# ULTRAFINE CONDENSATION PARTICLE COUNTER MODEL 3776

OPERATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

P/N 1980522, REVISION J JULY 2014





# START SEEING THE BENEFITS OF REGISTERING TODAY!

Thank you for your TSI instrument purchase. Occasionally, TSI releases information on software updates, product enhancements and new products. By registering your instrument, TSI will be able to send this important information to you.

### http://register.tsi.com

As part of the registration process, you will be asked for your comments on TSI products and services. TSI's customer feedback program gives customers like you a way to tell us how we are doing.



UNDERSTANDING, ACCELERATED

TSI Incorporated - Visit our website www.tsi.com for more information.

USA UK France Germany **Tel:** +1 800 874 2811 **Tel:** +44 149 4 459200 **Tel:** +33 4 91 11 87 64 **Tel:** 40 241 500000 Tel: +49 241 523030

**Tel:** +91 80 67877200 **Tel:** +86 10 8219 7688 Singapore Tel: +65 6595 6388

©2013 TSI Incorporated

India

China

Printed in U.S.A.



# ULTRAFINE CONDENSATION PARTICLE COUNTER MODEL 3776

OPERATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

1 Product Overview

- 2 Unpacking and Setting Up the UCPC
- 3 Instrument Description
- 4 Instrument Operation
- 5 Technical Description
- 6 Particle Counting
- 7 Computer Interface and Commands
- 8 Maintenance and Service
  - **Appendixes**

# **Manual History**

The following is a history of the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (Part Number 1980522).

Revision	Date
А	November 2005
В	April 2006
С	April 2007
D	September 2007
E	December 2009
F	July 2011
G	October 2013
Н	April 2014
J	July 2014

# Warranty

Part Number Copyright Address Fax No. E-mail Address Limitation of Warranty and Liability (effective April 2014)

#### 1980522 / Revision J / July 2014

©TSI Incorporated / 2005-2014 / All rights reserved.

TSI Incorporated / 500 Cardigan Road / Shoreview, MN 55126 / USA

651-490-3824

#### particle@tsi.com

Seller warrants the goods, excluding software, sold hereunder, under normal use and service as described in the operator's manual, to be free from defects in workmanship and material for **12 months**, or if less, the length of time specified in the operator's manual, from the date of shipment to the customer. This warranty period is inclusive of any statutory warranty. This limited warranty is subject to the following exclusions and exceptions:

- a. Hot-wire or hot-film sensors used with research anemometers, and certain other components when indicated in specifications, are warranted for 90 days from the date of shipment;
- b. Pumps are warranted for hours of operation as set forth in product or operator's manuals;
- c. Parts repaired or replaced as a result of repair services are warranted to be free from defects in workmanship and material, under normal use, for 90 days from the date of shipment;
- d. Seller does not provide any warranty on finished goods manufactured by others or on any fuses, batteries or other consumable materials. Only the original manufacturer's warranty applies;
- e. This warranty does not cover calibration requirements, and seller warrants only that the instrument or product is properly calibrated at the time of its manufacture. Instruments returned for calibration are not covered by this warranty;
- f. This warranty is VOID if the instrument is opened by anyone other than a factory authorized service center with the one exception where requirements set forth in the manual allow an operator to replace consumables or perform recommended cleaning;
- g. This warranty is VOID if the product has been misused, neglected, subjected to accidental or intentional damage, or is not properly installed, maintained, or cleaned according to the requirements of the manual. Unless specifically authorized in a separate writing by Seller, Seller makes no warranty with respect to, and shall have no liability in connection with, goods which are incorporated into other products or equipment, or which are modified by any person other than Seller.

The foregoing is IN LIEU OF all other warranties and is subject to the LIMITATIONS stated herein. NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE. WITH RESPECT TO SELLER'S BREACH OF THE IMPLIED WARRANTY AGAINST INFRINGEMENT, SAID WARRANTY IS LIMITED TO CLAIMS OF DIRECT INFRINGEMENT AND EXCLUDES CLAIMS OF CONTRIBUTORY OR INDUCED INFRINGEMENTS. BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE DISCOUNTED FOR REASONABLE WEAR AND TEAR OR AT SELLER'S OPTION REPLACEMENT OF THE GOODS WITH NON-INFRINGING GOODS.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE LIMIT OF SELLER'S LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES, OR DAMAGES CONCERNING THE GOODS (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) SHALL BE THE RETURN OF GOODS TO SELLER AND THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE, OR, AT THE OPTION OF SELLER, THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE GOODS. IN THE CASE OF SOFTWARE, SELLER WILL REPAIR OR REPLACE DEFECTIVE SOFTWARE OR IF UNABLE TO DO SO, WILL REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL SELLER BE LIABLE FOR LOST PROFITS, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION, OR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES. SELLER SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION, DISMANTLING OR REINSTALLATION COSTS OR CHARGES. NO Action, regardless of form, may be brought against Seller more than 12 months after a cause of action has accrued. The goods returned under warranty to Seller's factory shall be at Buyer's risk of loss, and will be returned, if at all, at Seller's risk of loss.

Buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted this LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY, which contains the complete and exclusive limited warranty of Seller. This LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY may not be amended, modified or its terms waived, except by writing signed by an Officer of Seller.

Service Policy	Knowing that inoperative or defective instruments are as detrimental to TSI as they are to our customers, our service policy is designed to give prompt attention to any problems. If any malfunction is discovered, please contact your nearest sales office or representative, or call TSI's Customer Service department at 1-800-874-2811 (USA) or (651) 490-2811.
Trademarks	Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer and SMPS are trademarks of TSI Incorporated. Aerosol Instrument Manager is a registered trademark of TSI Incorporated. Microsoft and Windows are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

# Safety

This section provides instructions to ensure safe and proper operation and handling of the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC).

There are no user-serviceable parts inside the instrument. Refer all repair and maintenance to a qualified technician. All maintenance and repair information in this manual is included for use by a qualified technician.

# Laser Safety

The Model 3776 UCPC is a Class I laser-based instrument. During normal operation, you will not be exposed to laser radiation. However, you must take certain precautions or you may expose yourself to hazardous radiation in the form of intense, focused visible light. Exposure to this light can cause blindness.

Take these precautions:

- □ Do **NOT** remove any parts from the UCPC unless you are specifically told to do so in this manual.
- □ Do **NOT** remove the UCPC housings or covers while power is supplied to the instrument.



#### WARNING

The use of controls, adjustments, or procedures other than those specified in this manual may result in exposure to hazardous optical radiation.

# **Chemical Safety**

The Model 3776 UCPC uses n-butyl alcohol (butanol) as a working fluid. Butanol is flammable. Butanol is also toxic if inhaled. Refer to a Material Safety Data Sheet for butanol and take these precautions:

- Use butanol only in a well-ventilated area. Under normal operating conditions butanol is exhausted into the air at approximately 0.01 g per minute.
- Butanol vapor is identified by its characteristically strong odor and can easily be detected. If you smell butanol and develop a headache, or feel faint or nauseous, leave the area at once. Ventilate the area before returning.



#### Caution

Butanol is flammable. Butanol is also potentially toxic if inhaled. Use butanol only in a well-ventilated area. If you smell butanol and develop a headache, or feel faint or nauseous, leave the area at once. Ventilate the area before returning.



### WARNING

Although the UCPC is appropriate for monitoring inert process gases such as nitrogen or argon, it should **NOT** be used with hazardous gases such as hydrogen or oxygen. Using the UCPC with hazardous gases may cause injury to personnel and damage to equipment.

# **Description of Safety Labels**

This section acquaints you with the advisory and identification labels on the instrument and used in this manual to reinforce the safety features built into the design of the instrument.

### Caution



#### Caution

**Caution** means **be careful**. It means if you do not follow the procedures prescribed in this manual you may do something that might result in equipment damage, or you might have to take something apart and start over again. It also indicates that important information about the operation and maintenance of this instrument is included.

## Warning



### WARNING

*Warning* means that unsafe use of the instrument could result in serious injury to you or cause irrevocable damage to the instrument. Follow the procedures prescribed in this manual to use the instrument safely.

# **Caution or Warning Symbols**

The following symbols may accompany cautions and warnings to indicate the nature and consequences of hazards:

Warns you that uninsulated voltage within the instrument may have sufficient magnitude to cause electric shock. Therefore, it is dangerous to make any contact with any part inside the instrument.
Warns you that the instrument contains a laser and that important information about its safe operation and maintenance is included. Therefore, you should read the manual carefully to avoid any exposure to hazardous laser radiation.
Warns you that the instrument is susceptible to electro-static dissipation (ESD) and ESD protection procedures should be followed to avoid damage.
Indicates the connector is connected to earth ground and cabinet ground.

# Labels

Advisory labels and identification labels are attached to the outside of the UCPC housing and to the optics on the inside of the instrument. Labels for the Model 3776 UCPC are described below:

1.	Serial Number Label (back panel)	Model Date      377600        JUNE 2008      JUNE 2008        SN: 72552115      IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
2.	Laser Radiation Label (located internally on the optics housing)	LASER RADIATION WHEN OPEN AVOID DIRECT EXPOSURE TO BEAM

3.	Electrical shock caution	CAUTION To avoid electrical shock, the power cord protective grounding conductor must be connected to earth ground.	
4.	Laser device compliance label	Class I Laser Product This product is in complete compliance with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11	
5.	Caution		
6.	WEEE Directive Label (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment). <i>(Item must be recycled properly.)</i>	X	
5.	French language electrical safety and laser compliance labels	IMPORTANT Pour éviter l'électrocution, le connecteur du câble de masse doit être relié à une prise de terre. Laser de Classe I Ce produit répond aux normes 21 CFR 1040.10 et 1040.11	
8.	ETL Label for safety certification.	ETL LISTED SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, CONTROL. AND LABORATORY USE, PART 1: GENERAL 2003359 REQUIREMENTS CERTIFIED TO CAN/CSA C22.2 NO. 1010.1	
9.	TSI Service Label	For Service and Information Contact TSI Customer Service www.tsi.com 500 Cardigan Road Shoreview, MN 55126 U.S.A.	

# Contents

Manual History	ii
Warranty	iii
Safety Laser Safety Chemical Safety Description of Safety Labels Caution Warning Caution or Warning Symbols Labels	V
About This Manual Purpose Organization Related Product Literature Submitting Comments	xv 
CHAPTER 1 Product Overview Product Description How it Works	<b>1-1</b> 1-1 1-2
CHAPTER 2 Unpacking and Setting up the UCPC Packing List Unpacking Setting Up Remove Protective Caps Mounting the Bracket and Fill Bottle Filling the Fill Bottle with Butanol Connecting the Butanol Drain Bottle Apply Power to the UCPC Positioning the UCPC	<b>2-1</b> 2-1 2-2 2-2 2-2 2-3 2-3 2-3 2-3 2-4 2-4 2-4
CHAPTER 3 Instrument Description Front Panel LCD Display Rotate/Select Control Knob Aerosol Inlet Particle Light Flash Memory Card Slot Back Panel AC Connector and Switch USB Communication Port RS-232 Serial Connections Analog Inputs DMA/Analog Output and Pulse Output Ethernet Communication Port Butanol Fill Port Pump Exhaust Port	<b>3-1</b> 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-2 3-2 3-2 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3

Makeup Air Port	3-6
Drain Port	3-6
Instrument Cooling Fan	3-6
Cover	3-6
Left Side Panel	3-7
Clear Reservoir Cover Plate	3-7
Internal Instrument Components	3-8
Sensor Assembly	
Pumps	
Filters	3-9
Valves and Variable Orifices	
Pressure Transducers	3-10
Electronics Boards	3_11
Basic Instrument Functions	3_11
Concentration Management	
Totolizer Mode	
lish and law Elaw Madea	
High and Low Flow Modes	
Water Removal	
Internal Data Logging	3-12
Remote Access of Instrument	3-12
Optional External Pump	3-13
Flow Rate Control	3-13
Temperature Control	3-13
Inlet Pressure Measurement	3-13
CHADTED 4 Instrument Operation	4.4
Operating Precautions	
Control Knob and LCD Display	
Warm-up	
Main Data Presentation Screen	
Primary Functions in the Main Data Presentation Screen	4-3
Display Header	4-5
User Settings	4-6
Exit (top and bottom)	4-6
Data Average Period	4-7
Auto Water Removal	4-8
Inlet Flow Mode	4-8
Totalizer Mode	4-9
Totalizer Time	4-9
Pump	4-10
Auto Fill Enable	
Analog Out	
Drain	4-11
Graph Ontions	4-12
Status	4-13
Saturator Temperature	10 ∓ 1⊿1
Condenser Temperature	+1-14 1_1
Ontice Temperature	+1-+14 ۸ ۱۸
Opilos remperature Droccuroc (kDo)	+1-4-14
riessules (kra)	4-14
Laser Current	4-15 4-15
Laser Current Liquid Level	4-15 4-15 4-15

Analog Inputs	4-15
Using the Flash Memory Card	4-15
Aerosol Instrument Manager <sup>®</sup> Software	4-17
Moving and Shipping the UCPC	4-18
Sheath Air Drying Accessory	4-18
CHAPTER 5 Technical Description	
Theory	5-1
History	5-2
Adiabatic Expansion CNC	5-2
Two-Flow Mixing CNC	5-3
Diffusional Thermal CNC	
Design of the LICPC	
Sensor	5-4
Flow System	5-6
Critical Flow	
High Flow	5-0
l ow Flow	
Aerosol Flow Capillary	5-0
	5-0
Counting Efficiency and Response Time of the LICPC	5-0
Counting Enciency and Response Time of the OCF C	
CHAPTER 6 Particle Counting	6-1
Optical Detection	6-1
Total Count Accuracy	6-2
Live-Time Counting	6-2
CHAPTER 7 Computer Interface and Commands	7-1
Computer Interface	7-1
USB	7-1
Ethernet	7-1
Flash Memory Card Specification	7-5
RS-232 Serial Communications	7-7
Commands	7-8
CHAPTER 8 Maintenance and Service	8-1
Renlacement Parts Kits	ן-0-1 8-2
Draining Butanol from the Butanol Reservoir	0-2 8-5
Changing the Filters	
Filter Penlacement Schedule	8-6
Sheath Flow Filter	8-6
Sheath Flow Fliter	
Bypass Filter	8-0
Makeup Air Filter	
Rutapol Fill Filter	
Micro Dump Filter	
Removing and Installing the Saturator Wick	
Aerosol Flow Adjustment	
Bypass/Makeup Air Flow Adjustment	
Maintonance of the Critical Orifice	
Installation of an External Vacuum Pump	0-20
Calibration Dominder	
False Count Chack	0-23 Q_21
From Massages and Troubleshooting	۰۰-24 ۵ ی
Technical Contacts	0-∠4 و_¢7
Returning the LICPC for Service	0-21 م_رو

APPENDIX A Specifications	A-1
APPENDIX B Firmware Commands	B-1
READ Commands	B-1
SET Commands	B-5
MISC (MISCELLANEOUS)	B-9
HELP Commands	B-10
APPENDIX C References	C-1
Index	

**Reader's Comments Sheet** 

# Figures

1-1	Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter	1-2
2-1	View of Fill Bottle Bracket Mounting	2-3
3-1	View of the Model 3776 UCPC LCD Display and Control Knob	3-2
3-2	Back Panel of the Model 3776 UCPC	3-3
3-3	Sample Digital Pulse from Pulse Output Port at the Back Panel of the UCPC	3-5
3-4	Left Side Panel Showing Butanol Reservoir and Saturator	3-7
3-5	General Location of Internal Components of the	
		3-0
4-1	UCPC Front Panel LCD Display and Control Knob	4-2
4-2	UCPC Main Data Presentation Screen During Operation	4-3
4-3	Display Snowing Cursor	4-4
4-4 15	User Settings Display	4-5 / 6
4-0 1-6	Totalizer Mode Data Screen	4-0 1_0
4-0 4-7	Granh Ontions Menu	<del>4</del> -9 4-12
4-8	Status MENU Option Highlighted	4-13
4-9	Status Screen	4-14
4-10	Reformatting the Flash Memory Card	4-17
5-1	Flow Schematic of the Model 3776 LICPC	5-6
5-2	Counting Efficiency Curve of 3776 LICPC	5-9
5-3	Response Time of 3776 UCPC	5-10
7-1	Digi Device Discovery Screen	7-2
7-2	Configure Network Settings Screen	7-2
7-3	Digi Connect ME Configuration and Management Screen	7-3
7-4	Main Screen HTML Page	7-4
7-5	RS-232 Connector Pin Designations	7-7
8-1	Replacing the Sheath Flow Filter	8-7
8-2	Replacing the Exhaust Filter	8-8
8-3	Replacing the Bypass Air Filter	8-9
8-4	Replacing the Makeup Air Filter	8-10

8-5	Replacing the Butanol Fill Filter	8-11
8-6	Front Panel Screw Removal	8-13
8-7	Micro-Pump Filter, Shown Behind the Opened Front	
	Panel	8-13
8-8	Wick Removal	8-15
8-9	Prying the Saturator Wick Out	8-16
8-10	Pulling the Saturator Wick Out Using Pliers with	
	Minimal Force	8-16
8-11	Installing a Saturator Wick	8-17
8-12	Top View of Instrument Showing Critical Orifice in	
	Optics Block	8-21
8-13	Top View of Instrument Showing Pump Top and Pump	
	Inlet and Exhaust Fittings and Tubing	8-22
8-14	View of Instrument Interior Showing Tee Connection	
	for External Pump	8-23
	•	

# Tables

7-1	Signal Connections for RS-232 Configurations	7-7
8-1	3776 UCPC Maintenance and Replacement Kits	8-2
8-2	Filter Replacement Schedule	8-6
8-3	Troubleshooting	8-24
A-1	Model 3776 CPC Specifications	A-1

(This page intentionally left blank)

# About This Manual

# Purpose

This is an operation and service manual for the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC).

# Organization

The following is a guide to the organization of this manual:

#### □ Chapter 1: Product Overview

This chapter gives as an introduction to the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter, a list of features, and a brief description of how the instrument works.

Chapter 2: Unpacking and Setting Up the UCPC This chapter gives a packing list and the step-by-step procedure for getting the UCPC ready to operate.

#### **Chapter 3: Instrument Description**

This chapter describes features and controls that run the UCPC, including the components on the front-panel, back-panel, side-panel, and inside the instrument. It also covers the basic functions of the instrument.

