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Operating Instructions
Memosens Wave CAS80E

Spectrometer for water analysis

Endress+Hauser
People for Process Automation

Table of contents

1 About this document

1.1 Warnings

Structure of information	Meaning
DANGER **Causes (/consequences)** If necessary, Consequences of non-compliance (if applicable) ▶ Corrective action	This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid the dangerous situation **will** result in a fatal or serious injury.
WARNING **Causes (/consequences)** If necessary, Consequences of non-compliance (if applicable) ▶ Corrective action	This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid the dangerous situation **can** result in a fatal or serious injury.
CAUTION **Causes (/consequences)** If necessary, Consequences of non-compliance (if applicable) ▶ Corrective action	This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in minor or more serious injuries.
NOTICE **Cause/situation** If necessary, Consequences of non-compliance (if applicable) ▶ Action/note	This symbol alerts you to situations which may result in damage to property.

1.2 Symbols used

- Additional information, tips
- Permitted or recommended
- Not permitted or not recommended
- Reference to device documentation
- Reference to page
- Reference to graphic
- Result of a step

1.2.1 Symbols on the device

- Reference to device documentation
- Do not dispose of products bearing this marking as unsorted municipal waste. Instead, return them to the manufacturer for disposal under the applicable conditions.

2 Basic safety instructions

2.1 Requirements for the personnel

- Installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the measuring system may be carried out only by specially trained technical personnel.
- The technical personnel must be authorized by the plant operator to carry out the specified activities.
- The electrical connection may be performed only by an electrical technician.
- The technical personnel must have read and understood these Operating Instructions and must follow the instructions contained therein.
- Faults at the measuring point may only be rectified by authorized and specially trained personnel.

Repairs not described in the Operating Instructions provided must be carried out only directly at the manufacturer's site or by the service organization.

2.2 Intended use

The spectrometer is used to measure a variety of parameters in liquid media with UV-VIS spectroscopy.

The spectrometer is particularly suitable for measurements in the following applications:
- Inlet and outlet of wastewater treatment plants
- Drinking water
- Surface water

Use of the device for any purpose other than that described, poses a threat to the safety of people and of the entire measuring system and is therefore not permitted.

The manufacturer is not liable for damage caused by improper or non-designated use.

2.3 Workplace safety

⚠ CAUTION

UV light

UV light can damage the eyes and skin!

▶ Never look into the measuring gap while the device is in operation.

As the user, you are responsible for complying with the following safety conditions:
- Installation guidelines
- Local standards and regulations

Electromagnetic compatibility
- The product has been tested for electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with the applicable international standards for industrial applications.
- The electromagnetic compatibility indicated applies only to a product that has been connected in accordance with these Operating Instructions.

2.4 Operational safety

Before commissioning the entire measuring point:

1. Verify that all connections are correct.
2. Ensure that electrical cables and hose connections are undamaged.
3. Do not operate damaged products, and protect them against unintentional operation.
4. Label damaged products as defective.

During operation:

- If faults cannot be rectified:
  products must be taken out of service and protected against unintentional operation.

2.5 Product safety

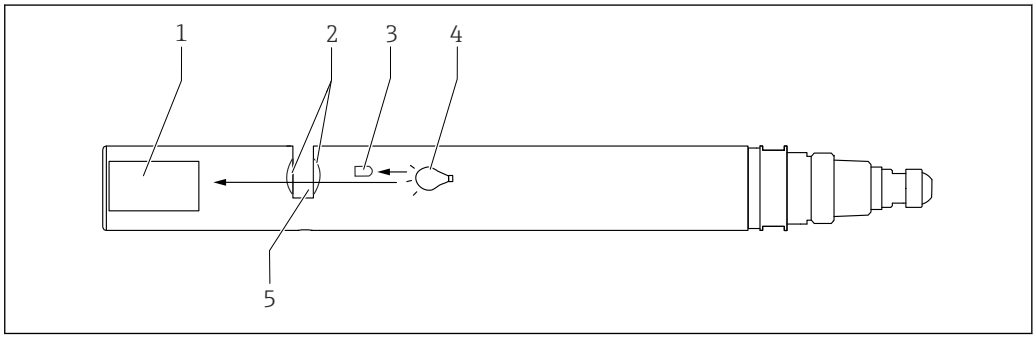
The product is designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested, and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate. The relevant regulations and international standards have been observed.

3 Product description

3.1 Product design

The spectrometer consists of the following modules:
- Power supply
- High-voltage generation for the strobe lamp
- Xenon strobe lamp
- Monitor diode
- Measurement gap
- Spectrometer: UV-VIS 200 to 800 nm
- Microcontroller

All data - including the calibration data - are stored in the spectrometer. The spectrometer can be precalibrated and used at a measuring point, calibrated externally, or used for several measuring points with different calibrations.



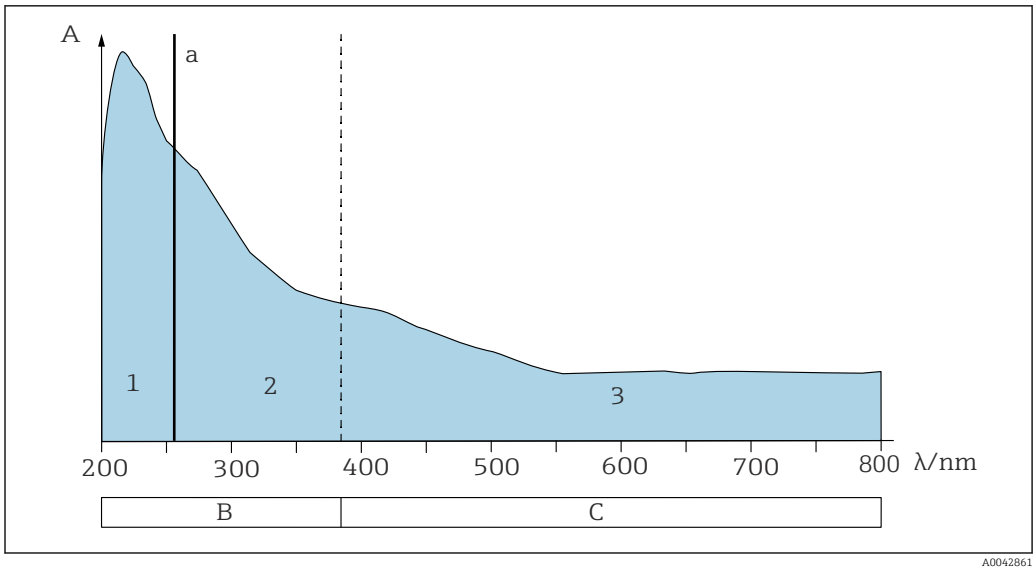
1 Product design

1 Spectrometer module
2 Lens
3 Monitor diode
4 Light source
5 Measurement gap

A light source sends a beam of light through the medium via the lenses. The medium under analysis is located in the measurement gap. In the spectrometer module, the beam of light is converted to electrical, measurable signals. A two-beam principle with compensation for lamp changes is applied → 1, 7.

3.1.1 Measuring principle

The spectrometer uses the substance-specific absorption of electromagnetic radiation to indicate the measurement parameters from the recorded spectrum.



2 Ranges of parameters in the absorption spectrum

λ Wavelength range
A Absorption
B Ultraviolet light (UV)
C Visible light (VIS)
a 254 nm, SAC, SSK
1 Nitrate
2 Sum parameters BODeq, CODeq, TOCeq, DOCeq
3 Color, turbidity, TSS

A specific absorption spectrum can be assigned to every molecule. By comparing a zero spectrum I_0 determined previously in ultrapure water and the measuring spectrum with the intensity I, the absorption A can be calculated as follows:

$A = -\log_{10} (I/I_0) = \varepsilon \cdot c \cdot d$

The absorption A depends directly on the concentration c, the measurement gap length d and the extinction coefficient ε.

Analytical models programmed into the spectrometer calculate the concentration of the parameters from the absorption spectra. These analytical models have been determined by correlating known parameter concentrations with their related absorption spectra.

The calculation uses the same wavelengths to determine different parameters. This results in what are termed "cross-sensitivities". For example, if turbidity increases less light is detected when determining the chemical oxygen demand (COD).

4 Incoming acceptance and product identification

4.1 Incoming acceptance

1. Verify that the packaging is undamaged.
   ↳ Notify the supplier of any damage to the packaging.
   Keep the damaged packaging until the issue has been resolved.
2. Verify that the contents are undamaged.
   ↳ Notify the supplier of any damage to the delivery contents.
   Keep the damaged goods until the issue has been resolved.
3. Check that the delivery is complete and nothing is missing.
   ↳ Compare the shipping documents with your order.
4. Pack the product for storage and transportation in such a way that it is protected against impact and moisture.
   ↳ The original packaging offers the best protection.
   Make sure to comply with the permitted ambient conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact your supplier or your local Sales Center.

4.2 Product identification

4.2.1 Nameplate

The nameplate provides you with the following information on your device:
- Manufacturer identification
- Extended order code
- Serial number
- Safety information and warnings

▶ Compare the information on the nameplate with the order.

4.2.2 Product identification

Product page

www.endress.com/cas80e

Order code

The order code and serial number of your product can be found in the following locations:
- On the nameplate
- In the delivery papers

Obtaining information on the product

1. Go to www.endress.com.
2. Page search (magnifying glass symbol): Enter valid serial number.
3. Search (magnifying glass).
   ↳ The product structure is displayed in a popup window.
4. Click the product overview.
   ↳ A new window opens. Here you fill information pertaining to your device, including the product documentation.

