]

2. Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.
   
   The pH calibration menu is displayed:

   ![P pH Calibration Menu]

3. Use the keys to select sensor calibration and press the key to confirm selection.
   
   The calibration type is displayed:

   ![Sensor Cal Menu]

4. Use the key to edit the calibration type. Use the keys to select the required calibration type and press the key to confirm selection.
   Press the key to proceed to the next step.

   ![Calibration Type Menu]

5. Place the sensor into buffer 1 and press the key to perform the low buffer calibration. The calibration process screen is displayed:

   ![Immerse in Buffer 1]

   - If the calibration fails the result screen is displayed with the reason for failure.
   - If the calibration passes the procedure moves automatically to the high buffer calibration.
... Calibrations procedures

pH/Redox/ORP calibration

2-Point automatic calibration

6 Place the sensor into buffer 2 and press the key to perform the high buffer calibration. The calibration process screen is displayed:

On completion the result screen is displayed.

- If the calibration passes the slope and offset values are displayed.
- If the calibration fails, the failure reason is displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key.

In Process calibration (pH)

The In Process calibration is used when it is not possible to remove the sensor from the process to perform the calibration. In this calibration mode the actual sample is used to calibrate the sensor.

In Process calibration is performed in two steps:

1 Sample collection

A grab sample is taken from the process and the sensor records the measured value of the sample at that time.

Note. The grab sample should be taken as close to the sensor as possible during the data collection period.

Performing this step erases any sample collections performed previously for the selected sensor. Only the last sample collection is stored in each sensor.

2 Collection complete

The pH of the sample is measured in the laboratory and entered into the transmitter.

This sample must correspond to the last sample collection step performed, or the calibration may not be correct.
Sample collection

1. At the Calibrate level, press the [key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate menu]

2. Use the ▲/▼ keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, for example, S1 : pH/Redox (ORP) and press the [key.

   The menu options for S1 : pH/Redox (ORP) are displayed:

   ![S1 : pH/Redox (ORP) menu]

3. Press the ▲/▼ keys to select Collect Sample and press the [key to confirm selection.

   The Collect Sample screen is displayed with the prompt Start Collection?

   ![Collect Sample screen]

4. Press the [key to start the data collection.

   The Collect Sample progress screen is displayed:

   ![Collect Sample progress screen]

   When the procedure is complete, a confirmation screen is displayed:

   ![Collect Sample confirmation screen]

   The value of the acquisition is now stored.

5. Press the [key to return to the Calibrate level.

6. Continue to the Sample Complete section to perform the second step of the procedure.
...15 Calibration procedures

... pH/Redox/ORP calibration

... In Process calibration (pH)

Sample complete
1 At the Calibrate level, press the key:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2 Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, for example, S1 : pH/Redox (ORP) and press the key.

The menu options for S1 : pH/Redox (ORP) are displayed:

3 Use the keys to select Collection Complete and press the key.

The Collection Complete menu is displayed:

4 Press the key.

The Sample Complete screen is displayed with a prompt to enter a pH value:

5 Press the key and enter the value of the pH sample from the lab.

6 Press the key twice.

7 The Collect Sample screen is displayed with a prompt to enter a temperature value:

8 Press the key and enter the value of the pH sample from the lab.

When the procedure is complete, a confirmation screen is displayed:

9 Press the key to return to the Calibrate level.

In Process calibration is now complete.
Temperature calibration

1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:
   The Calibrate menu is displayed:
   
   ![Calibrate Menu]

2. Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.
   The pH calibration menu is displayed:
   
   ![Calibrate Menu]

3. Press the keys to select Temperature Cal and press the key to confirm selection.
   The temperature calibration screen is displayed:
   
   ![Temperature Cal Screen]

4. Wait for the displayed value to stabilize and press the key to proceed to the next step.
   The buffer temperature is displayed:
   
   ![Buffer Temperature Screen]

5. Use the and keys to set the temperature and press the key to confirm changes.
   The temperature calibration process screen is displayed:
   
   ![Temperature Cal Screen]

   On completion the result screen is displayed.
   - If the calibration passes the slope and offset values are displayed.
   - If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

   **Note.** The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key ( ).
...15  Calibration procedures

Turbidity Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

This section should be read in conjunction with Operating instruction OI/ATS430-EN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are two possible calibration modes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1-point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSS Cal</td>
<td>See TSS calibration – page 76.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are two possible calibration modes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1-point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection</td>
<td>See In process calibrations – page 79.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Complete</td>
<td>See In process calibrations page 79.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore Cal Defaults</td>
<td>Resets slope and offset values to default values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turbidity TSS sensor verification

Preparing the verification tool and locking the sensor in place
Refer to operating instruction OI/ATS430-EN.

1. At the Calibrate level, press the  key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate Menu]

2. Use the  keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the  key to confirm selection.

   The TSS calibration menu is displayed:

   ![TSS Calibration Menu]

3. Press the  keys to select Sensor Verification and press the  key to confirm selection.

   The Verification Value is displayed:

   ![Verification Value]

4. Use the  key to edit the verification value. Use the  keys to set the value and press the  key to confirm changes.

   Press the and  key to proceed to the next step.

   ![Verification Process]

5. Ensure the sensor is inserted in the verification tool and press the  key to start the verification routine.

   The verification process screen is displayed:

   ![Temperature Cal]

   On completion the result is displayed.

   Procedure Pass

   or

   Procedure Failed

   Note. The verification process can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the  key.
...15 Calibration procedures

Turbidity TSS calibration

1-Point calibration
1 At the Calibrate level, press the key:
   The Calibrate menu is displayed:
   ![Calibrate menu](image)
   
2 Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.
   The Turbidity Cal menu is displayed:
   ![Turbidity Cal menu](image)
   
3 Press the keys to select Turbidity Cal and press the key to confirm selection.
   The Calibration Type is displayed:
   ![Calibration Type](image)

4 Use the key to edit the Calibration Type.
   Use the keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the key to confirm selection.
   Press the and key to proceed to the next step.
   The Offset setting is displayed:
   ![Offset setting](image)

5 For most cases a zero offset is suitable. However, in situations where an offset was previously determined during a 2-point calibration, it is possible to retain the previously measured offset during the 1-point calibration.
   Use the key to edit the Offset setting.
   Use the keys to select either Remove Offset or Retain Offset and press the key to confirm changes.
   Press the and key to proceed to the next step.
   The High Solution Value is displayed:
   ![High Solution Value](image)

6 Use the key to edit the solution value.
   Use the keys to set the value and press the key to confirm changes.
   Press the and key to proceed to the next step.
7 Ensure the sensor is inserted in the solution and press the key to start the verification routine.

The calibration process screen is displayed:

![Calibrate screen]

On completion the result screen is displayed:

- If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.
- If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

**Note.** The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the **Abort** key ( ).
...15 Calibration procedures

...Turbidity TSS calibration

2-Point calibration

1 At the Calibrate level, press the \[key\]:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

```
Calibrate
- [S1 : Turb TSS]
- [S2 : Turb TSS]
- Hold Outputs
```

2 Use the [\(\downarrow\)/\(\uparrow\)] keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the \[\rightarrow\] key to confirm selection.

The Turbidity Cal menu is displayed:

```
Calibrate
- Sensor Verification
- Turbidity Cal
- TSS Cal
- TSS Manual Cal
- Sample Collection
- Collection Complete
```

3 Press the [\(\downarrow\)/\(\uparrow\)] keys to select Turbidity Cal and press the \[\rightarrow\] key to confirm selection.

The Calibration Type is displayed:

```
Turbidity Cal
Calibration Type: 2-Point
```

4 Use the \[\leftarrow\] key to edit the Calibration Type.

Use the [\(\downarrow\)/\(\uparrow\)] keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the \[\rightarrow\] key to confirm selection.

Press the and \[\rightarrow\] key to proceed to the next step.

The Low Solution Value is displayed:

```
Turbidity Cal
Low Solution Value
0.000 NTU
```

5 Use the \[\leftarrow\] key to edit the solution value.

Use the [\(\downarrow\)/\(\uparrow\)] keys to set the value and press the \[\rightarrow\] key to confirm changes.

Press the and \[\rightarrow\] key to proceed to the next step.

The High Solution Value is displayed:

```
Turbidity Cal
High Solution Value
20000 NTU
```

6 Use the \[\leftarrow\] key to edit the solution value.

Use the [\(\downarrow\)/\(\uparrow\)] keys to set the value and press the \[\rightarrow\] key to confirm changes.

Press the and \[\rightarrow\] key to proceed to the next step.
7 Ensure the sensor is inserted in the solution and press the key to start the verification routine.

The calibration process screen is displayed:

- If the calibration fails the result screen is displayed with the reason for failure.
- If the calibration passes the procedure moves automatically to the high buffer calibration.