#### Chapter 4: Instrument Operation This chapter describes the operation of the instrument.

- Chapter 5: Technical Description This chapter details the principle of operation, theory, and performance of the condensation nucleus counter.
- Chapter 6: Particle Counting This chapter describes the particle counting modes.
- □ Chapter 7: Computer Interface and Commands This chapter describes the computer interface hardware, associated firmware commands, and flash memory card.
- Chapter 8: Maintenance and Service This chapter describes the recommended practices and schedule for routine cleaning, checking and calibration.
- Appendix A: Specifications This appendix lists the specifications of the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter.

#### □ Appendix B: Firmware Commands

This appendix lists all the serial commands for communications between the UCPC and the computer.

#### □ Appendix C: References

This chapter lists all of the references that have been used within the text of the manual. In addition, a general list of references pertaining to condensation nucleus counters is included.

# **Related Product Literature**

- Model 3007 Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 1930035) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3772/3771 Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 1980529) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3775 Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 1980527) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3783 EPC<sup>™</sup> Environmental Particle Counter<sup>™</sup> Monitor Operation and Service Manual (part number 6003653) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3785 Water-based Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 1933001) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3786 Ultrafine Water-based Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 1930072) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3787 General Purpose Water-based Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 6003712) TSI Incorporated
- Model 3788 Nano Water-based Condensation Particle Counter Operation and Service Manual (part number 6003713) TSI Incorporated
- Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> Software for CPC and EAD Instruction Manual (part number 1930062) TSI Incorporated This manual contains operating instructions for Aerosol Instrument Manager Software for CPC and EAD, a software program that monitors, calculates, and displays particle concentration data collected by a CPC or an EAD.

# Submitting Comments

TSI values your comments and suggestions on this manual. Please use the comment sheet on the last page of this manual to send us your opinion on the manual's usability, to suggest specific improvements, or to report any technical errors.

If the comment sheet has already been used, please mail your comments on another sheet of paper to:

TSI Incorporated Particle Instruments 500 Cardigan Road Shoreview, MN 55126 Fax: (651) 490-3824 E-mail Address: particle@tsi.com (This page intentionally left blank)

# CHAPTER 1 Product Overview

This chapter contains an introduction to the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) and provides a brief explanation of how the instrument operates.

# **Product Description**

The Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) is designed for researchers interested in airborne particles smaller than 20 nanometers. With sensitivity to particles down to 2.5 nanometers in diameter, this UCPC is ideally suited for atmospheric and climate research, particle formation and growth studies, combustion and engine exhaust research, and nanotechnology research. It is also compatible with TSI Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer™ (SMPS<sup>™</sup>) spectrometers for particle size distribution measurements.

The successor to the Model 3025A UCPC, the Model 3776 UCPC offers many new features and improvements:

- Detects particles down to 2.5 nanometers
- Fast response to rapid changes in aerosol concentration (T<sub>95</sub>
  <0.8 second)</li>
- Higher aerosol flow rate of 50 cm<sup>3</sup>/min for improved counting statistics
- □ Extended single particle counting up to 300,000 particles/cm<sup>3</sup> with continuous, live-time coincidence correction for maximum accuracy
- Butanol friendly features, including anti-spill design, water-removal system, butanol odor absorber, and improved resistance to optics flooding
- Built-in data logging and storage capability with removable memory card
- □ Removable saturator wick for easy transport and maintenance
- USB and Ethernet available
- □ Built-in SMPS<sup>™</sup> spectrometer compatibility
- □ Auto recovery from power failure
- Particle concentration, plots of concentration versus time, total counts, instrument status and user settings shown on front-panel color LCD display



Figure 1-1 Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter

# How it Works

In the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC), an aerosol sample is drawn continuously through a capillary and mixed with clean sheath air flow that passes through a heated saturator where butanol is vaporized and diffuses into the sheath flow stream. Together, the aerosol sample and butanol vapor pass into a cooled condenser where the butanol vapor becomes supersaturated and ready to condense. Particles present in the sample stream serve as condensation nuclei. Once condensation begins, particles that are larger than a threshold diameter quickly grow into larger droplets and pass through an optical detector where they are counted easily.

The Model 3776 UCPC detects particles as small as 2.5 nanometers in diameter, using a unique sheath air flow design that confines the aerosol flow path near the centerline of the condenser. Particles are exposed to the region of highest supersaturation and uniformity of butanol vapor. Particles that are larger than the threshold diameter are grown into large droplets for easy optical detection. This unique design greatly enhances measurement response time, produces a sharply defined lower size detection limit

(counting efficiency curve) and minimizes diffusion losses of ultrafine and nanoparticles.

An internal vacuum pump draws the aerosol sample into the UCPC. The inlet flow can be configured for either high-flow mode operation (1.5 L/min) to improve response time and minimize particle transport loss, or low-flow mode operation (0.3 L/min) to provide flexibility when used as part of an SMPS system. In high-flow mode, 1.2 L/min of the inlet flow is diverted as a bypass flow. In the low-flow mode, 1.2 L/min clean air enters as makeup air through the back of the instrument. In both high- and low-flow modes, 0.3 L/min of the inlet flow passes through the saturator, condenser, and optics, comprising the sensor assembly. This flow is called sensor flow.

The 0.3 L/min sensor flow is controlled by a critical orifice. Sensor flow is split into a 0.25 L/min sheath flow and a 0.05 L/min aerosol flow just before the aerosol flow capillary. The sheath flow is cleaned by a HEPA filter and drawn through a heated, liquid-soaked wick where it becomes saturated with butanol vapor. The aerosol sample joins the filtered vapor-saturated sheath flow right before the inlet of the condenser. A short, heated section at this juncture allows vapor to diffuse into the aerosol before entering the cooled condenser.

The Model 3776 UCPC uses a laser-diode light source and diode photodetector to collect scattered light from particles. An internal microprocessor is used for instrument control and data processing.

A high resolution LCD display presents real-time graphs of number concentration, enables easy-to-use menus for control operation functions and presents instrument status and diagnostic information. A variety of communication options for computer data acquisition are available including an on-board data storage using a removable flash memory card.

The instrument offers a critical flow pump for high accuracy volumetric flows. It can also be used with an external vacuum pump with the necessary internal plumbing modifications.

(This page intentionally left blank)

# CHAPTER 2 Unpacking and Setting up the UCPC

Use the information in this chapter to unpack the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) and set it up.

# **Packing List**

Table 2-1 shows the components shipped with the Model 3776 UCPC.

#### Table 2-1

Qty.	Description	Model/ Part Number
1	Model 3776 UCPC and Operation Manual	1980522
1	Power cable	(based on ship location)
1	Aerosol Instrument Manager <sup>®</sup> Software	390065
1	Fill Bottle	1035590
1	Drain Bottle	1035591
1	Bottle Bracket	1503475
1	RS-232 Cable (9-pin M/F, 12 ft)	962002
1	USB I/O Cable A/B 6 ft	1303740
1	SanDisk ImageMate 5-in-1 Card Reader	1500208
1	Data Memory Card	1500108
1	Wick, Saturator UCPC 3776	1500143
1	Orifice, Critical Flow ( $\frac{1}{8}$ "NPT × $\frac{1}{8}$ " barb)	1500157
1	Fitting (NY RSTR VR 0025 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " barb)	1602171
1	Brass Valve Modified	3201125
3	Insulation Plug .50 dia $\times$ .50 thk	1500213
3	Insulation Plug .75 dia $\times$ .50 thk	1500214
1	Filter, Charcoal	1500101
1	SS Elbow Fitting for Mounting Charcoal Filter	1601012
2	Micro Pump Filter (Filter Inline, 25 micron)	1500192
3	Fill/Drain (Filter Inline, 73 micron)	1602088
1	Sheath Air Filter (HEPA filter)	1602300
1 each	Bypass Air/Makeup Air/Exhaust Filter	N/A
1	O-Ring for Reservoir Cover (FSI Ring 1-030)	2501875
2	Cable Tie Strap 14" Long	2913019
1	Checkout Data Sheet	N/A
1	Certificate of Conformance	N/A

Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter Packing List

**Note:** Some items above and those for future maintenance are available for purchase as kits from TSI. A complete list of replacement part kits is included in the maintenance section in <u>Chapter 8</u>.

# Unpacking

The Model 3776 UCPC comes fully assembled with protective coverings on the inlet sample port, exit ports, and analog connectors. The UCPC comes packaged with the accessory kit. Use the packing list (Table 2-1) to make certain that there are no missing components.

The UCPC box contains special foam cutouts designed to protect the instrument during shipment. Save the original packaging materials for future use should you need to return the instrument to TSI for service.

To avoid contaminating the instrument or the environment the UCPC is monitoring, do *not* remove the protective covers until you are ready to install the instrument.

If anything is missing or appears to be damaged, contact your TSI representative or contact TSI Customer Service at 1-800-874-2811 (USA) or (651) 490-2811. Chapter 8, "<u>Maintenance and Service</u>," gives instructions for returning the UCPC to TSI Incorporated.

# Setting Up

This section contains instructions for setting up the Model 3776 UCPC. Follow the instructions in the order given.

### **Remove Protective Caps**

Remove all protective caps from the inlet sample port and exit flow ports at the back of the instrument, Also remove covers from the BNC connectors.

### Mounting the Bracket and Fill Bottle

Mount the black anodized aluminum Bottle Bracket to the back panel using two  $8-32 \times \frac{3}{2}$ -inch screws and two no. 8 lock-washers found in the mounting hole locations. Refer to the location of the bottle bracket shown in Figure 2-1.



Figure 2-1 View of Fill Bottle Bracket Mounting

Find the Fill Bottle in the accessory kit. Connect the bottle tube fitting to the Butanol Fill port at the back panel of the instrument. Position the bottle with the fitting oriented for minimal stress on the tubing connector. Place the bottle in the bracket. Both mated fittings are leak-tight when disconnected.

## Filling the Fill Bottle with Butanol

The UCPC uses reagent-grade n-butyl alcohol (butanol) as the working fluid for particle growth. Pour the butanol into the Fill Bottle to at least onethird full. Because of the leak-tight fittings and internal solenoid valve, liquid will not flow into the UCPC until the connections are made, the instrument is switched on, and warm-up cycle is complete.

**Note:** Due to shipping regulations on flammable materials, n-butyl alcohol (butanol) is not supplied with the UCPC. Butanol may be purchased from scientific chemical supply houses. Reagent grade of butanol is required.

### **Connecting the Butanol Drain Bottle**

A drain bottle should be connected to the Liquid Drain port at the back panel of the UCPC. The drain bottle collects butanol drained from the UCPC prior to transport and holds condensed water and butanol removed from the condenser when the water removal system is turned on (see note below). Draining butanol is described in Chapter 8 "<u>Maintenance and Service</u>".

**Note:** The water removal system will not work without a drain bottle connected to the drain port. Refer to <u>Chapter 4</u> for more details on water removal system.



#### Caution

Butanol is flammable. Butanol is also potentially toxic if inhaled. Use butanol only in a well-ventilated area. If you smell butanol and develop a headache, or feel faint or nauseous, leave the area at once. Ventilate the area before returning.

### **Apply Power to the UCPC**

Plug the power cord into the receptacle on the back panel of the UCPC and then plug it into the AC power source. The instrument uses a universal power supply that accepts a variety of input voltages identified below.

Power 100 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 335 W maximum

**Note:** Make certain the power cord is plugged into a grounded power outlet. Position the UCPC so the power connector is easily accessible.

Apply power to the UCPC by turning on the switch next to the power cord on the back panel.

The instrument begins a warm-up sequence. After warm-up, the fluid begins to fill the internal butanol reservoir in the saturator.

# **Positioning the UCPC**

Place the UCPC on a level surface. Ensure the cooling fan on the back panel of the UCPC is exposed to ambient air.

**Note:** If the UCPC has n-butyl alcohol (butanol) in the reservoir, be very careful when moving the UCPC. See "<u>Moving and Shipping the</u> <u>UCPC</u>" section for details.

# CHAPTER 3 Instrument Description

Use the information in this chapter to become familiar with the location and function of controls, indicator, and connectors on the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC).

# **Front Panel**

The main components of the front panel include the color LCD display, rotate/select control knob, aerosol inlet, particle indicator light, and flash memory card slot. These are identified in Figure 3-1 and described below.\*

## **LCD** Display

The quarter VGA color LCD display provides continuous real-time display of sample data and is used in conjunction with the control knob to display user menus and instrument status information. Refer to <u>Chapter 4</u> for details on how to make selections and change options on the menus.

## **Rotate/Select Control Knob**

Turning the control knob highlights items on the LCD display. Depressing the knob inward selects the option. To spin the knob quickly, place your finger in the indent on the knob surface and rotate the knob.

<sup>\*</sup>A black cap is located at the bottom left of the front panel to cover a hole. Do not remove it from the instrument.





# **Aerosol Inlet**

The Aerosol Inlet is located on the front panel. The inlet consists of a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " OD tube suitable for use with common tube fittings. Permanent fittings with metal locking ferrules should be avoided since this may inhibit removal of the front panel in the event service is required. Aerosol inlet flows of 0.3 or 1.5 L/min can be set as needed.

# **Particle Light**

The particle light flashes each time a particle is detected. At high particle counting levels (>10 counts per second) the light appears continuously on.

## **Flash Memory Card Slot**

The Model 3776 UCPC provides storage of particle concentration data using a standard flash memory card. A flash memory card is included. Refer to <u>Using the Flash Memory Card</u> in Chapter 4 for more on how to use the Flash Memory Card. Technical information is also found in <u>Chapter 7</u>.

# **Back Panel**

As shown in Figure 3-2, the back panel of the Model 3776 UCPC has power and data connections, analog input/output connections, pump exhaust port, makeup air port, butanol fill and drain ports, and cooling fan. The function of the ports and connectors are clearly labeled.

### **AC Connector and Switch**

Plug the supplied AC power cable into this receptacle. The instrument power switch is integrated into above the AC receptacle.

### **USB Communication Port**

The Model 3776 UCPC provides a USB port for use with the TSI Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software included with the instrument. When USB communications are used with the software, the computer automatically recognizes the UCPC as a TSI instrument. Additional information on USB communications is found in <u>Chapter 7</u> and also in the Aerosol Instrument Manager software manual.

**Note**: Up to three CPCs can be simultaneously connected to one computer running Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software with USB connections.





### **RS-232 Serial Connections**

The Model 3776 UCPC provides two standard 9-pin RS-232 serial ports that allow communication between a computer and the UCPC. Serial commands are sent to and from the computer to monitor instrument status information, to retrieve and monitor data, and to provide a variety of control functions such as turning the pump on and off (Serial 1 only). Aerosol Instrument Manager software may be used with Serial 1 as well as USB. Information on RS-232 communications can be found in Chapter 7, "Computer Interfaces and Commands".

## **Analog Inputs**

The UCPC can monitor the analog voltages from two external sources via the analog input BNC connectors on the back panel, labeled Analog Input 1 and Analog Input 2. The input voltage range for these ports is 0 to 10 volts. Analog voltages can be displayed together with concentration data on the LCD display and saved to the removable Flash Memory Card or a computer. Voltages from pressure, flow, or temperature transducers can be correlated to particle concentration in real time.

Amplification must be supplied by the user to bring low voltage signals to the appropriate 0 to 10 volt range for best resolution.

### **DMA/Analog Output and Pulse Output**

DMA/Analog Output is configured by the Aerosol Instrument Manager software to provide the ramped voltage signal needed when the UCPC is used as part of the Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer<sup>™</sup> (SMPS<sup>™</sup>) spectrometer. During normal operation of the UCPC (standalone, not used as part of an SMPS), this port provides an analog 0–10 V signal proportional (linear or log) to particle concentration. This particle concentration is corrected for coincidence and equals the displayed concentration. See more details in <u>Chapter 4</u>.

Pulse Output provides a 5-volt (50-ohm termination) digital pulse for each particle detected. This enables you to use your own counting electronics hardware and provides a particle trigger for special applications. The width of the pulse depends on both the shape of the photodetector pulse and the trigger-level of the pulse threshold. Typical (nominal) pulse widths are 400 nanoseconds (see Figure 3-3) for the 3776 UCPC. To provide accurate pulse counts, use a counter that is capable of counting pulses with a width of 50 nanoseconds or less.

Particle concentrations calculated based on the particle counts from the counting electronics hardware are *not corrected* for particle coincidence. Thus, the concentration obtained this way might be lower than the displayed concentration when particle concentration is high. Appropriate coincidence correction needs to be applied when pulse output is used for high concentration measurements.

The Pulse Output is a way to get raw particle count information. This information is also available through serial command. Using the SSTART,2 command, described in <u>Appendix B</u>, you can read raw, uncorrected, particle counts. TSI recommends using the SSTART,2 command for raw counts as then all the information is shipped which is used to calculate the corrected concentration, and there are no issues with the counters ability to accurately count the pulses.



Figure 3-3 Sample Digital Pulse from Pulse Output Port at the Back Panel of the UCPC

## **Ethernet Communication Port**

Instrument status including particle concentration of the Model 3776 UCPC can be monitored remotely from a local area network or over the internet using the Ethernet communication port. Ethernet communications are described further in Chapter 7, "<u>Computer Interfaces and Commands</u>".

## **Butanol Fill Port**

Butanol is supplied from the butanol fill bottle to the instrument at the Butanol Fill port quick connect fitting.

### **Pump Exhaust Port**

The air flow containing butanol vapor exhausts from this fitting at the back panel of the UCPC. Pump exhaust should be directed away from the work area using a piece of tubing connected to this port. A supplied charcoal filter can be used on a temporary basis to capture butanol vapor from the exhaust. Care must be taken that the exhaust port is not blocked. More charcoal filters can be ordered through TSI (P/N 1031492 and P/N 1031493). See Chapter 8 "Maintenance and Service."

## **Makeup Air Port**

The UCPC samples at a rate of 1.5 L/min through the aerosol inlet during high-flow mode and 0.3 L/min during low-flow mode. To maintain a consistent pump operation flow during high flow and low flow operation modes, makeup air (1.2 L/min) is added through the Makeup Air port during low flow mode operation. The 1.2 L/min makeup air flow is combined with the 0.3 L/min sensor flow prior to the internal vacuum pump.

## **Drain Port**

This port is used to drain the working fluid (butanol) from the 30 cm<sup>3</sup> liquid reservoir and is used when collecting water extracted using the Water Removal system. See <u>Chapters 3</u> and <u>4</u> for more on the water removal feature.

## **Instrument Cooling Fan**

This fan cools internal electronics and dissipates heat generated during cooling of the condenser. The fan is provided with a guard and a removable filter that should be cleaned of dust periodically.

