Technical Information TI 229C/07/en 51504291

# Turbidity and Solids Content Sensor TurbiMax P CUS 62

Turbidity and Solids Content Sensor for High Concentrations in Hazardous Areas Using the Light Absorption Method























The TurbiMax P CUS 62 sensor is used for optical solid matter content measurement in turbid water for up to 50g solid matter/I for applications in hazardous areas.

### Applications

- Solid matter content measurement of suspended matter in sewage treatment plants:
   Primary sludge, digested sludge, thickened sludge, Inflow to centrifuge / press
- Industrial quality control

#### Features and benefits

- Reliable concentration measurement using optical measuring process
- Four-beam pulsed light method for compensation of sensor soiling and ageing of optical components
- Stainless steel sensor body
- No mechanically moving parts
- Measured value preprocessing in sensor resulting in low signal transmission sensitivity

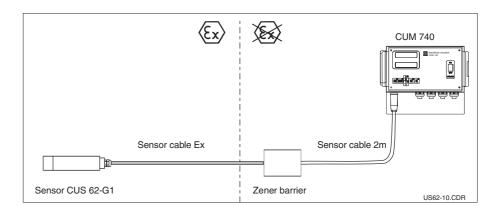




# **Measuring system**

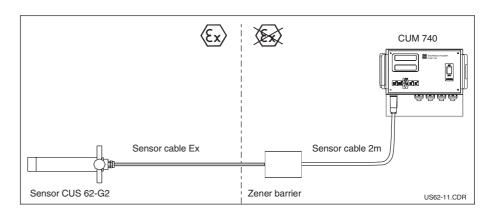
The complete measuring system for hazardous areas comprises:

- Turbidity measurement transmitter CUM 740
- Turbidity sensor TurbiMax P CUS 62
- Zener barrier 7900 ZB
- Assembly for installation or immersion



Example of a measuring system

CUM 740 with CUS 62-G1



Measuring sytem CUM 740 with CUS 62-G2

## Measuring principle

### **Turbidity measurement**

By turbidity we mean the scattered component of a light beam which is diverted away from its original course by optically denser particles in the medium e.g. solid matter particles.

#### Four-beam pulsed light method

This method is based on two light sources and two photoreceivers. Long-life LEDs (at least 20,000 operating hours) are used as monochromatic light sources.

To eliminate interference from extraneous light sources, the LEDs are pulsed at a rate of several kHz.

Two measuring signals are detected at the two photoreceivers with every light pulse. The four measuring signals are compared with each other logarithmically and converted to a ratio. This compensates for detector soiling and the ageing of optical modules.

### Light absorption method

This measuring method is based on the Lambert-Beer law. Turbidity is measured by light attenuation.

The LEDs on the sensor send a directed light beam to the photoreceivers. The intensity of the beam is attenuated by solid matter particles in the medium. The photoreceivers measure the absorption signal and convert it into a frequency signal. The frequency signals are assigned to corresponding turbidity units and solid matter concentrations, and appear in the display.

left:
Principle of measured light radiation
S = Transmitter
E = Receiver

right: Principle of measured light attenuation analogue to Lambert-Beer's law

I<sub>0</sub> = Intensity of transmitted light

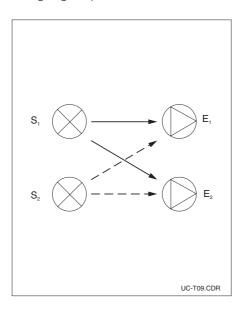
I<sub>A</sub> = Intensity of absorbed light

I<sub>T</sub> = Intensity of light transmitted I<sub>S</sub> = Intensity of

scattered light
E = Extinction coefficient

C = Concentration

D = Optical path length



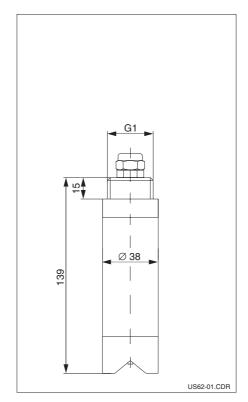
 $I_{\tau} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = ECD$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$   $I_{0} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD} \rightarrow Ig \frac{I_{0}}{I_{\tau}} = I_{0} \cdot e^{-\varepsilon CD}$ 

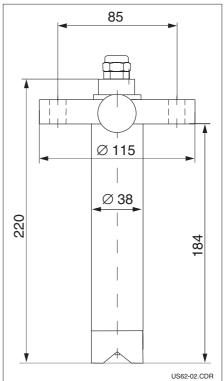
## Calibration

Each sensor is subjected to a careful calibration at the factory. One customer-defined calibration can also be saved.

For the calibration of solids content measurement, such as sludge, refer to the concentration determined by a reference method (dry substance).