4.2.3 Manufacturer's address

Endress+Hauser Conducta GmbH+Co. KG
Dieselstraße 24
D-70839 Gerlingen

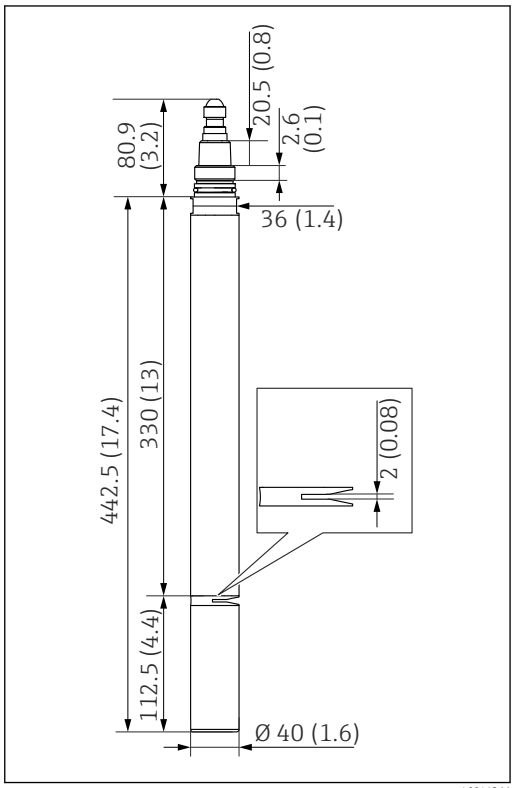
4.3 Scope of delivery

The delivery comprises:
- Spectrometer, version as ordered
- Cleaning brush (x 2)
- 32GB SD card for data logging
- Operating Instructions

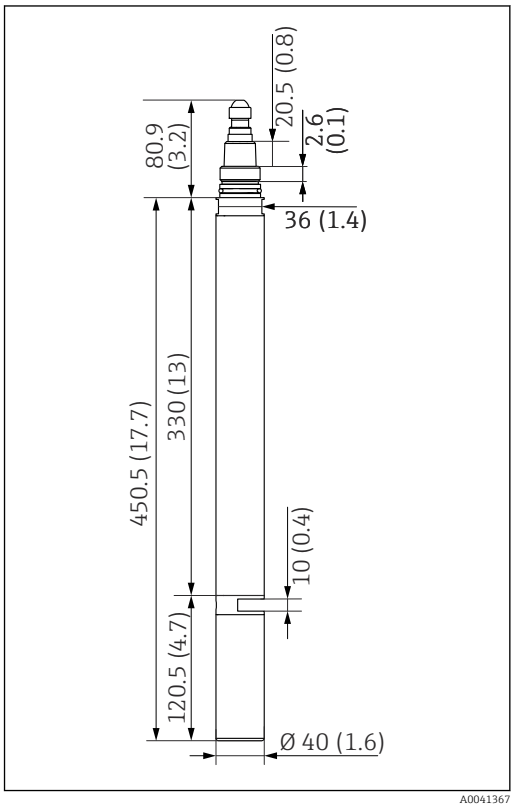
5 Mounting

5.1 Mounting requirements

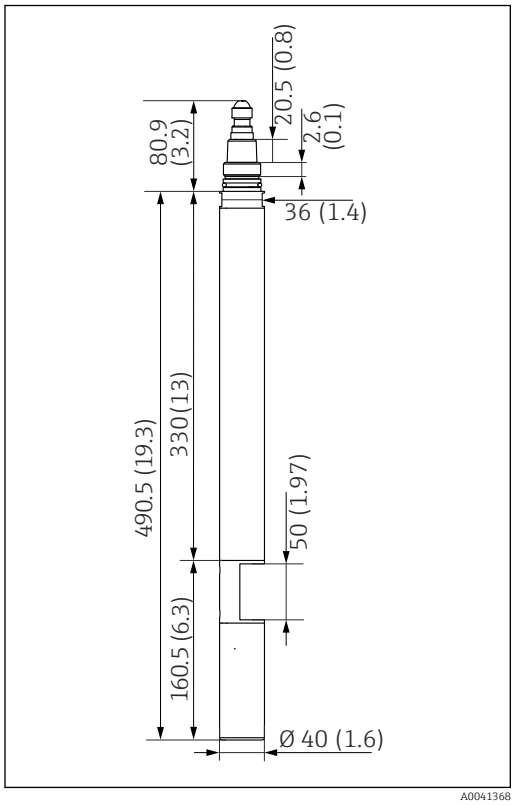
5.1.1 Dimensions



3 *Dimensions of spectrometer with 2 mm (0.08 in) gap. Dimensions: mm (in)*



4 *Dimensions of spectrometer with 10 mm (0.4 in) gap. Dimensions: mm (in)*



5 Dimensions of spectrometer with 50 mm (1.97 in) gap. Dimensions: mm (in)

5.1.2 Installation instructions

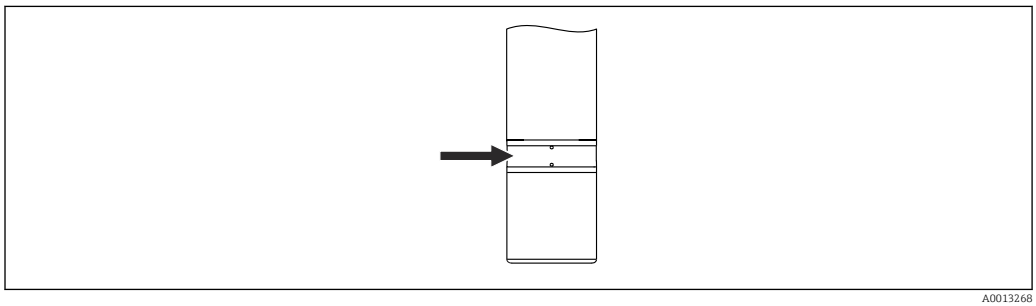
1. Do not install the device in places where air pockets and foam bubbles form.
2. Choose a mounting location that can be easily accessed at a later stage.
3. Ensure that upright posts and assemblies are fully secured and vibration-free.
4. Align the device so that the measurement gap is rinsed by the flow of medium.

To ensure correct measurement, the windows at the measurement gap must be free from any sedimentation. The best way to ensure this is through the use of a cleaning unit (accessory) operated by compressed air.

For horizontal orientations:

- Mount the spectrometer in such a way that air bubbles can escape from the measurement gap (do not point it downwards).

5.1.3 Orientation



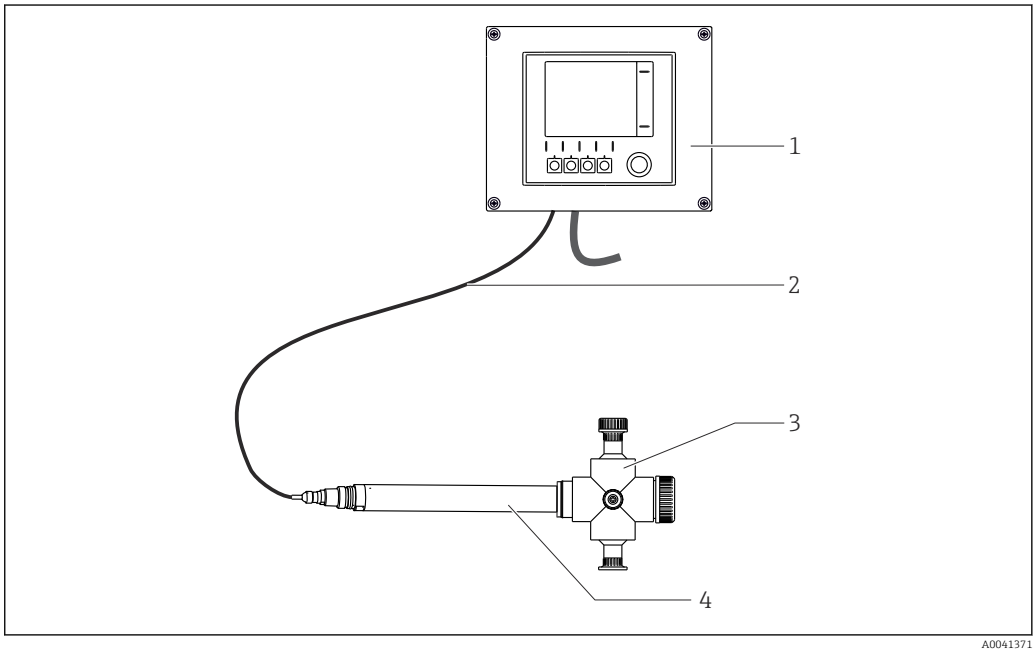
6 Alignment, arrow points in the flow direction

When aligning the spectrometer, pay attention to the following:
- The measurement gap is rinsed by the flow of medium
- Air bubbles can be rinsed away properly

