Atlas Scientific™
Environmental Robotics

V 4.7
Revised 10/22

Gen 2

# Industrial pH Probe

**Double junction silver / silver chloride**
with EXR Glass

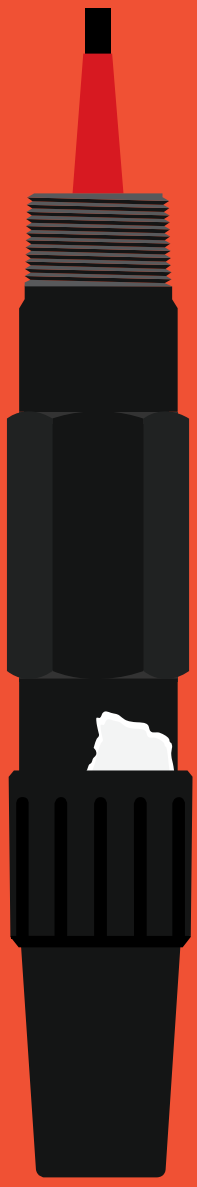
| | |
|---|---|
| Reads | **pH** |
| Range | **0 – 14** |
| Resolution | **+/- 0.001** |
| Accuracy | **+/– 0.002** |
| Response time | **95% in 1s** |
| Temperature range °C | **1 – 99 °C** |
| Max pressure | **100 PSI** |
| Max depth | **70m (230 ft)** |
| Connector | **Tinned leads** |
| Cable length | **3 meters** |
| Internal temperature sensor | **Yes (PT-1000)** |
| Time before recalibration | **~1 Year** |
| Life expectancy | **~4 Years +** |

RoHS COMPLIANT

# 1980's — Today

**Despite appearances THE KCl CREEP is really quite harmless.**

The white crystals
you may find on your electrode
are formed by potassium chloride (KCl)
from the electrode filling solution.
Rinse the KCl from the electrode
with distilled water and proceed as usual.



**Dried KCl residue from pH storage solution**

# Decades later...

## KCl continues to behave the same way.

If you encounter the "KCl CREEP" or, if your probe dried out during shipping; Simply rinse off your probe with water, and carry on.

***Your probe is not damaged.***

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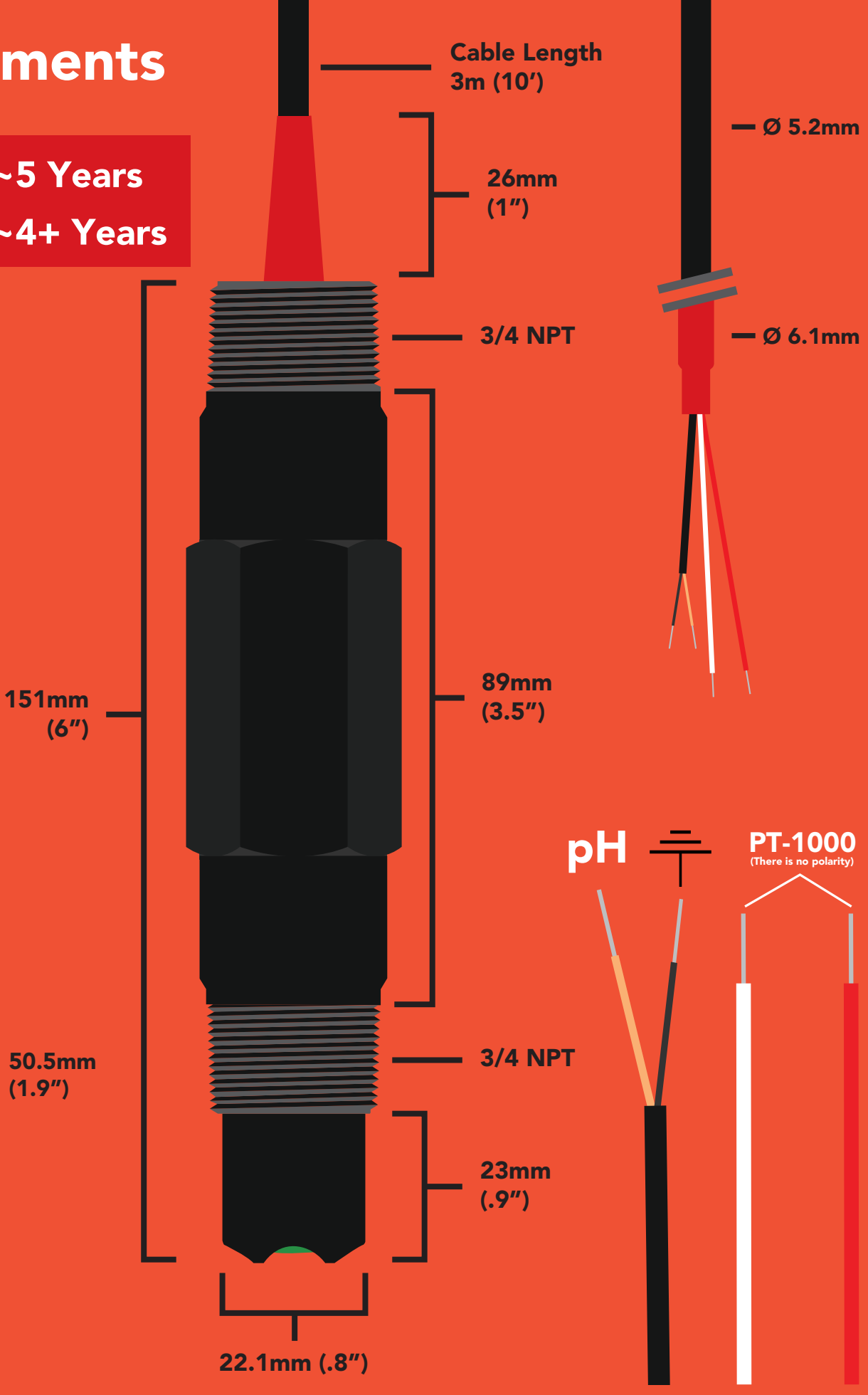
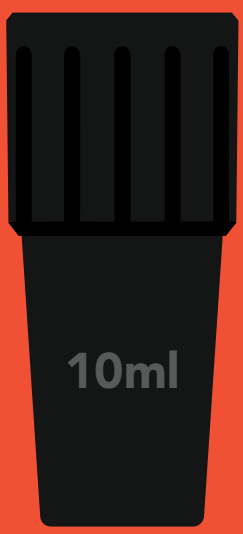
# Measurements

