

9523sc CATIONIC CONDUCTIVITY ANALYZER



Applications

- Power

Simple to Integrate. Simple to Operate.

An integral part of the most complete water analytics system for the Power industry. Hach provides a broad range of product options designed to work together into flexible solutions to meet your unique needs. Hach's comprehensive approach saves you time on design, installation, training, maintenance, and operation. Our cationic conductivity system calculates accurate and reliable pH measurements even in the presence of contaminants such as chlorides, sulfates, nitrates and organic acids that commonly interfere with traditional pH probes.

Save time on design

A single design source and one product platform means you spend less time searching for design files or configuring components. Create and reuse your optimal design templates. Each sensor has a unique four-digit cell constant determined according to ISO 7888 and ASTM D 1125 standards.

Accelerate your installation

One source, interchangeable components, a common user interface, and one support team make installation faster and less complicated. Quickly and easily transfer user settings between analyzers.

Reduce training complexity

A single platform minimizes time required to teach and learn product operations, getting new systems in use faster.

Simplify maintenance and operation

Common menu guides reduce variability and provide step-by-step procedures for maintenance and calibration. Standard visual alerts across parameters notify operators when troubleshooting is required. Low maintenance system is equipped with long-lasting resin which provides visual indication of exhaustion.



Specifications*

Cell Constant k	0.01 cm ⁻¹
Range	Specific Conductivity: 0.01 to 200 µS/cm
Measurement Range 2	Specific Resistivity: 5 to 100000 kΩ x cm
Accuracy	± 1% of displayed value
pH Range	7 to 10 for Ammonia 7 to 10.7 for Sodium Hydroxide
Operating Temperature Range	-20 to 60 °C at 0 to 95% RH (non-condensing)
Sample Input	1/4 inch exterior diameter tubing
Sample Output	1/2 inch interior diameter tubing with barbed connector
Temperature Compensation	No, Automatic, and Manual
Temperature Sensor	PT 100 Accuracy: < ± 0.2°C
Power Requirements (Voltage)	100 - 240 V AC, 24 V DC
Power Requirements (Hz)	50 - 60 Hz
Relays	Four electromechanical SPDT (Form C) contacts, 1200 W, 5 A
Analog Outputs	Five available 0/4 to 20 mA isolated current outputs, max 550 Ω , Accuracy: ± 0.1% of FS (20mA) at 25°C, ± 0.5% of FS over -20°C to 60°C range

Analog Output Functional Mode	Linear, Logarithmic, Bi-linear, PID
Communication	Five 4-20 mA Outputs, MODBUS RS232/RS485, PROFIBUS DPV1, or HART Communications
Electrical Certifications	EMC CE compliant for conducted and radiated emissions: - CISPR 11 (Class A limits) - EMC Immunity EN 61326-1 (Industrial limits) Safety CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1 cETLus safety mark for: - General Locations per ANSI/UL 61010-1 & CAN/CSA C22.2. No. 61010-1
Enclosure Rating	NEMA 4X/IP66
Flow	83 to 333 mL/min (5 to 20 L/hr) <i>*Subject to change without notice.</i>

Principle of Operation

Measurement of pH in environments of low conductivity using the standard potentiometric method (glass electrode + reference) is extremely delicate and not very accurate because it is proportional to the concentration logarithm. It also requires a more frequent calibration to compensate for variations in the measurement chain (junction potential, degradation of the glass membrane).

On the other hand, measurement of conductivity in these environments is a lot more reliable and more accurate as it is directly proportional to the concentration in impurity, and in addition requires little or no maintenance.

Therefore, given the relationship between the pH and conductivity of a product, the conductivity measurement can be used to determine a precise pH.

If the product contains impurities (generally in the form of salts), this calculation cannot be applied. The principle is then to transform the salt into acid by passing it through a cationic resin and, given the relationship of the conductivity between the acid and the corresponding salt (always around 3), to determine the conductivity originating only from the conditioner:

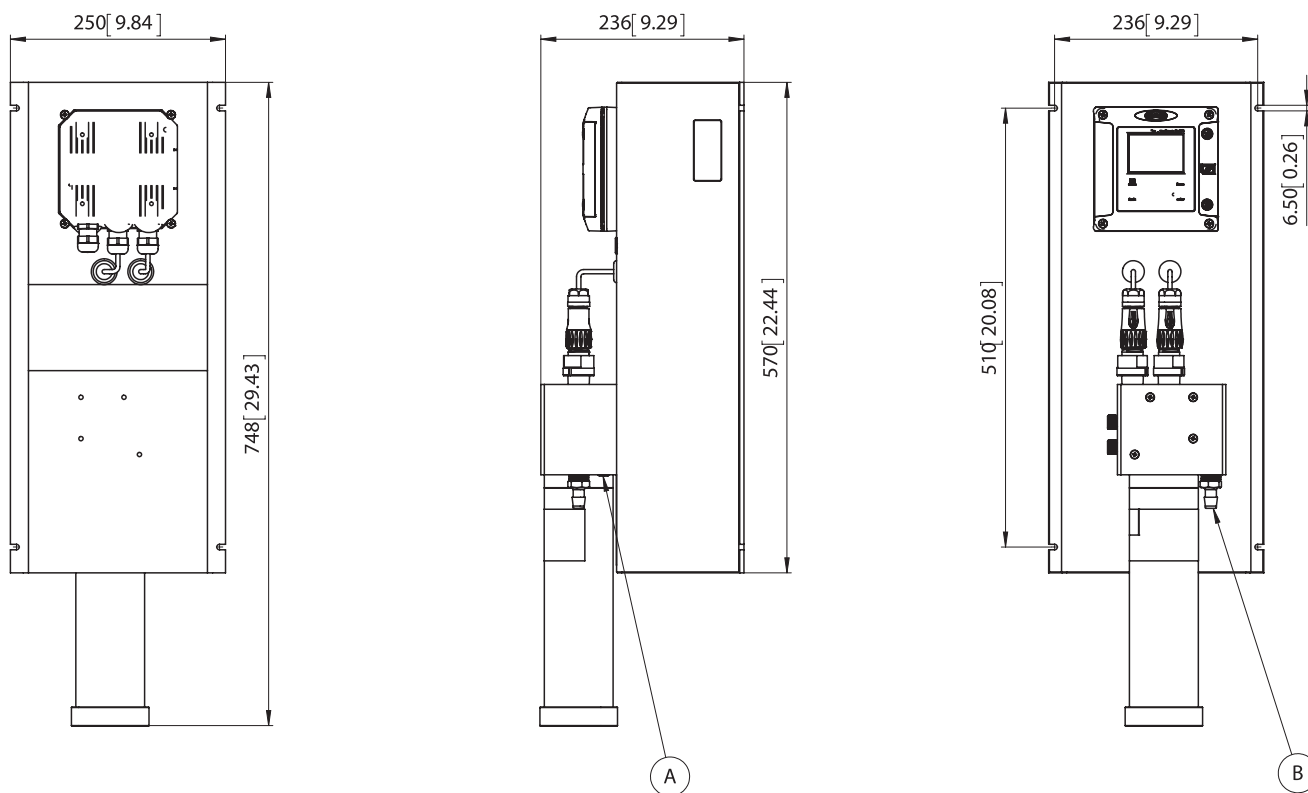
$$\Delta C = \text{Conductivity before resin (C1)} - \text{Conductivity after resin (C2)} / A$$

and

$$\text{pH} = f(\Delta C)$$

Note: The calculated pH is the pH of the sample at the analyzer inlet (channel 1). The 9523sc analyzer does not calculate the pH downstream of the resin cartridge.

Dimensions



A: Sample inlet PE tube OD 6mm (standard) or OD 1/4" (with adapter)
5° to 50°C (40° to 120°F), pressure 0.2 to 6 bar (3 to 90 PSI), flow 5 to 20L/h

B: Drain, tube ID 12mm or 1/2", atmospheric pressure

All dimensions are in mm [inches]

Ordering Information

Complete Analyzers

9523.99.09P2	9523sc Cationic Conductivity Analyzer, 5x 4-20mA Out, AC-DC
9523.99.01P2	9523sc Cationic Conductivity Analyzer, Modbus 232/485, AC-DC
9523.99.03P2	9523sc Cationic Conductivity Analyzer, Profibus, AC-DC
9523.99.05P2	9523sc Cationic Conductivity Analyzer, HART, AC-DC

Communication and Module Options

9013200	Modbus 232/485 Module
9173900	Profibus DP Module
9328100	HART Module
9525800	Analog Conductivity Module for Polymetron Sensors

Accessories and Consumables

08310=A=0000	8310 Conductivity Sensor, $K= 0.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
09523=A=7000	Spare Resin Cartridge (includes resin inside)
09523=A=7010	Resin Kit (includes 2 filters, 2L of resin, funnel, and instructions)
09123=A=8001	Electrode Cable (1m)

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