

Z1030
Zirconia Oxygen Analyser

130-0183

Instruction Manual

This Manual Contains Important Health & Safety Information.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Description

The Z1030 is a microprocessor controlled oxygen analyser based on a zirconia oxygen sensor. It provides a range of features and a performance without parallel for an analyser of this type and cost. Standard features include auto-ranging over a span of 100% to 0.01ppm, user programmable alarm levels, hysteresis and analogue output. The unique sensor and heater design gives very fast warm-up times, rapid response, and long sensor life.

The instrument measures oxygen over the range of 0.1ppm to 100% in non-reactive gases (nitrogen, argon etc). Standard features include an auto-ranging display over the full span of the instrument, user programmable alarm levels, hysteresis and analogue output.

Note: the Relay operation and labelling "Normal" relates to process normal and not the electrical rest position of the relays, In process normal the relays are energised.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

This instrument complies with the European CE certificate

Low voltage (electrical safety) directive 73/23/EEC, 93/68/EEC:-
BSEN61010-1 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) directive 89/336/EEC,92/31/EEC,93/68/EEC:-
BS EN 61326:1997 (A1+A2+A3) Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use.

- *Class B emissions*
- *Industrial location immunity*

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment directive (WEEE) 2002/96/EC

(RoHS) directive 2002/95/EC

Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC

Definition of Equipment Symbols



This symbol alerts you of a potential hazard. Refer to manual.



This symbol alerts you to the presence of hazardous voltages.



This symbol alerts you to the presence of a hot surface.

The following symbols are used in this manual

WARNING:

These are used in this manual to ensure operator safety and must be followed.

CAUTION:

These are used in this manual to warn and prevent damage to the instrument.

NOTE: These are used in this manual to give general information to ensure correct operation.

2 SPECIFICATION

Display

Multi digit LCD - character height 12.7mm

Display ranges

Standard version

Display range 0.01ppm to 100%, auto ranging

Display Resolution

From 100% to 103%	1%
From 10.0% to 99.0%	0.1%
From 1.00% to 9.99%	0.01%
From 0.100 to 0.999%	0.001%
From 100ppm to 999ppm	1ppm
From 10.0ppm to 99.9ppm	0.1ppm
From 0.00ppm to 9.99ppm	0.01ppm

Accuracy

±1% of reading or ±1mV sensor output, whichever is the greater

Stability

Better than 2% of full-scale per month

Sample flow

Between 100 and 300 ml/min for optimum operation.

Speed of response

T-90 less than 4 seconds at 300ml/min sample flow

Sample inlet pressure

10mbar to 8bar

Sample temperature

100°C maximum at the analyser

Sampling system material

Stainless steel, platinum, zirconia, nickel plated brass and nylon.

Mounting

Install the instrument where free air ventilation is provided around the whole case. The ambient temperature should not exceed 40°C and under no circumstances hose the case or allow water to drip onto it. Keep dust and dirt to a minimum.

Analogue output - isolated

0 to 5 volts – minimum load 10k ohms. or

4 to 20mA – maximum load 500 ohms

This is user programmable for full scale values of between 1ppm and 100% oxygen and zero scale values of between 0ppm and 90%

Alarm outputs

2 alarms each user programmable for:

Mode - HIGH, LOW or OFF;

Level - full range of instrument.

Hysteresis - 0% to 10% of set point.

Volt free C/O contacts rated at 48v ac or dc, 0.5A, normally energised.

Serial Communication Port

RS232 - See Figure 4.

Environment

0 to 45 °C operating temperature

15 to 95% relative humidity, non-condensing

Power supply

24V DC +/- 10% at 1amp max

An 100 to 240V ac 50/60 Hz unit may be specified at the time of order, Max. power consumption 24VA

Dimensions

See Figure 1.

3 INSTALLATION

3.1 Mounting

The instrument should be installed where free air ventilation around the whole case is provided. The ambient temperature should not exceed 45°C. Dust and dirt should be kept to a minimum.

WARNING: The case should not be exposed to water jets or drips.