| | |
|---|---|
| Storage Life | **~5 Years** |
| Working Life | **~4+ Years** |




50.5mm
(1.9")

**Soaker bottle**
**~3.8 pH**







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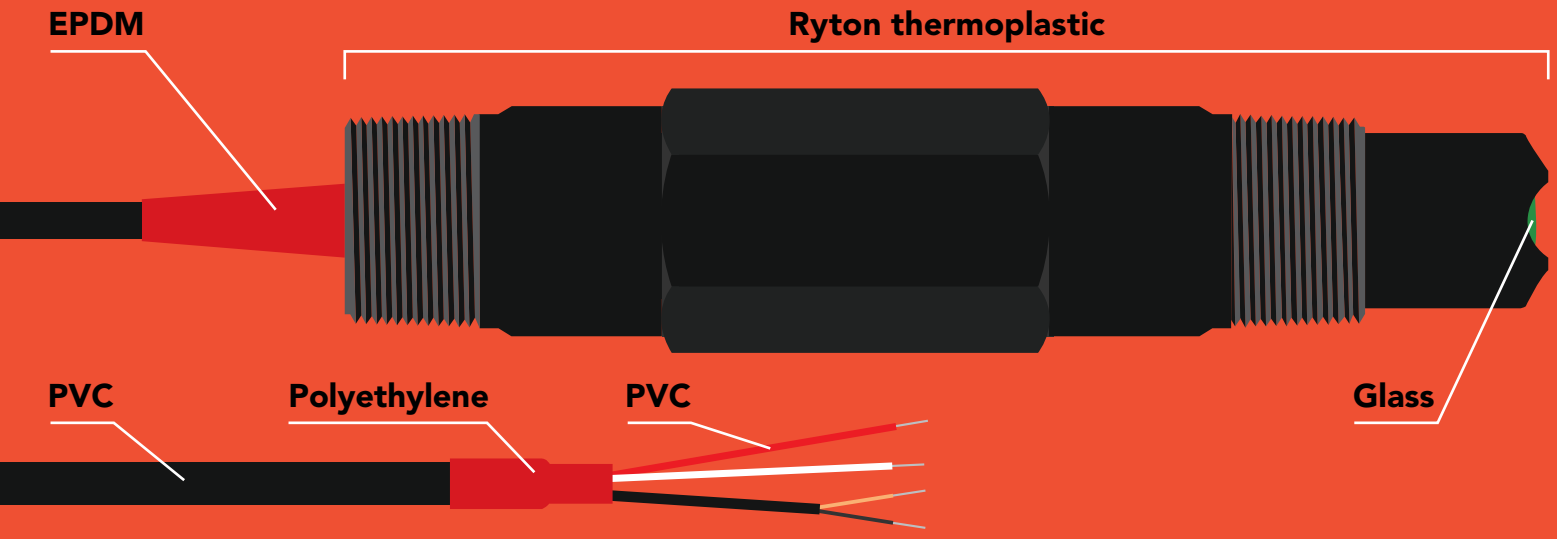
# Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| Reference electrode | **Silver / Silver Chloride** |
| Body material | **Ryton thermoplastic** |
| Max depth | **70m (230 ft)** |
| Cable length | **3m (10 feet)** |
| Internal temp. probe | **Yes** |
| Temp. probe type | **Class A platinum, RTD** |
| Temp. accuracy | **+/- (0.15 + (0.002*t))** |
| Tinned leads | **Yes** |
| Weight | **295 grams** |
| Threading | **(3/4") NPT** |
| Sterilization | **Chemical only** |
| Food safe | **Yes** |