5.2 Mounting the device

5.2.1 Measuring system

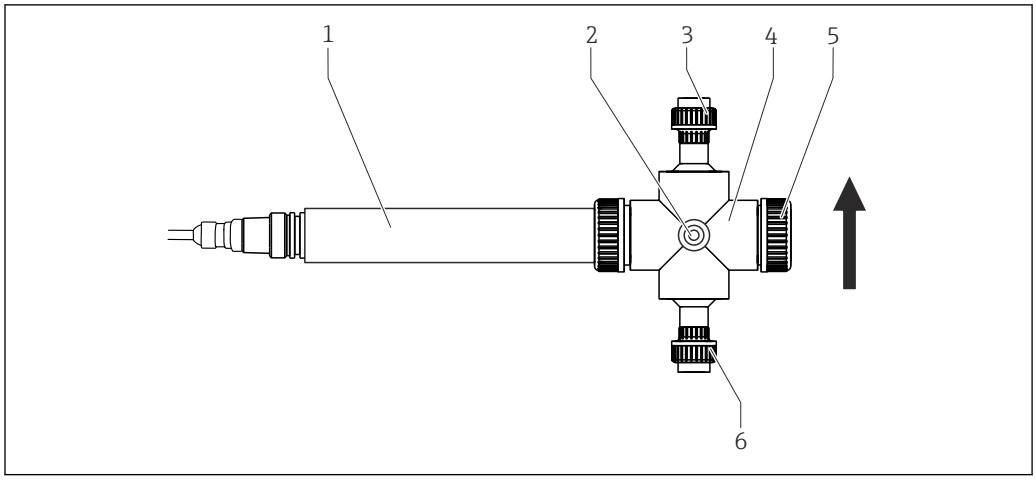
The complete measuring system comprises at least the following:
- Memosens Wave CAS80E spectrometer
- Liquiline CM44x transmitter
- Assembly, e.g.Flowfit CYA251 flow assembly



7 *Example of a measuring system*

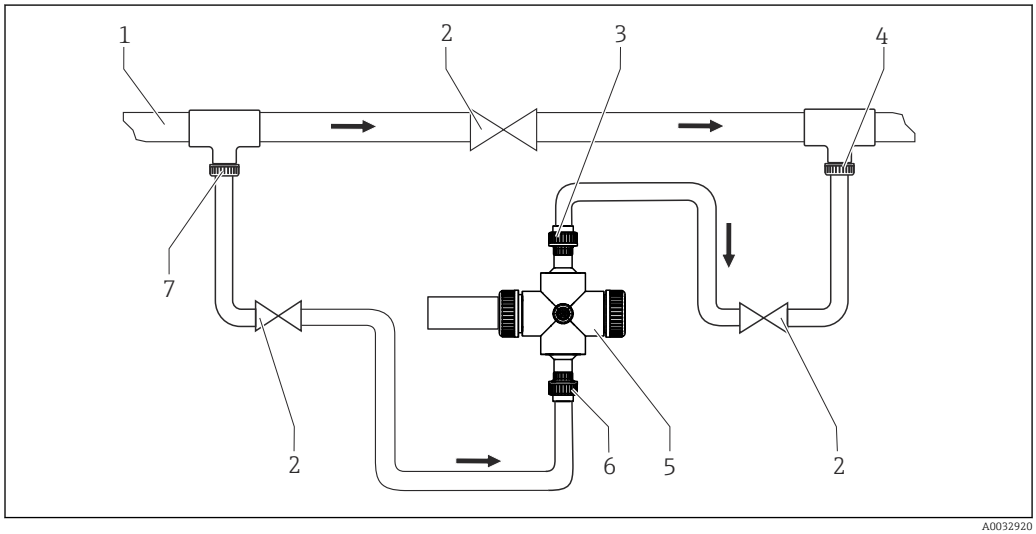
3 CYA251 assembly
4 Memosens Wave CAS80E
2 Fixed cable
1 Liquiline CM44x transmitter

5.2.2 Flowfit CYA251 flow assembly



8 Spectrometer with CYA251 flow assembly, arrow indicates the flow direction

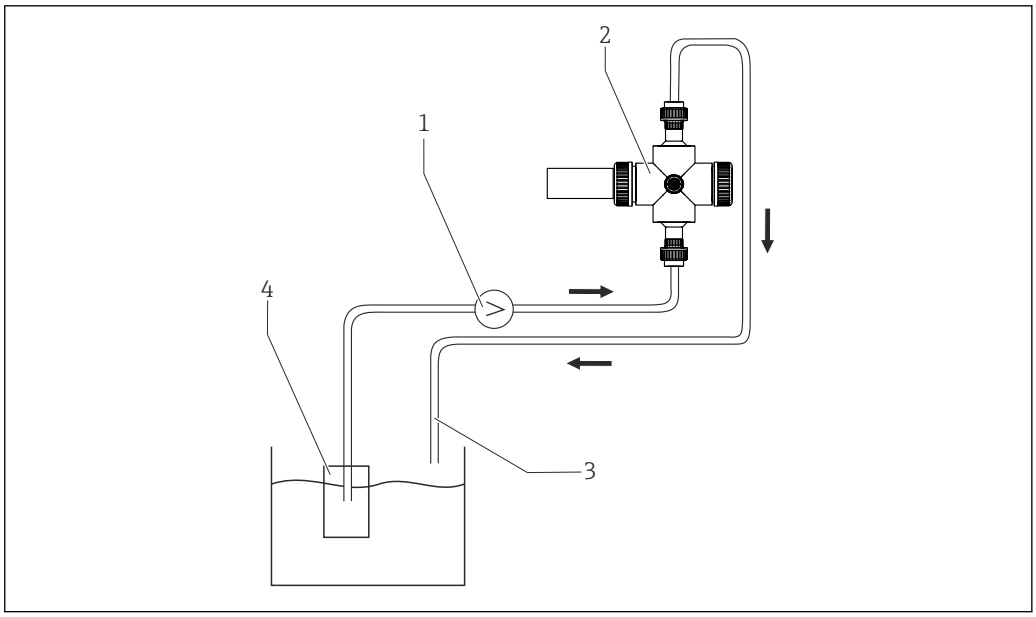
1 *Memosens Wave CAS80E*
2 *Rinse connection*
3 *Medium outlet*
4 *Flow assembly*
5 *Cap*
6 *Medium inflow*



9 Connection diagram with bypass

1 *Main pipe*
2 *Manually actuated or solenoid valves*
3 *Medium outlet*
4 *Medium return*
5 *Flow assembly*
6 *Medium inflow*
7 *Medium sampling*

- The flow rate must be at least 100 l/h (26.5 gal/h).
- Take the extended response times into consideration.



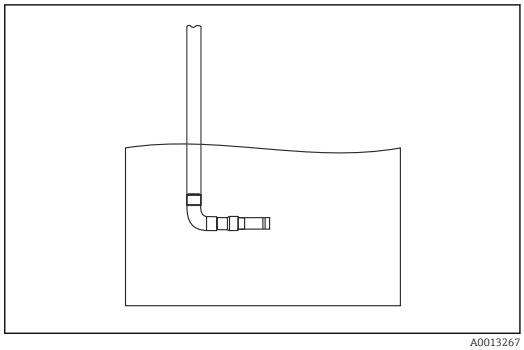
10 *Connection diagram with open outlet, arrow points in the flow direction*

1 *Pump*
2 *Flow assembly*
3 *Open outlet*
4 *Filter unit*

As an alternative to operation in the bypass, it is also possible to direct the sample flow from a filter unit with an open outlet through the assembly → 8, 14.

For detailed information on installing the flow assembly: BA00495C

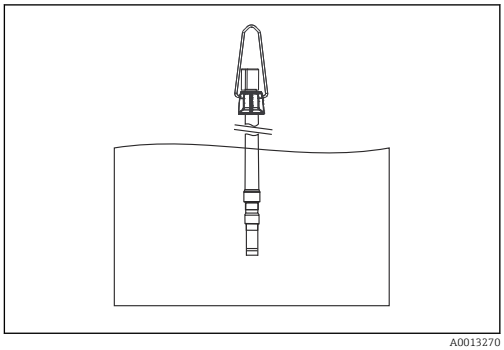
5.2.3 Immersion assembly



11 *CYA112 immersion assembly and CYH112 holder installed horizontally, fixed installation*

The installation angle is 90°.

- Align the spectrometer in such a way that the measurement gap is rinsed with the flow of medium and air bubbles are removed.



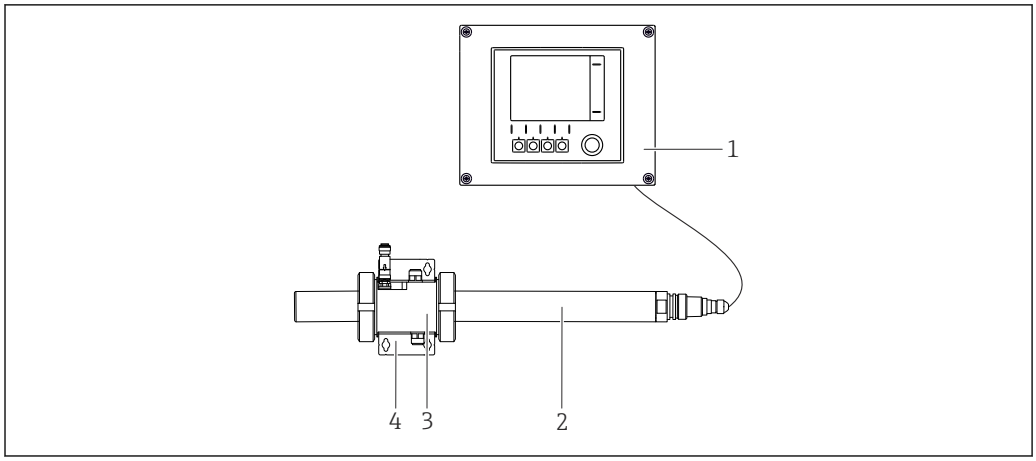
12 *CYA112 immersion assembly and CYH112 holder installed vertically, suspended from a chain*

The installation angle is 0°.

- Ensure that the spectrometer is adequately cleaned. There must be no buildup on the optical windows.