# Cover

The cover refers to the removable section of the chassis covering the top and sides of the UCPC. It is secured to the chassis with six screws on the bottom. The six screws can be loosened to remove the cover and access to the interior of the Model 3776 UCPC.

# Left Side Panel

The left side panel refers to the side panel on the left when facing the front panel of the instrument. As shown in Figure 3-4, it includes a clear removable butanol reservoir cover plate that is used to view the liquid level in the saturator and to access the saturator wick for easy removal before instrument shipment. Also shown in the figure are the cover screws that can be loosened to take off the instrument cover.

### **Clear Reservoir Cover Plate**

The clear reservoir cover plate provides a view of the butanol level in the liquid reservoir and access to the saturator wick for removal, prior to instrument transport or maintenance.

The 30 cm<sup>3</sup> butanol reservoir, white cylindrical wick, and blue sealing gasket are all visible through the clear cover.

Four screws are used to mount the cover plate. Instructions for wick access and replacement are provided in <u>Chapter 8</u>.



Figure 3-4 Left Side Panel Showing Butanol Reservoir and Saturator Wick

# **Internal Instrument Components**

Internal components are described in this section and identified in Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6.



- 1. Sensor assembly
- 2. High vacuum pump
- 3. Water removal pump
- 4. Sheath filter
- 5. Exhaust filter
- 6. Makeup air filter
- 7. Butanol fill filter

8. Cooling Fan

9. Sheath variable orifice

10. Bypass / makeup air variable

- orifice
- 11 Critical orifice
- 12. Pressure transducers
- 13. Power supply

Figure 3-5 Internal Components of the Model 3776 UCPC
#### **Sensor Assembly**

The sensor assembly consists of the heated saturator, liquid wick, sheath filter and variable orifice, cooled condenser, and optics. In this assembly, sample particles serve as condensation nuclei and are grown in a supersaturated atmosphere of butanol. The large droplets are easily detectable using a conventional focused laser and solid-state detector.

#### **Pumps**

The Model 3776 UCPC uses a High Vacuum Pump for inlet sample flow (aerosol and bypass) and makeup flow. A micro-flow Water Removal Pump removes condensate from the condenser.

The High Vacuum Pump draws the inlet sample flow through the UCPC. This flow is a stable *volumetric* flow, maintained using a critical orifice and a bypass/makeup air variable orifice. Both orifices are operated at a critical pressure.

The Water Removal Pump draws condensed butanol and water from the condensate collection reservoir. Water removal prevents contamination of the butanol during operation in a high humidity environment. When activated, the pump runs continuously. A drain bottle must be connected for water removal to occur. For information on operating the water removal pump refer to Chapter 4, "User Settings."

#### Filters

The Model 3776 UCPC uses four particulate air filters. The high efficiency Sheath Filter removes particles from the sheath flow before the flow enters the saturator. The Exhaust Filter removes particles in the exhaust air flow. The Makeup Air Filter removes particles from the makeup air when the instrument operates in low flow mode. The Bypass Air Filter removes particles from the bypass flow when the instrument operates in the high flow mode.

Two liquid filters are used to filter butanol supplied from the fill bottle, and condensed water and butanol before it passes through the water removal pump.

#### Valves and Variable Orifices

The Model 3776 UCPC uses valves and variable orifices for air flow control and butanol filling and draining. A three-way solenoid valve controls the inlet flow rate, switching between high and low inlet sample flow modes.

A variable orifice is used to control the 0.25 L/min sheath flow. Another variable orifice operating under critical pressure controls the 1.2 L/min bypass or makeup air flow.

Solenoid fill and drain valves enable butanol to be added or removed from the liquid reservoir. The fill valve is actuated when the Auto-Fill is turned ON and the level sensor indicates a low butanol level in the liquid reservoir. When the butanol fill bottle is connected, butanol flows into the reservoir until the level sensor indicates a full state. The drain valve is activated through the front panel. Butanol is drained prior to shipment or removal of the saturator wick. See "<u>User Settings</u>" in Chapter 4 and "<u>Maintenance</u>" in Chapter 8.

#### **Pressure Transducers**

The Model 3776 UCPC uses four pressure transducers for monitoring instrument flows. The differential pressure across the Critical Orifice is measured to verify that a critical pressure is maintained across the orifice. Differential pressure across the aerosol capillary is measured to obtain actual aerosol flow rate. Differential pressure across the nozzle is measured and verifies the nozzle in the optics block is free from obstruction. The ambient pressure is also measured. These pressure transducers are mounted to the main PC board. Pressure information is provided on the Status screen except the differential pressure across the aerosol capillary. The actual aerosol flow rate is displayed instead.

#### **Electronics Boards**

Five electronics boards identified in Figure 3-6, are used in the Model 3776. The boards include Main PC board, laser board, detector board, communication connector board, and flash memory board.



Figure 3-6 Electronics Boards Inside the Model 3776 UCPC

- 1. Main PC board
- 4. Communication connector board
- 2. Detector board
- 3. Laser board
- 5. Flash memory board

# **Basic Instrument Functions**

This section describes basic instrument functions.

#### **Concentration Measurement**

Particle concentration is presented as particles per cubic centimeter (p/cc), and displayed on the front panel LCD both in numeric form and in graphic form. Particle concentration is determined from the count rate (particles counted per tenth of a second) and the actual aerosol flow rate measured. This flow rate is very close to its nominal value of 50 cubic centimeters per minute (cm<sup>3</sup>/min). It is monitored from the pressure drop across the aerosol capillary, which is calibrated at the factory. Particle concentration is live-time corrected for coincidence. Refer to Chapter 6, "Live-time Counting" for more information.

#### **Totalizer Mode**

Totalizer mode counts number of particles in a given time period. This mode is used to improve counting resolution at very low particle concentrations. Time, number of counts, and concentration are shown on the front panel display.

#### **High and Low Flow Modes**

The Model 3776 UCPC has user-selectable high and low inlet sample flow modes. The high inlet sample flow mode, 1.5 L/min, is preferred for smaller particles because particles are transported more quickly through sampling lines, reducing particle diffusion losses. The low flow mode, 0.3 L/min, is primarily used with the Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer<sup>™</sup> Spectrometer (TSI Model 3936 SMPS<sup>™</sup>) to measure size distributions for wider particle size range.

#### Water Removal

When the aerosol sample has a dew point above the condenser temperature of 10°C, water vapor may condense on the walls of the condenser and run back into the saturator, contaminating the butanol over time. Unlike its predecessor, the Model 3025A, the Model 3776 UCPC is able to capture condensed water vapor and remove it, significantly reducing butanol contamination. The water removal process increases the butanol consumption. For additional information refer to <u>Chapter 4</u>.

#### **Internal Data Logging**

A removable Flash Memory Card can be inserted in the slot on the front panel to store particle concentration data and analog input data. Data can then be transferred to a computer for further data processing. Refer to <u>Chapter 4</u> for more details. It is not recommended you use a Flash Memory Card and Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software or terminal program to collect data simultaneously to avoid data transfer interference.

#### **Remote Access of Instrument**

The Model 3776 UCPC provides an Ethernet port to connect the instrument to a network for monitoring status information. Status information includes saturator, condenser, optics temperatures, laser power, and particle concentration. The data is updated once every five seconds. Refer to <u>Chapter 7</u> for more details.

#### **Optional External Pump**

It is possible to use an external pump to provide sample flow for the instrument. The pump must provide sufficient vacuum to maintain a critical pressure across the sensor flow critical orifice and bypass/makeup air variable orifice, while providing a flow of 1.5 L/min (total instrument flow). At an atmospheric pressure of 100 kPa (1 atm), an external pump must provide at least 50 kPa (15 in. Hg) of vacuum and 1.5 L/min inlet volumetric flow for each CPC supported. This option requires changing of the internal tubing connections and routing. Procedures for use of an external pump are provided in the maintenance section in <u>Chapter 8</u>.

#### **Flow Rate Control**

The Model 3776 UCPC uses a critical orifice and two variable orifices to accurately control the air flows in the instrument. The critical orifice operates at or below a critical pressure to control the 0.3 L/min (nominal) volumetric sensor flow. The bypass/makeup air variable orifice is also operated at a critical pressure for a flow of 1.2 L/min. The sheath air variable orifice is adjusted to provide 0.25 L/min air flow through the saturator. More is found in Chapter 5 "Technical Description."

Problems with the sensor flow can be detected by monitoring the pressure drop across the nozzle, and verifying that the critical orifice pressure is maintained.

#### **Temperature Control**

The temperatures of the condenser, saturator, and optics are nominally maintained at 10 °C, 39 °C, and 40 °C, respectively, with specified ambient temperatures in the operating range of 10 to 35 °C. Temperatures are controlled through feedback circuits on the main electronics board, and are displayed in the Status menu on the front panel. For ambient temperatures outside the instrument operating range, the instrument temperature performance may not be maintained. Moderate increases in saturator temperature and optics are tolerated in some instances, depending on measurement requirements.

#### **Inlet Pressure Measurement**

With the built-in high vacuum pump, the instrument is capable of operating at inlet pressures in the range of 75 to 105 kPa. The inlet pressure is measured by an absolute pressure sensor, and is essentially the barometric pressure if no inlet restriction is present. The Inlet Pressure reading is found on Status screen of the front panel display. Refer to <u>Chapter 4</u> for more details.

(This page intentionally left blank)

# CHAPTER 4 Instrument Operation

This chapter describes the basic operation of the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) and provides information on the use of controls, indicators, and connectors found on the front and back panels.

# **Operating Precautions**

Read the following before applying power to the 3776 UCPC:

- **Q** Review the operating specifications for the UCPC in <u>Appendix A</u>.
- Do not operate the UCPC outside the range of 10 to 35 °C. If the UCPC is operated outside this range, the displayed concentration may be inaccurate.
- □ If the UCPC reservoir contains butanol, be very careful when moving the UCPC. Refer to "Moving and Shipping the UCPC" for more details.



#### WARNING

Although the UCPC is appropriate for monitoring inert process gases such as nitrogen or argon, it should not be used with hazardous gases such as hydrogen or oxygen. Using the UCPC with hazardous gases may cause injury to personnel and damage to equipment.

# **Power Switch**

The power switch is found on the back panel of the UCPC. The switch is combined with the power cord receptacle.

# **Control Knob and LCD Display**

The 3776 UCPC measurement data is presented on a  $3.5^{\circ} \times 4.5^{\circ}$  quarter VGA color LCD display. Instrument functions are accessed on the display using the rotate/select control knob. The display and control knob are shown in Figure 4-1 below.



#### Figure 4-1

UCPC Front Panel LCD Display and Control Knob

Turn the control knob clockwise or counterclockwise to highlight items on the LCD display. Highlighting is indicated as a box around the text. Depress the knob momentarily to select the option. To spin the knob quickly, place your finger in the indentation on the knob surface and turn.

## Warm-up

When the instrument is turned on, the saturator, condenser and optics have to reach set operating temperatures. This "warm-up interval" takes about 10 minutes during which the start-up screen is displayed as shown in Figure 4-1. The status bar at the top of the LCD display is yellow when the instrument status is "Warming up". When the warm-up is complete, the Main Data Presentation Screen is automatically displayed (see "Main Data Presentation Screen" section in this chapter) and the vacuum pump is turned on automatically. The Main Data Presentation Screen may be displayed and the pump may be turned on before the warm-up is complete by depressing the knob at any time from the warm-up screen. In the Main Data Presentation Screen, a *Status: Multiple Errors* is indicated in red on the status bar during warm-up rather than yellow. When warm-up is complete, a green *Status: Normal* bar appears. Under extremes in ambient temperature, it may take considerably longer than ten minutes for the instrument to warm-up.

## Main Data Presentation Screen

The Main Data Presentation Screen is shown in Figure 4-2. This screen appears automatically once the warm-up is complete or can be displayed prior to the completion of the warm-up by depressing the control knob. The top bar on the Main Data Presentation Screen shows instrument status and current time. The second line shows the status of the Flash Memory Card (Ready, Removed, or Logging) and the inlet sample flow setting (high or low flow).

The Main Data Presentation Screen shows a graph of the number concentration, in particles per cubic centimeter (p/cc) versus time, and presents real-time number concentration at the lower right corner of the display. A menu of three primary instrument functions (CURSOR, MENU, and START/STOP) are presented at the bottom of the screen.



#### Figure 4-2

UCPC Main Data Presentation Screen During Operation.

# Primary Functions in the Main Data Presentation Screen

Primary functions are accessed directly through the use of the control knob by highlighting a function and pressing the knob inward to select. A highlighted function will have a blue box surrounding the text. The display in Figure 4-2 has the STOP function highlighted for example.

Number concentration data is presented graphically in real time once the START button is selected. When START is selected, the function label changes to STOP as shown in Figure 4-2. Depressing the knob again stops the graph from updating, and START reappears. The display is updated once per data average period. Figure 4-2 shows a concentration of approximately  $2 \times 10^4$  p/cc. The graph was updated each second over an interval of 24 seconds.

**Note**: At concentrations between  $3 \times 10^5$  and  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>, particle concentration data and the top status bar on the front panel are in red. If this occurs, the number of particles shown on the display could be lower than the actual concentration. The aerosol needs to be diluted or the CPC needs to be calibrated versus electrometer in this concentration range for it to be used up to  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>.

If a Flash Memory Card is inserted in the slot on the front panel of the instrument, data is saved to the card when START is selected. In this case, the Flash Card status on the front panel display shows Logging. Left unattended, a new data file is created each hour, with the number of data points determined by the data average period. Data Average Period is described later in this chapter. If the data collection is stopped using the STOP option, the current data file is saved with less than one hour of data. If the data collection is not properly stopped, such as instrument is turned off or the card is removed, data from the current hour's file will be lost.

The primary selectable functions are summarized below.

CURSOR	Displays a vertical cursor on the graph (Figure 4-3). Turning the knob moves the cursor within the graph boundary, and presents the time data was taken and number concentration at the bottom of the display.
MENU	Displays menus for User Settings and Instrument Status. See Figure 4-4.
STOP	Stops the real-time graphical update of the particle number concentration and properly closes the data file on the Flash Memory Card.
START	START is displayed once STOP is pressed. Press <b>START</b> to initiate update of the graphical display, and to save to the Flash Memory Card.



Figure 4-3

Display Showing Cursor



#### Figure 4-4

Display After the MENU Function is Selected

#### **Display Header**

Two bars are present at the top of the display screen to provide information on instrument operation.

Status Bar Color	The status bar background changes from red to green as the instrument reaches normal operating conditions (Status: Normal). Deviations from normal operating parameters will cause the bar to appear red. During warm- up, the bar is yellow in the Start-up screen.
Status	Normal status indicates that the instrument is warmed up and temperatures are in the correct range, flow rates are correct, laser power is correct, etc.
Flash Card	Indicates if the Flash Memory Card is ready, logging, or removed.
Time	Current time appears in the upper right corner of the screen in the format of hh:mm:ss, 24 hour clock.
Flow Mode	Indicates which aerosol inlet flow mode is selected: high (1.5 L/min) or low (0.3 L/min).

# **User Settings**

The screen display shown in Figure 4-4 appears when **MENU** is selected in the Main Data Presentation Screen. User Settings are accessible by highlighting the User Settings option and depressing the control knob.

Figure 4-5 shows the User Settings menu that appears once User Settings option is selected. Once in the User Settings menu, select options by rotating and depressing the knob. User settings in the menu are described under individual headings below, beginning with the **EXIT** option.

Status: Normal		11:33:40
Flash Card: Removed		Flow Mode: 1.5 lpm
Exit Data Average Period Auto Water Removal Inlet Flow Mode Totalizer Mode Totalizer Time Pump Auto Fill Enable Analog Out Drain Graph Options Exit	<ul> <li>1 Seconds</li> <li>OFF</li> <li>1.5 lpm</li> <li>Off</li> <li>Continuous</li> <li>ON</li> <li>ON</li> <li>OFF</li> </ul>	

Figure 4-5 User Settings Display

#### Exit (top and bottom)

This option exits the User Settings menu and returns the display to the previous screen.

#### **Data Average Period**

Data is collected at a frequency of 10 times per second and is averaged over selected Data Average Period for display on the graph and for saving to the flash memory card. To set the Data Average Period from the instrument, highlight the Data Average Period option using the control knob and depress the knob. Rotate the knob to select from the following periods: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, or 60 seconds. The particle concentration graph is updated once per Data Average Period. The graph x-axis scale is determined by the selected average period as described in the table below. This option is deactivated while data is logging into the flash memory card.

Graph Display	The selection of Data Average Period determines the total time interval shown on the graph with 60 data bins providing 60 data samples. Each data sample is averaged over the selected period. When the average period is one second, one minute (60 seconds) of data is displayed, i.e., one second of data per bin. If the average period is 60 seconds, one hour (3600 seconds) of data is displayed, i.e., one minute of data per bin.
	After START is selected, data fills bins from left to right. When all 60 bins are full, bins scroll to the left as each new concentration value appears in the rightmost bin. This continues until STOP is selected. Reselection of START clears the current graph display and puts the first new concentration value in the leftmost bin.
Flash Logging	If a Flash Memory Card is inserted in the slot on the front panel, data is saved once per Data Average Period. Details on the use of the Flash Memory Card are presented later in this chapter and in <u>Chapter 7</u> .

Data is transferred to the computer running Aerosol Instrument Manager software at a rate of once per second. Each data transfer contains 10 data points. The software provides more flexibility in data averaging and improved time resolution. Check the software manual for details.

#### **Auto Water Removal**

This option provides ON/OFF control for the automatic water removal feature of the Model 3776 UCPC. This feature is used in hot/humid environments to eliminate contamination of the butanol working fluid by condensed water vapor. Water removal keeps the UCPC operating at peak performance.

Water removal is achieved by collecting all condensate from the cooled condenser before it has a chance to return and remix with the butanol in the heated saturator. The collected condensate is pumped to the Drain port and flows to the supplied Drain Bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTE:		The Drain Bottle must be connected for the water removal system to work properly.
Butanol Consumption	The water removal feature removes condensed butanol a well as water, increasing butanol consumption. The operator may elect not to use water removal in cool/dry environments, to preserve butanol. When water removal not used, butanol is recycled. A full bottle of butanol (1 liter) lasts about three weeks (35 °C, 90% RH) with the water removal system ON, abo ten weeks (room condition) when water removal system in OFF	

#### **Inlet Flow Mode**

Select this option and turn the knob to select between High and Low aerosol inlet flow modes. High inlet flow is used to reduce diffusion particle losses which occur in the sample tubing. Low inlet flow is preferred when the UCPC is used as part of an SMPS system to measure particles in a wider size range. The nominal flow rate is 1.5 L/min for high flow mode and 0.3 L/min for low flow mode.