# Materials




**This pH probe can be *fully submerged* in fresh or salt water, up to the Tinned leads *indefinitely*.**

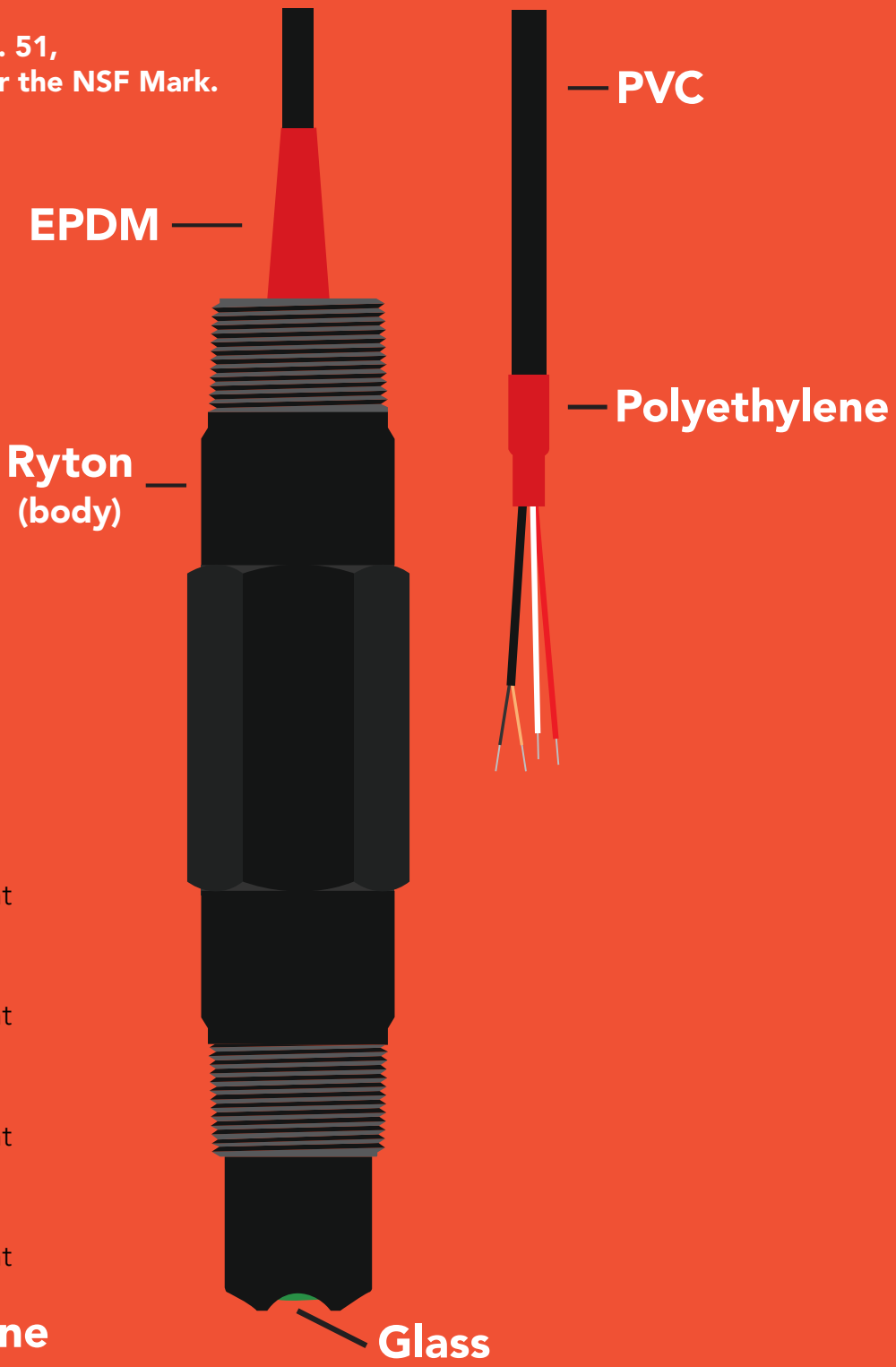
# NSF/ANSI 51 Compliant

## Food Safe

**Atlas Scientific LLC, hereby certifies that,**

**Industrial Grade pH Probe**
***Part # ENV-50-pH***

**meets the NSF/ANSI Std. 51,**
**Whether or not they bear the NSF Mark.**




- **PVC**
  NSF-51 Compliant
- **Glass**
  NSF-51 Compliant
- **Ryton**
  NSF-51 Compliant
- **EPDM**
  NSF-51 Compliant
- **Polyethylene**
  NSF-51 Compliant