For detailed information on installing the immersion assembly and the holder, see BA00432C and BA00430C

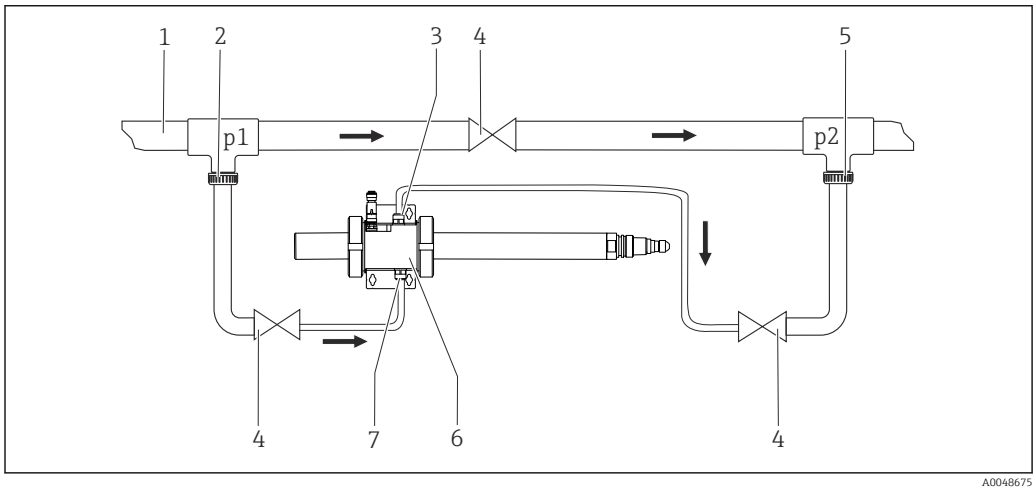
5.2.4 Flow assembly CAV01



13 *Measuring system*

1 *Transmitter*
2 *Sensor*
3 *Flow assembly*
4 *Holder*

Assembly in the bypass



14 *Connection diagram with bypass*

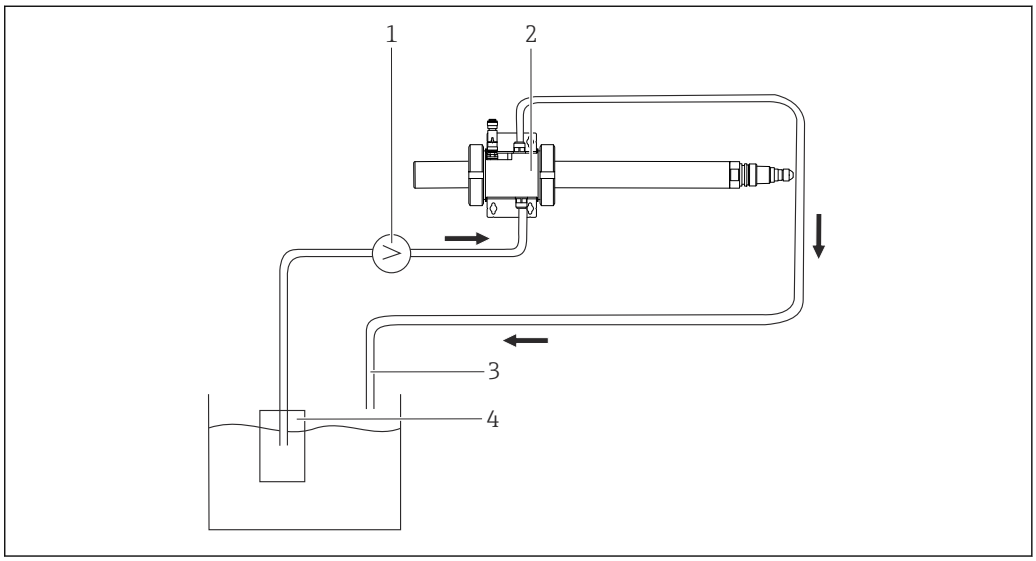
1 *Main pipe*
2 *Medium sampling*
3 *Medium outlet*
4 *Manually actuated or solenoid valves*
5 *Medium return*
6 *Flow assembly*
7 *Medium inflow*

To achieve flow through the assembly with a bypass, pressure p1 must be higher than pressure p2. No measures to increase pressure are required for branch pipes that branch off from the main pipe (no return medium).

1. Connect the medium inlet and outlet to the hose connections of the assembly.
   ↳ This fills the assembly from below and ensures that the assembly is self-venting.
2. Install an orifice plate in the main line to ensure that pressure p1 is higher than pressure p2.
3. Ensure that the flow rate is at least 100 ml/h (0.026 gal/h).

4. Take the extended response times into consideration.

Assembly in open outlet

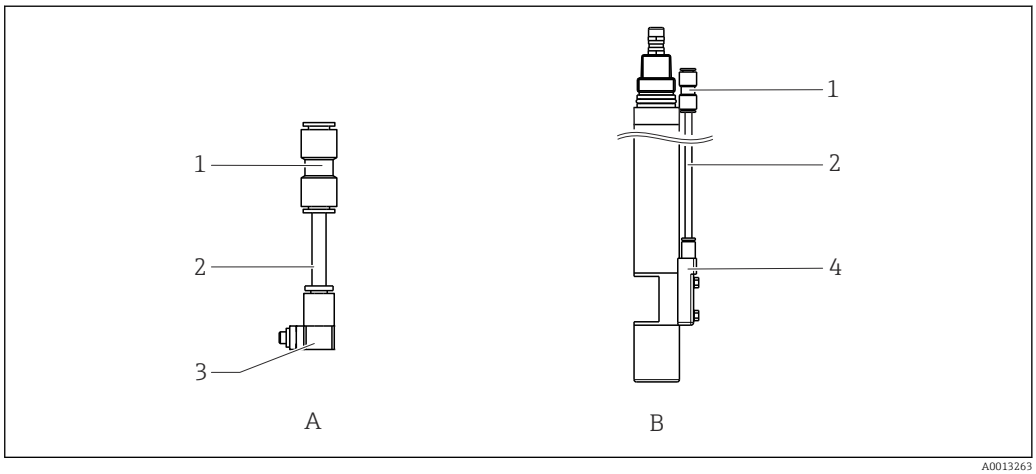


15 *Connection diagram with open outlet, arrow points in the flow direction*

1 Pump
2 Flow assembly
3 Open outlet
4 Filter unit

As an alternative to operation in the bypass, it is also possible to direct the sample flow from a filter unit with an open outlet through the assembly.

5.2.5 Cleaning unit



16 *Compressed air cleaning*

A Cleaning for 2 mm (0.08 in) and 10 mm (0.4 in) measurement gap
B Cleaning for 50 mm (1.97 in) measurement gap
1 Adapter 8 mm (0.31)
2 300 mm (11.81 in) Hose (Ø = 6 mm (0.24 in))
3 Gland 6 mm (0.24 in) or 6.35 mm (0.25 in) for 2 mm (0.08 in) and 10 mm (0.4 in) measurement gap
4 Gland 6 mm (0.24 in) or 6.35 mm (0.25 in) for 50 mm (1.97 in) measurement gap

The air cleaning system is not suitable for use in drinking water according to NSF/ANSI Standard 61.

⚠ CAUTION

Residual medium and high temperatures

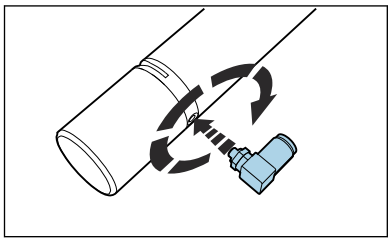
Risk of injury!

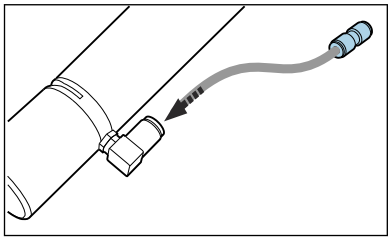
- ▶ When working with parts that are in contact with the medium, protect against residual medium and elevated temperatures.
- ▶ Wear protective goggles and safety gloves.

Preparatory steps:

1. Mount the compressed air cleaning on the spectrometer before installing in the measuring point.
2. Remove the spectrometer from the medium if the device is already in the process.
3. Clean the spectrometer.

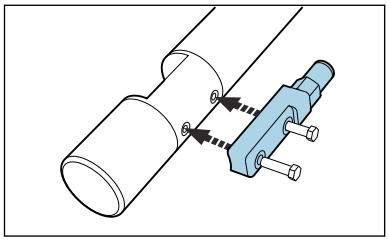
Spectrometer with 2 mm (0.08 in) or 10 mm (0.4 in) gap:

1. 

   Insert the elbow plug into the mounting borehole behind the measurement gap as far as the end stop (hand-tight).
2. Screw the elbow plug tight.
3. 

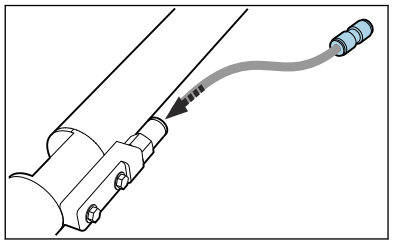
   Connect the hose of the compressed air supply at the installation location to the opening of the elbow plug.
4. Use the hose piece with hose coupling provided with the sensor if desired.

Spectrometer with 50 mm (2 in) gap:

1. 

   Insert the air distributor into the mounting boreholes behind the measurement gap as far as the end stop (hand-tight).

2.



Connect the hose of the compressed air supply to the opening of the elbow plug.

3. Use the hose piece with hose coupling provided with the sensor if desired.

5.3 Post-mounting check

Put the spectrometer into operation only if you can answer "yes" to the following questions:
- Are the spectrometer and cable undamaged?
- Is the orientation correct?
- Is the spectrometer installed in an assembly and not freely suspended from the cable?
- Is the cable routed so that it is completely dry (routed inside an assembly if necessary)?

6 Electrical connection

⚠ WARNING

Device is live!