8 Ensure the sensor is inserted in the solution and press the key to start the verification routine.

The calibration process screen is displayed:

On completion the result screen is displayed.

- If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.
- If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key (\[\text{\textbf{Abort}}\]).
...15 Calibration procedures

TSS calibration

1-Point calibration

1 At the Calibrate level, press the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate Menu](image1)

   - S1 : Turb TSS
   - S2 : Turb TSS
   - Hold Outputs

2 Use the \( \text{Sent} / \text{Rec} \) keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to confirm selection.

   The TSS Cal menu is displayed:

   ![TSS Cal Menu](image2)

   - Sensor Verification
   - Turbidity Cal
   - TSS Cal
   - TSS Manual Cal
   - Sample Collection
   - Collection Complete

3 Press the \( \text{Sent} / \text{Rec} \) keys to select TSS Cal and press the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to confirm selection.

   The Calibration Type is displayed:

   ![Calibration Type](image3)

4 Use the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to edit the Calibration Type.

   Use the \( \text{Sent} / \text{Rec} \) keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to confirm selection.

   Press the and \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to proceed to the next step.

   The High Solution Value is displayed:

   ![High Solution Value](image4)

5 Use the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to edit the High Solution Value.

   Use the \( \text{Sent} / \text{Rec} \) keys to set the value and press the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to confirm changes.

   Press the and \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to proceed to the next step.

6 Ensure the sensor is inserted in the solution and press the \( \text{Calibrate} \) key to start the verification routine.

   The calibration process screen is displayed:

   ![Calibration Process](image5)

   - PV 1.0000 mg/l
   - mV 0.000 NTU

   Settling - Please Wait

   On completion the result screen is displayed.

   - If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.
   - If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

   **Note.** The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the \( \text{Abort} \) key (\( \text{Abort} \)).
2-Point calibration
1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2. Use the and keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

The Turbidity Cal menu is displayed:

3. Press the and keys to select Turbidity Cal and press the key to confirm selection.

The Calibration Type is displayed:

4. Use the key to edit the Calibration Type. Use the and keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the key to confirm selection.

Press the and key to proceed to the next step.

The Low Solution Value is displayed:

5. Use the key to edit the solution value. Use the and keys to set the value and press the key to confirm changes.

Press the and key to proceed to the next step.

The High Solution Value is displayed:

6. Use the key to edit the solution value. Use the and keys to set the value and press the key to confirm changes.

Press the and key to proceed to the next step.
...15 Calibration procedures

...TSS calibration

...2-Point calibration

7 Ensure the sensor is inserted in the solution and press the key to start the verification routine.

The calibration process screen is displayed:

- If the calibration fails the result screen is displayed with the reason for failure.
- If the calibration passes the procedure moves automatically to the high buffer calibration.

8 Ensure the sensor is inserted in the solution and press the key to start the verification routine.

The calibration process screen is displayed:

On completion the result screen is displayed.

- If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.
- If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key ( ).

TSS manual calibration

1 At the Calibrate level, press the key:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

- If the calibration fails the result screen is displayed with the reason for failure.
- If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key ( ).

2 Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

The TSS Manual Cal menu is displayed:

3 Press the keys to select TSS Manual Cal and press the key to confirm selection.

The calibration slope is displayed:

4 Use the key to edit the slope. Use the keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the key to confirm selection.

Press the and key to proceed to the next step.

The Calibration Complete screen is displayed:
In Process calibration

In process calibration is used when it is not possible to remove the sensor from the process to perform the calibration. In this calibration mode the actual sample is used to calibrate the sensor.

The in process calibration takes place in two steps:

- **Sample collection**
  - A grab sample is taken from the process and the sensor records the measured value of the sample at that time.
  
  **Note.** The grab sample should be taken as close to the sensor as possible during the data collection period.

- **Collection complete**
  - The Total suspended solids of the sample is measured in the laboratory and entered into the transmitter.
  
  This sample must correspond to the last sample collection step performed.

**Sample collection**

1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2. Use the / keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

   The Sample Collection menu is displayed:

3. Use the / keys to select Sample Collection and press the key to proceed to the next step.

4. Press the and key to proceed to the next step.

   The collection process screen is displayed:

   On completion the collection complete screen is displayed:

   The value of the sample turbidity is now stored.

   **Note.** The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key ( ).
...15 Calibration procedures

...In Process calibration

Collection complete

1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate menu]

2. Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

   The Collection Complete menu is displayed:

   ![Collection Complete menu]

3. Use the keys to select Collection Complete and press the key to proceed confirm selection.

   ![Collection Complete screen]

4. Use the key to edit the New Process setting.

   Use the keys to select Yes/No and press the key to confirm selection.

   If the sensor is installed in a new process or if the calibration needs to be reset then select Yes.

   To retain the details of the previous calibrations then select No (adaptive calibration to fine tune the existing calibration).

5. Press the key to proceed to the next step.

   The Collection Complete screen is displayed:

   ![Collection Complete screen]

6. The Collection Complete screen shows:

   - **PV**: Turbidity recorded when the sample was taken.
   - **TSS**: Use the keys to enter the suspended solids value measured in the laboratory and press the key to confirm changes.

   A new calibration coefficient is calculated.

   The calibration is now complete.
RDO

This section should be read in conjunction with Operating instruction OI/ADS430-EN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Calibration</td>
<td>See Dissolved oxygen calibration. There are two possible calibration modes: • 1-point (water-saturated air) • 2-point (100 % and 0 % saturation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dissolved oxygen calibration

1-Point calibration

1 At the Calibrate level, press the key:

The Calibrate menu is displayed:

2 Use the keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

The RDO calibration menu is displayed:

3 Press the key to confirm selection.

The Calibration Type is displayed:

4 Use the key to edit the Calibration Type. Use the keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the key to confirm selection.

Press the and key to proceed to the next step.

5 Ensure the sensor is subjected to 100% saturation and press the key to start the calibration process.

The calibration process screen is displayed:

On completion the result screen is displayed.

• If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.
• If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key ( ).
…15 Calibration procedures

…Dissolved oxygen calibration

2-Point calibration

1. At the Calibrate level, press the key:

   The Calibrate menu is displayed:

   ![Calibrate Menu](image1)

   - S1 : RDO
   - S2 : RDO
   - Hold Outputs

2. Use the / keys to select the sensor to be calibrated, and press the key to confirm selection.

   The RDO calibration menu is displayed:

   ![RDO Calibration Menu](image2)

3. Press the key to confirm selection.

   The Calibration Type is displayed:

   ![Calibration Type](image3)

4. Use the key to edit the Calibration Type.

   Use the / keys to select the required Calibration Type and press the key to confirm selection.

   Press the and key to proceed to the next step.

5. Ensure the sensor is subjected to 100 % saturation and press the key to start the calibration process.

   The calibration process screen is displayed:

   ![Calibration Process](image4)

   - If the calibration fails the result screen is displayed with the reason for failure.
   - If the calibration passes the procedure moves automatically to the high buffer calibration.

6. Ensure the sensor is subjected to 0 % saturation and press the key to start the calibration process.

   The calibration process screen is displayed:

   ![Calibration Process](image5)

   On completion the result screen is displayed.

   - If the calibration passes the new settings are displayed.
   - If the calibration fails the reason for failure is displayed.

Note. The calibration can be canceled at any time during the process by pressing the Abort key ( располагается на странице документа. Ниже приведена текстовая версия, извлеченная из изображения.
16 Troubleshooting

Diagnostic messages

The transmitter is programmed to display NAMUR 107 diagnostic icons and messages to provide information on servicing requirements and any other conditions that develop during operation.

All diagnostic messages displayed on the transmitter are added to the transmitter’s Audit Log. The following tables show icon types, diagnostic messages and possible causes/suggested remedial action.