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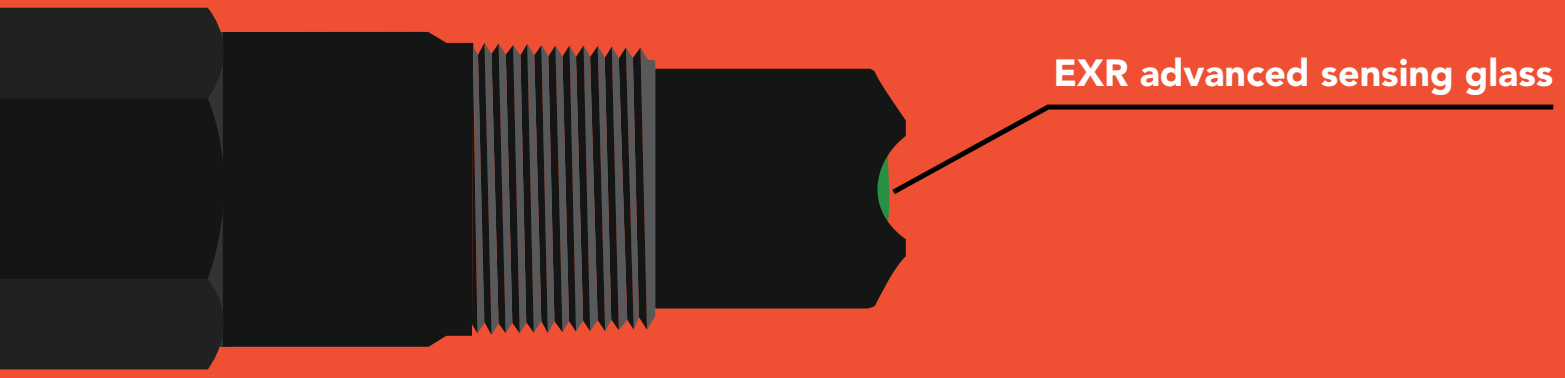
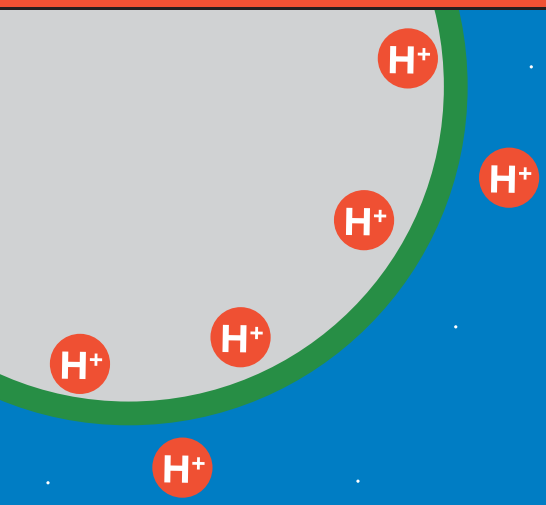
# EXR advanced sensing glass

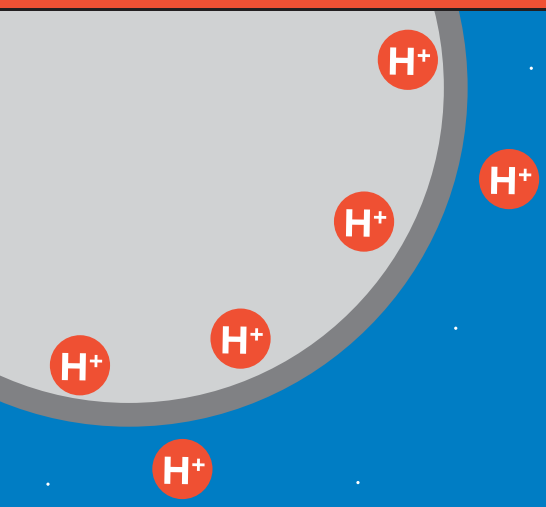
Our newest Industrial pH probes have EXR advanced sensing glass; located at the very tip of the glass bulb. The EXR advanced sensing glass has been specially formulated; allowing for faster reactions and more accurate readings in low ionic solutions.




## EXR advanced sensing glass
in low ionic solution

✓ pH 10




## Normal sensing glass
in low ionic solution

X Undetectable

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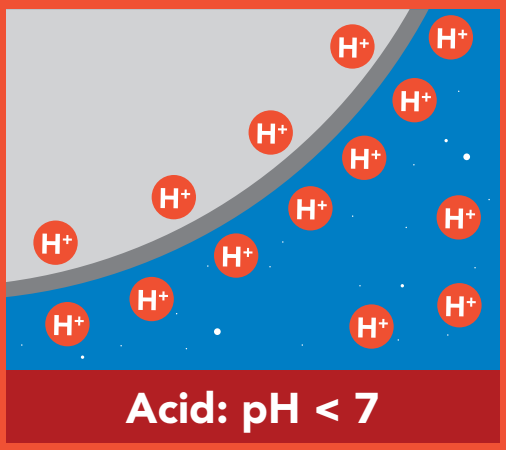
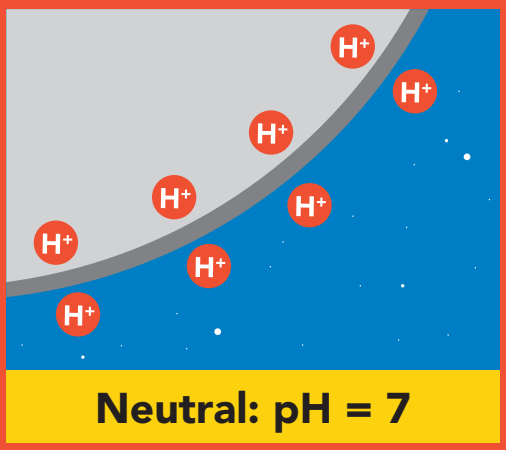
# Operating principle