Figure 1: Instrument dimensions

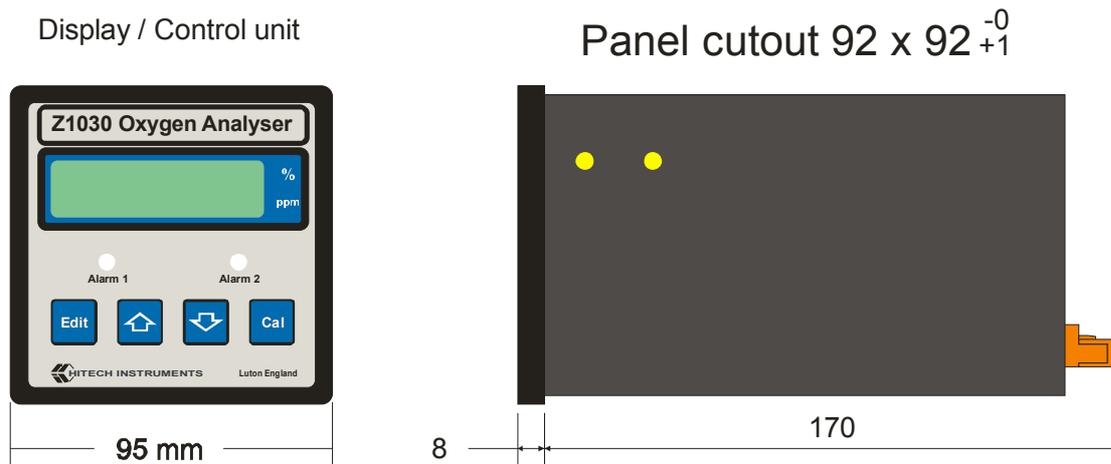


Figure 2: Stand alone sensor

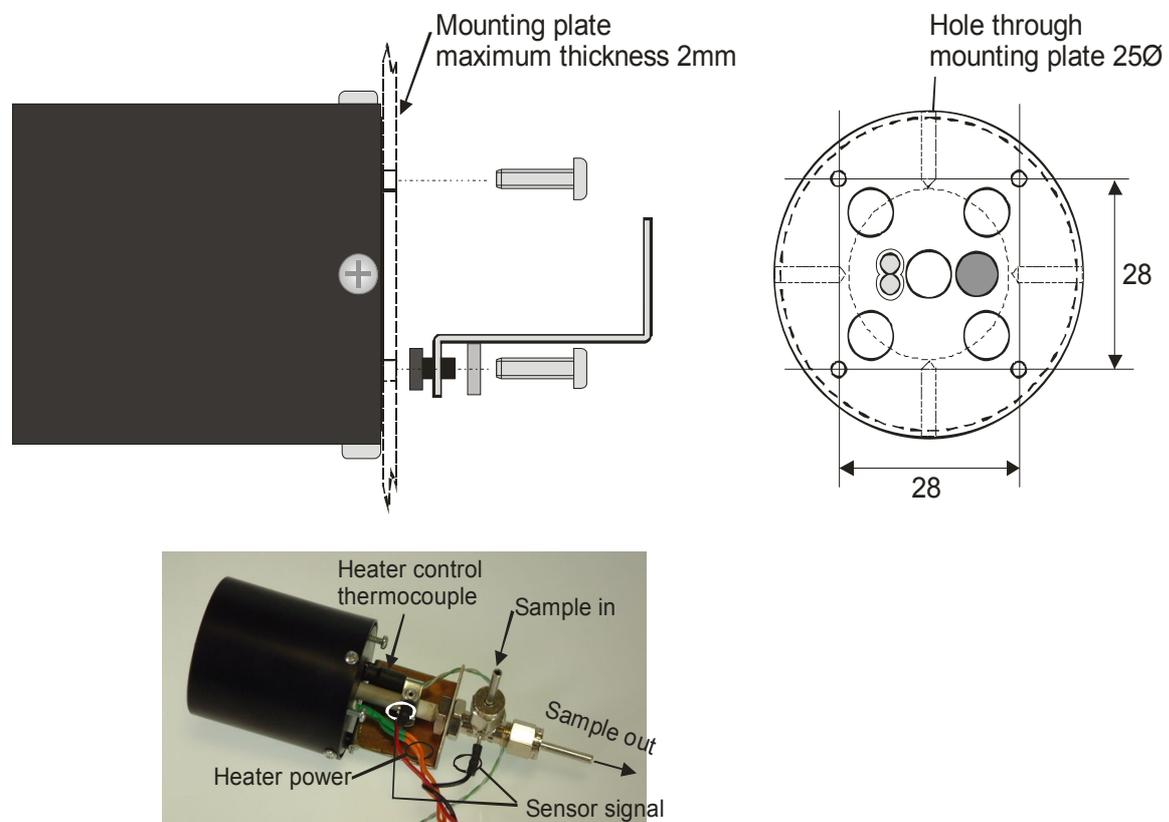
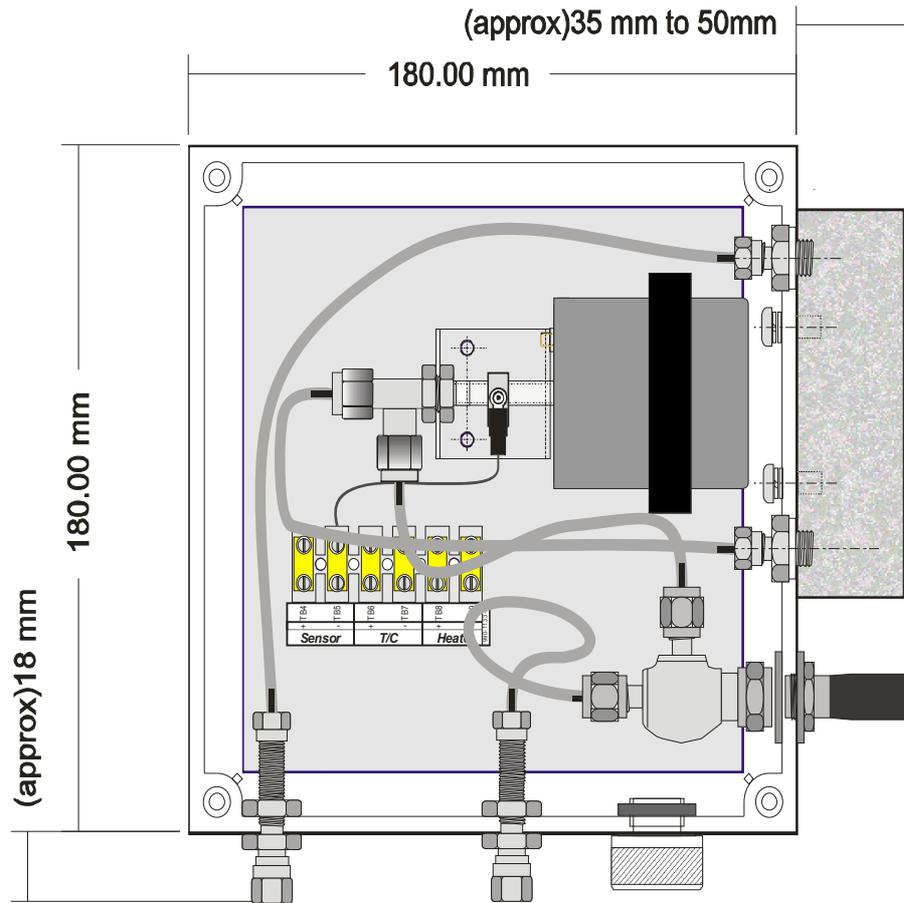


Figure 3: Sampling system



Remote sensor terminals

+ TB4	TB5	+ TB6	TB7	+ TB8	TB9
<i>Sensor</i>		<i>T/C</i>		<i>Heater</i>	
930-T133-1					

3.2 Sample

WARNING: IT IS IMPORTANT THAT NO FLAMMABLE MIXTURES ARE ALLOWED TO COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE MEASURING CELL AS THIS MAY CAUSE IGNITION OF THE GAS. GASES CONTAINING HALOGENS, SULPHUR OR SILICON, MUST BE AVOIDED.

CAUTION: THE DEW POINT OF THE SAMPLE MUST ALWAYS BE LESS THAN THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE TO AVOID THE RISK OF LIQUID DROPLETS FORMING IN THE MEASURING CELL

3.3 Electrical connections

3.3.1 Supply

Power connections should be made to the instrument using the connector provided. Take note of the supply voltage label on rear of the instrument. The power demand is approximately 24Vdc maximum 1A at turn on.

