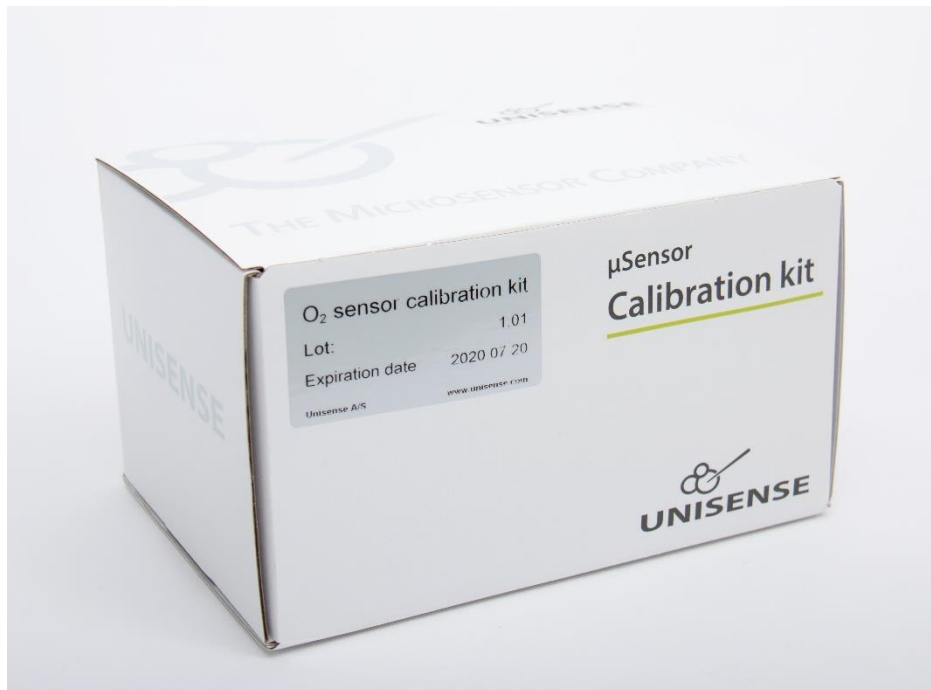


# O<sub>2</sub> sensor calibration kit

For electrochemical and optical oxygen sensors

## Manual



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## 1 Warranty and liability

### 1.1 Notice to Purchaser

This product is for research use only. Not for use in human diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### 1.2 Warning

Microsensors have very pointed tips and must be handled with care to avoid personal injury and only by trained personnel. Unisense A/S recommends users to attend instruction courses to ensure proper use of the products.

### 1.3 Warranty and Liability

The Oxygen Calibration Kit is guaranteed to give a calibration solution with zero oxygen until expiry as indicated on the package label. The warranty does not include replacement necessitated by accident, neglect, misuse, unauthorized repair, or modification of the product. In no event will Unisense A/S be liable for any direct, indirect, consequential or incidental damages, including lost profits, or for any claim by any third party, arising out of the use, the results of use, or the inability to use this product.

## 2 Support, ordering, and contact information

If you wish to order additional products or if you encounter any problems and need scientific or technical assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our sales and support team. We will respond to your inquiry within one working day.

E-mail: [sales@unisense.com](mailto:sales@unisense.com)

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Further documentation and support are available at our website: [www.unisense.com](http://www.unisense.com).

## 3 Content of the calibration kit

Item	Number
Exetainer with zero O <sub>2</sub> solution	10
Calibration cap with O-ring and 3 cm Viton tubing	1
10 ml syringe	1
80 x 2.1 mm needle (green)	1



Figure 1: Calibration kit contents: A: Calibration kit box with Exetainers, B: 80 x 2.1 mm needle (green), C: 10 ml syringes, D: Calibration Cap with tubing, E: O-ring.