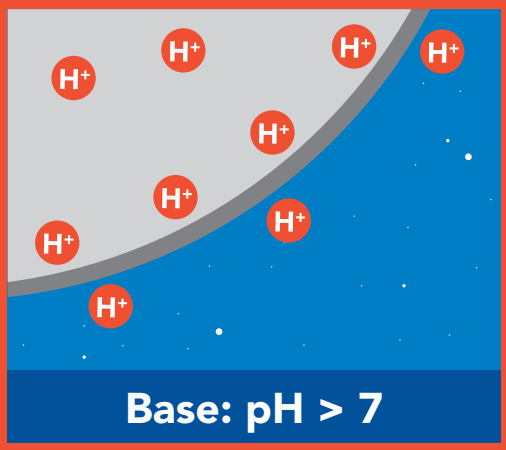
A pH ***(potential of Hydrogen)*** probe measures the hydrogen ion activity in a liquid. At the tip of a pH probe is a glass membrane. This glass membrane permits hydrogen ions from the liquid being measured to defuse into the outer layer of the glass, while larger ions remain in the solution. The difference in the concentration of hydrogen ions (outside the probe vs. inside the probe) creates a VERY small current. This current is proportional to the concentration of hydrogen ions in the liquid being measured.



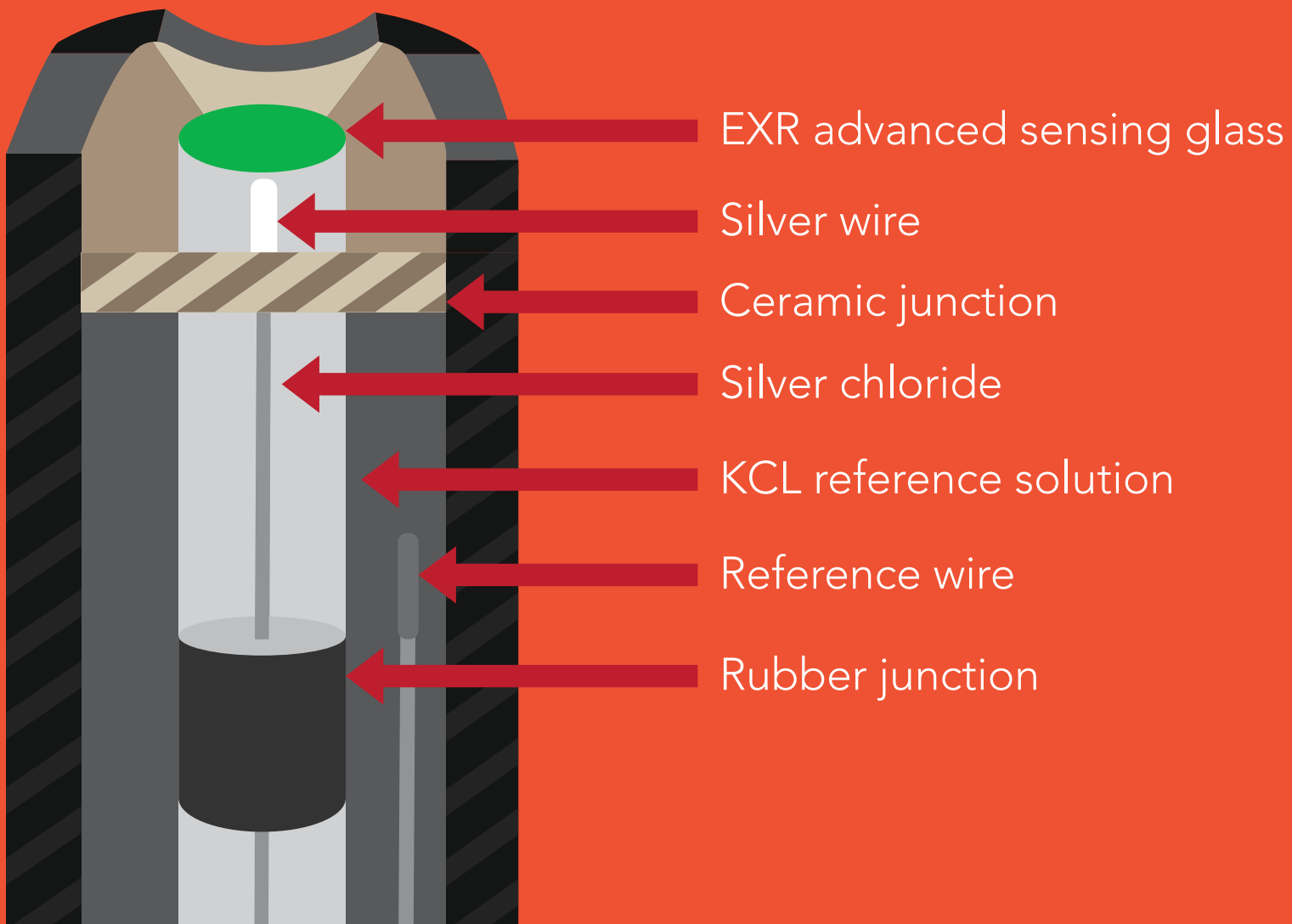

**Acid: pH < 7**




**Neutral: pH = 7**

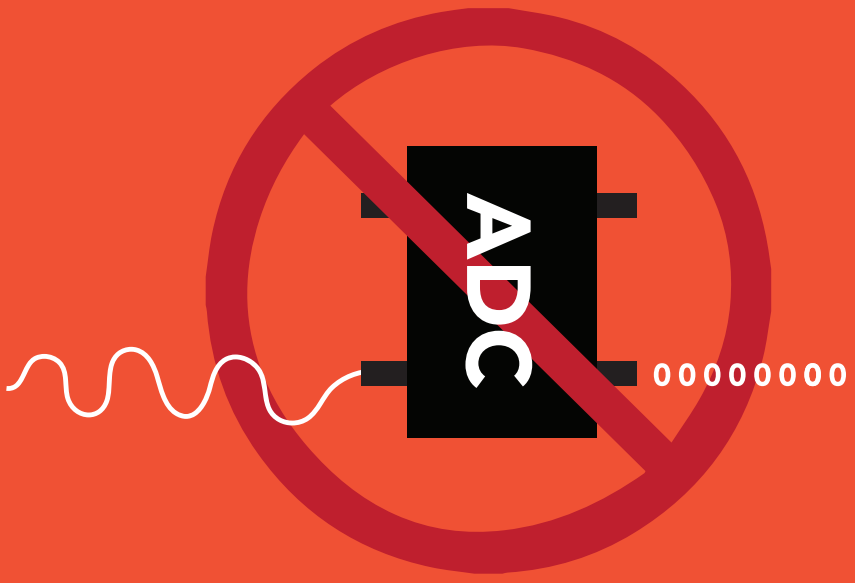