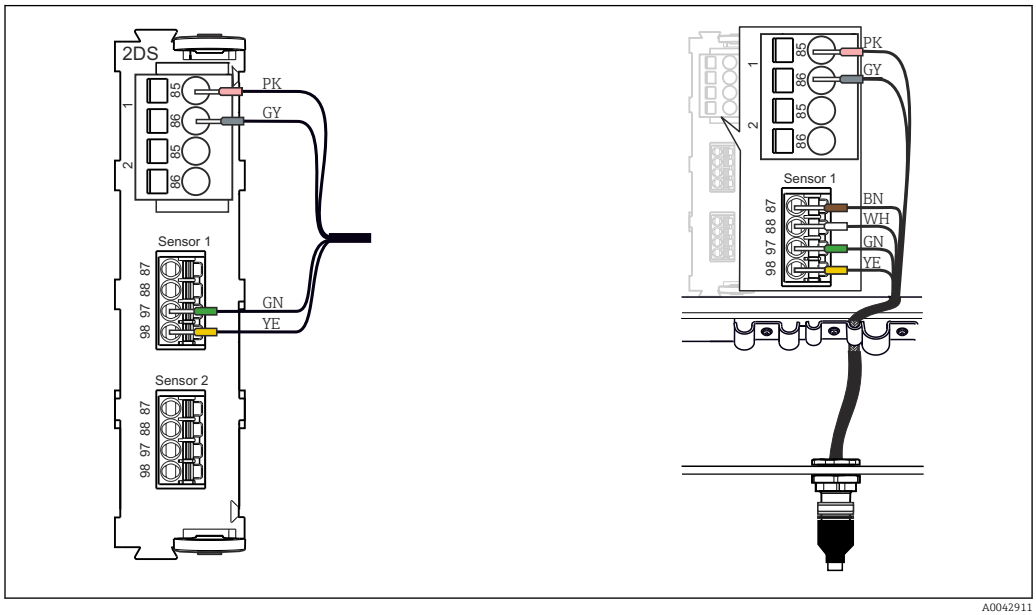
Incorrect connection may result in injury or death!

- ▶ The electrical connection may be performed only by an electrical technician.
- ▶ The electrical technician must have read and understood these Operating Instructions and must follow the instructions contained therein.
- ▶ **Prior** to commencing connection work, ensure that no voltage is present on any cable.

6.1 Connecting the device

The following connection options are available:

- Via M12 plug (version: fixed cable, M12 plug)
- Via the cable of the spectrometer to the plug-in terminals of a transmitter input (version: fixed cable, wire end ferrules)



17 *Spectrometer connection to input (left) or via M12 plug (right)*

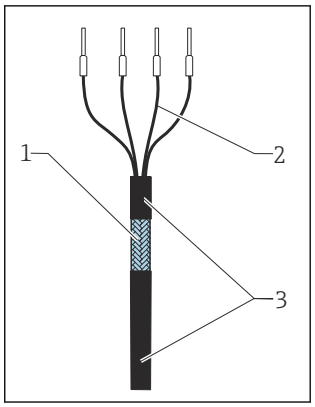
The maximum cable length is 100 m (328.1 ft).

6.1.1 Connecting the cable shield

The device cable must be shielded cables.

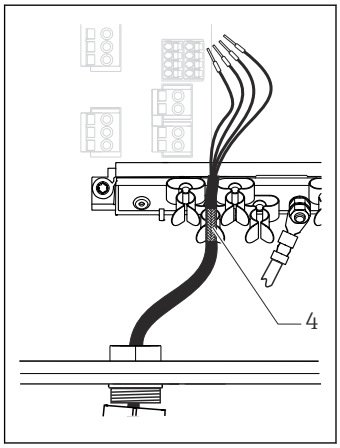
Only use terminated original cables where possible.

Sample cable (does not necessarily correspond to the original cable supplied)



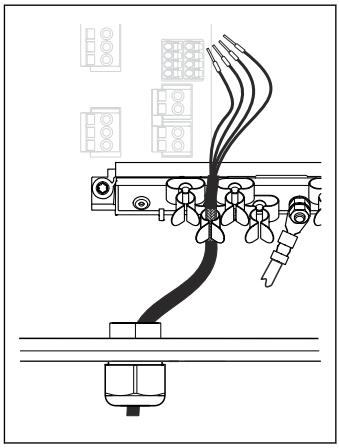
18 Terminated cable

1 Outer shield (exposed)
2 Cable cores with ferrules
3 Cable sheath (insulation)



19 Connect the cable to the grounding clamp

4 Grounding clamp



20 Press the cable into the grounding clamp

The cable shield is grounded using the grounding clamp [1)]

1) Observe the instructions in the "Ensuring the degree of protection" section

1. Loosen a suitable cable gland on the bottom of the housing.
2. Remove the dummy plug.
3. Attach the gland to the cable end, making sure the gland is facing the right direction.
4. Pull the cable through the gland and into the housing.
5. Route the cable in the housing in such a way that the **exposed** cable shield fits into one of the cable clamps and the cable cores can be easily routed as far as the connection plug on the electronics module.
6. Connect the cable to the cable clamp.
7. Clamp the cable.
8. Connect cable cores as per the wiring diagram.
9. Tighten the cable gland from outside.

6.2 Ensuring the degree of protection

Only the mechanical and electrical connections which are described in these instructions and which are necessary for the required, designated use, may be carried out on the device delivered.

▶ Exercise care when carrying out the work.

Otherwise, the individual types of protection (Ingress Protection (IP), electrical safety, EMC interference immunity) agreed for this product can no longer be guaranteed due, for example to covers being left off or cable (ends) that are loose or insufficiently secured.

6.3 Post-connection check

Device health and specifications	**Action**
Is the outside of the spectrometer, assembly or cable free from damage?	▶ Perform a visual inspection.
Electrical connection	**Action**
Are the mounted cables strain-relieved and not twisted?	▶ Perform a visual inspection. ▶ Untwist the cables.

Device health and specifications	Action
Is a sufficient length of the cable cores stripped, and are the cores positioned in the terminal correctly?	▶ Perform a visual inspection. ▶ Pull gently to check they are seated correctly.
Are the power supply and signal lines connected correctly?	▶ Use the transmitter wiring diagram.
Are all screw terminals tightened?	▶ Tighten the screw terminals.
Are all cable entries mounted, firmly tightened and leak-tight?	▶ Perform a visual inspection. In the case of lateral cable entries:
Are all cable entries mounted on the side or pointing downwards?	▶ Point cable loops downward so that water can drip off.

7 Commissioning

7.1 Function check

Prior to initial commissioning, ensure that:
- The spectrometer has been installed correctly
- The electrical connection is correct

▶ Before commissioning, check the chemical material compatibility, the temperature range and the pressure range.

8 Operation

8.1 Adapting the measuring device to the process conditions

8.1.1 Calibration

The spectrometer offers a variety of options for an application-specific calibration. Each parameter can be calibrated individually.

Example: It is possible to calibrate the turbidity with an offset and the COD with a factor.

- The use of the factor calibration and offset calibration is recommended.
- Do not use multiple point calibration in combination with the factor calibration or offset calibration.

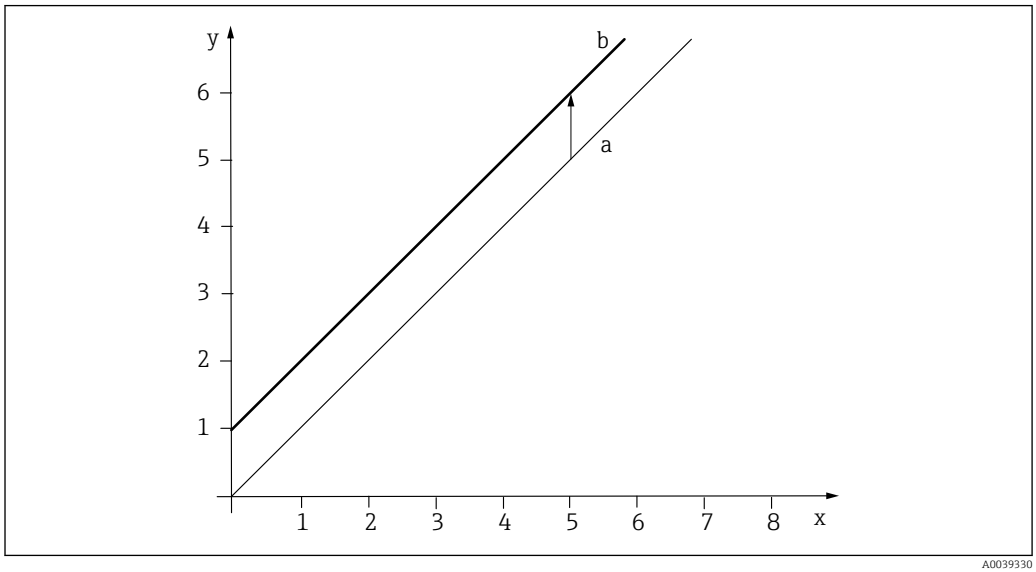
If it is not possible to bring the parameters to the process values using these methods, an application-specific model adjustment is recommended.

► Contact your Endress+Hauser representative for information on application-specific model adjustments.

Offset

Measured values that always deviate by a constant value can be corrected with an offset calibration (e.g. if the measured values for TOC are always 1 mg/l (1 ppm) above the laboratory value).

With the "Offset" function, the measured values are offset by a constant amount (added or subtracted).