### AWT420 transmitter diagnostics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR icon</th>
<th>Diagnostic message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Comms Error</td>
<td>Communications between transmitter and sensor have been lost.</td>
<td>The likely cause is a poor/broken connection between the sensor/sensor module and the transmitter or a terminal fault in the sensor.</td>
<td>1. Inspect the transmitter and sensors ensuring that EZLink/Sensor module is fitted correctly in the transmitter. 2. For EZLink sensors, ensure the sensor is connected and the wiring is intact between the transmitter and the sensor housing. 3. Perform a power cycle on the transmitter. 4. If Comms Error persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO(n): Out of Range</td>
<td>The source assigned to the analog output is outside its programmed engineering range. The output is fixed at its electrical limits of 0 mA (under range) or 22 mA (overrange) until the source is within range.</td>
<td>Check the configuration of the analog output, ensuring that the Source, Eng. High and Eng. Low values are set according to the requirements and adjust if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Write Error</td>
<td>Transmitter configuration data is corrupt, or the transmitter’s non-volatile memory is faulty. The device setup may be affected and changes to configuration may not be maintained after power cycle.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Memory Write Error persists: 1. Check all configuration parameters and correct any errors. 2. Backup configuration to SD card 3. Reset to defaults via the bootloader. 4. Reload configuration from SD card 5. If Memory Write Error persists, contact local service organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PV Out of Range</td>
<td>The primary variable from the sensor is outside the range specified in Sensor Setup.</td>
<td>1. Check the process and adjust if necessary. 2. If the measured value is within the intended range of the process, adjust the Range High and Range Low in the Sensor Setup menu – see page 38.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulation Active</td>
<td>Transmitter is in simulation mode: signal values are generated internally and do not reflect process conditions.</td>
<td>Contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inf. pH Invalid</td>
<td>The calculated (inferred) pH value is outside the accurate range for the specified solution. For Calculation Type = NH₃/NH₄ and NaCl the accurate range is 7.00 to 10.00 pH. For Calculation Type = NaOH/NaOH and NaCl the accurate range is 7.00 to 11.00 pH.</td>
<td>Check the process and the measured conductivity before, and after, the cation chamber. Adjust the process if necessary. Ensure that the cell constants and temperature compensation are set correctly for each sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before Cat. High</td>
<td>Conductivity measured before the cation exchange chamber is above the user set limit. Inferred pH reading may be inaccurate.</td>
<td>Check the process and make any necessary adjustments. Ensure that the before cation sensor has been correctly setup and if necessary adjust the limit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Cat. High</td>
<td>Conductivity measured after the cation exchange chamber is above the user set limit. Inferred pH reading may be inaccurate.</td>
<td>Check the process and make any necessary adjustments. Ensure that the after cation sensor has been correctly setup and if necessary adjust the limit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...16 Troubleshooting

...Diagnostic messages

...AWT420 transmitter diagnostics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR icon</th>
<th>Diagnostic message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean (n) in progress</td>
<td>Cleaning cycle 1 (2) is in progress.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once cleaning cycle is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Write Error</td>
<td>Error writing configuration to sensor/sensor module.</td>
<td>1. Repeat previous configuration change. 2. If Sensor Write Error persists, cycle power to the transmitter. 3. Check the Sensor Setup and correct if necessary. 4. If Sensor Write Error persists, ensure that the sensor and the transmitter are compatible by upgrading the software on both via the bootloader. 5. Check the Sensor Setup and correct if necessary– see page 38. 6. If Sensor Write Error persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alarm Active</td>
<td>One or more of the process alarms (1 to 8) is active.</td>
<td>Check the process and make any adjustments required. If the alarm condition has passed but the diagnostic remains active, acknowledge the alarm via the Operator menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD Nearly Full</td>
<td>SD card at 90% capacity or higher.</td>
<td>Replace the SD card or free up space on current SD card by backing up/uploading the files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD Card Full</td>
<td>SD card is at capacity.</td>
<td>Replace the SD card or free up space on current SD card by backing up/uploading the files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-electrode conductivity diagnostics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR icon</th>
<th>Diagnostic message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S(n): ADC Failure</td>
<td>Failure of the analog to digital converter in the sensor/sensor module</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor ADC Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Memory Failure</td>
<td>Sensor configuration data is corrupt, or the sensor's non-volatile memory is faulty. The sensor configuration may be affected and changes may not be maintained after power cycle.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, check all configuration parameters for all sensors and correct any errors. Save the configuration to SD card or via Bluetooth App. Reset the sensor to defaults from the Sensor Setup menu and reload the saved configuration. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PT Failure</td>
<td>The measurement taken from the temperature sensor is invalid indicating that the temperature sensor has failed, or the associated connections are either open-circuit or short-circuit.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor/temperature sensor for signs of damage. A damaged sensor must be replaced. Check wiring to sensor module terminals 5 to 8. If Process Temperature Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PV Failure</td>
<td>A primary variable reading cannot be obtained from the conductivity sensor.</td>
<td>Check the wiring of the sensor to the sensor module (terminals 1 to 4). Visually inspect the sensor for signs of damage. Cycle power to the transmitter. If PV Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Cal Failed</td>
<td>Sensor calibration is in progress.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once calibration is complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Recovery</td>
<td>Recovery diagnostic is active during the period between completion of a sensor calibration and the sensor being ready to make accurate measurements.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once recovery is complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Cal Failed</td>
<td>The most recent sensor calibration has failed, calibration coefficients have not been updated and the previous values continue to be applied.</td>
<td>Visually inspect sensor for signs of damage or dirt and clean if necessary. Check that sensor is fully submerged in the solution. Repeat calibration, if Calibration Failed persists, consider replacing the sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PV Out of Limits</td>
<td>Process value (PV) measured is outside the specified limits of the sensor. Refer to the sensor data sheet to determine the operating range.</td>
<td>Check the process and the position of the sensor. If PV Out of Limits is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate operating range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Process Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>Solution temperature is outside the measurement range of the sensor. Refer to the sensor data sheet to determine the temperature range.</td>
<td>Ensure that the solution temperature is within the sensor measurement limits. Check the process and reduce the effect of any potential heat sources. If Process Temperature Out of Range is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate temperature range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Internal Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>The sensor module measurement circuitry is operating at a temperature outside its recommended range. This may cause the measurements to be inaccurate.</td>
<td>Ensure that the ambient temperature of the transmitter containing the sensor module is within its operating range. -10 to 75 °C [14 to 167 °F] If Internal Temperature Out of Range persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Polarization</td>
<td>Sensor readings indicate that a polarization charge has built up in the 2-electrode conductivity sensor. When a charge builds up in the sensor, the effective area of the electrode is decreased, causing the measurement to be inaccurate.</td>
<td>Check process. Visually inspect the sensor and clean if necessary. Check sensor wiring. If Sensor Polarization is a persistent problem, a 4-electrode conductivity sensor may be more suitable for the process, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Troubleshooting

### Diagnostic messages

#### 4-electrode conductivity diagnostics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR icon</th>
<th>Diagnostic message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>S(n): ADC Failure</td>
<td>Failure of the analog to digital converter in the sensor/sensor module.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor ADC Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>S(n): Memory Failure</td>
<td>Sensor configuration data is corrupt, or the sensor’s non-volatile memory is faulty. The sensor configuration may be affected and changes may not be maintained after power cycle.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, check all configuration parameters for all sensors and correct any errors. Save the configuration to SD card or via Bluetooth App. Reset the sensor to defaults from the Sensor Setup menu and reload the saved configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>S(n): PT Failure</td>
<td>The measurement taken from the temperature sensor is invalid indicating that the temperature sensor has failed, or the associated connections are either open-circuit or short-circuit.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor/temperature sensor for signs of damage. A damaged sensor must be replaced. Check wiring to sensor module terminals 5 to 8. If Process Temperature Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>S(n): PV Failure</td>
<td>A primary variable reading cannot be obtained from the conductivity sensor.</td>
<td>Check the wiring of the sensor to the sensor module (terminals 1 to 4). Visually inspect the sensor for signs of damage. Cycle power to the transmitter. If PV Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): Calibrating</td>
<td>Sensor calibration is in progress.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once calibration is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): Recovery</td>
<td>Recovery diagnostic is active during the period between completion of a sensor calibration and the sensor being ready to make accurate measurements.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once recovery is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): Cal Failed</td>
<td>The most recent sensor calibration has failed, calibration coefficients have not been updated and the previous values continue to be applied.</td>
<td>Visually inspect sensor for signs of damage or dirt and clean if necessary. Check that sensor is fully submerged in the solution. Repeat calibration, if Calibration Failed persists, consider replacing the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): PV Out of Limits</td>
<td>Process value (PV) measured is outside the specified limits of the sensor. Refer to the sensor data sheet to determine the operating range.</td>
<td>Check the process and the position of the sensor. If PV Out of Limits is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate operating range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): Process Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>Solution temperature is outside the measurement range of the sensor. Refer to the sensor data sheet to determine the temperature range.</td>
<td>Ensure that the solution temperature is within the sensor measurement limits. Check the process and reduce the effect of any potential heat sources. If Process Temperature Out of Range is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate temperature range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): Internal Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>The sensor module measurement circuitry is operating at a temperature outside its recommended range. This may cause the measurements to be inaccurate.</td>
<td>Ensure that the ambient temperature of the transmitter containing the sensor module is within its operating range. –10 to 75 °C [14 to 167 °F] If Internal Temperature Out of Range persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![?]</td>
<td>S(n): Polarization</td>
<td>Sensor readings indicate that the 4-electrode conductivity sensor is dirty, i.e. foreign material has collected in the sensor. This causes measurement inaccuracy and eventual degradation of the sensor.</td>
<td>Remove the sensor from the process and visually inspect, remove any foreign material and clean with a neutral solution. If Dirty Sensor diagnostic persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMUR icon</td>
<td>Diagnostic message</td>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Recovery action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): ADC Failure</td>
<td>Failure of the analog to digital converter in the sensor/sensor module.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor ADC Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Memory Failure</td>
<td>Sensor configuration data is corrupt, or the sensor's non-volatile memory is faulty.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, check all configuration parameters for all sensors and correct any errors. Save the configuration to SD card or via Bluetooth App. Reset the sensor to defaults from the Sensor Setup menu and reload the saved configuration. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Broken Glass</td>
<td>Impedance measurement across glass tip of sensor has changed significantly, suggesting a broken glass electrode.</td>
<td>Check the sensor electrode visually for signs of damage. If the sensor appears intact, power cycle the instrument and allow 5 minutes for the signal to settle. If the Broken Glass persists then contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Reference Failure</td>
<td>The measurement taken from the reference electrode is invalid indicating that the reference electrode in the sensor has failed.</td>
<td>Check the sensor electrode visually for signs of damage. If the sensor appears intact, power cycle the instrument and allow 5 minutes for the signal to settle. If the Reference Failure persists then the sensor must be replaced, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PT Failure</td>
<td>The measurement taken from the temperature sensor is invalid indicating that the temperature sensor has failed, or the associated connections are either open-circuit or short-circuit.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor/temperature sensor for signs of damage. A damaged sensor must be replaced. EZLink digital sensors: Cycle power to the transmitter. Analog sensors: Check wiring to sensor module terminals 5 to 8. If Process Temperature Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Calibrating</td>
<td>Sensor calibration is in progress.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once calibration is complete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Cal Failed</td>
<td>The most recent sensor calibration has failed, calibration coefficients have not been updated and the previous values continue to be applied.</td>
<td>Visually inspect sensor tip for signs of damage or dirt and clean if necessary. Check that sensor tip is fully submerged in the solution. Ensure that the correct buffer solutions have been selected in the transmitter. Ensure that the buffer solutions have been correctly made up. Repeat calibration, if Calibration Failed persists, this may indicate that the sensor has reached the end of its serviceable life and must be replaced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PV Out of Limits</td>
<td>Process value (PV) measured is outside the specified limits of the sensor.</td>
<td>Check the process and the position of the sensor. If PV Out of Limits is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate operating range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...16 Troubleshooting