**Base: pH > 7**



A pH electrode is a passive device that detects a current generated from hydrogen ion activity. This current *(which can be positive or negative)* is *very weak and cannot be detected with a multimeter, or an analog to digital converter.* This weak electrical signal can easily be disrupted and care should be taken to only use proper connectors and cables.

Result will ***always*** read zero.




Result will ***always*** read zero.

The current that is generated from the hydrogen ion activity is the reciprocal of that activity and can be predicted using this equation:

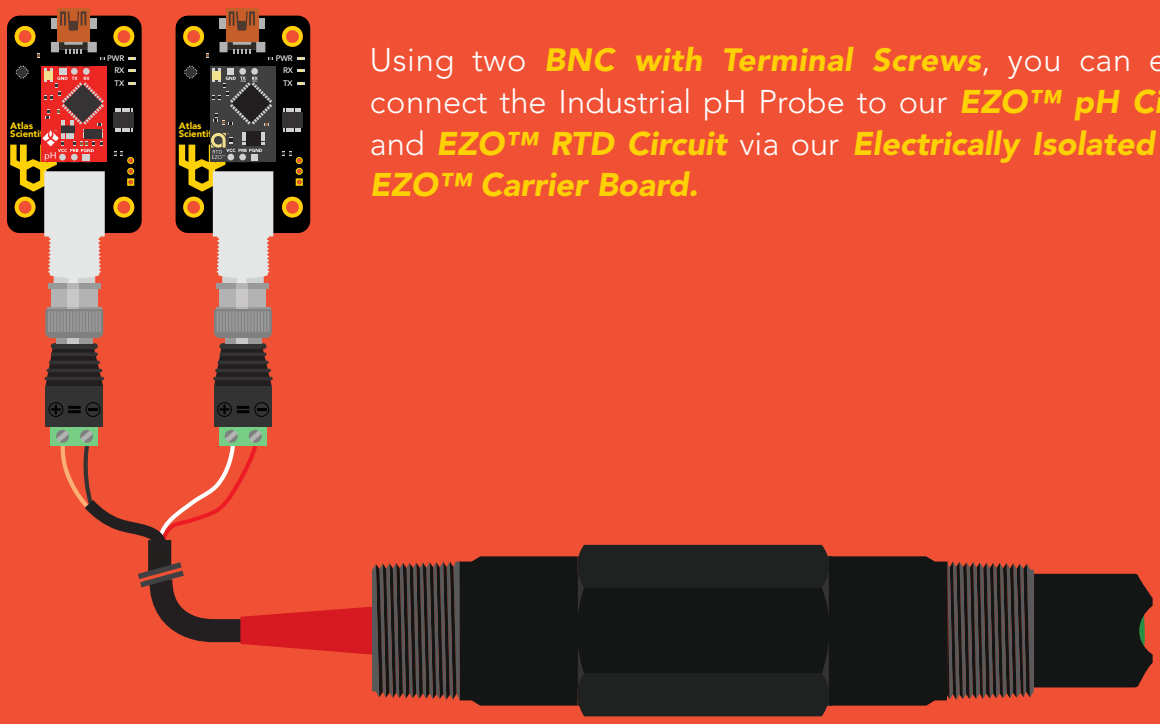
$$E = E^0 + \frac{RT}{F}\ln(\alpha_{H+}) = E^0 - \frac{2.303RT}{F}pH$$

Where **R** is the ideal gas constant.
**T** is the temperature in Kelvin.
**F** is the Faraday constant.