21 Principle of an offset

x Measured value
y Target sample value
a Factory calibration
b Offset calibration

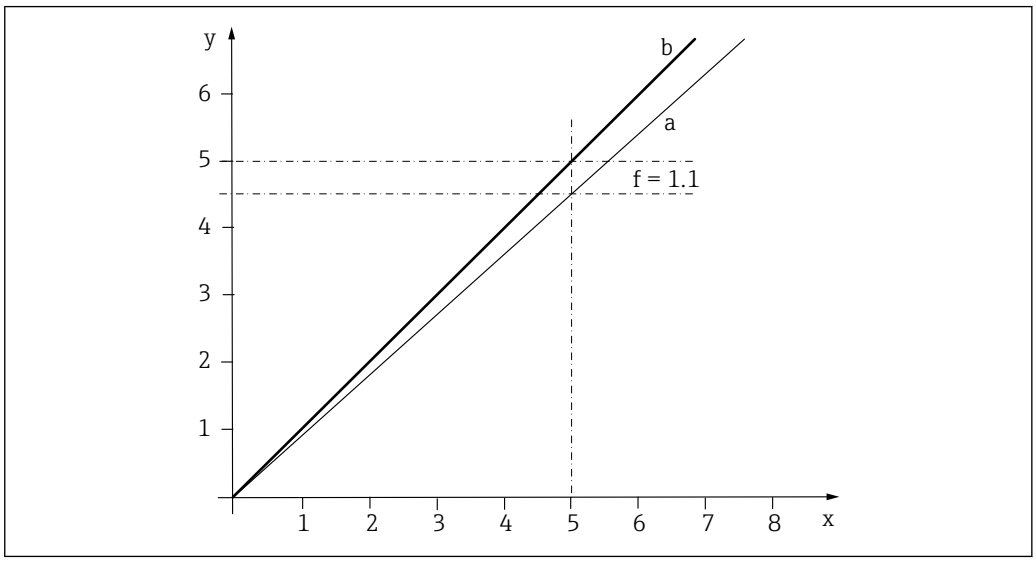
Factor

With the "Factor" function, the measured values are multiplied by a constant factor. The functionality corresponds to that of a 1-point calibration.

Example:

This type of adjustment can be selected if the measured values are compared to the laboratory values over a longer period of time and all values are too low by a constant factor, e.g. 10%, in relation to the laboratory value (target sample value).

In the example, the adjustment is made by entering the factor 1.1.

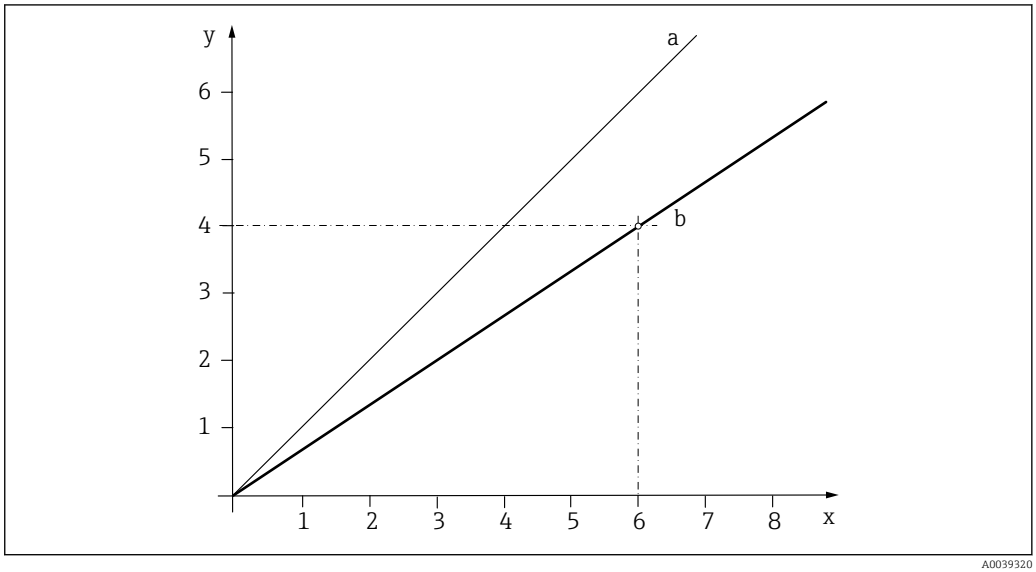


22 *Principle of factor calibration*

x Measured value
y Target sample value
a Factory calibration
b Factor calibration

1-point calibration

The measured error between the measured value of the device and the laboratory measured value is too large. This is corrected by a 1-point calibration.



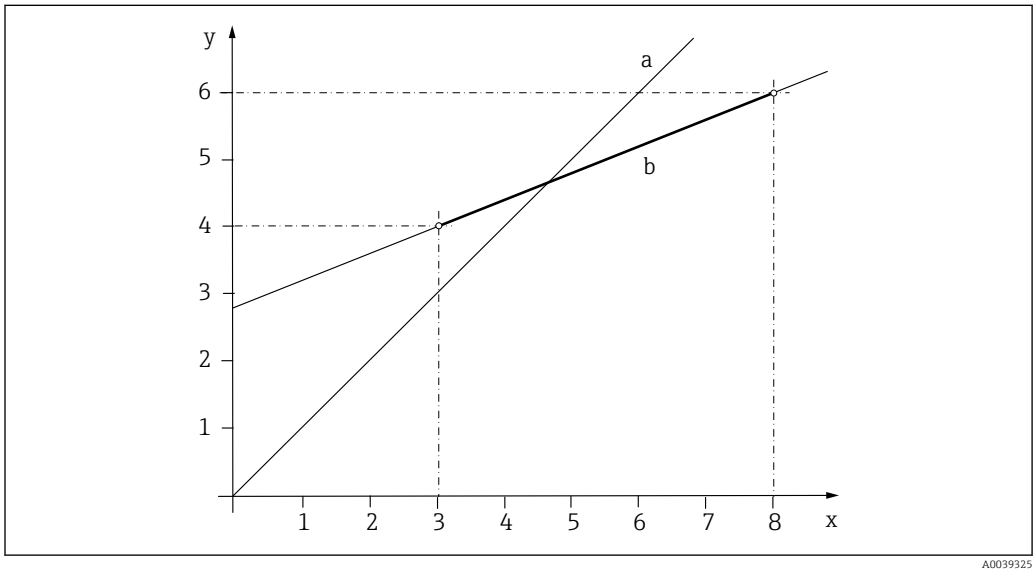
23 *Principle of a 1-point calibration*

x Measured value
y Target sample value
a Factory calibration
b Application calibration

1. Select data record.
2. Set the calibration point in the medium and enter the target sample value (laboratory value).

2-point calibration

Measured value deviations are to be compensated for at 2 different points in an application (e.g. the maximum and minimum value of the application). This aims to ensure a maximum level of accuracy between these two extreme values.



24 Principle of a 2-point calibration

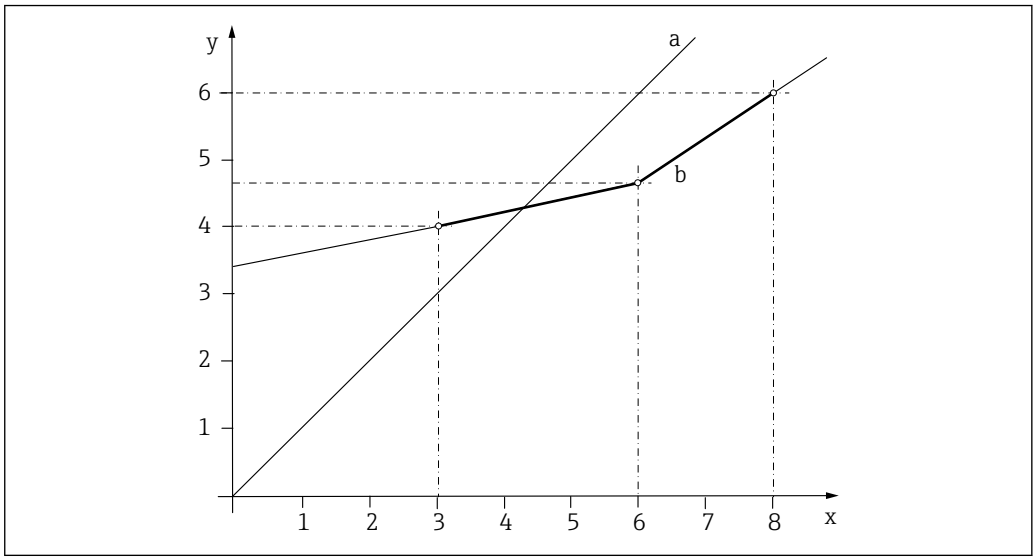
x Measured value
y Target sample value
a Factory calibration
b Application calibration

1. Select a data record.
2. Set 2 different calibration points in the medium and enter the corresponding set points.

A linear extrapolation is performed outside the calibrated operational range (gray line).

The calibration curve must be monotonically increasing.

3-point calibration



25 *Principle of multipoint calibration (3 points)*

x Measured value
y Target sample value
a Factory calibration
b Application calibration

1. Select data record.
2. Set 3 different calibration points in the medium and specify the corresponding set points.

A linear extrapolation is performed outside the calibrated operational range (gray line).

The calibration curve must be monotonically increasing.

Zero calibration

The zero calibration is the reference calibration on which the calculations are based. The spectrometer leaves the factory with a zero calibration performed in ultrapure water.

Zero calibration is performed as a recording of an ultrapure water spectrum. Proceed as follows for this:

1. Clean the spectrometer → 30.
2. Record a reference spectrum in ultrapure water.

For detailed information on the settings on the CM44x transmitter, see BA00444C

8.2 Cyclic cleaning

Compressed air is most suitable for automatic cyclic cleaning. The connection for compressed air is provided on the spectrometer behind the measurement gap. The air

cleaning system (supplied with device or retrofitted) works at a capacity of 20 l/min (76 gal/min).