## 4 Principle of calibration

Unisense electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensors respond linearly to O<sub>2</sub> concentrations within their linear range (see specifications for your sensor at <https://www.unisense.com/O2>). Likewise, the processed signal of Unisense optical oxygen sensors (optodes) respond linearly to O<sub>2</sub> concentrations (see <https://www.unisense.com/MicroOptode>). Therefore, a two point calibration is sufficient for both types of sensors, one point is the signal for zero O<sub>2</sub> and the other point is the signal for a known O<sub>2</sub> concentration.

This calibration kit contains Exetainers with a zero O<sub>2</sub> solution. A solution with a known O<sub>2</sub> concentration can be made by bubbling water, at a known temperature and salinity, with atmospheric air. The O<sub>2</sub> concentration at equilibrium can be looked up in a table (Table 1) or by using the built in O<sub>2</sub> solubility function in SensorTrace Suite. This is available through the *O<sub>2</sub> table* button in the SensorTrace calibration routine and through the main menu in the software: *Tools* -> *O<sub>2</sub> calculator* (See the SensorTrace Suite manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>).

## 5 Calibration procedure

### 5.1 Important notes for calibrating all Unisense O<sub>2</sub> sensors

- The temperature of the two calibration solutions must be the same.
- The pre-polarization of electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensors must have been completed before doing the calibration. See the O<sub>2</sub> sensor manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>
- It is recommended to use the Unisense Calibration Chamber for obtaining the high calibration point (e.g. air saturation).
- If doing the high calibration point with the calibration cap, make sure to do this before the zero calibration to avoid carry over from the zero calibration solution. Wash the calibration cap and the protection tube very well with water after exposing it to the zero solution.



Figure 2: Oxygen microsensor with the calibration cap mounted. Calibration solution is injected with the 10 ml syringe.

## 5.2 Calibrating most electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensors

For calibrating an electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensor, a low and a high calibration point are needed. Note that piercing needle sensors and microrespiration sensors will not fit the calibration cap and must be calibrated as described in section 5.3. and 5.4

### 5.2.1 Obtaining the high calibration point

#### 5.2.1.1 Using the Unisense Cal300 Calibration Chamber

1. Place the sensor with the protection tube in air saturated water at a known temperature (see the O<sub>2</sub> microsensor manual (<https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>))
2. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)

#### 5.2.1.2 Using the calibration cap

1. Mount the calibration cap on the protection tube with the O<sub>2</sub> sensor. Make sure that the O-ring is in place at the bottom of the calibration cap creating a seal between this and the protection tube.
2. Fill the 10 ml syringe with air saturated water.
3. Inject this water into the calibration cap until the sensor tip is immersed at least 2-3 cm.
4. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)

#### 5.2.2 Obtaining the zero calibration point

1. Mount the calibration cap, if not already mounted, as described above in 5.2.1.2
2. Open the Exetainer with the zero solution
3. Aspirate ca. 10 ml of the zero solution with the syringe and needle.
4. Keep the syringe vertical and avoid mixing of the zero solution with the air bubble inside.
5. Remove the needle and attach the 10 ml syringe to the calibration cap tubing.
6. Inject the calibration solution slowly until the sensor tip is immersed at least 2-3 cm.
7. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)
8. Remove the zero solution with the syringe.
9. Wash the calibration cap and protection tube carefully, removing all of the zero solution.

### 5.3 Calibrating electrochemical O<sub>2</sub> sensors with piercing needle

Sensors of the piercing needle type (OX-NP) cannot be calibrated using the calibration cap. Therefore, the low calibration point is obtained by inserting the needle directly into the zero solution.

See section 5.1 for important notes before doing the calibration.

#### 5.3.1 Obtaining the high calibration point

Follow the procedure in 5.2.1.1.

#### 5.3.2 Obtaining the zero calibration point

1. Open the Exetainer with the zero solution.
2. Insert the needle of the sensor fully into the zero solution.
  - a. Use a clamp to hold the sensor stable to avoid handling noise
3. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)
4. Remove the sensor and rinse the needle thoroughly.

### 5.4 Calibrating electrochemical and optical O<sub>2</sub> sensors for the Microrespiration system

Sensors of the Microrespiration type (OX-MR) cannot be calibrated using the calibration cap. Instead it is recommended to use the MR zero calibration chamber as described below.