#### **Totalizer Mode**

This operation mode allows particle counts to be accumulated and displayed as shown in Figure 4-6. Totalizer mode is generally useful for tests at very low particle concentrations, such as evaluation of high efficiency filters. Depress the control knob to turn on the Totalizer Mode. Totalizer Mode Screen is displayed as shown in Figure 4-6. The UCPC will count time and particles once the START button is selected. Concentration is calculated from the time and count data.

Status: Normal	11:34:17
Flash Card: Removed	Flow Mode: 1.5 lpm
TOTAL TIME	:0
TOTAL COUNTS	:0
CONCENTRATION	:0.00E0
MENU START	

Figure 4-6 Totalizer Mode Data Screen

## **Totalizer Time**

Use this option with the Totalizer Mode to select the time period for accumulating counts. Three options are available; 60 seconds, 60 minutes and Continuous. Sampling stops once the time is complete. Sampling can be ended manually prior to the end of a sampling period by selecting **STOP**.

#### Pump

The critical flow vacuum pump can be turned on or off by selecting the Pump option. When idle for long periods of time, the pump should be turned off to reduce maintenance requirements and reduce butanol consumption. If the instrument is to be left idle continuously, it is recommended that a filter be placed on the aerosol inlet. See below.



#### Caution

In a dirty environment with high or unknown aerosol concentration, turn the pump off when possible or provide filter protection at the inlet. This reduces the likelihood of large fibers clogging the delicate aerosol capillary tube. If the instrument is used in a monitoring application over long periods of time, an impactor or cyclone should be used upstream of the UCPC to keep large particles and debris from clogging the capillary tube.

## Auto Fill Enable

When the Auto-Fill Enable is ON, the instrument fills with butanol automatically when the liquid level indicator in the butanol reservoir detects a low butanol level condition. A fill bottle with butanol needs to be connected to the Butanol Fill port to fill the instrument. Selecting Auto-Fill OFF prevents the fill valve from opening despite a low butanol level. The Auto-Fill option is turned on each time the instrument is turned on.



#### Caution

Auto-Fill is automatically turned on each time the UCPC is turned on. Make sure the UCPC is not operated with the reservoir cover plate removed. This will prevent butanol from spilling out of the instrument as filling takes place.

### **Analog Out**

When the UCPC is used as a standalone CPC, the voltage output from the DMA/Analog Output port at the back panel of the instrument is proportional (linear or log) to the particle concentration. There are nine options: OFF, 1E+1, 1E+2, 1E+3, 1E+4, 1E+5, 1E+6, 1E+7, and LOG. The relationship between voltage output and particle concentration with the options selected is listed below.

Option	Concentration Range for Analog Output 0–10 V	Relation
OFF	0 V independent of concentration	-
1E+1	0 to 10 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
1E+2	0 to 100 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
1E+3	0 to 1,000 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
1E+4	0 to 10,000 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
1E+5	0 to 100,000 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
1E+6	0 to 1,000,000 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
1E+7	0 to 10,000,000 particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	linear
LOG	$10 \text{ V} = 10,000,000 \text{ particles/cm}^3$	log
	9 V = 1,000,000	
	8 V = 100,000	
	7 V = 10,000	
	6 V = 1,000	
	5 V = 100	
	4 V = 10	
	3 V = 1	
	2 V = 0.1	
	1 V = 0.01	
	0 V = <0.01	

#### Drain

For specific instructions on draining butanol, refer to the section "<u>Draining</u> <u>Butanol from the Butanol Reservoir</u>" in Chapter 8.

During draining, the Auto-Fill mode and the high vacuum pump operation are automatically turned off. When draining is stopped, the pump restarts but the Auto-Fill must be turned on again by selecting this option from the User Settings menu. Whenever the instrument is turned on, the Auto-Fill is activated. Refer to the previous caution note.

## **Graph Options**

Refer to Figure 4-2 depicting the graph while reading this section.

Figure 4-7 shows the options possible when Graph Options is selected from the User Settings Menu. A description of these options is provided below:

Status: Normal		11:34:52
Flash Card: Removed		Flow Mode: 1.5 lpm
Y-Axis Scale Max Y-Axis Value Min Y-Axis Value Display Brightness Graph Analog Inputs Exit	<ul> <li>Logarithmic</li> <li>Autoscale</li> <li>Autoscale</li> <li>100 Percent</li> <li>OFF</li> </ul>	

Figure 4-7 Graph Options Menu

Y-Axis Scale	Select from Log or Linear concentration display.		
Max Y-Axis Value	Use this option to pick the upper limit for concentration display on the graph. Concentration is presented in particles per cubic centimeters (p/cc). Autoscale automatically scales the graph based on the highest concentration. Fixed upper limits are provided by factors of 10.		
	1E-1       0.1         1E+0       1         1E+1       10         1E+2       100         1E+3       1,000         1E+4       10,000         1E+5       100,000         1E+6       1,000,000         1E+7       10,000,000		
Min Y-Axis Value	1E+7 10,000,000 Use this option to pick the lower limit for concentration display on your graph. Autoscale automatically scales the graph based on the lowest concentration. Fixed lower limits are provided by factors of 10. The options include 1E-2, 1E-1, 1E+0, 1E+1, 1E+2, 1E+3, 1E+4, 1E+5, and 1E+6. The lower limit is at least one order of magnitude lower than the upper limit. Selecting fixed values for upper and lower concentration limits provides the best resolution in the concentration range of interest. The concentration line will not be displayed if it is outside the boundaries defined by the upper and lower limits.		

Display Brightness	<ul> <li>Adjust the brightness of the front panel display as a percentage of maximum brightness.</li> <li>Note: Due to component obsolescence, instruments shipped in fall 2013 and beyond will not support display backlighting brightness control. The brightness level will stay constant, even though the control menu is still present on the front panel display.</li> </ul>
Graph Analog Inputs	Select to include analog input data on the graph display during display of particle concentration. Analog input scale is fixed between 0 and 10 volts. Transducer voltages having a different range may need to be amplified or reduced to achieve suitable resolution for display. Analog data is recorded to the Flash Memory Card and output through the communication ports. This is true even if the analog data is not displayed on the graph. While data is logging into the memory card, this option is deactivated.

# Status

Statuses are accessed by selecting **MENU**, then the Status option shown in Figure 4-8. Information presented in the Status screen (Figure 4-9) provides data from instrument sensors useful to confirm basic performance and for troubleshooting. If the top bar is in red and the Status shows Multiple Errors, statuses that deviate from normal operating parameters are in red color. The Status menu can be used as a diagnostic tool.



Figure 4-8 Status MENU Option Highlighted

Status: Normal	11:35:14
Flash Card: Removed	Flow Mode: 1.5 lpm
Saturator Temperature	: 39.0°C
Condensor Temperature	: 10.0°C
Optics Temperature	: 40.0°C
Cabinet Temperature	: 28.6°C
Pressures (kPa)	: A: 98.0 O: 56.2 N: 2.97
Aerosol Flowrate	: 49.3 cc/min
Laser Current	: 56mA
Liquid Level	: Full
Concentration	: 1.76E+04 p/cc
Analog In 1	: 0.00 Volts
Analog In 2	: 0.00 Volts
Firmware Version	: 2.3.1
Exit	

Figure 4-9 Status Screen

Information provided in the Status screen is described below.

#### **Saturator Temperature**

Saturator temperature is 39 °C when the instrument warm up is complete and the instrument has stabilized. The saturator provides saturated butanol vapor that mixes with aerosol particles in the condenser.

#### **Condenser Temperature**

Particle growth occurs in the condenser as butanol vapor from the saturator is cooled and condenses on sampled aerosol particles. The condenser temperature is maintained at 10 °C.

#### **Optics Temperature**

The optics temperature is maintained at 40 °C. This is higher than the saturation temperature and prevents butanol from condensing on the lenses and other internal components in the particle detection optics.

## Pressures (kPa)

Pressures from three transducers are labeled A, O, N and displayed on the Status Screen. **A:** is the barometric air pressure in kPa. Inlet air pressure is very close to the barometric pressure when sampling directly from the ambient environment. A restriction at the inlet will change the inlet air pressure. The instrument is designed to operate with an inlet pressure between 75 and 105 kPa. **O:** is the differential pressure across the sensor flow critical orifice. **N:** is the differential pressure across the nozzle. Identification of the orifice and nozzle are found in the flow schematic Figure 5-1 in Chapter 5.

#### **Aerosol Flow Rate**

Aerosol flow is monitored using the differential pressure reading across the aerosol capillary. The aerosol flow is nominally 50 cm<sup>3</sup>/min but varies with inlet resistance. The actual aerosol flow rate is determined by the differential pressure across the capillary and is used in the calculation of particle concentration. If the capillary flow falls far outside a prescribed range (<30 or >70 cc/min), an error is indicated on the front panel display. The instrument capillary is calibrated at the factory.

#### Laser Current

Laser power is monitored by an internal detector in the laser diode package. If laser light energy drops below 35 mA, an Error is indicated.

#### **Liquid Level**

Full is indicated if adequate butanol is present in the liquid reservoir. Liquid level is detected by a heated RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector) level detector. If the liquid level is low, Not Full is indicated.

#### Concentration

Measured particle concentration is displayed in particles per cubic centimeter (p/cc).

#### **Analog Inputs**

Analog Input 1 and 2 display voltages supplied to the BNC connectors at the back panel of the instrument. These analog data inputs have a range of 0 to 10 volts. Voltages can come from a variety of sources at the operator's discretion. Signals should be gained up or down so the outputs fall into the 0-to-10-volt window with maximum resolution. Analog input data can be displayed together with particle concentration on the front panel LCD display and saved to the Flash Memory Card during data logging. The analog input data can also be displayed along with particle concentration in the Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software.

# Using the Flash Memory Card

Particle concentration data and analog input data can be saved to a Flash Memory Card inserted in the slot at the lower right of the front panel. Insert the card label up.

Data saving is initiated from the Main Data Presentation Screen when the START option is selected. A file having a .DAT extension is created and will sample one hour of UCPC data. Additional files will be created automatically each hour, i.e., having one hour of data. A shorter file is

created if the test is stopped using the STOP option. Data is lost if an open file is improperly closed, by turning the instrument off or removing the flash memory card.

To read saved data to computer, connect the supplied card reader to your computer using the USB cable. Insert the flash card in the reader. Your computer will recognize the card reader and display a window showing several options. Select the option **Open folder to view files** to access the test files on the installed memory card. Files are named based on the date and time the test was initiated. Files can be moved from the flash memory card to the computer using file management methods.

The Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software described below retrieves files from the flash memory card for data display. Refer to your Aerosol Instrument Manager software instruction manual for information on importing DAT, data files.

Additional technical information on the flash memory card is found in <u>Chapter 7</u>.

**Notes:** Data cannot be saved to the flash memory card and to the computer through Aerosol Instrument Manager software simultaneously.

Keep the amount of data stored in the flash memory card under 64 MB to avoid long overhead time before generating a new data file each hour in the card.

#### Flash Memory Card Format

The data card supplied with Model 3776 CPC is formatted as per **FAT32** file system. This ensures data is logged and saved properly. Should you use another external data card, make sure that you reformat the card to the **FAT32** file system before logging data.

**Note**: Recording data on memory cards not formatted to **FAT32** file system can result in malfunctioning of the data logging system. This may cause the CPC to freeze at the end of a run and loss of previously recorded data files.

Follow the steps below to reformat your card:

- 1. Connect the supplied card reader to your computer using the USB cable.
- 2. Insert the flash card in the reader. The flash memory card will appear as a separate disk drive in Window's Explorer.
- 3. If you have any data on the flash memory card you want to save, you must copy it to a temporary directory on your computer, because the reformat will erase it from the flash card.
- 4. Put your cursor on the flash memory card's drive letter in Window's Explorer and right click. Select **Format**.
- 5. Under File System, make sure "FAT32" is selected. Click on Start.
- 6. When it is done reformatting, copy any files you saved back onto the flash memory card.

7. You can check the format type of the flash memory card at any time by right clicking on the drive letter in Window's Explorer. Select **Format** and look under File System.

Format Removable Disk (D:)	?×
Capacity:	
968 MB	-
File system	
FAT32	•
Allocation unit size	
Default allocation size	•
Volume label	
Format options	
Quick Format	
Enable Compression	
Create an MS-DOS startup disk.	
Start Clos	e

#### Figure 4-10

Reformatting the Flash Memory Card



#### C a u t i o n Remove the flash memory card following the correct procedures: 1. Use Safely Remove Hardware option in Windows to disconnect the card reader from the computer—stop USB Mass Storage Device.

2. After the message Safe To Remove Hardware: The "USB Mass Storage Device" device can now be safely removed from the system appears, physically remove the flash memory card from the card reader.

Failure to follow these procedures may result in failure to log data with the flash memory card.

# Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> Software

Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software is supplied with the Model 3776 UCPC. This program provides many useful data acquisition, display, processing and download functions used in particle measurement. Review the supplied Aerosol Instrument Manager software manual for complete information on software functions.

# Moving and Shipping the UCPC

Make sure the Model 3776 UCPC is turned off and remains upright when moving the instrument. There is no need to drain the UCPC before moving it. Prior to shipping, however, it is necessary to drain butanol from the instrument. Refer to "Draining Butanol from the Butanol Reservoir" in Chapter 8 to drain the UCPC.

TSI recommends that you keep the original packaging (carton and foam inserts) of the UCPC for use whenever the UCPC is shipped, including when it is returned to TSI for service. Always seal off the sampling inlet to prevent debris from entering the instrument and drain and dry the UCPC before shipping.



#### Caution

While the pump is on, do **NOT** tip the UCPC more than 10° to any direction with the water removal system ON. Do **NOT** tip the UCPC more than 10° to the front (to avoid overfilling the butanol reservoir) or 20° to other directions with the water removal system OFF. It is recommended to turn off the UCPC and disconnect the butanol fill bottle before the UCPC is being moved or tilted for longer than a few seconds to prevent flooding of the sensor.

# Sheath Air Drying Accessory

The Model 3776 provides the Auto Water Removal option to prevent contamination of the butanol working fluid. This very effective technique extends the useful sampling life of the instrument tremendously in humid environments; however, it is limited to removing condensate and does not remove water vapor which diffuses to the wick surface as it passes through the saturator along with the sheath air. For some critical applications, a more complete drying may be assured by passing the sheath air through desiccant prior to having it enter the saturator. For this purpose, TSI provides a kit (P/N 1031483) consisting of a desiccant dryer, accessory parts, and instructions necessary for this application.

# CHAPTER 5 Technical Description

The Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) is a continuous-flow condensation particle counter that detects particles as small as 2.5 nanometers (50% detection efficiency) in diameter. This section describes the function of the UCPC, its subsystems and its components. A discussion of operation theory and history is given first.

## Theory

The UCPC acts very much like an optical particle counter. However, the particles are first enlarged by a condensing vapor to form easily detectable droplets. The science behind the counter, therefore, is focused on how to condense the vapor onto the particles. Portions of the following discussion are taken from a paper by Keady, et al. [1986].

When the vapor surrounding particles reaches a certain degree of supersaturation, the vapor begins to condense onto the particles. This is called *heterogeneous* condensation. If supersaturation is too high, condensation can take place even if no particles are present. This is referred to as *homogeneous nucleation* or *self-nucleation*, whereby molecules of the vapor form clusters due to the natural motion of the gas and attractive van der Waals forces to form nucleation sites. This condition is avoided by accurately controlling operating temperatures. The UCPC operates below the supersaturation ratio to avoid homogenous nucleation.

The degree of supersaturation is measured as a saturation ratio ( $P/P_s$ ), which is defined as the actual vapor partial-pressure divided by the saturation vapor pressure for a given temperature:

supersaturation =  $\frac{P}{P_s}$ 

For a given saturation ratio, the vapor can condense onto particles only if they are large enough. The minimum particle size capable of acting as a condensation nucleus is called the *Kelvin diameter* and is evaluated from the following relationship:

saturation ratio =  $\frac{P}{P_s} = \exp \frac{(4\gamma M)}{\rho R T d}$ where  $\gamma$  = surface tension of the condensing fluid M = molecular weight of the condensing fluid  $\rho$  = density of the condensing fluid R = universal gas constant T = absolute temperature

d = Kelvin diameter

The higher the saturation ratio, the smaller the Kelvin diameter.

The saturation vapor pressure  $P_s$  is defined for a flat liquid surface. For a round liquid surface, such as the surface of a droplet, the actual saturation vapor pressure is greater. In other words, the smaller the droplet, the easier it is for the vapor molecules to escape the liquid surface. The Kelvin diameter defines the critical equilibrium diameter at which a pure droplet is stable—there is neither condensation nor evaporation. Smaller liquid particles will evaporate and larger particles grow even larger by condensation. The larger particle will grow until the vapor is depleted, causing the saturation ratio to fall until it is in equilibrium with the particle droplet.

If the saturation ratio is controlled to a level below the critical saturation ratio—the point at which homogeneous nucleation takes place— condensation will not take place in a particle-free environment.

The lower size sensitivity of the counter is determined by the operating saturation ratio. For the counter this ratio is several hundred percent, whereas in the atmosphere, this ratio is only a few percent for water.

## History

Historically, the counter has been called a condensation nucleus counter (CNC). CNC technology uses three techniques to cool and supersaturate the condensing vapor: adiabatic expansion, two-flow mixing, and diffusional thermal cooling. The UCPC uses the latter.

#### **Adiabatic Expansion CNC**

The first CNC was developed over a century ago by John Aitken [1888]. His simple and completely mechanical device cooled water-saturated air by adiabatic expansion using a pump. The droplets were counted as they fell onto a counting grid and a calculation was made to determine the concentration of dust particles in the sample volume. He made several improvements to his invention and his portable dust counter was used for many years (Aitken [1890–91]).

Other significant developments in adiabatic-expansion CNCs include the use of electrical photodetectors to measure the light attenuation from cloud formation (Bradbury and Meuron [1938], Nolan and Pollak [1946], Rich [1955], Pollak and Metneiks [1959]); the use of under- and overpressure systems; and automation using electrically controlled valves and flow systems. The amount of light attenuated from the droplet cloud is monotonically related to the concentration of particles and is calibrated either by manual counting techniques, calculated from theory of particle light-scattering, or by using an electrical classification and counting method (Liu and Pui [1974]). A historical review of the expansion CNCs is given by Nolan [1972], Hogan [1979], and Miller and Bodhaine [1982].