...Diagnostic messages

...pH diagnostics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR</th>
<th>Diagnostic message</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Process Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>Solution temperature is outside the measurement range of the sensor. Refer to the sensor data sheet to determine the temperature range.</td>
<td>Ensure that the solution temperature is within the sensor measurement limits. Check the process and reduce the effect of any potential heat sources. If Process Temperature Out of Range is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate temperature range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Reference Warning</td>
<td>The measurements taken from the reference electrodes indicate that the reference electrodes are becoming contaminated (Reference Poisoning). This is an early indication that the reference measurement is likely to fail, at which point the sensor has reached the end of its serviceable life and requires replacement.</td>
<td>Visually inspect sensor tip for signs of damage or dirt and clean if necessary. Contact local service organization to order a new sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S1: Slope Low</td>
<td>The pH sensor is reaching the end of its serviceable life. A pH sensor degrades over time. As this happens the slope calculated by a calibration procedure gradually decreases. A Low Slope Limit is configured in Sensor Setup – see page 38. If the slope calculated by a calibration procedure is less than Low Slope Limit, the calibration fails. If the slope calculated by a calibration procedure is within 20% of the Low Slope Limit, the Low pH Slope diagnostic is activated indicating that the sensor is reaching the end of its serviceable life and soon requires replacement.</td>
<td>1. Visually inspect sensor tip for signs of damage or dirt and clean if necessary. 2. Check that sensor tip is fully submerged in the solution. 3. Ensure that the buffer solutions have been made up accurately and have been correctly selected in the transmitter. 4. Repeat calibration, if Low pH Slope persists then this indicates that the sensor is reaching the end of its serviceable life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Ambient Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>The electronics in the head of the probe are exposed to temperatures outside the recommended operating range.</td>
<td>Move the sensor to a location where the ambient temperature within the operating range. If Ambient Temperature Out of Range is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate operating range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Ref. Blocked</td>
<td>The measurement taken from the reference electrode indicates that the reference electrode is blocked. This warning may also occur if the probe is not properly immersed in solution.</td>
<td>Visually inspect sensor tip for signs of damage or dirt and clean if necessary. Ensure pH probe is submersed in solution. If Reference Blocked persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Out of Solution</td>
<td>Sensor readings indicate that the sensor is not properly immersed in process solution.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor for signs of damage and clean the tip if necessary. Check that the sensor is properly immersed in the process solution. If Out of Solution persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S(n): Low Electrolyte</td>
<td>The electrolyte level (in the pH sensor) is low.</td>
<td>If compatible, top up the electrolyte reservoir with liquid electrolyte. Otherwise contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMUR icon</td>
<td>Diagnostic message</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): PT Failure</td>
<td>The measurement taken from the temperature sensor is invalid indicating that the temperature sensor has failed, or the associated connections are either open-circuit or short-circuit.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor/temperature sensor for signs of damage. A damaged sensor must be replaced. Cycle power to the transmitter. If Process Temperature Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): D.O Conc Meas Error</td>
<td>The RDO sensor cannot provide a valid dissolved oxygen measurement due to a sensor error.</td>
<td>Power cycle sensor. If Dissolved Oxygen Concentration Measurement Error persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): %Sat Meas Error</td>
<td>The RDO sensor cannot provide a valid % saturation measurement due to a sensor error.</td>
<td>Power cycle sensor. If % Saturation Measurement Error persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Calibrating</td>
<td>Sensor calibration is in progress.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once calibration is complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Internal Comms Error</td>
<td>The RDO sensor cannot provide a valid dissolved oxygen measurement due to an error in the communication between sensor and sensor cap.</td>
<td>Ensure that the sensor cap is installed and properly seated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Cap Removed</td>
<td>The sensor cap has been removed from the RDO probe or is not being recognized. A valid measurement cannot be made without a sensor cap</td>
<td>Ensure sensor cap is fitted correctly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Cal Failed</td>
<td>The most recent sensor calibration has failed, calibration coefficients have not been updated and the previous values continue to be applied.</td>
<td>Ensure that the sensor is clean and fully submerged in the solution. Repeat calibration, if Calibration Failed persists then consider replacing the sensor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): User Cal Expired</td>
<td>Recalibration of the RDO sensor is required. The sensor deteriorates over time and recalibration is required to maintain accuracy.</td>
<td>Perform a calibration using ADS430205 RDO probe calibration kit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Factory Cal Expired</td>
<td>Recalibration of the RDO sensor is required. The sensor deteriorates over time and recalibration is required to maintain accuracy.</td>
<td>Perform a calibration using ADS430205 RDO probe calibration kit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Sensor Warm-up</td>
<td>The RDO sensor is warming up and cannot provide a valid dissolved oxygen measurement until the internal electronics have stabilized.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once the internal electronics have stabilized. If Sensor Warm Up persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Sensor Warning</td>
<td>PV measured from the RDO probe but does not meet normal quality criteria. The sensor has sustained moderate damage, or the recommended lifespan has been reached.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor for signs of damage. If the probe appears to be in good condition and is within its recommended lifespan, it may help to clean the sensor and the optical lens. If there are signs of damage or Sensor Warning persists, contact local service organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Cap Expired</td>
<td>The sensor cap within the RDO probe has reached or exceeded its expiry date. The cap may continue to operate but its accuracy degrades and cannot be guaranteed to meet specification.</td>
<td>Replace sensor cap using ADS430204 ABB RDO probe sensor cap replacement kit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(n): Replace Cap</td>
<td>The sensor cap within the RDO probe reaches its expiry date within 4 weeks. After its expiry date the cap may continue to operate but its accuracy degrades and cannot be guaranteed to meet specification.</td>
<td>Replace sensor cap using ADS430204 ABB RDO probe sensor cap replacement kit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Troubleshooting