If an external mains power supply option with IEC lead has been chosen, the fuse rating is 5Amp. As the instrument is low voltage, the only protective earth connection is in the IEC lead.

3.3.2 Sensor Connection

The sensor and instrument should be connected as shown below

Instrument		Sensor		description
Sensor (+)	4	Sensor +	TB4	Sensor signal
Sensor -	5	Sensor -	TB5	Sensor signal
T/C (+)	6	T/C –	TB6	Thermocouple
T/C (-)	7	T/C –	TB7	Thermocouple
Heater +	8	Heater +	TB8	Heater power
heater	9	heater	TB9	Heater power

Note : The Thermocouple should be connected using thermal compensation cable

3.3.3 RS232 Connection

See section: 8 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

instrument		DTE (PC)	
Signal	Description	25W	9W
GND	Signal gnd	7	5
RX	Data received by instrument	3	2
TX	Data transmitted from instrument	2	3

3.3.4 Alarm and Analogue Output connections

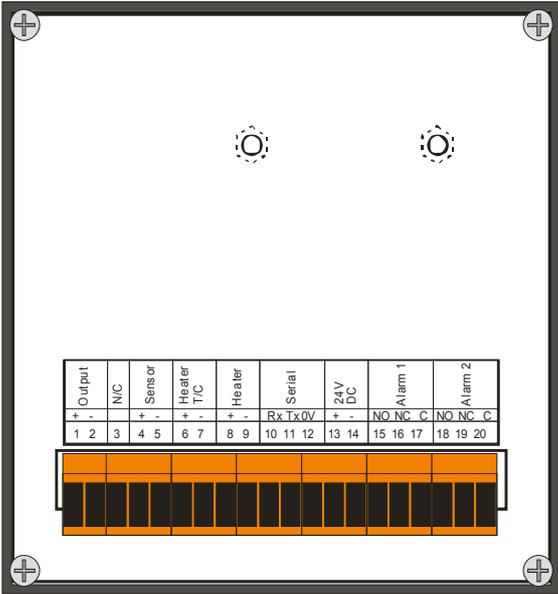
See figure 2

CAUTION: The recommended cable used for external connection is double insulated.



WARNING: Although relay contacts are rated at 48V AC or DC, voltages above **33V AC** are defined as hazardous by BSEN61010-1 (Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use). Appropriate precautions should be taken when connecting signals to alarm terminals.

Figure 4: Electrical connections



Rear of Display/Control Unit

Output		N/C	Sensor		Heater T/C		Heater		Serial			24V DC		Alarm 1			Alarm 2		
+	-		+	-	+	-	+	-	Rx	Tx	0V	+	-	NO	NC	C	NO	NC	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

4 COMMISSIONING

4.1 Switching on

With the analyser is fully connected it may be switched on. The cell heater will begin to warm up. During this time the display will flash “HE xxxxx and the concentration display will make high and low excursions. Once the correct temperature is reached, the “HR” will end and the display will stabilise. Allow a further 15 minutes before relying on the oxygen reading. Note that the temperature controller settings are locked and no attempt should be made to change them. The instrument is calibrated prior to shipment and may be used immediately after the warm-up time has elapsed. If, however, you wish to check calibration go to section 5.

4.2 Programming

The user programmable features are accessed by pressing and holding the Edit button for approximately 8 seconds when the instrument is in normal measurement mode (as turned on). Each subsequent momentary press of the Edit button scrolls the display through a sequence of adjustable parameters. The sequence is as follows.

Analogue Output top scale value → Analogue Output low scale value → Alarm 1 Set point → Alarm 1 Hysteresis → Alarm 1 Mode → Alarm 2 Set point → → Alarm 2 Hysteresis → Alarm 2 Mode wraps.