#### **Two-Flow Mixing CNC**

Another cooling method turbulently mixes two vapor-saturated flows, one hot and one cold, to rapidly cool and supersaturate the vapor (Kousaka et al. [1982]). The condensation and droplet growth are fairly rapid and uniform. The flows can be passed continuously (that is, non-pulsating) through the mixing chamber onto a single-particle-counting optical detector.

#### **Diffusional Thermal CNC**

A continuous-flow, diffusional, alcohol-based, thermal-cooling CNC (Bricard et al. [1976], Sinclair and Hoopes [1975], Agarwal and Sem [1980]) first saturates the air sample with alcohol vapor as the sample passes over a heated pool of liquid alcohol. The vapor-saturated air stream flows into a cold condenser tube where the air is cooled by thermal diffusion. The alcohol condenses onto the particles and the droplets grow to about 10 to 12 micrometers. The droplets are counted by a single-particle-counting optical detector.

Continuous-flow, diffusional, water-based CPCs (TSI Model 3781, 3782, 3785, and 3786 WCPCs) were developed in between 2003 and 2006. Using a patented technique (Technology from Aerosol Dynamic Inc., U.S. Patent No. 6,712,881), an aerosol sample is drawn continuously through a cooled saturator and then into a heated condenser, where water vapor diffuses to the centerline of the condenser faster than heat is transferred from the warm walls, producing supersaturated conditions for water vapor condensing onto the particles.

The Model 3760, 3762, and 3010 were introduced in early 90s and was replaced by Model 3772/3771 in 2005. Both the 3772/3771 CPCs and the 3782 WCPC work only in the single count mode at relatively high aerosol flow rates of 1.0 and 0.6 L/min, respectively. The 3772/3771 CPC uses n-butyl alcohol as the working fluid and an external vacuum pump or source to drive the 1 L/min aerosol flow rate. The 3782 WCPC uses water as the working fluid and uses an internal vacuum pump to drive the 0.6 L/min aerosol flow. Both 3772/3771 and 3782 can detect 10 nm particles at 50% detection efficiency. The 3782 can also be set to have a  $D_{50}$  of 20 nm.

For high-concentration measurements, a classical photometric lightscattering technique is used. The first commercial version of this type of CNC (TSI Model 3020) used n-butyl alcohol as the condensing fluid and has a flow rate of 0.3 L/min. TSI's Model 3020 CNC was replaced in 1988 by the Model 3022A which was replaced in 2005 by the Model 3775 CPC. Both the Model 3775 CPC and the 3785 WCPC use the photometric mode of operation to monitor high particle concentrations up to 10<sup>7</sup> particles/cm<sup>3</sup>. These CPCs are general-purpose instruments suitable for a wide variety of applications.

The Model 3025 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) was developed in 1989 and was replaced by the Model 3776 UCPC in 2005. The 3776 has a lower size detection limit and a higher aerosol flow rate compared to the 3025A. Both the 3776 UCPC and 3786 UWCPC utilize

sheath-air-flow design to lower the size detection limit. When growing the particles in the condenser chamber, the highest saturation ratio occurs on the centerline of the flow stream at some distance down the condensing tube (Stolzenburg [1988]). Although the saturation ratio is not uniform across the flow profile due to thermal gradients, the lower size-sensitivity can still be predicted and measured. Using sheath air, the UCPC confines the aerosol to the centerline of the condenser tube where level of supersaturation is the highest. The result is very high detection efficiency for small particles. The high sensitivity of the Model 3776 UCPC and the Model 3786 UWCPC makes them the only instruments of their kind that can detect particulates down to 2.5 nm. This makes them useful for atmospheric studies, nucleation, cleanroom monitoring, and basic aerosol research, etc. The sheath-air-flow design of the two CPCs also significantly reduces the response time for particle detection and particle diffusion losses. This occurs because aerosol particles are routed directly from the inlet to the condenser and optics, not through the saturator.

The Model 3781 WCPC is a small size and light weight instrument that detects particles down to 6 nm and operates in single count mode for concentrations up to  $5 \times 10^5$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>.

The Model 3007 CPC was developed in 2001. It is a hand-held, battery powered instrument with a size detection limit of 10 nm. It uses isopropyl alcohol as the working fluid.

Currently, six CPCs (Models 3772, 3775, 3776, 3782, 3785, and 3786) are also commonly used with submicron size-distribution measurement systems such as the Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer<sup>™</sup> (SMPS<sup>™</sup>) Spectrometers (TSI Model 3936).

# Design of the UCPC

The basic instrument consists of three major subsystems: the sensor, the microprocessor-based signal-processing electronics, and the flow system. The sensor and the flow system are described below.

#### Sensor

The sensor is made up of saturator, condenser, and optical detector, shown schematically in Figure 5-1. The sensor grows the sampled aerosol particles into larger droplets and detects them optically. In the Low Flow mode, the aerosol entering the instrument is split to form the aerosol sample flow and sheath flow. In the High Flow mode, additional flow is drawn through the inlet to reduce particle diffusion losses. This additional flow bypasses the sensor. (See "High Flow" below for information on the bypass flow.)

The sheath flow is filtered and enters the saturator section where it passes through a heated, liquid-soaked cylindrical wick. To remain wetted, the wick dips into the liquid reservoir and continually absorbs liquid. The liquid butanol evaporates and saturates the sheath air stream with butanol vapor. Butanol is replenished from a reservoir and a fill bottle.

The aerosol sample flow passes through a capillary tube and is injected into the centerline of a vertical condenser tube and rejoined with the vaporsaturated sheath air as a laminar flow. The combined sheath and aerosol flows are then cooled using a thermoelectric device (TED) in the condenser. The vapor becomes supersaturated and condenses onto the aerosol particles (condensation nuclei) to form larger droplets. The droplets pass from the condenser tube through a nozzle into the optical detector. Liquid that condenses on the walls of the condenser tube runs back down and is removed by the water removal system into the drain bottle when the system is ON. Otherwise, the liquid goes back into the saturator and is absorbed into the wick for reuse.

The sensor's optical detector is comprised of a laser diode, collimating lens, cylindrical lens, collection lenses, and photodiode detector. The laser and collimating lens form a horizontal ribbon of laser light above the aerosol exit nozzle. The collection lenses and detector incorporate a pair of aspheric lenses that collect the light scattered by the droplets at a 90° angle (side scatter) and focus the light onto a low-noise photodiode. The main beam is blocked by a light-stop in the rear of the sensing chamber. A reference photodiode is used to maintain constant laser power output. The surface temperature of the optics housing is maintained at a higher level than the saturator to avoid condensation on the lens surfaces.

The Model 3776 UCPC operates in single particle count mode up to  $3 \times 10^5$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>. Rather than simply counting individual electrical pulses generated by light scattered from individual droplets, the UCPC uses a continuous, live-time coincidence correction to improve counting accuracy at high particle concentrations. Coincidence occurs when the presence of one particle obscures the presence of another particle creating an undercounting error. "Live-Time Counting" is discussed in Chapter 6.



Figure 5-1

Flow Schematic of the Model 3776 UCPC

#### **Flow System**

Refer to Figure 5-1 while reviewing information on instrument flow provided in this section.

The UCPC relies on an on-board high-vacuum pump to maintain constant flows through a critical orifice and two variable orifices. The UCPC has two inlet flow options: high flow mode, nominally 1.5 L/min (1500 cm<sup>3</sup>/min) and low flow mode, nominally 0.3 L/min (300 cm<sup>3</sup>/min). The flow rate through the sensor is always 0.3 L/min, independent of the inlet flow rate setting. More information on instrument flows is provided below.

#### **Critical Flow**

To achieve the 0.3 L/min nominal sensor flow through the sensor, an orifice is used, operated at the *critical pressure ratio* to provide a *critical flow*. Critical flow is very stable and is a constant volumetric flow, assuring accurate concentration measurements despite varied inlet pressure.

The critical pressure ratio is found by dividing the absolute pressure downstream of the orifice  $P_D$ , by the absolute pressure upstream of the orifice  $P_U$ . This ratio must be below 0.528 for air.

Critical pressure = 
$$\frac{P_D}{P_U} \le 0.528$$

Values for pressures impacting UCPC flow are found on the Status screen shown in Figure 4-9. These pressures are identified as A, O and N. Pressure **A** is the inlet pressure, typically the ambient barometric pressure. Pressure **O** is the differential pressure across the sensor flow orifice. Pressure **N** is the differential pressure across the nozzle. Figure 5-1 identifies the location of the pressure transducer sample ports.

To verify that critical pressure (therefore critical flow) is achieved under extremes in inlet resistance, determine the orifice upstream pressure from (A - N). The downstream pressure is the upstream pressure minus the orifice differential pressure (A - N - O).

The differential pressure across the capillary, **S**, does not appear on the Status screen, and is ignored for the calculation below because it is very small compared to the other pressures. This differential pressure is important however, as it is used to determine the actual aerosol capillary flow which is used to calculate particle concentration. Refer to the section "Aerosol Flow Capillary" later in this chapter.

Flow is critical if the following is true:

$$\frac{A-N-O}{A-N} \le 0.528 \tag{5-1}$$

Control of the aerosol inlet flow requires a variable orifice for *bypass* and *makeup* flow. This orifice is also operated at a critical pressure ratio.

#### **High Flow**

The high-flow option allows the aerosol sample to be brought to the UCPC faster to minimize response time and reduce particle diffusion losses. In the high-flow mode, the three-way solenoid valve (see Figure 5-1) is opened to the bypass flow, closing the makeup air path. A total of 1.5 L/min is drawn into the UCPC, 0.3 L/min flows through the sensor as the aerosol flow and 1.2 L/min flows as bypass flow. For information on how to select the high flow mode, see "Inlet Flow Mode" section in the "User Settings" section in Chapter 4.

#### Low Flow

An inlet flow rate of 0.3 L/min is used when using the UCPC in a Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer spectrometer to measure wider particle size range. In the low-flow mode, the three-way valve (see Figure 5-1) is open to the makeup air path, and the bypass flow is shut off. Only the sensor flow of 0.3 L/min is drawn into the inlet and enters the sensor directly. 1.2 L/min makeup air enters the makeup air port at the back panel of the instrument and mixes with the aerosol flow before entering the vacuum pump to make up the 1.5 L/min total flow. For information on how to select the low flow mode, see "Inlet Flow Mode" section in the "User Settings" section in Chapter 4.

#### **Aerosol Flow Capillary**

The aerosol capillary depicted in Figure 5-1 also functions as a capillary flowmeter for monitoring and determining the volumetric flow of the aerosol passing through the optics. Each capillary is calibrated at TSI for volumetric flow versus differential pressure. A sensitive pressure transducer on-board the UCPC measures the differential pressure continuously during instrument operation.

The capillary flow calibration is maintained over the operation specification inlet pressure range (75–105 kPa). Capillary temperature is constant so environmental temperature effects on the flow are eliminated.

Aerosol flow rate through the capillary is displayed in the Status screen on the front panel. This value is used in the calculation of aerosol concentration to provide highly accurate readings.

#### Pump

A high-vacuum diaphragm pump is used to maintain a critical sensor flow and bypass/makeup air flow. The pump uses a brushless DC motor with an anticipated life of more than 15,000 hours.

# Counting Efficiency and Response Time of the UCPC

The 3776 UCPC has a sharp lower detection curve with a  $D_{50}$  of 2.5 nm.  $D_{50}$  is defined as the particle diameter at which 50% of particles are detected. The curve fit shown in Figure 5-2 is based on testing of three 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counters using sucrose particles generated by TSI Model 3480 Electrospray Aerosol Generator and size classified with TSI Model 3080 Electrostatic Classifier and Model 3085 Nano Differential Mobility Analyzer (DMA). The counting efficiency is calculated by comparing the CPC readings to TSI Model 3068A Aerosol Electrometer readings.

Note the particle concentration measured by the UCPC is the total number concentration of all particles that a UCPC can detect. This measurement provides no size differentiation and it is not corrected using the UCPC counting efficiency curve. When the UCPC is used as part of a Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (TSI Model 3936 SMPS), the counting efficiency curve is used to correct particle count data to provide particle size distribution.

The 3776 UCPC has a fast response time.  $T_{95}$ , defined as the time it takes for the UCPC reading to reach 95% of a concentration step change, is less than 0.8 sec in high flow mode and less than 5 sec in low flow mode for the 3776 UCPC. Figure 5-3 shows the response time curves in both flow modes. The curves are based on averaging of three Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counters.



Figure 5-2 Counting Efficiency Curve of 3776 UCPC



Figure 5-3 Response Time of 3776 UCPC

# CHAPTER 6 Particle Counting

This chapter discusses specific aspects of particle counting and particle count measurements performed using the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC).

The Model 3776 UCPC has two modes for particle counting:

- Concentration mode, where data is presented as particle concentration in p/cc, updated each second on the display (the maximum time resolution is tenth of a second).
- Totalizer mode, where total particle counts are accumulated and presented each second.

Concentration mode is commonly used for most applications. Totalizer mode is used at very low particle concentrations. Particles can be accumulated until a desired statistical accuracy is achieved. Refer to the section below discussing total count accuracy.

In the concentration mode, the UCPC operates in the single count mode with continuous, live-time coincidence correction over the range between 0 and  $3 \times 10^5$  particles per cubic centimeter.

The instrument can display up to  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>. However, because of the high coincidence level between  $3 \times 10^5$  and  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>, the concentration measurement error may be outside the specification of ±10%. The UCPC needs to be calibrated against a concentration reference (e.g., an aerosol electrometer or another CPC with a dilution bridge with a known dilution ratio) in the range from  $3 \times 10^5$  to  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup> in order to provide accurate concentration measurements.

## **Optical Detection**

Submicrometer particles are drawn into the counter and enlarged by condensation of a supersaturated vapor into droplets that measure several micrometers in diameter. The droplets pass through a lighted viewing volume where they scatter light. The scattered-light pulses are collected by a photodetector and converted into electrical pulses. The electrical pulses are then counted and their rate (live-time corrected) is a measure of particle concentration.

## **Total Count Accuracy**

At very low concentrations, the accuracy of the measurement in the singleparticle-counting mode is limited by statistical error. If the total number of particles counted in each time interval is very small, the uncertainty in the count is large. The relative statistical error of the count  $\sigma_r$  is related to the total count *n* by

$$\sigma_r = \sqrt{n}$$
.

In totalizer mode, the accuracy of the concentration is increased by sampling for a longer period and counting more particles. The concentration is displayed on the front panel in totalizer mode and is calculated by:

concentration =  $\frac{\text{total counts}}{\text{volume of aerosol flow in the sensor}} = \frac{n}{Q \times t}$ 

#### where

Q = Real-time aerosol flow rate displayed on the Status Screen; this value is determined from the differential pressure across the aerosol capillary based on factory calibration. It is very close to its nominal value of 0.05 L/min (0.83 cm<sup>3</sup>/sec)

t = sample time in sec.

# Live-Time Counting

*Coincidence* occurs when more than one particle occupies the optical sensing region simultaneously. The optical detector cannot discriminate between the particles and multiple particles are counted as a single particle. At higher particle concentrations, particle coincidence begins to significantly impact the measured concentration.

The UCPC corrects for coincidence continuously with the instrument electronics performing a "live-time" correction.

Live-time refers to the time between electrical pulses. This is the total measurement time interval minus the time during which the counter is disabled with one or multiple particles in the optical sensing volume (the Dead Time). The dead time should not be included in the sample time since particles can't be counted during this time interval except the ones that are already in the viewing volume. The actual particle concentration therefore equals the number of counted particles divided by the live-time and the aerosol flow rate.
To measure live-time, a high-speed clock and accumulator are used. The accumulator adds up the live time and the counter adds up pulse counts. The particle concentration is then calculated by

c _	number of countedparticles	1
$O_a -$	accumulated live - time	aerosol flow rate

**Note:** At concentrations between  $3 \times 10^5$  and  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>, particle concentration data and the top status bar on the front panel are in red. If this occurs, the number of particles shown on the display could be lower than the actual concentration. The aerosol needs to be diluted or the CPC needs to be calibrated versus electrometer in this concentration range for it to be used up to  $10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>.

(This page intentionally left blank)

## CHAPTER 7 Computer Interface and Commands

This chapter provides computer interface and communications information for the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC). Information on the Flash Memory Card is also provided.

## **Computer Interface**

This section includes descriptions on USB, Ethernet connections, RS-232, and the Flash Memory Card.

#### USB

USB communications are provided with the UCPC, for use with the supplied Aerosol Instrument Manager<sup>®</sup> software. Simply connect the supplied USB cable to the instrument and computer having Windows<sup>®</sup>-based operating system and the Aerosol Instrument Manager software. Refer to the Aerosol Instrument Manager manual for specific system requirements, including operating system version.

#### Ethernet

The Ethernet port on the UCPC can provide system status information over the internet and is updated every five seconds. Your web browser must support java plug-ins.

#### **Network Setup**

- 1. Connect the UCPC to the network using an Ethernet cable and turn the instrument on.
- On the computer that is connected to the same network using another Ethernet cable, run the device discovery program **Discovery.exe** found on the supplied Aerosol Instrument Manager Software CD or in the folder where the Aerosol Instrument Manager software is installed. The **Discovery.exe** program will find CPC devices on the network.
  - **Note:** This program will only find CPCs that are on the same subnet. Example: If the computer is at IP address 10.1.3.1, the device discovery program will find all CPCs on 10.1.3.x. Also, if the windows firewall is enabled (on by default in service pack 2), the device discovery will not find any CPCs. Once the IP

address is known, you can access the Ethernet port on the UCPC from another subnet.

3. Select the device and choose **Configure network settings**.

🐲 Digi Device Discovery				
	IP Address 🔺	MAC Address	Name	Device
Device Tasks	<b>2</b> 10.1.3.172	00(40(9D)24(E8)F1		Digi Connect ME
Open web interface				
Configure network settings				
Restart device				
Other Tasks				
Refresh view				
Help and Support				
Details				
Digi Connect ME				
Configured (Static)				
IP address: 10.1.3.172				
Subnet mask: 255.255.0.0				
Default gateway: 0.0.0.0 Serial perts: 1				
Firmware: 82000856_E				
1 device				My Device Network

Figure 7-1 Digi Device Discovery Screen

4. Talk with your network administrator to verify the correct network settings this device should operate at. If needed, the MAC address can be located on the back of the instrument or in this pop-up window. Fill in the appropriate information and click **Save**.