### Diagnostic messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR icon</th>
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<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): ADC Failure</td>
<td>Failure of the analog to digital converter in the sensor/sensor module.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor ADC Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): Memory Failure</td>
<td>Sensor configuration data is corrupt, or the sensor’s non-volatile memory is faulty. The sensor configuration may be affected and changes may not be maintained after power cycle.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, check all configuration parameters for all sensors and correct any errors. Save the configuration to SD card or via Bluetooth App. Reset the sensor to defaults from the Sensor Setup menu and reload the saved configuration. If Sensor Memory Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): PV Failure</td>
<td>A primary variable reading cannot be obtained from the turbidity sensor because the LED is not illuminating the sample.</td>
<td>Cycle power to the transmitter. If PV Failure persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): Wiper Failed</td>
<td>The wiper has failed to wipe. Sensor becomes soiled. Measurement quality is affected due to inadequate cleaning.</td>
<td>Visually inspect the sensor and clean any obstructions/blockages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): Calibrating</td>
<td>Sensor calibration is in progress.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once calibration is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): Recovery</td>
<td>Recovery diagnostic is active during the period between completion of a sensor calibration and the sensor being ready to make accurate measurements.</td>
<td>Diagnostic clears once recovery is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): Clean Inhibited</td>
<td>Automatic cleaning with the wiper is inhibited by configuration. The quality of the Turbidity/Suspended Solids measurement is affected and the sensor lifespan may be reduced.</td>
<td>Perform a Manual Clean from the operator menu. Set the Wiper Clean Frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![x]</td>
<td>S(n): Cal Failed</td>
<td>The most recent sensor calibration has failed, calibration coefficients have not been updated and the previous values continue to be applied.</td>
<td>Ensure that the sensor is clean. If available, initiate a Manual Clean from the Operator menu, or remove the sensor from the process and clean manually. If using formazine standards, ensure that the solutions have been correctly made up. Note: Formazine preparations settle in the solution, shake the solution well prior to the calibration. Repeat calibration, if Calibration Failed persists, consider replacing the sensor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: Formazine preparations settle in the solution, shake the solution well prior to the calibration.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMUR icon</th>
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<th>Cause</th>
<th>Recovery action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): PV Out of Limits</td>
<td>Process value (PV) measured is outside the specified limits of the sensor. Refer to the sensor data sheet to determine the operating range.</td>
<td>Check the process and the position of the sensor. If PV Out of Limits is consistently active it may be necessary to replace the sensor with an alternative with a wider, or more appropriate operating range. Contact local service organization for potential solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): Internal Temp Out of Range</td>
<td>Internal temperature of the turbidity sensor is outside its recommended operating range. This may cause the measurements to be inaccurate.</td>
<td>Reposition the sensor to avoid extreme temperatures. Ensure that the ambient temperature of the sensor is within its operating range. 0 to 60 °C [32 to 140 °F]. If Internal Temperature Out of Range persists, contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): Excess Light</td>
<td>The turbidity sensor determines turbidity using Nephelometric detection, by measuring the amount of light scattered by the sample at 90° from the direction of illumination. Excessive ambient light can interfere with this and result in inaccurate readings.</td>
<td>Shade the sensor, or if possible move the sensor to a location where it is not affected by ambient light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): Service Due</td>
<td>The turbidity sensor requires servicing. The sensor performance degrades over time and servicing is required to maintain accuracy.</td>
<td>Contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): Replace Wiper</td>
<td>The wiper blade on the turbidity sensor is reaching the end of its expected useful life. Measurement quality may be affected due to inadequate cleaning.</td>
<td>Replace wiper and Reset Sensor Lifetime in Sensor Setup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): Replace Wiper</td>
<td>The wiper blade on the turbidity sensor has reached the end of its expected useful life. Measurement quality may be affected due to inadequate cleaning.</td>
<td>Replace wiper and Reset Sensor Lifetime in Sensor Setup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): Service Overdue</td>
<td>The turbidity sensor requires servicing. The sensor performance degrades over time and servicing is required to maintain accuracy.</td>
<td>Contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>S(n): LED Expired</td>
<td>This LED in the sensor has reached the end of its expected lifespan, and so is likely to fail.</td>
<td>Contact local service organization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Specification

### Operation

**Display**
- 89 mm (3.5 in) color 1/4 VGA TFT, liquid crystal display (LCD) with built-in backlight and brightness/contrast adjustment

**Language**
- English, German, French, Italian, Spanish

**Keypad**
- 6 tactile membrane keys:
  - Group select/Left cursor
  - View select/Right cursor
  - Menu key
  - Up
  - Down
  - Enter key

**No. of inputs**
- Up to 2 analog or digital sensors

### Mechanical data

**Protection**
- IP66/NEMA 4X

**Dimensions**
- Height: 144 mm (5.67 in) minimum (excluding glands)
- Width: 144 mm (5.67 in) door closed – min.
- Depth: 99 mm (3.89 in) door closed – min. (excluding fixing brackets)
- Weight: aluminium enclosure 1.36 kg (3 lb) approx. (unpacked)
- Weight: polycarbonate enclosure 1 kg (2.2 lb) approx. (unpacked)

**Panel dimensions**
- Cut-out height: 138 +1 –0 mm (5.43 +0.04 –0 in)
- Cut-out width: 138 +1 –0 mm (5.43 +0.04 –0 in)
- Thickness: 6.35 mm (0.25 in) max.
- Depth behind panel: 100 mm (4 in) min. (after fixing with brackets to panel)
- Distance between cut-outs: 40 mm (1.57 in) min.

**Materials of construction**
- Aluminium enclosure – LM20 aluminium
- Polycarbonate enclosure – LEXAN 505RU 10 % glass-filled polycarbonate

**Cable entries**
- Five holes to accept M20 or ½ in cable glands or conduit hubs
- Two holes to accept M16 cable glands or conduit hubs or EZLink connectors

### Electrical

**Supply voltage**
- 100 to 240 V AC ±10 %, 50/60 Hz
- 24 V DC (18 min. to 36 V DC max.)

**Power consumption**
- <15W

**Terminal connections rating**
- Solid/Flexible wire: AWG 24 to 16 (0.2 to 1.5 mm²)
- Ferrule with plastic sleeve 0.2 to 0.75 mm²
- Ferrule without plastic sleeve 0.2 to 1.5 mm²

**Cable specification**
- Cable glands:
  - M20: 5 to 9 mm (0.2 to 0.35 in)
  - M16: 2 to 6 mm (0.08 to 0.24 in)
  - ½ in NPT: 6 to 12 mm (0.24 to 0.47 in)
- Ethernet: 4.7 to 6.35 mm (0.187 to 0.25 in)

### Analog outputs

**Number**
- Two supplied as standard
- Four with module board fitted

**Output ranges**
- Analog output programmable to any value between 0 and 22 mA to indicate system failure

**Accuracy**
- ±0.25 % of reading or 10 µA (whichever is the greater)

**Maximum load resistance**
- 500Ω at 20 mA

**Configuration**
- Can be assigned to either measured variable or either sample temperature

**Isolation**
- 500 V DC from any other circuitry but not from each other

### Relay outputs

**Number**
- 4 standard single-pole changeover
- Fully-programmable
  - Contacts rating: 5A @ 110/240 V AC (Non-Inductive) 5A @ 30 V DC

### Digital input/output

**Number**
- 1 standard, user-programmable as input or output
- Minimum input pulse duration: 125 ms
- Input – volt-free
- Output – open-collector, 12 to 24 V, 250 mA max.
Connectivity/Communications (optional)

Ethernet
HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, Secure FTP
PROFIBUS DP
DPV0, DPV1
MODBUS
RTU RS485
HART
- Fieldcomm certified version – HART 7
- Configured range
  - 4 to 20 mA, user-programmable across measurement range
- Dynamic range
  - 3.8 to 20.5 mA with 3.6 mA low alarm level,
  21 mA high alarm level
- Accuracy
  - ±0.25 % of reading
- Maximum load resistance
  - 500 Ω at 20 mA
- Configuration
  - Can be assigned to either measured variable
- Isolation
  - 500 V DC from any other circuitry

Data logging

Storage
- Measurement value storage
  (programmable sample rate)
- Audit log*, Alarm log*, Calibration log, Diagnostics log

Storage media
SD card, up to 32 GB capacity

Chart view
On local display

Historical review
Of data

Data transfer
SD card interface – Windows-compatible FAT file system,
data and log files in Excel and DataManager Pro compatible formats

Environmental data

Ambient operating temperature:
-10 to 55 °C (14 to 131 °F)

Ambient operating humidity:
Up to 95 % RH non-condensing

Storage temperature:
-20 to 70 °C (−4 to 158 °F)

Altitude:
2000 m (6562 ft) max. above sea level

* Audit log and Alarm log data are stored in the same log file.