All Programming screens operate on the same principle

- use the “▲” or “▼” arrows to scroll through the parameters
- By pressing “Edit” and the x in the xP nnnn will flash then using the “▲” or “▼” arrows to edit the value. Pressing “Edit” saves change while “Exit” leaves values unchanged

4.2.1 Analog output

1P xxxx

The display shows “1P xxxx”, where “xxxx” is the oxygen concentration at which the analogue output top scale is set at To the right of the display a % or ppm symbol is displayed to indicate the units of the value displayed

2P xxxx

The display shows “2P xxxx”, where “xxxx” is the oxygen concentration at which the analogue output bottom scale is set at To the right of the display a % or ppm symbol is displayed to indicate the units of the value displayed

4.2.2 Alarm 1

NOTE: All alarms will be in the 'alarm' state whilst the instrument is booting (approximately 20 seconds after power on) or if the instrument registers an error, regardless of the alarm setting.

3P xxxx

The display shows "**3P xxxx**", where "xxxx" is the oxygen concentration at which Alarm 1 is set. - observe the "%" and "ppm" symbols to ensure the correct setting
Hysteresis

4P xxxx

The display shows "**4P x.x**", where "x.x" is the value of the hysteresis for alarm 1. The value is in % of the set-point or alarm level and is variable from zero to 10%.

5P xxxx

The display shows "**5P x**", where "x" indicates the operating mode of the alarm as follows:-

'0' - Alarm off

'H' – High (alarm when **above** set point)

'L' - Low (alarm when **below** set point)

'S' – Status (alarm while cell heater is warming up)

4.2.3 Alarm 2

The operation of alarm 2 is identical to that of alarm 1. The menu entries are as follows:

6P xxxx

The display shows "**6P xxxx**", where "xxxx" is the oxygen concentration at which Alarm 1 is set.