Type of fouling	Cleaning interval	Cleaning duration
Severe fouling with rapid buildup of deposits	5 minutes	10 seconds
Low risk of fouling	10 minutes	10 seconds

9 Diagnostics and troubleshooting

9.1 General troubleshooting

When troubleshooting, the entire measuring point must be taken into account:
- Transmitter
- Electrical connections and cables
- Assembly
- Spectrometer

The possible causes of error in the following table relate mainly to the spectrometer.

Problem	Check	Remedial action
Nothing displayed, no reaction from the spectrometer	▪ Mains voltage at transmitter? ▪ Current transmitter software incorporated? ▪ Spectrometer connected correctly? ▪ Buildup on optical windows?	▸ Connect mains voltage. ▸ Perform software update. ▸ Establish correct connection. ▸ Clean the spectrometer.
Display value too high or too low	▪ Buildup on optical windows? ▪ Spectrometer calibrated?	▸ Clean the windows. ▸ Calibrate the spectrometer.
Display value fluctuating greatly	▪ Air bubbles in the measurement gap? ▪ Is the mounting location correct?	▸ Clean the windows. ▸ Select a different mounting location. ▸ Adjust measurement filter.
Measured value drift	Buildup on optical windows?	▸ First clean the spectrometer. ▸ Record the reference spectrum.

Pay attention to the troubleshooting information in the Operating Instructions for the transmitter. Check the transmitter if necessary.

10 Maintenance

⚠ CAUTION

Acid or medium

Risk of injury, damage to clothing and the system!

- ▶ Switch off the cleaning unit and spectrometer before removing the spectrometer from the medium.
- ▶ Wear protective goggles and safety gloves.
- ▶ Clean away splashes on clothes and other objects.

- ▶ You must perform maintenance tasks at regular intervals.

We recommend setting the maintenance times in advance in an operations journal or log.

The maintenance cycle primarily depends on the following:

- The system
- The installation conditions
- The medium in which measurement takes place

10.1 Maintenance schedule

Monthly:
Visual inspection, cleaning of the optical windows.
The maintenance intervals depend on the medium. If a cleaning unit is connected, the maintenance intervals can be extended.

10.2 Maintenance tasks

NOTICE

Dirt on the optical components

- ▶ Perform maintenance work at a clean workplace.

NOTICE

Work performed carelessly

Damage to the optical components!

- ▶ Ensure that maintenance work is carried out by qualified specialists only.

10.2.1 Cleaning the device

Spectrometer fouling can affect the measurement results and even cause a malfunction.

The spectrometer must be cleaned regularly to ensure reliable measurement results. The frequency and intensity of the cleaning process depend on the medium.

Clean the spectrometer:

- As specified in the maintenance schedule
- Before every calibration
- Before returning it for repairs

Type of fouling	Cleaning measure
Lime deposits	▶ Immerse the spectrometer in 1-5% hydrochloric acid (for a few minutes).
Deposit buildup on the optics	There may be deposit buildup in the non-visible range (UV). Therefore, always clean the optics. ▶ Rinse the spectrometer with copious amounts of water. ▶ Wet a lint-free cloth with 5-10% phosphoric acid or 5-10% hydrochloric acid. ▶ Insert the cloth into the measurement gap and leave for a maximum of 10 minutes. ▶ Move the cloth back and forth to remove dislodged dirt particles. ▶ Wet the brush supplied with acid. ▶ Use the brush to clean the windows.
After cleaning: ▶ Rinse the spectrometer with copious amounts of water.	

11 Repair

11.1 General information

- Only use spare parts from Endress + Hauser to guarantee the safe and stable functioning of the device.

Detailed information on the spare parts is available at:
www.endress.com/device-viewer

11.2 Spare parts

For more detailed information on spare parts kits, please refer to the "Spare Part Finding Tool" on the Internet:

www.products.endress.com/spareparts_consumables

11.3 Return

The product must be returned if repairs or a factory calibration are required, or if the wrong product was ordered or delivered. As an ISO-certified company and also due to legal regulations, Endress+Hauser is obliged to follow certain procedures when handling any returned products that have been in contact with medium.

To ensure the swift, safe and professional return of the device:

- Refer to the website www.endress.com/support/return-material for information on the procedure and conditions for returning devices.

11.4 Disposal

The device contains electronic components. The product must be disposed of as electronic waste.

- Observe the local regulations.

If required by the Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), the product is marked with the depicted symbol in order to minimize the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste. Do not dispose of products bearing this marking as unsorted municipal waste. Instead, return them to the manufacturer for disposal under the applicable conditions.

12 Accessories

The following are the most important accessories available at the time this documentation was issued.

Listed accessories are technically compatible with the product in the instructions.

1. Application-specific restrictions of the product combination are possible.
   Ensure conformity of the measuring point to the application. This is the responsibility of the operator of the measuring point.
2. Pay attention to the information in the instructions for all products, particularly the technical data.
3. For accessories not listed here, please contact your Service or Sales Center.

12.1 Device-specific accessories

12.1.1 Assemblies

Flexdip CYA112
- Immersion assembly for water and wastewater
- Modular assembly system for sensors in open basins, channels and tanks
- Material: PVC or stainless steel
- Product Configurator on the product page: www.endress.com/cya112

Technical Information TI00432C

Flowfit CYA251
- Connection: See product structure
- Material: PVC-U
- Product Configurator on the product page: www.endress.com/cya251

Technical Information TI00495C

CAV01
- Flow assembly
- Material: POM-C

12.1.2 Holder

Flexdip CYH112
- Modular holder system for sensors and assemblies in open basins, channels and tanks
- For Flexdip CYA112 water and wastewater assemblies
- Can be affixed anywhere: on the ground, on the coping stone, on the wall or directly onto railings.
- Stainless steel version
- Product Configurator on the product page: www.endress.com/cyh112

Technical Information TI00430C

12.1.3 Cleaning

Cleaning brushes
- Cleaning brushes to clean the measurement gap (for all gap sizes)
- Order number: 71485097

Compressed air cleaning for CAS80E
- Connection: 6 mm (0.24 in) or 8 mm (0.31 in) (metric) or 6.35 mm (0.25 in)
- Measurement gap 2 mm (0.08 in) or 10 mm (0.4 in):
  - 6 mm (0.24 in) (with 300 mm (11.81 in) hose and 8 mm (0.31) adapter)
    Order number: 71485094
  - 6.35 mm (0.25 in)
    Order number: 71485096
- Measurement gap 50 mm (1.97 in):
  - 6 mm (0.24 in) (with 300 mm (11.81 in) hose and 8 mm (0.31) adapter)
    Order number: 71485091
  - 6.35 mm (0.25 in)
    Order number: 71485093

Compressor
- For compressed air cleaning
- 230 V AC, order number: 71072583
- 115 V AC, order number: 71194623

12.1.4 Additional accessories

Sensor adapter CYA251 for CAS80E
Order number: 71475982

Spray nozzle for CAS80E with measurement gap length 2 mm (0.08 in) or 10 mm (0.4 in)
- Material: stainless steel
- Order number: 71144328

Spray nozzle for CAS80E with measurement gap length 50 mm (1.97 in)
- Material: PVC
- Order number: 71144330

32GB SD card
Order number: 71467522

13 Technical data

13.1 Input

Measured variable

- CODeq [1] (mg/l)
- BODeq (mg/l)
- TOCeq (mg/l)
- TSS (mg/l)
- TU (FAU)
- APHA Hazen [2] (TU compensated/True Color or TU uncompensated/Apparent Color)
- SAC [3] (1/m)
- SSK [4] (1/m)
- Nitrate NO3-N (mg/l)
- Nitrate NO3 (mg/l)

Measuring range

The measuring range that can actually be achieved can depend on the composition of the water matrix and the application. The data apply to homogeneous media.

The selection of the optimal optical measuring path length is based on the measuring ranges of the respective parameters. A longer measuring path length results in a smaller measuring range (measurement at low concentrations) and low limits of quantification and detection. A shorter measuring path length results in a larger measuring range (measurement at high concentrations) and higher limits of quantification and detection.

Wastewater treatment plant inlet

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
TSS	0 to 10 000 mg/l	0 to 2 000 mg/l	0 to 400 mg/l
SAC	0 to 1 000 1/m	0 to 200 mg/l	0 to 40 mg/l
CODeq	0 to 20 000 mg/l	0 to 4 000 mg/l	0 to 800 mg/l
TOCeq	0 to 8 000 mg/l	0 to 1 600 mg/l	0 to 320 mg/l
BODeq	0 to 5 000 mg/l	0 to 1 000 mg/l	0 to 200 mg/l

Wastewater treatment plant outlet

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	0 to 4 000 FAU	0 to 800 FAU	0 to 160 FAU
TSS	0 to 5 000 mg/l	0 to 1 000 mg/l	0 to 200 mg/l
SAC	0 to 1 000 1/m	0 to 200 1/m	0 to 40 1/m
CODeq	0 to 3 000 mg/l	0 to 600 mg/l	0 to 120 mg/l
TOCeq	0 to 1 200 mg/l	0 to 240 mg/l	0 to 48 mg/l
BODeq	0 to 450 mg/l	0 to 90 mg/l	0 to 18 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	0 to 2 500 mg/l	0 to 500 mg/l	0 to 100 mg/l

1) eq = equivalent
2) According to US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23. Edition
3) Spectral absorption coefficient$_{SAK_254}$ according to DIN ISO 38404-3
4) Spectral attenuation coefficient$_{SSK_254}$ according to DIN ISO 38404-3