2-electrode conductivity

Conductivity input

Measurement range and resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell constant</th>
<th>Conductivity range</th>
<th>Display resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy repeatability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0 to 200 µS/cm</td>
<td>0.001 µS/cm</td>
<td>±1.0 % of measurement range per decade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0 to 1000 µS/cm</td>
<td>0.001 µS/cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0 to 2000 µS/cm</td>
<td>0.01 µS/cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 to 20000 µS/cm</td>
<td>0.1 µS/cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dynamic response
<3 s for 90 % step change when damping is Off

Damping
Configurable: Off, Low, Medium and High

Temperature input

Temperature element types
- Automatic temperature sensor recognition for Pt100, Pt1000 and 3k Balco RTDs in either 2-lead or 3-lead configurations
- Temperature element can be used for automatic temperature compensation of the conductivity solution

Measurement range and resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor group</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Display resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy repeatability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pt100</td>
<td>−20 to 200 °C</td>
<td>0.1 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt1000</td>
<td>−4 to 392 °F</td>
<td>(0.18 °F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3K Balco</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temperature compensation modes
Linear, UPW, NaCl, HCl and NH₃

Reference temperature
25 °C (77 °F)

Configured output range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell constant</th>
<th>Min. span</th>
<th>Max. span</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1 µS/cm</td>
<td>200 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>5 µS/cm</td>
<td>1000 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10 µS/cm</td>
<td>2000 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100 µS/cm</td>
<td>20000 µS/cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4-electrode conductivity

**Conductivity input**

**Measurement range and resolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor group</th>
<th>Conductivity range</th>
<th>Display resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy repeatability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0 to 2000 mS/cm</td>
<td>0.1 µS/cm</td>
<td>±0.5 % of measurement range per decade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>0 to 2000 µS/cm</td>
<td>0.01 µS/cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dynamic response**

<3 s for 90 % step change when damping is Off

**Damping**

Configurable: Off, Low, Medium and High

**Temperature input**

**Temperature element types**

- Automatic temperature sensor recognition for Pt100, Pt1000 and 3k Balco RTDs in either 2-lead or 3-lead configurations
- Temperature element can be used for automatic temperature compensation of the conductivity solution

**Measurement range and resolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor group</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Display resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy repeatability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pt100</td>
<td>–20 to 200 °C</td>
<td>0.1 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt1000</td>
<td>(~4 to 392 °F)</td>
<td>(0.18 °F)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3K Balco</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 °C</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>User-programmable</td>
<td>(0.1 °F)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temperature compensation modes**

- 0 to 15 % NaOH
- 0 to 18 % HCl
- 0 to 20 % H₂SO₄
- 0 to 40 % H₂PO₄
- 0 to 20 % NaCl
- 0 to 50 % KOH
- User-defined table

**Reference temperature**

25 °C (77 °F)

### pH/ORP (Redox)

**pH/ORP (Redox) input**

**Sensor types**

pH: Glass, Antimony (Sb)
ORP (Redox): Platinum (Pt), Gold (Au)

**Input impedance**

>1×10¹³ Ω

**Measurement range and resolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Display resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy repeatability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>0 to 14 pH</td>
<td>0.01 pH</td>
<td>±0.01 pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORP</td>
<td>±2000 mV</td>
<td>1 mV</td>
<td>±1800 MV: ±1 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dynamic response

<3 s for 90 % step change when damping is Off

**Damping**

Configurable: Off, Low, Medium and High

**Temperature input**

**Temperature element types**

- Automatic temperature sensor recognition for Pt100, Pt1000 and 3k Balco RTDs in either 2-lead or 3-lead configurations
- Temperature element can be used for automatic temperature compensation of the conductivity solution

**Measurement range and resolution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor group</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Display resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy repeatability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pt100</td>
<td>–20 to 200 °C</td>
<td>0.1 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt1000</td>
<td>(~4 to 392 °F)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3K Balco</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 °C</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>User-programmable</td>
<td>(0.1 °F)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temperature compensation modes**

- pH: Manual, Nernstian, Nernstian with solution coefficient
- ORP: Manual, solution compensation coefficient

**Reference temperature**

25 °C (77 °F)

### Configured output range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Min. span</th>
<th>Max. span</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>1 pH</td>
<td>14 pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORP</td>
<td>100 mV</td>
<td>4000 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EZLink**

Power consumption (maximum)
150 mA @ 24 V DC (3.75 W max)

Fixed length cable
1 or 10 m (3.28 or 32.8 ft)

Digital sensor connector IP rating
IP67 (when connected)

Extension cable (options)
1, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 m (3.2, 16.4, 32, 49.2, 82, 164 ft)

Maximum length (including optional extension cable)
Up to 210 m (826 ft)

**EMC**

Emissions & immunity
Meets requirements of IEC61326 for an industrial environment

**Approvals, certification and safety**

Safety approval
cULus

CE mark
Covers EMC & LV Directives
(including latest version IEC 61010)

General safety
- IEC 61010-1
- Pollution degree 2
- Insulation class 1

Bluetooth
The Bluetooth Low Energy Module within the AWT420 transmitter has received the regulatory approval for the following countries:

- Europe/CE

![CE 0197](image)

- Japan/MIC: 005-101150

![Japan 005-101150](image)

- Korea/KCC: MSIP-CRM-mcp-BM71BLES1FC2

![Korea MSIP-CRM-mcp-BM71BLES1FC2](image)

- China/SRRC: CMIIT ID: 2016DJ5890

![China CMIIT ID: 2016DJ5890](image)
...17 Specification

...Approvals, certification and safety

...Bluetooth
- United States/FCC ID: A8TBM71S2

![FCC ID: A8TBM71S2](image)

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:
- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

- Canada/ISED
  - IC: 12246A-BM71S2
  - HVIN: BM71BLES1FC2

![Canada ID: IC: 12246A-BM71S2](image)

This device complies with Industry Canada's license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
- This device may not cause interference, and
- This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d’Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence.

L’exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:
- L’appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et
- L’utilisateur de l’appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d’en compromettre le fonctionnement

- Taiwan/NCC No: CCAN16LP0011T7

![Taiwan ID: CCAN16LP0011T7](image)

注意！

依國電波法第22條規定，低功率射頻電機之使用人，在牌照或使用證明書被取消後，應於30日內將該電機交回管理機關。違者，除處罰金外，並得沒收該電機。
Appendix A  pH solution coefficient

The solution coefficient compensates the Nernstian value for pH measurements, and the raw voltage value for ORP measurements, by a fixed value per each 10 °C (18 °F).

The temperature compensation factor is derived from the following equations:

\[
pH_{\text{indication}} = pH_{\text{Nernstian}} \pm COEF \times \frac{(T-25 \degree C)}{(10 \degree C [18 \degree F])}
\]

\[
mV_{\text{indication}} = mV \pm COEF \times \frac{(T-25 \degree C)}{(10 \degree C [18 \degree F])}
\]

where:

- **COEF**: pH or mV change per 10 °C (18 °F).
- **pH\text{Nernstian}**: Nernstian pH value referenced at 25 °C (77 °F) after applying the factory and process calibration values.
- **pH\text{indication}**: pH value indicated on the transmitter and proportional to the current output value.
- **mV**: millivolt value of the sensor output after applying the factory and process calibration values.
- **mV\text{indication}**: mV value indicated on the transmitter and proportional to the current output value.
- **T**: temperature of the solution in °C after applying the factory and process calibration values.

Examples of solution coefficients for pure water applications are:

- pure water = +0.18 pH/(10 °C [18 °F])
- pure water with 1 ppm ammonia = +0.31 pH/(10 °C [18 °F])

The solution coefficient for the AWT420 transmitter either adds or subtracts a configured amount of the process variable per 10 °C (18 °F) to the Nernstian compensated process variable. Thus, an application with a process liquid that decreases in its pH value as the temperature increases uses a positive solution coefficient correction factor. Conversely, an application with a process liquid that increases in its pH value as the temperature increases uses a negative solution coefficient correction factor.

The solution coefficient affects the uncompensated process variable for ORP analyzer types in the same manner as the pH analyzer type.
Appendix B  2-electrode conductivity calculations

Automatic temperature compensation

The conductivities of electrolytic solutions are influenced considerably by temperature variations. Thus, when significant temperature fluctuations occur, it is general practice to correct automatically the measured, prevailing conductivity to the value that would apply if the solution temperature were 25 °C, the internationally accepted standard.

Most commonplace, weak aqueous solutions have temperature coefficients of conductance of the order of 2 % per °C (i.e. the conductivities of the solutions increase progressively by 2 % per °C rise in temperature). At higher concentrations the coefficient tends to become less.

At low conductivity levels, approaching that of ultra-pure water, dissociation of the H₂O molecule takes place and it separates into the ions H⁺ and OH⁻. Since conduction occurs only in the presence of ions, there is a theoretical conductivity level for ultra-pure water which can be calculated mathematically. In practice, correlation between the calculated and actual measured conductivity of ultra-pure water is very good.

Figure 34, page 99 shows the relationship between the theoretical conductivity for ultra-pure water and that of high purity water (ultra-pure water with a slight impurity), when plotted against temperature. The figure also illustrates how a small temperature variation considerably changes the conductivity. Subsequently, it is essential that this temperature effect is eliminated at conductivities approaching that of ultra-pure water, in order to ascertain whether a conductivity variation is due to a change in impurity level or in temperature. For conductivity levels above 1 µS cm⁻¹, the generally accepted expression relating conductivity and temperature is:

\[ G_t = G_{25} \left[ 1 + \alpha (t - 25) \right] \]

Where:

- \( G_t \) = conductivity at temperature \( t \) °C
- \( G_{25} \) = conductivity at the standard temperature (25 °C)
- \( \alpha \) = impurity temperature coefficient
- \( \alpha \) = temperature coefficient per °C

At conductivities between 1 µS cm⁻¹ and 1,000 µS cm⁻¹, \( \alpha \) lies generally between 0.015/°C and 0.025/°C. When making temperature compensated measurements, a conductivity analyzer must carry out the following computation to obtain \( G_{25} \):

\[ G_{25} = \frac{G_25}{[1 + \alpha (t - 25)]} \]

However, for ultra-pure water conductivity measurement, this form of temperature compensation alone is unacceptable since considerable errors exist at temperatures other than 25 °C.