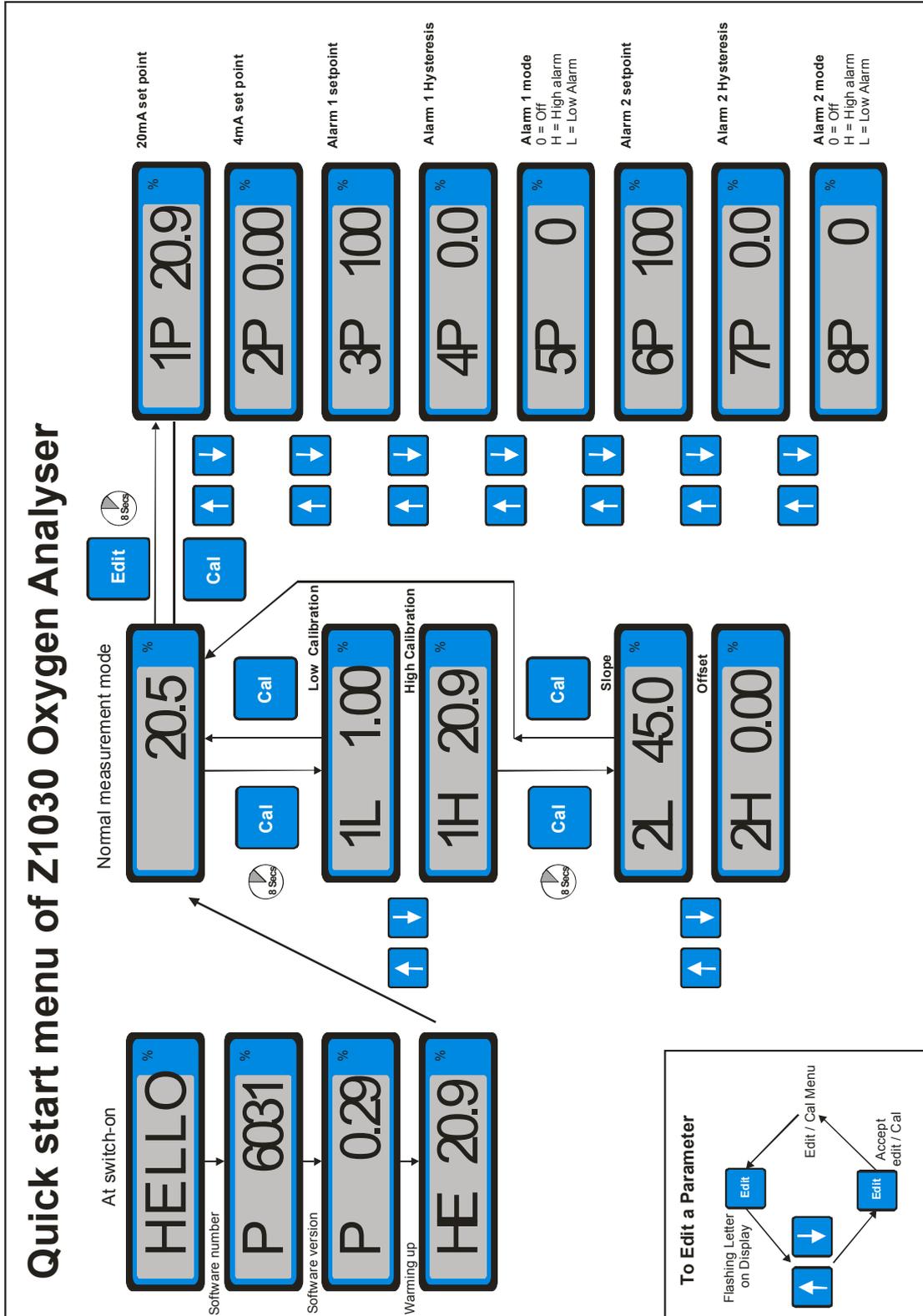
7P xxxx

The display shows "**7P x.x**", where "x.x" is the value of the hysteresis for alarm 2.

8P xxxx

The display shows "**8P x**", where "x" indicates the operating mode of the alarm.

Figure 5: 1030 series menu



5 CALIBRATION

CAUTION: various procedures associated with calibration maintenance affect the outputs of the instrument. Any of these outputs that are being used for control (or the associated control loop) should be disabled before commencing.

5.1 Calibration overview

The Z1030 is a very stable analyser with a drift rate of better than 2% of reading per month. How often the calibration is checked or verified depends on the quality regime being operated at the installation site. Typically monthly checks are found to be adequate.

It is preferable to use a calibration technique that starts by checking or verifying the response of the analyser and only altering the calibration of the analyser if the errors are significant. The readings may be verified by introducing a gas mixture of known concentration (calibration gas), and checking that the reading is correct after allowing the system to stabilise.

A full calibration requires two standard gases to set two points that are equivalent to zero and span. (See section 6 for a technical description of the sensor and how it works). The gas calibration points are referred to as high(H) and low(L). It is usual, mainly because of convenience, to use air as the “high” gas. The “low” gas should ideally have approximately the same oxygen concentration as the normal sample.

As with most instruments of this type it is important to have a reasonable concentration difference between the two calibration points. For the Z1030 the recommended difference is 0.25 decades;

i.e. $\text{LOG}(\text{H concentration} / \text{L concentration}) > \pm 0.25$.

Because the most common high level gas is air, in order to maintain an adequate difference in concentration, the instrument will not accept a “low” level calibration gas between 10% and 40%.

5.2 Calibration gases

Because the sensor operates at high temperature, the calibration gases must not contain any flammable or reactive components. Typically this means using mixtures of oxygen with nitrogen, argon or helium; nitrogen is by far the cheapest and most obtainable. If the calibration gases used contain ppm levels of oxygen then take note of the requirements detailed below when measuring ppm gas mixtures.

5.3 Calibration gas piping and cylinder regulators

CAUTION: All piping should be of good quality material with sound joints and couplings. For ppm concentrations the piping must be of hard plastic or metal. Suitable plastics are Nylon and rigid P.V.C. Soft plastics P.T.F.E. and flexible P.V.C. are not suitable. Cylinder pressure regulators should have a low volume and a metal diaphragm. Most pressure gauges etc. contain cavities that entrain air/oxygen and can take several hours to purge down, for this reason they should be avoided.

5.4 Calibration procedure

Note: see Figure 5: 1030 series menu

All calibration screens operate on the same principle :-

- The display shows the present reading. This may be changed by pressing “Edit” and then using the “▲” or “▼” arrows to adjust the value.
- “Edit” saves change.
- “Cal” cancels the change.

5.4.1 ‘High point’ calibration

Expose the process side of the cell to air at normal ambient pressure.