Configure Network Se	ettings	×		
The network settings can be assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate network settings.				
Device: Digi Connect ME				
MAC Address: 00:40:9D:24:E8:F1				
Obtain network settings automatically				
Manually configure network settings				
IP Address:	10 . 1 . 3 .172			
Subnet Mask: 255 . 255 . 0 . 0				
Default Gateway:	0.0.0.0			
Save Cancel				

Figure 7-2 Configure Network Settings Screen

- 5. Close the device discovery program and restart the UCPC. It takes about a minute for the Ethernet to initialize.
- 6. If the UCPC is in the same subnet as the computer, start the device discovery program **Discovery.exe** and click on **Open web interface**. The username and password are "tsicpc" as shown below in Figure 7-3. If the UCPC is not in the same subnet as the computer, type in the IP address in your web browser. Work with your network administrator to make sure the IP address is accessible from the network your computer is in.

Digi Connect ME Con	figuration and Management - Microsoft I	Internet Explorer	
<u>File E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew F <u>a</u> vorit	es <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp		A.
🚱 Back 🝷 🕥 🕤 🕨	👔 🛃 🎾 Search 🤺 Favorites	😌 🍛 🗟 🔁 🔁 🗱 🥸	
Address 🙆 http://10.1.3.2	00/login.htm		🔽 🄁 Go 🛛 Links 🎽
Connectware	Digi Connect M	E Configuration and	Management _
			Help
Logi	n		
Welco Mana Conn	ome to the Configuration and gement interface of the Digi ect ME	Username: Password:	
Pleas passv	e specify the username and word to login to the web interface.	Login	
See t for m retrie	he User Guide and documentation ore information on logging in or ving a lost password.		
	Copyright © 1996-2005 Digi Inte www.di	mational, Inc. All rights reserved. gi.com	

#### Figure 7-3

Digi Connect ME Configuration and Management Screen

7. From the web interface of the device discovery program or the web browser, you can monitor the status of the UCPC.

🗿 Main Screen HTML Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer	
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help	
🔇 Back 🔹 🐑 - 💌 🛃 🏠 🔎 Search 👷 Favorites 🚱 😥 - 漫 👿 🔸	
Address 🕘 http://10.1.12.162/FS/WEB/index.html	

#### Model 3776

#### Serial Number 70310456

Status: Normal	Wed Mar 22 16:49:06 2006
Saturator Temperature	: 39.0 °C
Condenser Temperature	: 9.9 °C
Optics Temperature	: 40.1 °C
Ambient Temperature	: 25.0 °C
Pressures (kPa)	: A: 100.0 0:50.8 N: 2.50
Laser Current	: 61 mA
Sample Flowrate	: 51.0 cc/min
Liquid Level	: FULL (2494)
Concentration	: 2.31e+04 p/cc
Analog in 1	: 0.00 V
Analog in 2	: 0.00 V
Firmware Version	: 2.3.1

To view configuration options, click on Configuration

Applet TSIApplet started

Figure 7-4 Main Screen HTML Page

### **Flash Memory Card Specification**

A file is created on the Flash Memory Card when the START option is selected in the Main Data Presentation screen. Each file will contain one hour of data, unless if the run is stopped early with the STOP option. See <u>Chapter 4</u>.

Each file has this format:

LINE 1: "TSI CPC DATA VERSION 1" LINE 2: start time of this file (the first number is the total number of seconds elapsed from midnight Jan. 1, 1970) LINE 3: data average interval in seconds LINE 4: Instrument model number, firmware version number, instrument serial number (result of the "RV" command) LINE 5: first data set LINE 6: second data set LINE X: last data set

The data sets are defined as counts, concentration, analog input 1, analog input 2, status. These data sets are saved every average interval so if the average interval was one minute, the counts would be total counts (coincidence-corrected) over the last minute, etc. Instrument operates in normal condition if the status bit shows zero. A nonzero status indicates that some operating parameters deviate from normal conditions. See RIE command in <u>Appendix B</u>.

Every time you begin a new run, a unique file will be created with the date and time as the file name.

Www\_Mmm\_dd\_hh\_mm\_ss\_yyyy

Where Www is the weekday, Mmm the month in letters, dd the day of the month, hh\_mm\_ss the time, and yyyy the year.

**Disclaimer**: Due to the fact that the FAT file systems are by design not power fail-safe, if power is lost, part or all of the file system may be lost.

**Note:** Keep the amount of data stored in the flash memory card under 64 MB to avoid long overhead time before generating a new data file each hour in the card.

#### Flash Memory Card Formatting Issue

On Model 3776 CPCs shipped before January 2008, the unit's internal flash memory card had a formatting issue. This caused the card to appear full when the number of logged data files got much above 100, which resulted in the unit freezing up at the end of taking run data. To solve this issue, follow the steps below to reformat the card.

- Power on the instrument and connect a USB cable to it from your computer. The flash memory card will appear as a separate disk drive in Window's Internet Explorer<sup>®</sup> browser.
- 2. If you have any data on the flash memory card you want to save, you must copy it to a temporary directory on your computer, because the reformat will erase it from the flash card.
- 3. Put your cursor on the flash memory card's drive letter in Window's Internet Explorer<sup>®</sup> browser and right click. Select **Format**.
- 4. Under File System, make sure "FAT32" is selected. Click on Start.
- 5. When it is done reformatting, copy any files you saved back onto the flash memory card.
- You can check the format type of the flash memory card at any time by right clicking on the drive letter in Window's Internet Explorer<sup>®</sup> browser. Select **Properties** and look under File System.



#### Caution

Remove the flash memory card following the correct procedures:

- 1. Use Safely Remove Hardware option in Windows to disconnect the card reader from the computer—stop USB Mass Storage Device.
- 2. After the message Safe To Remove Hardware: The "USB Mass Storage Device" device can now be safely removed from the system appears, physically remove the flash memory card from the card reader.

Failure to follow these procedures may result in failure to log data with the flash memory card.

#### **RS-232 Serial Communications**

The communications ports are configured at the factory to work with RS-232-type devices. RS-232 is a popular communications standard supported by many mainframe computers and most personal computers. The Model 3776 UCPC has two 9-pin, D-type subminiature connectors on the back panel labeled Serial 1 and Serial 2. Figure 7-5 shows the connector pins on the serial ports; Table 7-1 lists the signal connections.

**Note:** This pin configuration is compatible with the standard IBM PC serial cables.



#### Figure 7-5

**RS-232** Connector Pin Designations

#### Table 7-1

Signal Connections for RS-232 Configurations

Pin Number	RS-232 Signal
1	GND
2	Transmit Output
3	Receive Input
4	(Reserved)
5	GND
6	—
7	—
8	—
9	—

An external computer is connected to Serial 1 for basic instrument communications and when Aerosol Instrument Manager software is used. Serial 2 is used for attaching another instrument. Read and write commands are sent and received from Serial 2 by the computer connected to Serial 1. Serial 1 and Serial 2 can have different baud rates and communications protocols. Normally, only Serial 1 is used.

### Commands

All commands and responses, unless specified as binary-encoded, are sent or received as ASCII characters. All messages are terminated with a <CR> (0x0D) character. All linefeeds (0x0A) characters are ignored and none are transmitted. Commands are case insensitive. Backspace character (0x08) will delete previous characters in buffer.

In this specification, values enclosed by "<>" indicate ASCII characters/values sent/received. For example, <,> indicates the comma was sent or received via the communications channel.

Integers are 32-bit values. Floating point are IEEE() 32-bit values. Integer and floating point values are 'C' string compatible ASCIIencoded. For example, an integer value of <110111001011101001100001110110> binary, would be sent as <3703216246>.

When char, integer or hex-decimal data is sent with more than one digit, leading zeros should always be left off. If the value of the data is zero, then one zero must be sent. An exception is the value zero in real format, it should be sent as 00000E0.

The firmware commands are divided into the following categories (see <u>Appendix B</u>):

- READ Commands
- SET Commands
- <u>MISC (MISCELLANEOUS) Commands</u>
- HELP Commands

READ commands are used to read parameter from the instrument (flow rates, pressures, temperatures, etc.). READ commands can be identified by a leading "R".

SET commands set an internal parameter to the value(s) supplied with the command. Supplied parameters are always delimited by a "<,>". SET commands can be identified by a leading "S". The instrument will reply to all set commands with the string "OK" <CR>.

MISC (MISCELLANEOUS) commands will be used for calibration and SMPS mostly.

HELP commands. A list of firmware commands are accessible using the HELP command sent to Serial 1 of the UCPC. The firmware commands are also listed in <u>Appendix B</u>. The commands can be used to read UCPC data, instrument statuses, set instrument operating parameters, and send and receive data from another instrument attached to the Serial 2 port.

The instrument will reply with a serial string of "ERROR", if a command was not understood.

To use the HELP commands and the firmware commands, a program capable of sending and receiving ASCII text commands can be used. A terminal program such as "HyperTerminal" (supplied with Windows<sup>®</sup>) is appropriate.

Connect to Serial 1 of the Model 3776 UCPC and perform the following steps:

- 1. Open the HyperTerminal program by selecting: Start|Programs|Accessories|Communications| HyperTerminal.
- 2. Enter a name for the connection, for example, TSI-3776.

New Connection - HyperTerminal	- <b>-</b> ×
Eile Edit View Call Iransfer Help	
🗅 🛎 🐵 🖇 📫 Connection Description 🤶 🔀	
New Connection Enter a name and choose an icon for the connection: Name: T5I-3776 Icon: Con: OK Cancel	
	~
Disconnected Auto detect Auto detect SCROLL CAPS NUM Capture Print ed	no "j

Figure 7-6

Connection Description Screen

3. Enter the communications (COM) port.

TSI-3776 Properties	? 🛛
Connect To Settings	
TSI-3776 Change Lcon	
Country/region: United States (1)	~
Enter the area code without the long-distance prefix	
Ar <u>e</u> a code: 651	
Phone number:	
Connect using: COM1	*
Configure	
ОК	Cancel

Figure 7-7 Connect To Dialog Box

4. Enter the port settings described below and click **OK**.

COM1 Properties		? ×
Port Settings		
<u>B</u> its per second:	115200	~
<u>D</u> ata bits:	8	•
<u>P</u> arity:	None	~
<u>S</u> top bits:	1	~
<u>F</u> low control:	None	•
	<u>R</u> estore	e Defaults
0	K Cancel	Apply

Figure 7-8 Port Settings Dialog Box

5. Under the settings tab, pick the **ASCII Setup** button and check the boxes shown below.



#### Figure 7-9

ASCII Setup Dialog Box

- 6. Now select **File|Save As** and save the file to the desktop for easy access.
- 7. Close the program and start it again from the desktop. It should automatically open a connection to the instrument.
- Type in firmware commands to communicate with the UCPC. A list of firmware commands can be obtained using the HELP command or from <u>Appendix B</u>. To obtain the list from HELP command, select **Transfer|Capture Text**... and then **HELP ALL** in the terminal window lets you capture all the help commands to a text file for easy reference.

(This page intentionally left blank)

## CHAPTER 8 Maintenance and Service

This chapter is written for a service technician with skills in both electronics and mechanics. Static preventative measures should be observed when handling any printed circuit board connectors.

Regular maintenance of the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC) will help ensure years of useful operation. The frequency of service depends on the frequency of use and the cleanliness of the air measured. This section describes how to check and service some components of the UCPC.

You are encouraged to call TSI for assistance in performing special maintenance. It may also be helpful to have the technician, tools, and the UCPC close to the telephone when discussing the problem with a TSI technician. Refer to this chapter for directions on contacting a technical resource at TSI.



#### WARNING

Procedures described below may require removal of the instrument cover. The instrument must be unplugged prior to service to prevent possible electrical shock hazard.



#### WARNING

Unplug the instrument prior to removing the cover to avoid potential of exposure to laser radiation.



#### Caution

Whenever performing service on internal components avoid damage to the UCPC circuitry by not stressing internal wiring, through bumping, snagging or pulling. Also use electrostatic discharge (ESD) precautions:
Use only a table top with a grounded conducting surface.
Wear a grounded, static-discharging wrist strap

## **Replacement Parts Kits**

In addition to replacement parts found in your supplied accessory kit, additional replacement items are available from TSI to keep your UCPC operating for many years. Parts are available in kits listed below in Table 8-1. Please contact your TSI representative for details and purchase of these items.

 Table 8-1

 3776 UCPC Maintenance and Replacement Kits

TSI Part No.		Name	Description
1031484	SATURATOR SATURATOR PRA 0000	Reservoir Cover Replacement Kit	Replacement clear cover and O-rings for the butanol reservoir
1031487		Insulation Plug supplies	Insulation plugs for insulating the RTD thermocouples used for temperature control
1031489		Replacement Filter Kit 3776	Kit of all filters used within the Model 3776 UCPC

TSI Part No.	Name	Description
1031491	Orifice Flow Control Kit 3776	Replacement critical orifices
1031492	Kit, Charcoal Filter, large, CPC	Five (5) large charcoal filters used to remove butanol from exhaust (~ten- day effectiveness for each filter)
1031493	Kit, Charcoal Filter, small, CPC	Five (5) small charcoal filters used to remove butanol from exhaust (~two- day effectiveness for each filter)

TSI Part No.		Name	Description
1031495		Replacement Saturator Wicks, UCPC 3776	Two (2) replacement wicks
1031498		Maintenance Kit UCPC 3776	Includes 1031484, 1031487, 1031489, 1031491, 1031493, and 1031495
1031483	Contact TSI for more information about this kit.	Dryer Assembly Kit for UCPC 3776	Kit to provide drying capability for saturator sheath flow
1031486		Fill/Drain Bottle Replacement Kit	Fill and drain bottles, bracket, tubing and fittings

# Draining Butanol from the Butanol Reservoir

Butanol must be drained from the reservoir prior to removing the clear plastic butanol reservoir plate on the side panel of the instrument and wick. To drain the butanol reservoir:

- 1. Connect butanol drain bottle (from the accessories) to the drain fitting on the back of the UCPC using the mating quick-connect fitting.
- 2. Place the drain bottle on the floor.
- 3. Select the Manual Drain option from the User Settings menu, and depress the control knob, (see Chapter 4, "<u>User Settings</u>").
- 4. Select **Continue** from the options in the window that appears. The butanol drain valve will open. Often there is not a significant column of liquid in the butanol drain line to initial flow from the butanol reservoir. Tipping the instrument toward the drain port and squeezing the butanol drain bottle will sometimes help start flow.
- 5. Confirm that butanol has drained by checking the butanol level through the clear reservoir cover plate. During draining, Auto-Fill and the vacuum pump are automatically turned off.
  - **Note**: When draining is stopped, the pump restarts but the Auto-Fill must be turned on again by selecting this option from the User Settings menu or by restarting the instrument.



#### Caution

Whenever the instrument is turned on, the Auto-Fill is activated. Do *not* run the instrument with the butanol reservoir cover plate removed to prevent spilling butanol from the butanol reservoir.

## **Changing the Filters**

The Model 3776 UCPC use four particulate filters and two liquid filters. The particulate filters are for the sheath flow, exhaust flow, bypass flow, and makeup air flow. The liquid filters are for butanol fill and water removal system. The filter in the water removal system is called Micro-pump filter. These filters may be replaced at regular intervals depending on use.

#### **Filter Replacement Schedule**

Table 8-2 provides some guidance on how often filters should be changed. Filters may require replacement sooner, or may last significantly longer depending upon the sampled aerosol concentration level or aerosol type. Changes in the nozzle differential pressure and inlet sample flow rate may indicate that a filter requires replacement. Capillary flow will change depending on changes in barometric pressure or inlet resistance. This is normal. Capillary flow is not a reliable indicator of the need for filter replacement.

Replacement filters are supplied in the accessories kit and are available from TSI as maintenance kits. Refer to the earlier section <u>Replacement</u> <u>Parts Kits</u>.

Та	bl	е	8-	2
10	<b>D</b>	-	υ-	-

Filter Replacement Schedule

Filter Name (TSI Part Number)	Replacement Schedule (Operation Time)
Exhaust Filter (1602094)*	2000 hours
Sheath Filter (1602300)	1500 hours
Bypass Filter (1602094)	>2000 hours
Makeup Air Filter (1602094)	>3000 hours
Butanol Fill (1602088)	2000 hours
Micro-pump Filter (1500192)	As necessary

\*Part numbers are listed for reference only. Replacement filters are ordered from TSI as Replacement Filter Kit P/N 1031489.

#### **Sheath Flow Filter**

The high efficiency Sheath Filter collects particles from a large portion of the sample flow (nominally 250 cm<sup>3</sup>/min) before the flow combines with the remaining portion (nominally 50 cm<sup>3</sup>/min aerosol flow). The sheath filter cleans the sheath air used to confine the aerosol flow to the centerline of the condenser. The Sheath Flow filter is replaced at regular intervals depending on use. Six months to one year is recommended. The Sheath flow filter is shown in Figure 8-1.

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.

- 3. Before removing the old filter, note the direction of the arrow on the filter and the corresponding tubing connections. The sheath flow control variable orifice is located downstream of the filter.
- 4. Remove the tubing from the barbed fittings at both ends of the filter shown in Figure 8-1.
- 5. Discard the old filter and fittings.
- 6. Find a new filter with fittings (P/N 1602300) in the accessory kit.
- 7. Reinstall the new sheath flow filter by reinserting the tubing over the barbed fittings. The Arrow on the filter should face to the left, oriented as shown in the figure.



Figure 8-1 Replacing the Sheath Flow Filter

(continued on next page)

#### **Exhaust Filter**

The Exhaust Filter is mounted at the back panel as shown in Figure 8-2. This filter removes particles in the air stream exhausting the instrument from the internal vacuum pump. This filter does not require replacement unless instrument sample flow is compromised as the filter loads. A drop in the nozzle differential pressure or reduction in inlet sample flow may indicate a plugged exhaust filter.



#### Figure 8-2 Replacing the Exhaust Filter

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- 2. Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **not** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. Before replacing the filter, note the direction arrow on the filter that points to the back of the instrument.
- 4. Remove the tubing from the barbed fitting at the back of the filter.
- 5. Unscrew the filter and separate it from the threaded bulkhead panel fitting. Discard the old filter after removing fittings at both ends.
- 6. Find in the accessory kit the new exhaust filter (P/N 1602094) with the stainless steel fitting and the elbow plastic fitting.
- 7. Reinstall the new exhaust filter, by screwing the filter housing onto the bulkhead fitting and connect the barbed fitting with the corresponding tubing.