Figure 3: Oxygen sensor in the Microrespiration guide.

#### 5.4.1 Obtaining the high calibration point

##### 5.4.1.1 Using the Unisense Cal300 Calibration Chamber

1. Place the sensor in the Cal300 Calibration Chamber containing air saturated water at a known temperature (see the O<sub>2</sub> microsensors manual (<https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)).
  - The O<sub>2</sub> sensor must be mounted in the blue Microrespiration guide and the tip must be retracted.
  - Temperature and salinity of the water must be the same as where the measurements are done.
2. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)

##### 5.4.1.2 Using a Microrespiration chamber

1. Equilibrate water with atmospheric air by bubbling. The temperature and salinity of this must be the same as where the measurements are done.
2. Transfer the air saturated water to a microrespiration chamber and put the lid on the chamber.
3. Place the microrespiration chamber in the stirrer rack. It is recommended to place this in a water bath to keep control over the temperature.
4. Place the sensor in the stirrer rack with the plastic tip in the opening of the Microrespiration chamber lid and insert the O<sub>2</sub> sensor tip into the microrespiration chamber.
5. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>).

#### 5.4.2 Obtaining the zero calibration point

1. Fill the silicone tubing, attached to the zero calibration chamber lid, with water. Make sure all bubbles are removed.
2. Fill the 4 ml zero calibration chamber with the zero O<sub>2</sub> solution.
3. Mount the lid on the zero calibration chamber taking care to avoid bubbles (see note A below).
4. Place the zero calibration chamber at the single position, closest to the cable in the stirrer rack.
5. Place the sensor in the stirrer rack with the plastic tip in the opening of the Microrespiration chamber lid and insert the O<sub>2</sub> sensor tip into the microrespiration chamber.
6. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>).

#### NOTES:

- A. The water filled silicone tubing is now placed in the zero O<sub>2</sub> solution and O<sub>2</sub> from inside the silicone tubing will diffuse into the ascorbate solution and be consumed. It is recommended to leave the zero calibration chamber over night for complete removal of O<sub>2</sub> from the water inside the silicone tubing.



Figure 4: Zero calibration chamber (MR-Ch 0-calibration). The zero solution is outside the silicone tubing and pure water is inside. The oxygen in the water inside the tubing diffuses through the silicone tubing into the zero solution where it is consumed.

## 5.5 Calibrating O<sub>2</sub> MicroOptodes - Retractable Needle design

NOTE: Before calibrating optodes, the optical fibre must be extended maximally out of the needle. This is done by pushing the inner steel cylinder into the black shaft.



Figure 5: Optical oxygen sensor, Optode, in the Retractable Needle design.

### 5.5.1 Obtaining the high calibration point

#### 5.5.1.1 Using the Unisense Cal300 Calibration Chamber

1. Place the sensor with the protection tube in air saturated water at a known temperature (see the MicroOptode - Opto Series - Manual (<https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>))
2. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)

#### 5.5.1.2 Using the calibration cap

1. Mount the calibration cap on the protection tube with the O<sub>2</sub> sensor. Make sure that the O-ring is in place at the bottom of the calibration cap creating a seal between this and the protection tube.
2. Fill the 10 ml syringe with air saturated water.
3. Inject this water into the calibration cap until the sensor tip is immersed.
4. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>).

### 5.5.2 Obtaining the zero calibration point

1. Mount the calibration cap, if not already mounted, as described above in 5.5.1.2
2. Open the Exetainer with the zero solution
3. Aspirate ca. 10 ml of the zero solution with the syringe and needle.



4. Keep the syringe vertical and avoid mixing of the zero solution with the air bubble inside.
5. Remove the needle and attach the 10 ml syringe to the calibration cap tubing.
6. Inject the calibration solution slowly until the sensor fibre tip is well immersed and stop before the solution reaches the needle. If the ascorbate solution gets into the needle it is difficult to wash out.
7. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)
8. Remove the zero solution with the syringe.
9. Wash the calibration cap, sensor tip and protection tube carefully, removing all of the zero solution.