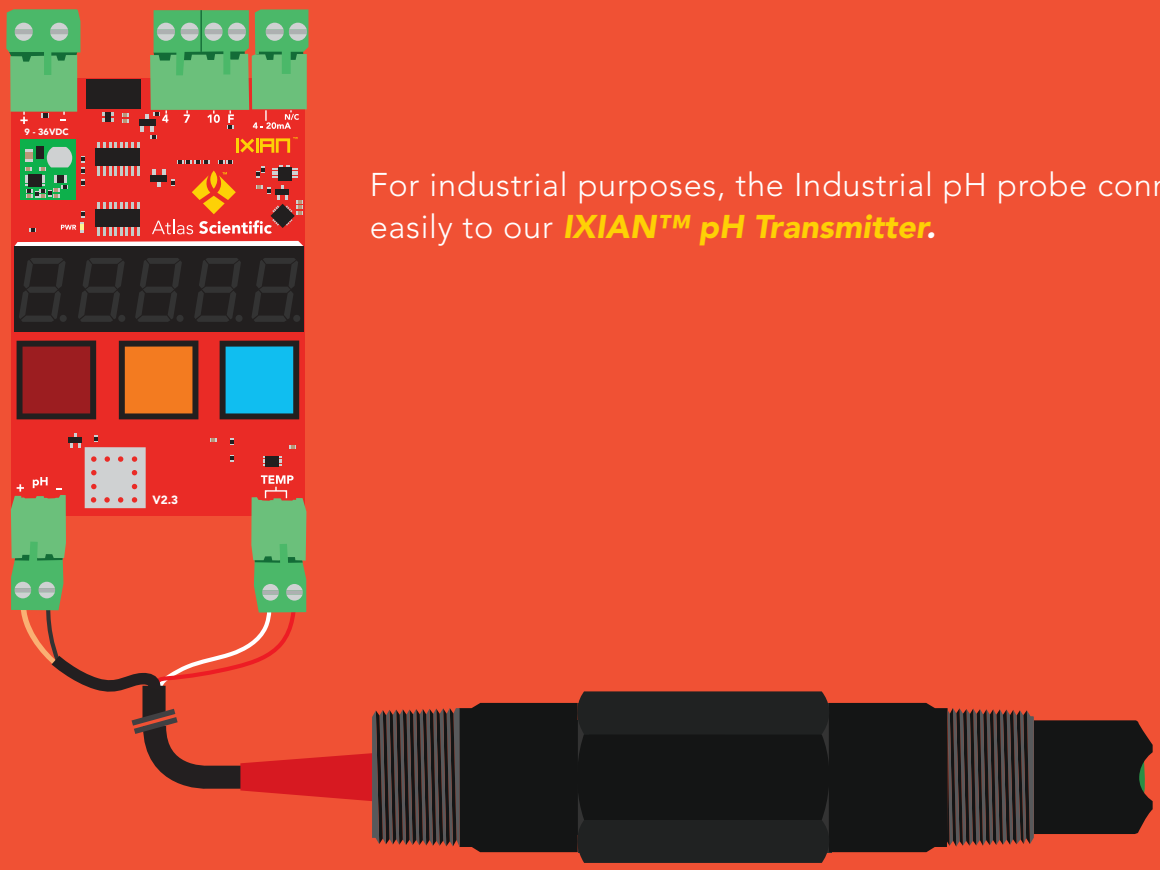
Because a pH probe is a passive device it can pick up voltages that are transmitted through the solution being measured. This will result in incorrect readings and will slowly damage the pH probe over time. In this instance, proper isolation is required.

# How to connect the industrial pH probe

The Atlas Scientific™ Industrial pH probe can be connected in several different ways. The following show two examples:



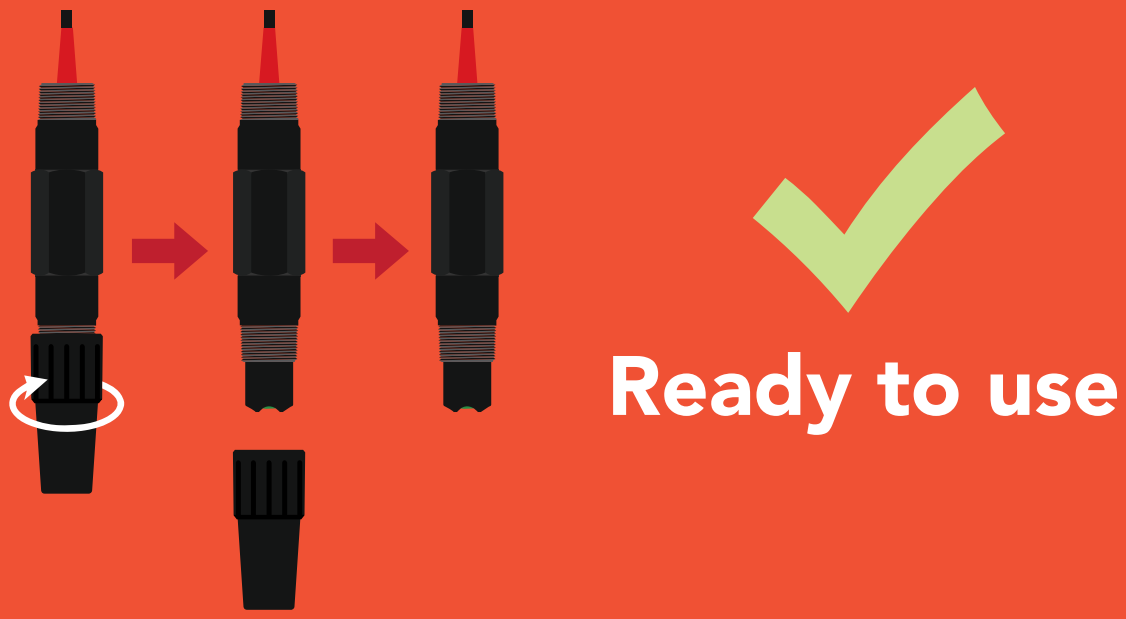
Using two ***BNC with Terminal Screws***, you can easily connect the Industrial pH Probe to our ***EZO™ pH Circuit*** and ***EZO™ RTD Circuit*** via our ***Electrically Isolated USB EZO™ Carrier Board.***