At high purity water conductivity levels, the conductivity/temperature relationship is made up of two components: the first component, due to the impurities present, generally has a temperature coefficient of approximately 0.02/°C, and the second, which arises from the effect of the H⁺ and OH⁻ ions, becomes predominant as the ultra-pure water level is approached.

Consequently, to achieve full automatic temperature compensation, the above two components must be compensated for separately according to the following expression:

\[ G_{25} = \frac{G_25 - G_{upw}}{[1 + \alpha (t - 25)]} + 0.055 \]

Where:

- \( G_25 \) = conductivity at temperature \( t \) °C
- \( G_{upw} \) = ultra-pure water conductivity at temperature \( t^\circ \)C
- \( \alpha \) = impurity temperature coefficient
- 0.055 = conductivity in µS cm⁻¹ of ultra-pure water at 25 °C

The expression is simplified as follows:

\[ G_{25} = \frac{G_{imp}}{[1 + \alpha (t - 25)]} + 0.055 \]

Where:

- \( G_{imp} \) = impurity conductivity at temperature \( t \) °C
The conductivity analyzer utilizes the computational ability of a microprocessor to achieve ultra-pure water temperature compensation using only a single platinum resistance thermometer and mathematically calculating the temperature compensation required to give the correct conductivity at the reference temperature.

**Figure 34  Ultra-pure water temperature compensation**

- Curve A – Theoretical ultra-pure water conductivity
- Curve B – High purity water conductivity
  (ultra-pure water with slight impurity)
2-electrode conductivity calculations

Automatic temperature compensation

Calculation of temperature coefficient
The temperature coefficient of a solution can be obtained experimentally by taking non-temperature compensated conductivity measurements at two temperatures and applying the following expression:

$$\alpha = \frac{G_{t_2} - G_{t_1}}{G_{t_2}(t_2 - 25) - G_{t_1}(t_1 - 25)}$$

Where:

- $G_{t_2}$ = conductivity measurement at a temperature of $t_2$°C
- $G_{t_1}$ = conductivity measurement at a temperature of $t_1$°C

One of these measurements could be made at the ambient temperature and the other obtained by heating the sample.

Temperature coefficient (%/°C) = $\alpha \times 100$.

For ultra pure water applications the temperature compensation equation becomes,

$$\frac{G_{imp1} - G_{imp2}}{G_{imp1}(t_1 - 25) - G_{imp2}(t_2 - 25)}$$

Where:

- $G_{imp1}$ = $G_{t_1} - G_{upw1}$
- $G_{imp2}$ = $G_{t_2} - G_{upw2}$

Relationship between conductivity and total dissolved solids (TDS) measurement

The TDS factor (i.e. the relationship between conductivity [$\mu$S cm$^{-1}$] and TDS in ppm) is totally dependent on the properties of the solution being measured.

In simple solutions where only one electrolyte is present, the conductivity/TDS ratio can be ascertained easily, e.g., 0.5 in the case of sodium chloride. However, in complex solutions where more than one electrolyte is present, the ratio is not calculated easily and can be reliably determined only by laboratory testing, e.g., precipitation and weighing. The ratio in these cases varies between approximately 0.4 and 0.8, depending on the chemical constituents, (e.g., the ratio for sea water is about 0.6) and is constant only when the chemical ratios remain constant throughout a particular process.

In cases where the TDS factor cannot be determined easily, refer to the supplier of the particular chemical treatment being used.
Appendix C  Dual 2-electrode conductivity calculations

Inferred pH derived from differential conductivity

Monitoring on steam-raising plant
For many years, it has been standard practice in power plants to use inferred pH, calculated from before- and after-cation conductivity measurements, to confirm values obtained by direct laboratory or on-line pH measurement.

According to EPRI, IEC and VGB Guidelines, feedwater and boiler water quality can be assessed by measuring the conductivity of samples before and after a cation ion-exchange resin column. Depending on the type of plant and chemical treatment applied, differential conductivity can also give an indication of the pH of the sample.

Both before and after measurements can be made on one dual input conductivity analyzer.

The choice of inferred pH calculation depends on controlled chemical conditions, i.e. whether or not the system is an NH₃, NH₃+NaCl or NaOH dosed system.

![WARNING]
The calculation of inferred pH relies on the strict control of chemical conditions within the NH₃, NH₃+NaCl or NaOH dosed sample. Contamination with chemical substances other than those with which the sample is dosed introduces significant errors in the inferred pH calculated value and, in the worse case, invalidates the calculation completely. Carbon dioxide in particular has a very adverse affect.

Sources of CO₂ contamination include:
- Boiler start-up.
  - CO₂ can be present in the sample for several hours or even days immediately after boiler start-up.

  **Note.** This also applies to ‘two shifting’ or ‘cycling’ boilers, i.e., boilers whose full output is required only during peak demand periods.

- Organic compound contamination.
  - Decomposing organic compounds are a source of CO₂ contamination.
  - Organic compound contamination may be caused by break-through from the water treatment plant or from condenser leaks.
  - Formates are also formed when organic compounds decompose, these further increase errors in inferred pH calculation.

- Carbon compound contamination.
  - The use of carbon compound chemical treatments such as carbohydrazide (used as an oxygen scavenger) can contaminate the sample with CO₂.

Independent pH readings are necessary to confirm that the correct chemical conditions prevail for the accurate calculation of inferred pH.

**NOTICE**
- If the analyzer is used with a cation resin column, Sensor A must be installed before the column and Sensor B after the column for the correct calculation of inferred pH.
- Both conductivity inputs must be configured as µS cm⁻¹ to calculate inferred pH.
...Appendix C  Dual 2-electrode conductivity calculations

Monitoring on AVT systems

For low conductivity feedwater applications, all volatile chemical treatment (AVT) is often applied.

Where cation resin columns are used to remove the effects on the conductivity measurement of volatile ammonia and hydrazine chemical treatment, it is common practice to measure both before- and after-cation conductivity. The sensitivity of the conductivity measurement to chemical treatments is increased by passing the sample through the cation column.

If it is known that a sample contains only one impurity (e.g., ammonia), the conductivity measurement now becomes an indication of the concentration of that impurity and it is then possible to calculate the pH of the sample from the concentration data. The result is referred to as ‘inferred pH’.

The maximum after-cation conductivity value is programmable between 0.060 and 10.00 µS cm\(^{-1}\) dependent on local conditions. After-cation values above this level generate an AFTER CAT. HIGH error message and before-cation values above 25.00 µS cm\(^{-1}\) generate a BEFORE CAT. HIGH error message. The inferred pH range is 7 to 10 pH, values above 10pH generate an Infr. pH invalid error message. Refer to page 83 for message descriptions.

The inferred pH feature can be used on AVT systems only in the following circumstances:

1. On steam raising plant.
2. For boiler chemical treatment such as ammonia and/or hydrazine. In this instance, A: Temp. Comp. must be set to NH\(_3\) and B: Temp. Comp. must be set to ACID.
3. Where the after-cation conductivity value is insignificant compared to the before-cation value.

**NOTICE**

Inferred pH measurement on AVT systems is inappropriate to chemical treatments such as sodium phosphate, sodium hydroxide and morpholine.

Monitoring on AVT systems with impurities

Differential conductivity can also give an indication of sample pH on AVT systems where there are low concentrations of ionic impurities present in addition to the volatile alkaline agent (e.g. sodium chloride + ammonia). In this case, the exchange of ammonium and sodium ions within the cation column releases water and hydrochloric acid. The sodium chloride impurity produces a conductivity after the column that is higher than the conductivity before.

The dual input analyzer, when used to monitor before- and after-cation conductivities, compensates for this increase and calculates the inferred pH of the incoming sample. The user-configurable, after-cation conductivity alarm can be used to detect unacceptably high levels of impurities in the sample and inform the user of the validity of the inferred pH value.

The calculated inferred pH is proportional to:

\[
\frac{BC - (AC - 0.055)}{R}
\]

Where:

- BC = the before column reading
- AC = the after column reading
- 0.055 = the conductivity of pure water at 25 °C in µS cm\(^{-1}\)
- R = a ratio factor depending on the BC and AC readings

The inferred pH feature can be used on AVT systems with impurities only in the following circumstances:

1. On steam raising plant.
2. For boiler chemical treatment such as ammonia and/or hydrazine. In this instance, A: Temp. Comp. must be set to NH\(_3\) and B: Temp. Comp. must be set to ACID.
3. Where the after-cation conductivity value is less than 25.00 µS cm\(^{-1}\).