# **Dimensions**

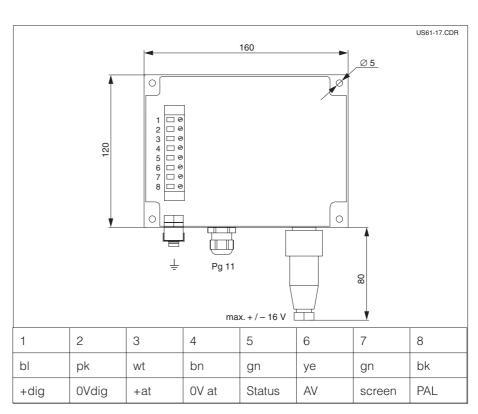




Dimensions CUS 62

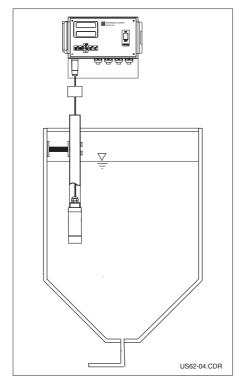
left:
CUS 62 Immersion type

right: CUS 62 Installation type



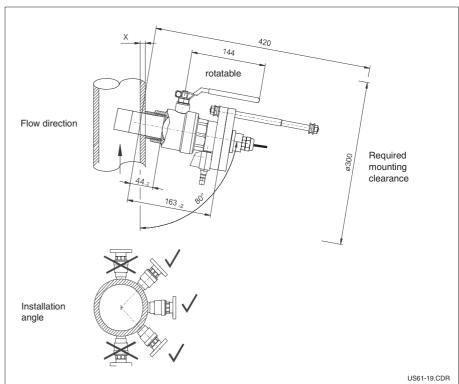
Dimensions Zener barrier 7900 ZB

# Installation



Installation example of CUS 62 Immersion type

Tank installation



Installation example of CUS 62 Installation type

Tube installation with ball valve built-in assembly (accessories)



### Note:

- We recommend the use of an immersion tube for the CUS 62 immersion type.
- Installing the sensor in pipelines or close to a wall can lead to backscattering and therefore to signal increase.

## **Accessories**

- □ Ball valve built-in assembly for sensor extension under process conditions, DN 40 with safety lock Material: stainless steel SS 316 Ti, O-rings made of Viton® Order No.: 51503588
- Sensor fixing bracket for basin mounting
   Material: stainless steel SS 316 Ti,

Order No.: 51503626

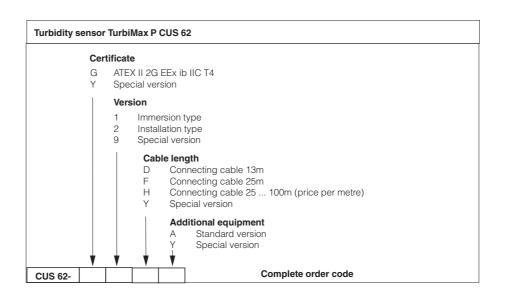
- ☐ Immersion tube 1m Material: stainless steel SS 316 Ti Order No. 51506000
- ☐ Immersion tube 2m Material: stainless steel SS 316 Ti Order No. 51505994

# Technical data

General data	Manufacturer	Endress+Hauser
	Product designation	TurbiMax P CUS 62
	Troduct designation	TUIDIIVIAX F COS 02
Mechanical data	Dimensions (L x Ø) Immersion type Installation type	139 × 38 Ø mm 220 × 38 Ø mm
	Weight Immersion type Installation type	approx. 1kg approx. 3kg
Material	Sensor body	Stainless steel SS 316 Ti
	Sight glass	Epoxy resin
	O-rings	Viton®
Turbidity measurement	Measuring principle	Light absorption method
	Optical components	Light source: 2 LEDs, Detector: 2 photodiodes
	Measuring light	Infrared light at 880nm (absorption maximum)
	Measuring range	0 50g solid matter/l, dependent on sludge type
	Accuracy	< 1% of measuring range end value
	Reference	Using four-beam pulsed light method
	Factory calibration	SiO <sub>2</sub>
	Cable lengths	13m, 25m, 25 100m
	Connecting cable length of Zener barrier to transmitter	2m
Operating conditions	Operating temperature	0+50°C
	Operating pressure	max. 6 bar
	Ingress protection	IP 68
		EEx ib IIC T4
	Explosion protection	EEX ID IIO 14
Supplementary documentation	Technical Information CUM 740	Order No.: 51504296

Subject to modifications.

# **Product structure**



Endress+Hauser GmbH+Co. Instruments International P.O. Box 2222 D-79574 Weil am Rhein Germany

Tel. (07621) 975-02 Fax (07621) 975-345 http://www.endress.com info@ii.endress.com