For industrial purposes, the Industrial pH probe connects easily to our ***IXIAN™ pH Transmitter.***

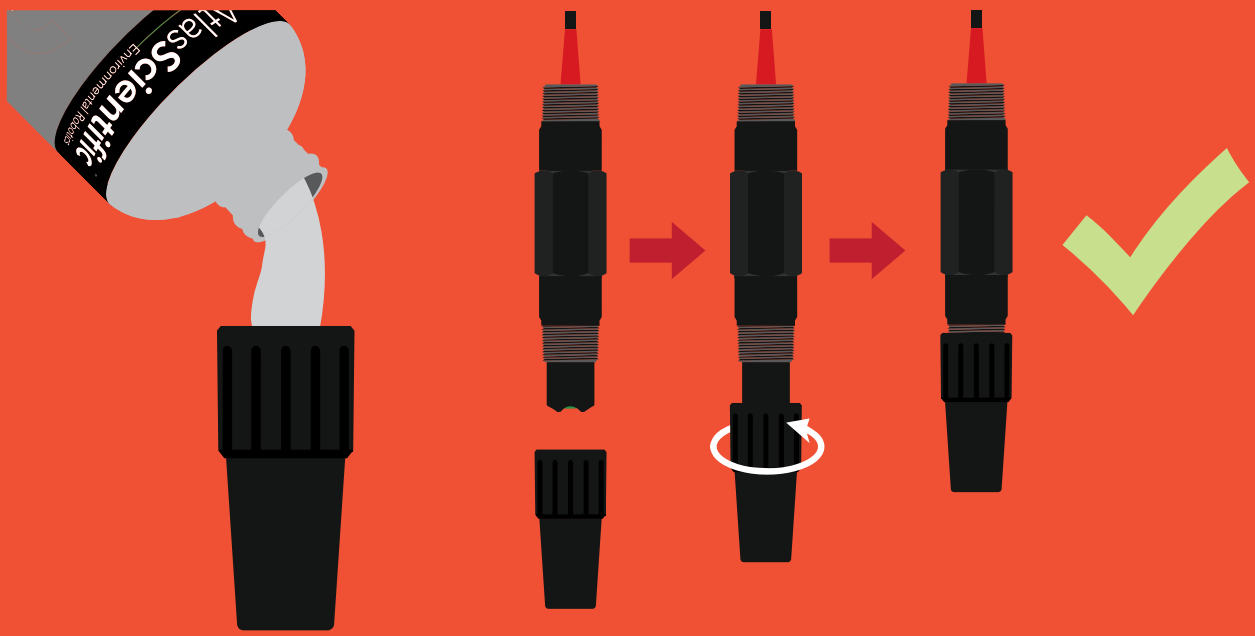
***Once installed into your machine, the pH probe must stay wet and cannot be allowed to dry out***, this is why every Industrial pH probe is shipped with a plastic cap containing pH probe storage solution. The cap should remain on the probe until it is used.

Remove the Industrial pH probe cap by turning it clockwise, and pulling the probe out.




# Long term storage

When you are finished using the Industrial pH probe, you can prepare the probe to be used again for a later date. First, make sure the probe cap still has pH probe storage solution within it. If not, just add some from the pH probe storage solution bottle. Tighten the cap back onto the probe by turning it counterclockwise.



# Probe cleaning

Coating of the pH bulb can lead to erroneous readings including shortened span (slope). The type of coating will determine the cleaning technique. Soft coatings can be removed by vigorous stirring or by the use of a squirt bottle. Organic chemical, or hard coatings, should be chemically removed using a light bleach solution. If cleaning does not restore performance, reconditioning may be tried. ***Do not use a brush or abrasive materials on the pH probe.***

# How often do you need to recalibrate a pH probe?

Because every use case is different, there is no set schedule for recalibration.

If you are using your probe in a fish tank, a hydroponic system or any environment that has generally weak levels of acids and bases you will only need to recalibrate your probe once per year for the first two years. After that every ~six months.

If you are using the pH probe in batch chemical manufacturing, industrial process, or in a solution that is known to have strong acids and bases, then calibration should be done monthly or in extreme cases after each batch.

# Probe reconditioning

When reconditioning your pH probe is required due to aging, we recommend you use the ***Atlas Scientific pH probe reconditioning kit***.