**NOTICE**

Inferred pH measurement on AVT systems is inappropriate to chemical treatments such as sodium phosphate, sodium hydroxide and morpholine.
Monitoring on solid alkaline treated systems

Generally, boiler waters treated with solid alkaline chemicals, for example, sodium hydroxide, have relatively high conductivities.

The dual input conductivity analyzer, in conjunction with a cation resin column, can be used to indicate sample pH. If the sample also contains salts (e.g. sodium chloride), the after-cation conductivity reading reflects the acid conductivity released by the salts, the reading is typically 3 times higher than normal owing to the acid. Hence, to derive the concentration and pH of the alkaline agent, 1/3 of the after-cation conductivity increase must be subtracted from the before-column reading. In addition, a factor must be applied for the molar conductivity change of the alkaline agent.

The analyzer software applies the following equation:

\[
\log(BC - \frac{1}{3}AC) \quad F
\]

Where:

- BC = the before column reading
- AC = the after column reading
- F = molar conductivity change for the alkaline agent (243 μS cm\(^{-1}\) per mmol/l for sodium hydroxide)

The maximum after-cation conductivity value is programmable between 1.00 and 100.0 μS cm\(^{-1}\) dependent on local conditions. After-cation values above this level generate an AFTER CAT. HIGH error message and before-cation values above 100.0 μS cm\(^{-1}\) generate a BEFORE CAT. HIGH error message. The inferred pH range is 7 to 11 pH, values above 11 pH generate an Infr. pH invalid error message. Refer to page 83 for a description of error messages.

The inferred pH feature can be used on solid alkali treated systems only in the following circumstances:

1. On steam raising plant.
2. For boiler chemical treatment such as sodium hydroxide. In this instance, A: Temp. Comp. must be set to NaOH and B: Temp. Comp. must be set to ACID.
3. Where the after-cation conductivity value is less than 100.0 μS cm\(^{-1}\).

**NOTICE**

Inferred pH measurement on AVT systems is inappropriate to chemical treatments such as sodium phosphate, sodium hydroxide and morpholine.
Appendix D  PID control

Enables simple PID control of pH and conductivity sensor channels (control of other signals [turbidity, dissolved oxygen etc.] is not required).

Control functionality is available for both channels of the AWT420 transmitter.

Conductivity channels are configurable for reverse or direct-acting control. pH channels are configurable for reverse-acting, direct-acting or dual (Acid/Base) control:

- a reverse-acting controller generates a single control output
- a direct-acting controller generates a single control output
- a dual-acting controller generates 2 control outputs

Control outputs are configurable for Analog, Time Proportioning or Pulse Frequency output. Analog control outputs can be assigned to any of the available analog outputs.

Time proportioning control outputs can be assigned to any of the available relays or digital outputs and pulse frequency control outputs can be assigned to any of the available relays or digital outputs.

Operator pages

Reverse or direct-acting control

Dual-acting (Acid and Base) control

Figure 35  Operator page – reverse or direct-acting control

Figure 36  Operator page – dual-acting (Acid and Base) control
Operator menus

The following menu options available from the Operator page/Start menu enable selection of the Control Mode and adjustment of Setpoints or Output:

Control Mode

- **Control Mode**
  - Auto
  - Manual

- **Adjust**
  - Operator Views
  - Data Logs
  - Logs
  - Manual Hold
  - Autoscroll
  - Enter Configuration

Setpoint/Output adjustment – direct or reverse-acting controller (1 setpoint)

- **Control Mode**
  - SPA
  - Output

Use the keys to toggle/select SPA or Output mode.

Setpoint/Output adjustment – dual-acting controller 92 setpoints

- **Control Mode**
  - SPA
  - SPB
  - Output

Use the keys to toggle/select SPA, SPB or Output mode.

Control action

**Reverse-acting control**
- Single control output
- P, P+I, P+I+D or P+D
- Output increases as Process Value deviates below Setpoint
- Output is zero if Process Value is greater than Setpoint*
- Proportional band is positioned below Setpoint

*Enabled only if Control Mode/Manual is selected – see Figure 37.

**Direct-acting control**
- Single control output
- P, P+I, P+I+D or P+D
- Output increases as Process Value deviates above Setpoint
- Output is zero if Process Value is less than Setpoint*
- Proportional band is positioned above Setpoint

*Enabled only if Control Mode/Manual is selected – see Figure 37.
Appendix D  PID control

Control action

Dual-acting control
- Two control outputs (Base Output and Acid Output)
- P or P+I (Base Controller)
- Base Output increases as Process Value deviates below Base Setpoint
- Base Output is zero if Process Value is greater than Base Setpoint
- Base proportional band is positioned below Base setpoint
- P or P + I (Acid Controller)
- Acid Output increases as Process Value deviates above Acid Setpoint
- Acid Output is zero if Process Value is less than Acid Setpoint
- Acid proportional band is positioned above Acid Setpoint

Figure 40  Dual-acting control

Manual Reset (proportional band offset)

A Manual Reset value* is available on Reverse or Direct-acting controllers when the integral term is disabled (i.e., Control Type is configured for P, or P+D).

When the process variable is equal to the control setpoint, the output value is equal to the Manual Reset value – this effectively changes the position of the proportional band.

* By default the manual reset value is zero.

Manual Reset = 0 %

Manual Reset = 50 %

Manual Reset = 100 %

Figure 41  Manual Reset (proportional band offset)
Output type

Analog output
Analog control outputs can be assigned to any of the available analog outputs:

- the control output (0 to 100 %) is scaled linearly between the electrical range low (0.00 to 22.00 mA) and the electrical range high (0.00 to 22.00 mA) to generate a current output level

- electrical range low and electrical range high values can be set in the analog output configuration

Note. Engineering range, Output type and failure mode configuration parameters normally associated with an analog output are not required when a control output is assigned as the analog output source.

Time proportioning output
Time proportioning control outputs can be assigned to any of the available relays or digital outputs:

- the control output (0 to 100 %) is scaled linearly between 0 seconds and the configured cycle time (1.0 to 300.0 s) to generate an ON period

- the relay or digital output is energized for the ON period. The relay or digital output is de-energized for the remainder of the cycle time

Pulse frequency output
Pulse frequency control outputs can be assigned to any of the available relays or digital outputs:

- the control output (0 to 100 %) is scaled linearly between 0 and the configured pulse frequency (1 to 120 pulses per minute) to generate a number of pulses per minute

- the relay or digital output is energized for 300 mS. The 300 mS pulse is repeated at the calculated rate. i.e., the time between pulses is reduced as the output increases

- the calculated rate is recalculated every second
Appendix E  Spares

Sensor module assemblies

AWT420 pH/ORP PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0014

AWT420 2-electrode conductivity PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0013

AWT420 4-electrode conductivity PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0011

EZLink module assemblies

AWT420 EZLink PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0015

Communications module assemblies

AWT420 HART PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0051

AWT420 Profibus PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0052

AWT420 Modbus PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0054

AWT420 Ethernet PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0065

AWT420 analog output PCB upgrade/spares kit
Part number
3KX877420L0056
Mounting kits
Panel-mount kit
Part number
3KXA87721OL0101  Panel-mount kit, including fixings, flanges, clamps and seal

Pipe-mount kit
Part number
3KXA87721OL0102  Pipe-mount kit, including pipe-mount adapter plate, brackets and fixings (excludes pipe)

Wall-mount kit
Part number
3KXA87721OL0105  Wall-mount kit

Weathershield kits
Weathershield kit
Part number
3KXA87721OL0103  Weathershield kit

Weathershield and pipe-mount kit
Part number
3KXA87721OL0104

Gland packs/EZLink connectors
Gland packs
Part number
3KXA877420L0111  M20 (qty. 5), M16 (qty. 2)
3KXA877420L0112  1/2 in NPT (qty. 5), M16 (qty. 2)
3KXA877420L0113  M20 (qty. 4), M16 (qty. 2) Ethernet (qty. 1)
3KXA877420L0114  1/2 in NPT (qty. 4), M16 (qty. 2) Ethernet (qty. 1)
3KXA877420L0115  Ethernet gland (qty. 1)

EZLink connector assembly
Part number
3KXA877420L0066

EZLink extension cable assembly
Part number | Description
--- | ---
AWT4009010 | 1 m (3.3 ft)
AWT4009050 | 5 m (16.4 ft)
AWT4009100 | 10 m (32.8 ft)
AWT4009150 | 15 m (49.2 ft)
AWT4009250 | 25 m (82.0 ft)
AWT4009500 | 50 m (164.0 ft)
AWT4009000 | 100 m (328.0 ft)

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