#### **Bypass Filter**

The Bypass air filter is identified in Figure 8-3 and is referenced in the schematic, Figure 5-1. This filter is used to protect a variable orifice controlling flow at a nominal 1.2 L/min. The Bypass filter is used during the high-flow operation mode. This filter is generally not replaced unless the instrument sample flow is compromised as the filter loads.



**Figure 8-3** Replacing the Bypass Air Filter

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **not** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. Locate the filter in Figure 8-3. Before replacing the filter note the direction arrow on the filter. It points to the 3-way solenoid valve that controls the inlet flow operation mode.
- 4. Remove the tubing from both ends of the filter.
- 5. Replace the filter with the one in the accessory kit (P/N 1602094), orienting the directional arrow and tubing correctly. Flow arrow should point to the three-way solenoid valve.

#### **Makeup Air Filter**

The Makeup air filter is identified in Figure 8-4 and referenced in the flow schematic, Figure 5-1. The Makeup Air Filter is used during the low-flow operation mode to remove particulates from the makeup air flow, protecting the bypass/makeup variable orifice.

Makeup air flow is used to maintain a constant pump flow (load), whether the CPC is operated with high or low sample flow. The makeup air is drawn from room air, typically low in particle concentration, so replacement of the filter is infrequent. If high flow is used exclusively, i.e., no makeup flow, periodic filter replacement is unnecessary.



Figure 8-4 Replacing the Makeup Air Filter

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter before changing the makeup filter.
- 2. Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **not** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. Locate the filter in Figure 8-4 at the back-left corner of the instrument, affixed to the instrument bottom.
- 4. Remove the tubing from the fittings on both ends of the filter. Twist or flex the tubing to facilitate removal.
- 5. Remove the filter from the cabinet. Remove the two elbow barb fittings from the old filter and install on the new filter.

 Replace the filter with the one in the accessory kit (P/N 1602094). Install the new filter with the flow direction arrow towards the front of the CPC. Replace the tubing.

#### **Butanol Fill Filter**

The butanol fill filter is found in the fill line leading from the butanol bottle (Figure 8-5).



**Figure 8-5** Replacing the Butanol Fill Filter

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- 2. Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. Remove the tubing from the barbed fittings at the ends of the filter.
- 4. Replace the filter with the appropriate filer found in the accessory kit (P/N 1602088). This filter has no preferred direction.

### **Micro Pump Filter**

The Micro-pump is used to remove condensed water vapor before it contaminates butanol in the saturator. The micro-pump filter protects the pump from contamination which could impede its performance. The micropump filter should generally be replaced only if it becomes blocked as it requires front panel removal. A blocked micro-pump filter prevents condensate from being extracted.

When using the water removal feature it is advisable to check the drain tubing to the drain bottle to verify liquid movement. The liquid column will pulse a small amount toward the drain bottle, approximately once per second as the micro-pump actuates. If no pulsing occurs, first verify that the water removal feature is on (see <u>User Settings</u> in Chapter 4).

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. The micro-pump filter is accessed from the front of the instrument. Remove the three screws (see arrows) at the top of the front panel as shown in Figure 8-6. Carefully, tip the panel back, being careful not to bend the sampling inlet.
- 4. Find the filter shown in Figure 8-7.
- 5. Remove the micro-pump filter by carefully working the tubing at the ends of the filter barbs. Be careful not to pull the tubing off the pump fitting or fitting in the saturator.
- 6. Install a new filter (P/N 1500192) from the accessory kit. This filter has no preferred direction.



Figure 8-6 Front Panel Screw Removal



Figure 8-7 Micro-Pump Filter, Shown Behind the Opened Front Panel

## Removing and Installing the Saturator Wick



#### Caution

Removing the saturator wick will cause butanol (butyl-alcohol) vapors to diffuse into the work space. Wick replacement operations must be performed in a well ventilated area, ideally under a fume hood. If unfamiliar with butanol, refer to the <u>Chemical Safety</u> information at the front of this manual.



#### Caution

Whenever the instrument is turned on, the Auto-Fill is activated. Do not run the instrument with the clear butanol reservoir cover plate removed to prevent spilling butanol from the butanol reservoir.

#### **Tools Needed**

Plastic bag with seal, Philips-head screwdriver, small flat-blade screwdriver, needle nose pliers, and paper towels. Refer to figures that follow.

To remove and reinstall the saturator wick, follow the instructions below.

- 1. Find a plastic bag with seal, suitable to hold the  $8^{"} \times 1^{"}$  saturator wick. The wick will likely be wet with butanol when removed and needs to be placed in the bag immediately to reduce release of butanol vapors.
- 2. Connect the Drain Bottle to the drain port at the back of the instrument.
- Select the Manual Drain option from the <u>User Settings</u> menu as described in Chapter 4.
- 4. The drain bottle should be placed on the floor, well below the instrument. To facilitate draining, tilt the instrument to the side of the clear reservoir plate and/or to the side of the back panel. The bottle can also be squeezed to initiate movement of the liquid column in the drain tube.
- 5. Once drained, remove the clear plastic reservoir cover plate by removing the four retaining screws as shown in Figure 8-8. Make sure the blue O-ring gasket seal is retained if it becomes unseated. Put paper towels on the table under the reservoir to absorb any butanol that spills out.



Figure 8-8 Saturator Wick Removal

- 6. Insert a small flat-blade screwdriver in the notch at the side of the wick and pry the wick out as shown in Figure 8-9. You may need to use pliers if the wick is soaked with butanol (see Figure 8-10). Be sure to use as minimal force as possible. Place the wick in the plastic bag included in the accessories and seal the bag. This wick can be dried by putting it in a vacuum for three hours. However, it is not necessary to dry the wick before putting it back into the saturator block after the shipment.
- 7. To install a wick back into the saturator, insert the wick into the saturator block, orienting it as shown in Figure 8-11 with the metal orientation pin at the side of the wick positioned in the notch to the right.
- 8. Replace the gasket seal, if necessary, by reinserting it into the grove and applying vacuum grease on the gasket.
- 9. Replace the clear plastic plate, making sure the O-ring is properly seated and not pinched.
- 10. Tighten the screws with modest torque.
- 11. Use the Auto-Fill option to refill the reservoir with Butanol. See "<u>User</u> <u>Settings</u>" in Chapter 4.



Figure 8-9 Prying the Saturator Wick Out



Figure 8-10 Pulling the Saturator Wick Out Using Pliers with Minimal Force



Figure 8-11 Installing a Saturator Wick

## Aerosol Flow Adjustment

Refer to the flow schematic in Figure 5-1.

The flow which determines the aerosol concentration is the "aerosol" flow through a capillary, nominally 0.05 L/min. Aerosol flow through the capillary is combined with the "sheath" flow, nominally 0.25 L/min which gives a 0.3 L/min total "sensor" flow. Total sensor flow is maintained by an orifice operated at critical pressure. Refer to the technical discussion on critical flow in <u>Chapter 5</u>.

Adjustment of the aerosol flow is made using a variable orifice in the sheath flow path. As the variable orifice is opened there is more sheath flow and less aerosol flow. As the variable orifice is closed, more aerosol is directed through the capillary increasing the aerosol flow and reducing the sheath flow.

The capillary has been calibrated at the factory for flow versus differential pressure. Pressure across the capillary is continually monitored during UCPC operation. Over time as the sheath filter loads, more flow will pass through the capillary. This increase in aerosol flow can be seen on the UCPC Status screen. If the variable orifice becomes contaminated, more flow will be directed through the sheath path, and a reduction in the aerosol flow results. In both cases the aerosol flow and particle concentration will be correctly calculated and displayed based on the actual measured capillary pressure.

Adjustments to the orifice can be made if the flow becomes too high or low.



#### Caution

Whenever performing service on internal components avoid damage to the UCPC circuitry by not stressing internal wiring, through bumping, snagging, or pulling. Also use electrostatic discharge (ESD) precautions:
Use only a table top with a grounded conducting surface.
Wear a grounded, static-discharging wrist strap.



#### WARNING

Procedures described below require removal of the instrument cover with the instrument powered. Keep hands away from electronic components to avoid possible electrical shock hazard.

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- 2. Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **not** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. With the cover removed, locate the small sheath air variable orifice, item number 9 in Figure 3-5. The variable orifice has a screw that is adjustable with a flat-blade screwdriver.
- 4. Remove the bulk of the red material used to prevent the screw on the variable orifice from turning due to vibration.
- 5. Because the instrument is powered, pay special attention to the caution and warning above.
- 6. Using a flat-blade screwdriver adjust the orifice screw while watching the instrument Aerosol Flow value on the Status screen.
- 7. Adjust to the desired value of 50 cc/min.

## Bypass/Makeup Air Flow Adjustment

Refer to the flow schematic in Figure 5-1.

High inlet flow is adjustable using the bypass/makeup air variable orifice. The bypass/makeup air is nominally 1.2 L/min. Together with nominally 0.3 L/min sensor flow, 1.5 L/min inlet sample flow is produced.

To make adjustments to the bypass/makeup air flow, you must have a suitable flowmeter as a reference. Choose an external flowmeter that has a low pressure drop and measure the actual volumetric flow e.g., a *bubble meter or a TSI flowmeter*. If you use a mass flowmeter (one referenced to standard conditions), convert the standard flow to actual (volumetric) flow with the following equation:

Actual flow 
$$(cm^3 / s) = \text{std flow} (scm^3 / s) \times \left(\frac{T}{293} \times \frac{101.35}{P}\right)$$

where T = °K P = kPa

Inlet flow in the high flow mode may be reduced if the bypass filter is loaded. The bypass filter is shown in Figure 8-3. Prior to adjusting the bypass/makeup air variable orifice, replace the bypass filter. To adjust the bypass/makeup air flow, perform the following operations.



#### Caution

Whenever performing service on internal components avoid damage to the UCPC circuitry by not stressing internal wiring, through bumping, snagging, or pulling. Also use electrostatic discharge (ESD) precautions:
Use only a table top with a grounded conducting surface.
Wear a grounded, static-discharging wrist strap.



#### WARNING

Procedures described below require removal of the instrument cover with the instrument powered. Keep hands away from electronic components to avoid possible electrical shock hazard.

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. With the cover removed, locate the small bypass/makeup variable orifice, item number 10 in Figure 3-5. This orifice has a screw adjustment for a flat blade screwdriver.
- 4. Remove the bulk of the red material used to prevent the screw on the variable orifice from turning due to vibration.

- 5. Because the instrument is powered, pay special attention to the caution and warning above.
- 6. Using a flat blade screwdriver, adjust the orifice screw while monitoring the flow using your flowmeter.
- 7. Adjust the flow to the desired value.

## Maintenance of the Critical Orifice

If the differential pressure across the Nozzle decreases significantly from its initial value, a low aerosol flow may be indicated on the front panel display, meaning a possible contaminated or plugged critical orifice (see note next page). The initial value of nozzle pressure is found on the checkout data sheet supplied with the instrument. Current nozzle differential pressure and orifice differential pressure are both displayed on the Status screen shown in Figure 4-9, Chapter 4. Note that the orifice differential pressure can indicate there is sufficient vacuum pressure even when the orifice itself is clogged because the vacuum pump may pull less air flow through the sensor.

A plugged orifice is best determined by measuring the inlet flow while the instrument is in the low flow operation mode. Inlet flow measurement is made using a volumetric flowmeter capable of accurately measuring 0.3 L/min flow. A "bubble meter" or a TSI flowmeter is an accurate meter for this purpose. Connect the flowmeter to the instrument inlet and operate the instrument in the low flow operation mode. Orifice replacement or cleaning is not necessary if your UCPC flow rate is measured about 0.3 L/min. If a low inlet flow is observed using the flowmeter, maintenance of the orifice is recommended.

**Note**: Low nozzle pressure can indicate other problems too, such as plugged nozzle pressure tubing. This can occur if butanol collects in the tubing. Butanol in the nozzle pressure tubing may indicate a more serious flooding problem. Contact TSI service personnel if this problem occurs. A leak in the pump sampling tubing or diminished pump performance will also cause reduced flow through the critical flow orifice and lowered nozzle pressure. This will be accompanied by a reduced orifice pressure as well as nozzle pressure reduction. Reference the discussion in Chapter 5, <u>"Technical Description</u>," on critical flow for a better understanding of UCPC flow.

To remove the critical orifice for cleaning or replacement, use the following instructions.

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.
- 3. Identify the stainless steel barbed orifice fitting from Figure 8-12 indicated by the arrow.

- 4. When performing any operations within the cabinet, take great care to avoid stressing any electrical wiring. Damage to this wiring may necessitate the return of the instrument to the factory for repair.
- 5. Carefully separate the clear tubing from the orifice barb, prying carefully between the end of the tube and fitting with a flat blade screwdriver to facilitate tubing removal
- 6. Use a  $\frac{7}{16}$  socket wrench or nut driver to remove the fitting.
- 7. Clean or replace the fitting. Cleaning may require the use of an ultrasonic bath or use of appropriate solvent depending upon source of contamination. The orifice fitting is constructed of 316 SS with an imbedded Sapphire orifice. Orifice replacement (one orifice supplied) may be required if the blockage cannot be removed.
  - **Note:** TSI replacement orifices have excellent repeatability, and calibration is unnecessary to maintain the basic instrument flow specification when an orifice is replaced.
- 8. Apply thread sealing tape or compound and re-install the orifice.
- 9. Reconnect the plastic tubing.
- 10. Verify flow as described earlier.



Figure 8-12 Top View of Instrument Showing Critical Orifice in Optics Block

## Installation of an External Vacuum Pump

It is possible to use an external pump with your UCPC. The pump must provide sufficient vacuum to maintain a critical pressure across the sensor flow critical orifice and bypass/makeup air variable orifice, while providing adequate inlet flow for instrument operation.

The external vacuum pump must maintain at least 50 kPa (15 in. Hg) of vacuum pressure at 100 kPa (1 standard atmosphere) to achieve critical flow of 1.5 L/min volumetric flow at the inlet. If multiple CPCs are connected to the same pump, the inlet flow specification must be increased accordingly.

Install an external vacuum pump by following the instructions below:

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they do not have to be fully removed). Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover. Lift the cover up.
- 3. Locate the top of the internal vacuum pump shown in Figure 8-13.
- 4. Disconnect tubing from the barbed fittings identified by arrows in Figure 8-13.



#### Figure 8-13

Top View of Instrument Showing Pump Top and Pump Inlet and Exhaust Fittings and Tubing

5. Use a polyethylene tee having  $\frac{3}{16}$  tube barbs to connect the tubes as shown in Figure 8-14.
- 6. Connect your external vacuum pump to the **Pump Exhaust** port at the back of the UCPC using plastic tubing capable of providing high vacuum without collapsing under the vacuum load.
- 7. Replace the cover and tighten the cover screws.
- 8. When operating the instrument, turn the internal vacuum pump off.



**Figure 8-14** View of Instrument Interior Showing Tee Connection for External Pump

### **Calibration Reminder**

TSI recommends yearly calibrations for your CPC. Ten months after the instrument's last calibration, a series of periodic reminders are generated to notify the user that a yearly recalibration is due soon. These reminders come in two forms: a message appears on the screen and an error bit is set which is seen with the RIE firmware command. The message and bit will remain until cleared by either of these two methods: pressing the front panel knob, or sending the SCCR firmware command. After this, the reminder remains cleared until either another one is generated in several days, or the last reminder is given, or the unit is recalibrated. Be aware this is only a reminder and will not affect the operation of your instrument in any way, even if it is not recalibrated. Although not necessary, if you wish to check the instrument's last calibration date or reminder status, use the SCD firmware command, which is explained in the appendix.

### False Count Check

If you find that the UCPC is continually counting a lot of particles even with a high efficiency (HEPA or ULPA) filter on the inlet, the UCPC may have developed a leak or the aerosol flow path may have become contaminated with butanol.

To eliminate the possibility of butanol contamination, follow the directions in the following section for "Flooded Instrument." If the false count problem continues, it is most likely due to a leak. Contact TSI for assistance.

### Error Messages and Troubleshooting

The table below provides basic information on the errors generated by the Model 3776 UCPC, and suggestions for corrective action.

When an error occurs, the status bar at the top of the screen turns red and the error is displayed e.g., "Saturator temp out of range". When multiple errors are present "Multiple Errors" is indicated. To help determine the type of errors, refer to the Status Screen (see Figure 4-9). The number presented in the right column appears red if out of range. Refer to Table 8-3 to help in identifying the problem.

When the pump is turned off in User Settings (Figure 4-5), the error bar turns yellow and "Pump off" is indicated.

When called upon to remove the cover for service in the troubleshooting table, follow instructions below:

- 1. Read warnings and cautions at the beginning of this chapter.
- 2. Unplug the instrument and remove the instrument cover by loosening the six side panel screws (they don't have to be fully removed). Lift the cover up. Do **NOT** remove the screws holding the clear butanol reservoir cover.

Problem	Description	Problems/Suggestions
Status: Concentration out of range	Concentration exceeds the specification of $3 \times 10^5$ particles/cm <sup>3</sup> .	Concentration entering the UCPC is too high. Dilute the aerosol before it enters the UCPC; calibrate the UCPC against an aerosol concentration standard such as an aerosol electrometer for the range between $3 \times 10^5$ and $10^6$ particles/cm <sup>3</sup> for the UCPC to be used up to $10^6$ particles/cm <sup>3</sup> .
Status: Saturator temp out of range	Saturator temperature out of range ~±0.5 degree C.	Warm up is not complete, instrument is operating in an environment outside its specified operating range (10 to 35 °C), or instrument was removed recently from a temperature extreme. Place instrument in an appropriate environment, allow temperature to stabilize.