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
APHA Hazen true	0 to 12 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 2 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 500 Hazen
APHA Hazen apparent	0 to 12 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 2 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 500 Hazen

1) A minimum path length of 25 mm (0.98 in) is required in US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23rd Edition

Drinking water

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	0 to 4 000 FAU	0 to 800 FAU	0 to 160 FAU
TSS	0 to 5 000 mg/l	0 to 1 000 mg/l	0 to 200 mg/l
SAC	0 to 1 000 1/m	0 to 200 1/m	0 to 40 1/m
SSK	0 to 1 000 1/m	0 to 200 1/m	0 to 40 1/m
TOCeq	0 to 2 000 mg/l	0 to 400 mg/l	0 to 80 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	0 to 2 500 mg/l	0 to 500 mg/l	0 to 100 mg/l
Nitrate NO3	0 to 10 000 mg/l	0 to 2 000 mg/l	0 to 400 mg/l
APHA Hazen true	0 to 12 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 2 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 500 Hazen
APHA Hazen apparent	0 to 12 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 2 500 Hazen [1]	0 to 500 Hazen

1) A minimum path length of 25 mm (0.98 in) is required in US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23rd edition

Surface water

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	0 to 4 000 FAU	0 to 800 FAU	0 to 160 FAU
TSS	0 to 5 000 mg/l	0 to 1 000 mg/l	0 to 200 mg/l
SAC	0 to 1 000 1/m	0 to 200 1/m	0 to 40 1/m
CODeq	0 to 5 000 mg/l	0 to 1 000 mg/l	0 to 200 mg/l
BODeq	0 to 750 mg/l	0 to 150 mg/l	0 to 30 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	0 to 2 500 mg/l	0 to 500 mg/l	0 to 100 mg/l

13.2 Power supply

Power consumption	24V DC (-15 %/+ 20 %), 5 watt
Overvoltage protection	Overvoltage category 1

13.3 Performance characteristics

Reference operating conditions	20 °C (68 °F), 1013 hPa (15 psi)

Long-term reliability

Drift

The drift data were determined in air under laboratory conditions based on DIN ISO 15839.

Wastewater treatment plant inlet

Measured variable	Drift over 100 days in % of end of measuring range
TSS	0.02
SAC	0.04
CODeq	0.02
TOCeq	0.02
BODeq	0.02

Wastewater treatment plant outlet

Measured variable	Drift over 100 days in % of end of measuring range
Turbidity	0.02
TSS	0.02
SAC	0.04
CODeq	0.05
TOCeq	0.05
BODeq	0.05
Nitrate NO3-N	0.002
APHA Hazen true	0.01
APHA Hazen apparent	0.01

Drinking water

Measured variable	Drift over 100 days in % of end of measuring range
Turbidity	0.02
TSS	0.02
SAC	0.04
SSK	0.08
TOCeq	0.03
Nitrate NO3-N	0.002
Nitrate NO3	0.002
APHA Hazen true	0.01
APHA Hazen apparent	0.01

Surface water

Measured variable	Drift over 100 days in % of end of measuring range
Turbidity	0.02
TSS	0.02
SAC	0.04
CODeq	0.03

Measured variable	Drift over 100 days in % of end of measuring range
BODeq	0.03
Nitrate NO3-N	0.002

Limit of quantification

The limits of quantification were determined for the individual measured variables in ultrapure water under laboratory conditions based on DIN ISO 15839.

Wastewater treatment plant inlet

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
TSS	20 mg/l	4 mg/l	0.8 mg/l
SAC	1 1/m	0.2 1/m	0.04 1/m
CODeq	10 mg/l	2 mg/l	0.4 mg/l
TOCeq	4 mg/l	0.8 mg/l	0.16 mg/l
BODeq	2.5 mg/l	0.5 mg/l	0.1 mg/l

Wastewater treatment plant outlet

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	12.5 FAU	2.5 FAU	0.5 FAU
TSS	11.5 mg/l	2.3 mg/l	0.46 mg/l
SAC	1 1/m	0.2 1/m	0.04 1/m
CODeq	2 mg/l	0.4 mg/l	0.08 mg/l
TOCeq	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
BODeq	0.5 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.02 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
APHA Hazen true	62.5 Hazen [1)]	12.5 Hazen [1)]	2.5 Hazen
APHA Hazen apparent	62.5 Hazen [1)]	12.5 Hazen [1)]	2.5 Hazen

1) A minimum path length of 25 mm (0.98 in) is required in US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23rd edition

Drinking water

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	12.5 FAU	2.5 FAU	0.5 FAU
TSS	11.5 mg/l	2.3 mg/l	0.46 mg/l
SAC	1 1/m	0.2 1/m	0.04 1/m
SSK	1 1/m	0.2 1/m	0.04 1/m
TOCeq	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
Nitrate NO3	4.5 mg/l	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
APHA Hazen true	62.5 Hazen [1)]	12.5 Hazen [1)]	2.5 Hazen
APHA Hazen apparent	62.5 Hazen [1)]	12.5 Hazen [1)]	2.5 Hazen

1) A minimum path length of 25 mm (0.98 in) is required in US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23rd edition

Surface water

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	12.5 FAU	2.5 FAU	0.5 FAU
TSS	11.5 mg/l	2.3 mg/l	0.46 mg/l
SAC	1 1/m	0.2 1/m	0.04 1/m
CODeq	2 mg/l	0.4 mg/l	0.08 mg/l
BODeq	0.5 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	0.02 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l

Limit of quantification

The limits of quantification were determined for the individual measured variables in ultrapure water under laboratory conditions based on DIN ISO 15839.

Wastewater treatment plant inlet

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
TSS	66.7 mg/l	13.3 mg/l	2.7 mg/l
SAC	3.5 1/m	0.7 1/m	0.15 1/m
CODeq	33.3 mg/l	6.7 mg/l	1.35 mg/l
TOCeq	13.3 mg/l	2.7 mg/l	0.55 mg/l
BODeq	8.3 mg/l	1.7 mg/l	0.35 mg/l

Wastewater treatment plant outlet

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	42.5 FAU	8.5 FAU	1.7 FAU
TSS	37.5 mg/l	7.5 mg/l	1.5 mg/l
SAC	3.5 1/m	0.7 1/m	0.15 1/m
CODeq	7.5 mg/l	1.5 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
TOCeq	3.25 mg/l	0.75 mg/l	0.15 mg/l
BODeq	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	3.5 mg/l	0.7 mg/l	0.15 mg/l
APHA Hazen true	167.5 Hazen [1)]	33.5 Hazen [1)]	6.7 Hazen
APHA Hazen apparent	167.5 Hazen [1)]	33.5 Hazen [1)]	6.7 Hazen

1) A minimum path length of 25 mm (0.98 in) is required in US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23rd edition

Drinking water

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	42.5 FAU	8.5 FAU	1.7 FAU
TSS	37.5 mg/l	7.5 mg/l	1.5 mg/l
SAC	3.5 1/m	0.7 1/m	0.15 1/m
SSK	3.5 1/m	0.7 1/m	0.15 1/m
TOCeq	3.25 mg/l	0.75 mg/l	0.15 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	3.5 mg/l	0.7 mg/l	0.15 mg/l
Nitrate NO3	14.8 mg/l	3 mg/l	0.6 mg/l
APHA Hazen true	167.5 Hazen [1)]	33.5 Hazen [1)]	6.7 Hazen
APHA Hazen apparent	167.5 Hazen [1)]	33.5 Hazen [1)]	6.7 Hazen

1) A minimum path length of 25 mm (0.98 in) is required in US Standard Methods 2120C (Single Wavelength Method) 23rd edition

Surface water

Measured variable	2 mm (0.08 in) gap	10 mm (0.4 in) gap	50 mm (1.97 in) gap
Turbidity	42.5 FAU	8.5 FAU	1.7 FAU
TSS	37.5 mg/l	7.5 mg/l	1.5 mg/l
SAC	3.5 1/m	0.7 1/m	0.15 1/m
CODeq	7.5 mg/l	1.5 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
BODeq	1 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
Nitrate NO3-N	3.5 mg/l	0.7 mg/l	0.15 mg/l

13.4 Environment

Ambient temperature range	−20 to 60 °C (−4 to 140 °F)
Storage temperature	−20 to 70 °C (−4 to 158 °F)
Relative humidity	Humidity 0 to 100 %
Operating height	3 000 m (9 842.5 ft) maximum
Degree of protection	▪ IP 68 (1 m (3.3 ft) water column over 60 days, 1 mol/l KCI) ▪ Type 6P (for housing material 1.4404/1.4571) ▪ NEMA 6P (for housing material 1.4404/1.4571)
Fouling	Degree of fouling 2 (micro environment)
Ambient conditions	For use in indoor and outdoor areas

13.5 Process

Process temperature range	0 to 50 °C (32 to 122 °F)
Process pressure range	0.5 to 10 bar (7.3 to 145 psi) (abs.)
Flow limit	**Minimum flow** No minimum flow required. For media that have a tendency to form deposits, ensure that the medium is mixed sufficiently.

13.6 Mechanical construction

Design, dimensions	Measurement gap with 3 different gap widths: ▪ 2 mm (0.08 in) ▪ 10 mm (0.4 in) ▪ 50 mm (1.97 in) Spectrometers with 1 mm (0.04 in) and 100 mm (3.9 in) gap widths are available on request.
Dimensions	→ Section "Installation"
Weight	1.6 kg (3.5 lb), without cables
Materials	**Wetted materials** Housing: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L and 1.4571 / AISI 316Ti or titanium 3.7035 Optical windows: Quartz glass or sapphire O-rings: EPDM
Process connections	G1 and NPT ¾"

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