## 5.6 Calibrating O<sub>2</sub> MiniOptodes - Opto-3000

### 5.6.1 Obtaining the high calibration point

1. Place the sensor in air saturated water at a known temperature (see the MicroOptode - Opto Series - Manual (<https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>))
2. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)

### 5.6.2 Obtaining the zero calibration point

1. Open the Exetainer with the zero solution.
2. Insert the Opto-3000 sensor into the zero solution at least 5 mm. Use a clamp or other holder to keep the sensor steady. Take care that air bubbles are not trapped at the front of the sensor.
3. Allow the sensor to respond and stabilize and record the calibration value in SensorTrace (see the SensorTrace manual for details: <https://www.unisense.com/manuals/>)
4. Wash the sensor carefully, removing all of the zero solution.

## 6 Specifications

- Content of the zero calibration solution: Slightly alkaline ascorbate
- Volume of the zero calibration solution: 12 ml
- Lifetime of the calibration kit: See label on the calibration kit box



Figure 6: Optical oxygen sensor, Optode, in the Opto-3000 design.

## 7 Equilibrium O<sub>2</sub> concentration at know temperature and salinity

Detailed tables are available at: [http://www.unisense.com/technical\\_information/](http://www.unisense.com/technical_information/)

At 20°C and 1 atm.: 1 μmol O<sub>2</sub>/l = 0.032 mg O<sub>2</sub>/l = 0.024 ml O<sub>2</sub>

*Table 1: Concentrations of oxygen (μmol O<sub>2</sub>/litre) in water equilibrated with moist atmospheric air at a partial pressure of 0.21 atm. as a function of temperature and salinity.*

‰	0.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
°C									
0.0	456.6	398.9	352.6	314.9	283.9	257.9	235.9	217.0	200.4
2.0	450.4	393.6	348.1	311.1	280.6	255.0	233.3	214.7	198.3
4.0	444.2	388.5	343.7	307.3	277.3	252.1	230.8	212.4	196.3
6.0	438.1	383.3	339.4	303.6	274.0	249.3	228.3	210.2	194.3
8.0	432.1	378.3	335.1	299.9	270.8	246.5	225.8	207.9	192.3
10.0	426.1	373.3	330.8	296.2	267.6	243.7	223.3	205.7	190.3
12.0	420.3	368.4	326.7	292.6	264.5	240.9	220.9	203.6	188.4
14.0	414.5	363.5	322.5	289.1	261.4	238.2	218.5	201.4	186.5
16.0	408.8	358.7	318.4	285.5	258.3	235.5	216.1	199.3	184.6
18.0	403.2	354.0	314.4	282.1	255.3	232.8	213.7	197.2	182.7
20.0	397.7	349.3	310.4	278.6	252.3	230.2	211.4	195.1	180.8
22.0	392.2	344.7	306.5	275.2	249.3	227.6	209.1	193.0	179.0
24.0	386.8	340.2	302.6	271.9	246.4	225.0	206.8	191.0	177.1
26.0	381.5	335.7	298.7	268.5	243.5	222.5	204.5	189.0	175.3
28.0	376.2	331.2	294.9	265.3	240.6	219.9	202.3	187.0	173.5
30.0	371.0	326.9	291.2	262.0	237.8	217.4	200.1	185.0	171.7
32.0	365.9	322.5	287.5	258.8	235.0	215.0	197.9	183.0	170.0
34.0	360.9	318.3	283.9	255.7	232.2	212.5	195.7	181.1	168.2
36.0	355.9	314.1	280.3	252.5	229.5	210.1	193.6	179.2	166.5
38.0	351.0	309.9	276.7	249.5	226.8	207.7	191.4	177.3	164.8
40.0	346.2	305.8	273.2	246.4	224.1	205.4	189.3	175.4	163.1
42.0	341.4	301.8	269.4	243.4	221.5	203.1	187.3	173.6	161.5