

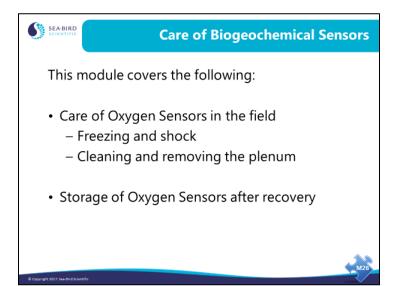
Care of Biogeochemical Sensors

Sea-Bird Scientific University 26



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Overview



Care of Oxygen Sensors in the Field



Care of Oxygen Sensors in the Field

- Oxygen sensors measure flux of oxygen across a Teflon membrane
- Measurement is sensitive to membrane permeability
- Membrane permeability is decreased by oil or bacterial coating
- SBE 43 does not have a field replaceable membrane
 - Cleaning of sensor used to restore performance



Care of Oxygen Sensors in the Field (*continued***)**



Care of SBE 43 Oxygen Sensors in the Field

- Oxygen sensitivity may be maintained by briefly rinsing the sensor with 0.1% Triton X, and then rinsing thoroughly with distilled water
- Oxygen sensitivity may be restored by:
 - 1. Briefly (1 minute) rinsing with 0.1% Triton X,
 - 2. Rinsing thoroughly (5 minutes) with distilled water,
 - 3. Soaking (1 minute) in dilute chlorine bleach,
 - 4. Rinsing thoroughly (5 minutes) in distilled water.



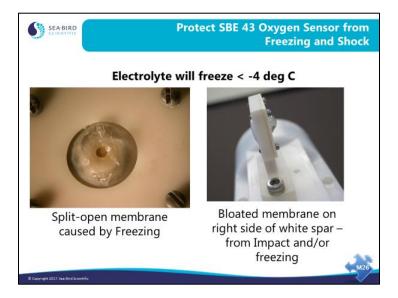
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In the past, we recommended using Triton X-100 for the combined purpose of degreasing and discouraging biological growth. We recently discovered that prolonged exposure of Triton X-100 to the sensor membrane is harmful and causes the sensor's calibration to drift. Our present recommendation is to continue to use Triton X-100 for degreasing (with a short wash), and to use a short wash with a dilute chlorine bleach solution to reduce biological growth.

- Avoid fouling the membrane with oil or grease as this directly affects (reduces) sensor output.
- **Preventive Field Maintenance between Profiles**: After each cast, flush with a 0.1% solution of Triton X-100, using a 60 cc syringe, then rinse thoroughly with fresh water. Between casts, ensure that the membrane remains shaded from direct sunlight and stays cool and humidified.
- Routine (post-cruise) Cleaning (no visible deposits or marine growths on sensor):
 - 1. Soak the sensor for 1 minute in a 50:1 solution of bleach (50 parts de-ionized water to 1 part chlorine bleach). After the soak, drain and flush with warm (not hot) fresh water for 5 minutes.
 - 2. Soak the sensor for 1 minute in a 1% solution of Triton X-100 warmed to 30 °C. After the soak, drain and flush with warm (not hot) fresh water for 5 minutes.
- Cleaning severely fouled sensors (visible deposits or marine growths on sensor): Repeat the *Routine Cleaning* procedure up to 5 times.
- Long-Term Storage (after field use): Do not fill the tubing with water, Triton solution, or Bleach solution.
 - o If there is no danger of freezing, loop tubing from inlet to outlet. Place a small piece of clean sponge, *slightly dampened* with fresh, clean water, in the center of the tubing (not near the membrane).
 - If there is danger of freezing, shake all excess water out of the plenum and loop tubing from inlet to outlet, leaving the sensor membrane dry.
 - To minimize drift during storage, connect 1 end of the tubing loop to the plenum, displace the air in the plenum and tubing with Nitrogen gas, and connect the other end of the tubing to the plenum.

See Application Note 64 on our website for complete details on cleaning and maintenance.

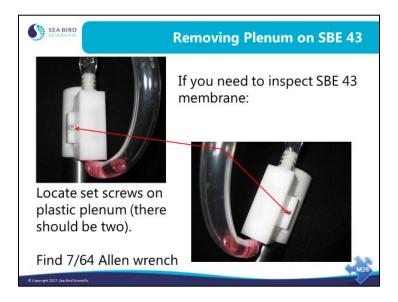
Care of Oxygen Sensors in the Field (continued)



In both of these examples, the sensor was left on the deck of a boat when it froze outside overnight. The photo on the left showed 0 volts output from the CTD data outputs. The photo on the right showed some reasonable data near the surface, but the data became clearly unreasonable under pressure. The membranes and electrolyte solution had to be replaced on both sensors.

Cleaning Dissolved Oxygen Sensors in the Field





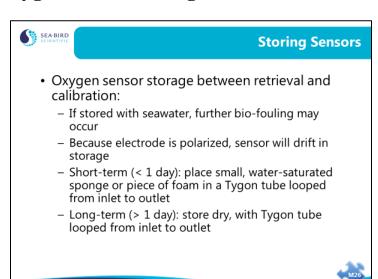








Dissolved Oxygen Sensor Storage



Dissolved Oxygen Sensor Storage