Press and hold the “Cal” button for about 8 seconds until the display changes to show “1L xxxx”, where “xxxx” is the gas concentration measured by the instrument (if the button is released before the display changes then the analyser will remain in normal measuring mode).

Cycle through the menu entries using the “▲” or “▼” arrows until display shows “1H xxxx” (pressing “▼” at the bottom of the menu returns you to the top).

When the reading has stabilised, press the “Edit” button and use the “▲” or “▼” arrows to adjust the reading to the correct level, then press the “Edit” button to store the calibration setting (or “Cal” to cancel).

To return the unit to measuring mode press and release the “Cal” button, otherwise the “▲” or “▼” arrows until the display changes to “L xxxx” to continue with setting the “Low” calibration point.

5.4.2 ‘Low point’ calibration

Change the sample gas supply to the “Low” level concentration and establish a flow of the gas through the analyser.

In **measuring mode**, Press and hold the “Cal” button for about 8 seconds until the display changes to show “1L xxxx”.

In **high point calibration**, use the “▲” and “▼” arrows until the display changes to “L xxxx”.

When the reading has stabilised, press the “Edit” button and use the “▲” or “▼” arrows to adjust the reading to the correct level, then press the “Edit” button to store the calibration setting (or “Cal” to cancel).

With the calibration complete press and release the “Cal” button to return the unit to normal measuring mode.

NOTE: Calibration limits are set in the software that prevents the user from adjusting the readings too far away from where the sensor output would indicate. When these limits are reached the displayed value will stop changing.

6 MAINTENANCE

Calibration is the only routine operation that is necessary on a regular basis.

The measuring cell's response will eventually become sluggish necessitating a change of cell. The instrument should be returned to Hitech or their agent for a replacement to be fitted.

6.1 Ordering parts

All parts are designed for a MTBF of 100,000 hours. Should a failure occur, return the instrument to Hitech Instruments Ltd or their local agents for repair. When ordering spares or raising queries on the instrument, it is important to quote its serial number or job number. These numbers are on the data label located on the right-hand side of the instrument.

Hitech Instruments Ltd,
20 Titan Court, Laporte Way, Luton, Beds, England, LU4 8EF
Telephone: (+44) 01582 456900
Telefax: (+44) 01582 400901
e-mail: eng@hitech-inst.co.uk

7 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF SENSOR

The Hitech Instruments zirconia oxygen sensor (see sketch below) is an impervious tube-shaped zirconia (zirconium oxide) element with a closed end coated externally and internally with porous metal electrodes, typically platinum. At high temperatures, typically above 400°C, the zirconia becomes an oxygen ion conductor, which results in a voltage being generated between the electrodes which is dependent upon the differences between the partial pressures of the oxygen in the sample and the oxygen in a reference gas (generally air). The voltage generated is determined by the Nernst equation:-

$$\text{Cell output} = \frac{2.303RT}{4F} \log \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

where:-

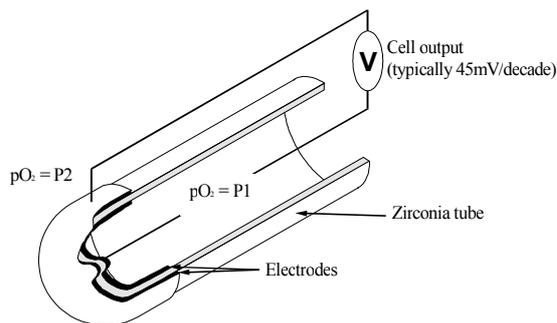
R= molar gas constant

T= absolute temperature of cell in °K

F = Faraday constant

P1= partial pressure of oxygen in the reference (air in most cases)

P2 = partial pressure of oxygen in the sample.



Thus, with air on both sides of the cell, the output is zero ($\log 1=0$).

The reference electrode is negative with respect to the sample electrode for sample concentrations of oxygen higher than that of air and positive for concentrations less than that of air. Depending on the application either the internal or external electrode is used as the reference.

The output voltage is processed electronically to provide signals suitable for display or for process control purposes.

8 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

Communication parameters are 9600 Baud, 8 bits, no parity, 1 stop bit and no handshaking. The instrument is DTE. The general form of the protocol is:

1. The protocol is a single command and response protocol.
2. A command consists of an "address" and an "action". A received valid address is always responded to even if the action is invalid. Commands must be single you cannot send multiple commands without awaiting a response.
3. A Response consists of a "tag" and "data".
4. A command message can not be more than 30 characters without message terminator (<CR><LF>). Exceeding this length will result in an error 90. response
5. A response message can not be more than 30 characters without message terminator (<CR><LF>). Exceeding this length will be assumed to be a communications error.
6. A command message timeout is defined as 10 seconds. This is the maximum time from a valid address "Ax" to the message terminator (<CR><LF>). This time is long to allow keypad entry (i.e. HyperTerminal)
7. The response message failure to respond timeout is defined as 300 milliseconds. This is the maximum time from a valid command message terminator (<CR><LF>). Until the first character of the response.
8. A response message line maximum duration is defined as 1 second. This is the maximum time from the first valid response character to the line message terminator (<CR><LF>).
9. A response message maximum duration is defined as 3 second. This is the maximum time from the first valid response character to the last message terminator (<CR><LF>). This is to allow multiple line responses. No card response can hold the bus for more than 3 seconds. Factory commands are the only exception
10. exceptions to 7,8,9
 - Starting up: The card start up is defined as taking up to 10 seconds. The card will then assert an error "97" in R1, R4 and R5 on the first reading after the 10 second period. Subsequent readings will show the correct values.
 - Calibration exemption from paragraph 7 and 8 but must comply with paragraph 9.

The general form of the response is:

1. Read whole group: 'AxP0' where x is the network address of the unit. The unit will respond when x is its own address or 0 (any unit responds to address 0), otherwise it will not respond at all. If No Zero Param bit in sysflags is set, 'AxP' OR 'AxP0' to send all.
2. Read specific group item: 'AxPy' where y is the line (or item) number
3. Write specific group item: 'AxPy=<new value>'. The format and (where appropriate) precision of the new value is as it is displayed. With the 'verbose' flag cleared: Py itemname=value unit
4. With the 'verbose' flag set: Py =value
5. A read command will return 0 when it has no value to report (e.g. A0E6 returns A0E6=0)
6. A 'do now' write command (e.g. clear logs 'E6') will do nothing if set with a 0 as argument, will execute with a 1 as an argument and will ?93 any other argument. A 'do now' write command returns 0 for fail and 1 for success. E.g. A0E6=1 returns A0E6=1

Error messages

Error messages take the form '? xx' where 'xx' is a numeric code as explained below.

Code	Error	Description
90	Buffer overflow	More than 30 characters were received without message terminator (<CR><LF>). Any subsequent characters will begin a new message.
91	Timeout	10 seconds has elapsed since the last character was received without message terminator.
92	Bad opcode	Message was received correctly terminated but not understood (e.g. 'A0Q1<CR><LF>')
93	Bad operand	Message was received correctly terminated and understood but the argument was malformed or out of bounds (e.g. 'A0C2=999.9<CR><LF>').
94	Read only	An attempt was made to write to a read-only parameter (e.g. 'A0R1=1.2<CR><LF>').
97	Initialising	Sensor card is initialising asserted for 10 seconds after a reset or cold start
51-69	Configuration errors	51 Primary cell illegal for this board, 52 Secondary cell illegal for this board,
71-79	CRC error (NVRAM errors)	Error 71 - user parameters CRC error. If this area is restored user calibration etc is LOST. Error 71 will be reported in response to ANY read request until either a calibration is performed or the instrument rebooted. Error 73 & 75 automatically clear themselves so will not be seen. Errors 72, 74 & 76 will be reported in response to any read request and cannot be cleared.

Specific errors

Code	Error	Description
21-22	Calibration errors (20 is OK)	21 K out of bounds during R1 low calibration 22 offset out of bounds during R1 low calibration

Sensor specific errors – report via the reading group (ie R1, R4 or R5)

Code	Error	Description
81	O/C	Sensor open circuit
82	S/C	Sensor short circuit
83	Reversed	Sensor reversed
84	Not Normal	Sensor behaving erratically (Heater Timed Out)
85	Not responding	Drive to sensor on but shows low reading
86	Out of control	Drive to sensor off but shows high reading