#### Table 8-3 Froubleshooting

Problem	Description	Problems/Suggestions
Status: Condenser temp out of range	Condenser temperature out of range ~±0.5 degree C.	Warm up is not complete, instrument is operating in an environment outside its specified operating range (10 to 35 °C), instrument was removed recently from a temperature extreme, or fan flow is impaired.
		Place instrument in an appropriate environment, allow temperature to stabilize. Clean or replace fan filter, remove object blocking fan flow.
Status: Optics temp out of range	Optics temperature out of range ±2 degrees C	Warm up is not complete, instrument is operating in an environment outside its specified operating range (10 to 35 °C), or instrument was removed recently from a temperature extreme. Place instrument in appropriate environment, allow temperature to stabilize.
Status: Inlet flow out of range	The pump is turned off.	Turn the pump on.
Status: Check Flow - Status bar turns yellow	The aerosol capillary flow is getting close to being out of range. This uses tighter criteria than the "Aerosol flow out of range" condition described in the next row, which is why it is a warning and not an error.	Immediately remove any blockages at the instrument inlet. From the Status Screen (Figure 4-9) check the Pressures (kPa). If the "N" or "O" pressure is out of range the value will be displayed as yellow in the Status Screen. Refer to the earlier section, " <u>Maintenance of the Critical</u> <u>Orifice</u> " and confirm that you have appropriate inlet flow using a flowmeter. If the aerosol flow (with inlet flow in low flow mode – 0.3 L/min) is incorrect, check to make sure the pump is operating, listen for pump noise. Remove the instrument cover, following warnings and cautions presented at the beginning of this chapter. Check for loose or disconnected tubing from the pump. Check for disconnected pressure tubes to the pressure transducers. Check for signs of liquid in the pressure lines. This will defeat the pressure readings and may indicate a flooded instrument (see below).
Status: Aerosol flow out of range	The aerosol capillary flow is out of range. This error is triggered if the capillary flow is below 30 cm <sup>3</sup> /min or above 70 cm <sup>3</sup> /min.	Immediately remove any blockages at the instrument inlet. From the Status Screen (Figure 4-9) check the Pressures (kPa). If <b>N</b> : is <1 or >6, the nozzle pressure is out of range and is displayed as red in the Status Screen. If the orifice pressure <b>O</b> : is <10 or >90, the orifice pressure is out of range and is displayed as red in the Status Screen. Refer to the earlier section, " <u>Maintenance of the Critical</u> <u>Orifice</u> " and confirm that you have appropriate inlet flow using a flowmeter. If the aerosol flow (with inlet flow in low flow mode – 0.3 L/min) is incorrect, check to make sure the pump is operating, listen for pump noise. Remove the instrument cover following warnings and cautions presented at the beginning of this chapter. Check for loose or disconnected tubing from the pump. Check for disconnected pressure tubes to the pressure transducers. Check for signs of liquid in the pressure lines. This will defeat the pressure readings and may indicate a flooded instrument (see below).

Problem	Description	Problems/Suggestions
Flooded instrument	Butanol liquid is present in the instrument optics causing a variety of problems including erratic or very low concentration readings, changes in aerosol flow rate, and/or changes in transducer pressure measurements.	Although the 3776 UCPC has been designed to resist flooding, it can occur if the instrument is shipped without properly drying or removing a wet wick. Flooding can also occur if the inlet is blocked or the instrument is tipped during operation. Once the instrument cover is removed, evidence of flooding is seen by examining air tubing for the presence of liquid. Start by looking at tubing downstream of an optics. Carefully <b>remove</b> and dry out wet tubing then replace. <b>Note</b> : Don't dry the tubing in place to avoid damaging other parts in the UCPC. If flooding has occurred, it will be necessary to dry the optics block.* Begin by draining the butanol and removing the wick as described earlier. Replace the reservoir cover without replacing the wick. Turn the instrument on and make sure the pump is on. Allow the instrument to operate for at least 24 hours.
Status: Laser power low	Detector in the laser indicates low laser power.	Contact a TSI service technician.
Status: Liquid level low	Liquid level sensor in the reservoir does not detect the presence of butanol.	Verify that no liquid is present in the reservoir by looking through the reservoir window. If no liquid level line is seen, check carefully to confirm that it is not overfilled, indicating a problem in the butanol level detection circuitry. Add butanol to the fill bottle and connect the bottle at the quick connect fitting. Make sure the Auto Fill Enable is selected ON in the User Settings menu (Figure 4-5). Watch the reservoir to confirm that it fills then stops. If filling does not occur, the fill filter may need to be replaced. Refer to " <u>Changing the Filters</u> " presented earlier.

\*Flooding can contaminate the lens surfaces in the optics block reducing signal strength and instrument sensitivity. Lens cleaning is performed at the factory if flooding occurs. A noticeable change in instrument performance characteristics (e.g., lowered detected concentration) can indicate the need to return the instrument to TSI for maintenance.

### **Technical Contacts**

- □ If you have any difficulty installing the UCPC, or if you have technical or application questions about this system, contact an applications engineer at one of the locations listed below.
- □ If the UCPC fails, or if you are returning it for service, visit our website at http://rma.tsi.com or contact TSI at:

#### **TSI Incorporated**

500 Cardigan Road Shoreview, MN 55126 USA

Phone: +1-800-874-2811 (USA) or +1 (651) 490-2811 E-mail: particle@tsi.com

#### **TSI GmbH**

Neuköllner Strasse 4 52068 Aachen GERMANY

Telephone: +49 241-52303-0 Fax: +49 241-52303-49 E-mail: tsigmbh@tsi.com Web:

www.tsiinc.de

**TSI Instruments Ltd.** 

Stirling Road **Cressex Business Park** High Wycombe, Bucks **HP12 3ST** UNITED KINGDOM

Telephone: +44 (0) 149 4 459200 +44 (0) 149 4 459700 Fax: E-mail: tsiuk@tsi.com Web: www.tsiinc.co.uk

## **Returning the UCPC for Service**

Before returning the UCPC to TSI for service, visit our website at <u>http://rma.tsi.com</u> or call TSI at 1-800-874-2811 (USA) or 001 (651) 490-2811 for specific return instructions. Customer Service will need the following information when you call:

- □ The instrument model number
- The instrument serial number
- □ A purchase order number (unless under warranty)
- A billing address
- A shipping address

TSI recommends that you keep the original packaging (carton and foam inserts) of the CPC for use whenever the CPC is shipped, including when it is returned to TSI for service. Always seal off the sampling inlet to prevent debris from entering the instrument and drain and dry the CPC before shipping. If you no longer have the original packing material, first protect the CPC by placing it inside a plastic bag. Then package the unit with at least 5" (13 cm) of shock absorbing/packaging material around all six sides of the CPC. The packaging material must be sufficient to completely protect the integrity of the CPC when dropped from a height of 30 inches (76 cm). See "Moving and Shipping the CPC" in Chapter 4 for detailed instructions.

## APPENDIX A Specifications

Table A-1 contains the operating specifications for the Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter (UCPC). These specifications are subject to change without notice.

Table A-1           Model 3776 CPC Specifications		
Particle size range		
Min. detectable particle $(D_{50})$	2.5 nm, verified with DMA-classified sucrose particles	
Max. detectable particle	>3 µm	
Particle concentration range	0 to $3 \times 10^5$ particles/cm <sup>3</sup> , single particle counting with continuous, live-time coincidence correction; display concentrations up to $10^6$ particles/cm <sup>3</sup> (custom calibration versus concentration reference needed for concentrations higher than $3 \times 10^5$ particles/cm <sup>3</sup> )	
Particle concentration accuracy	$\pm 10\%$ at <3 × 10 <sup>5</sup> particles/cm <sup>3</sup>	
Response time High flow mode Low flow mode	<0.8 sec to 95% in response to concentration step change <5 sec to 95% in response to concentration step change	
Flow rate Aerosol Sensor flow Inlet, high-flow Inlet, low-flow	$50 \pm 5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} (0.05 \pm 0.005 \text{ L/min})$ $300 \pm 15 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} (0.3 \pm 0.015 \text{ L/min})$ $1500 \pm 50 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} (1.5 \pm 0.05 \text{ L/min})$ $300 \pm 15 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} (0.3 \pm 0.015 \text{ L/min})$	
Flow source	Internal high vacuum diaphragm pump with brushless DC motor (15,000 hours rated lifetime); option to use external vacuum source (requires change to internal plumbing)	
Flow control	Volumetric flow control of sensor flow by critical orifice, aerosol flow is monitored through differential pressure across capillary	
Operating temperatures Saturator Condenser Optics	39°C ±0.2°C 10°C ±0.2°C 40°C ±0.2°C	
False background counts	<0.01 particle/cm <sup>3</sup> , based on 12-hr average; No false counts incurred during butanol fill	
Aerosol medium	Recommended for use with air; safe for use with inert gases such as nitrogen, argon, and helium (performance specifications are for air)	

 Table A-1

 Model 3776 CPC Specifications

Environmental operating	
conditions	Indoor use
	Altitude up to 2000 m (6500 ft)
	Inlet pressure 75 to 105 kPa (0.75 to 1.05 atm)
	Operating temperature range 10 to 35°C
	Safe temperature range 5 to 40°C
	Storage temperature range -20 to 50°C
	Ambient numidity 0–90% RH honcondensing
	Overvoltage degree II
Condensing liquid	Overvoltage degree in
Working fluid	Paggant grade a butul alaphal (butanal, nat included)
Filling system	Electronic liquid-level sensor initiates automatic filling as needed, requires connection to fill bottle
Water removal	All condensate is collected and removed automatically by a constant-flow-rate micropump, may be switched on for use in humid environments
Communications	
Protocol	Command set based on ASCII characters
Interface	RS-232, 9-pin, "D" subminiature connector, pinouts compatible with standard IBM-style serial cables and interfaces
	USB, type B connector, USB 2.0 compatible at 12 MB
	Ethernet, 8-wire RJ-45 jack, 10/100 BASE-T, TCP/IP
Data Logging and Storage Averaging interval	SD/MMC flash memory card 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, or 60 seconds (set from front panel), software provides more averaging options
Inputs	
Analog	Two BNC connectors, 0 to 10 volts (data recording for external sensors)
Outputs	
Digital display	Graph of concentration vs. time, concentration, time and total counts, status (temperatures, pressures, laser power, aerosol flow, etc.), and user settings
Analog	BNC connector, 0 to 10 volts, user-selectable function output (linear or log concentration or DMA voltage control)
Pulse	BNC connector, TTL level pulse, 50-ohm termination, nominally 400 nanoseconds wide
Software	Aerosol Instrument Manager <sup>®</sup> software (RS-232 and USB compatible)
Calibration	Recommended annually
Power requirements	100 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz., 335 W maximum
Physical features	
Front panel	LCD TFT QVGA (320 ×240 pixel) 5.7-inch color display, aerosol inlet, LED particle indicator light, rotate/select control knob, flash memory card slot
Back panel	Power connector, USB, Ethernet, two 9-pin D-sub serial connectors, two BNC inputs, two BNC outputs, fan, butanol-fill connector, butanol-drain connector, makeup-air port, pump-exhaust port, fill bottle and bracket
Back panel	Butanol-level viewing window

Model 3776 CPC Specifications		
Dimensions (HWD) (nominal)	25 cm $\times$ 32 cm $\times$ 37 cm (10 in. $\times$ 13 in. $\times$ 15 in.), not including fill bottle and bracket	
Weight	9.9 kg (22 lb)	
Fuse	2-~ F 6.3A FB/250V (internal—not replaceable by operator)	

 Table A-1

 Model 3776 CPC Specifications

(This page intentionally left blank)

## APPENDIX B Firmware Commands

The firmware commands are divided into the following categories:

- READ Commands
- SET Commands
- MISC (MISCELLANEOUS) Commands
- HELP Commands

READ commands are used to read parameter from the instrument (flow rates, temperatures, etc.). READ commands can be identified by a leading "R".

SET commands set an internal parameter to the value(s) supplied with the command. Supplied parameters are always delimited by a comma. SET commands can be identified by a leading "S". The instrument will reply to all set commands with the string "OK" **< CR**>. Also, if no parameter is supplied, the command will return the current set value.

MISC (MISCELLANEOUS) commands will be used for calibration and SMPS mostly.

HELP commands. Type "HELP" in a HyperTerminal window or a similar program and it will explain how to use it. All the command descriptions that follow can be obtained using the help command.

The instrument will reply with a serial string of "ERROR", if a command was not understood.

## **READ Commands**

RFV	Read the firmware version number		
	Returns:	A string in the format of X.X.X where X are numbers from $0-9$	
	Example:	2.3.1	
RSF	Read the a	erosol flow rate in cc/min	
	Returns:	A floating point number from 0.0 to 9999.9	
	Example:	50.0	

RIF	Read the inlet flow rate setting in liters p	
	Returns:	A floating point number from 0.0 to 9999.9
	Example:	0.3
RTS	Read the sa	aturator temperature in degrees Celsius
	Returns:	A floating point number from 0.0 to 50.0
	Example:	39.0
RTC	Read the co	ondenser temperature in degrees Celsius
	Returns:	A floating point number from 0.0 to 50.0
	Example:	10.0
RTO	Read the op	ptics temperature in degrees Celsius
	Returns:	A floating point number from 0.0 to 50.0
	Example:	40.0
RTA	Read the ca	abinet temperature in degrees Celsius
	Returns	A floating point number from 0.0 to 50.0
	Example	23.8
RCT	Read the cu	urrent time
	Returns:	Www Mmm dd hh:mm:ss yyyy
		where
		Www is the weekday
		Mmm is the month in letters
		h:mm:ss is the time
		yyyy is the year
	Example:	Mon Jun 11 11:05:08 2006

RIE	Read the instrument errors	
	Returns:	16-bit integer in hexadecimal format. The parameter is in error if the bit is set. Bit $0x0001 \Rightarrow$ Saturator Temp Bit $0x0002 \Rightarrow$ Condenser Temp Bit $0x0004 \Rightarrow$ Optics Temp Bit $0x0008 \Rightarrow$ Inlet Flow Rate Bit $0x0010 \Rightarrow$ Aerosol Flow Rate Bit $0x0020 \Rightarrow$ Laser Power Bit $0x0040 \Rightarrow$ Liquid Level Bit $0x0040 \Rightarrow$ Concentration Bit $0x0100 \Rightarrow$ Calibration Reminder Bit $0x0200 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x0400 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x0800 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x1000 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x2000 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x2000 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x2000 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x4000 \Rightarrow$ Unused Bit $0x8000 \Rightarrow$ Unused
RPA	Read the at Returns: Example:	osolute pressure transducer in kPa A floating point number from 15.0 to 115.0 100.1
RPO	Read the or Returns: Example:	ifice pressure transducer. Units are in kPa A floating point number from 0.0 to 99.9 50.8
RPN	Read the no Returns: Example:	ozzle pressure transducer. Units are in kPa A floating point number from 0.000 to 10.000 2.50
RPS	Read the ac Units are in Returns: Example:	erosol pressure transducer (3776 only) inches of water A floating point number from 0.000 to 1.000 0.746
RSN	Read the se Returns: Example:	erial number A string of up to 20 characters 70514396
RAI	Read the ar Returns: Example:	halog input voltages X,Y where X is analog input 1 and Y is analog input 2. X and Y are floating point numbers from 0.00 to 10.00 5.22,3.65

RALL	Read a set of current values		
	Returns	Concentration, instrument errors, saturation temp, cond temp, optics temp, cabinet temp, ambient pressure, orifice press, nozzle press, laser current, liquid level	
RLP	Reads the I	aser current in milliamps	
	Returns:	An integer from 0 to 150	
	Example:	61	
RLL	Reads the liquid level		
	Returns:	FULL or NOTFULL and the corresponding ADC reading. The ADC reading is an integer from 0 to 4095	
	Example:	FULL (2471)	
RMN	Read the m	odel number	
	Returns:	3771, 3772, 3775, 3776, 3790 or 100	
	Example:	3776	
R0	Legacy command to read the liquid level		
	Returns:	FULL or NOTFULL	
R1	Legacy command to read the condenser temperature in degrees Celsius		
R2	Legacy command to read the saturator temperature in degrees Celsius		
R3	Legacy command to read the optics temperature in degrees Celsius		
R5	Legacy con	nmand to read the instrument status.	
	Returns:	READY or NOTREADY	
R7	Legacy con only)	nmand to read the photometric voltage (3775	
	Returns:	0.000-2.500 volts	
	Example:	2.013	
RD	Legacy con avg.	nmand to read the concentration in p/cc, 1 sec.	
RV	Read the ve	ersion string.	
	Returns:	Model 377x Ver B.B.B S/N AAAAAAAA	

RCOUNT1	Reads the 1 second corrected counts buffer		
	Example: 258		
RCOUNT2	Reads the 1 second uncorrected counts buffer		
	Example: 317		

## SET Commands

SAV	Set analog	output full scale voltage	
	Params	1 => 0 - 1 Volt	
		2 => 0 - 2 Volt	
		$3 \Rightarrow 0 - 5$ Volt	
	Example	SAV,4 (A full scale concentration will equal 10V)	
SSTART	Start a new	<i>i</i> sample	
	Params	0 – Stop	
		1 - Start, data type 1	
		2 - Start, data type 2	
	Example	SSTART,1 (Starts new sample)	
	Unit returns once/sec		
	Data Type 1:		
	UX,D,D,D,D,	D,D,D,D,D,D,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,AN1,AN2,RIE	
	UX => elapsed time(sec), integer		
	D => tenth sec corrected counts, integer		
	C => tenth sec concentration, float		
	AN1 => analog input 1, float		
	AN2 => ana	alog input 2, float	
	RIE => See	e help cmd for RIE	
	Data Type 2, 3776:		
UX,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,C,C	,R,R,R,R,R,R	R,R,R,R,F,F,F,F,F,F,F,F,F,F,T,T,T,T,T,T,	
	UX => elap	sed time(sec), integer	
	C => tenth	sec concentration, float	
	R => tenth	sec raw counts, integer	
	F => flowra	te(cc/0.1sec), float	
	T => tenth	sec deadtime(sec), float	
	Data Type	2, 3771/72/75:	

UX,C,C,C,C,C	C,C,C,C,C,C	,R,R,R,R,R,R,R,R,R,F,DTC,T,T,T,T,T,T,T,T,T,T,T			
	UX => elap	sed time(sec), integer			
	C => tenth sec concentration, float				
	R => tenth	sec raw counts, integer			
	F => flowra	te(cc/sec), float			
	DTC => de	adtime correction, float			
	T => tenth sec deadtime(sec), float				
SCM	Set the operating mode. Model 3771 will not go into SMPS mode.				
	Params:	0 => Concentration 1 => Totalizer 2 => SMPS			
	Example:	SCM,0 (sets operating mode to concentration)			
STS	Set saturator temperature				
	Params:	c => 0.0-50.0			
	Example:	STS,39.0 (changes the saturator set point to 39.0 degrees C)			
STC	Set condenser temperature				
	Params:	c => 0.0–50.0			
	Example:	STC,10.0 (changes the condenser set point to 10.0 degrees C)			
ѕто	Set optics temperature				
	Params:	c => 0.0–50.0			
	Example:	STO,40.0 (changes the optics set point to 40.0 degrees C)			
SAWR	Set the auto water removal function on/off				
	Params:	0–Off 1–On			
	Example:	SAWR,1 (turns on water removal)			
SVO	Set analog output voltage				
	Params:	v => 0.000–10.000			
	Example:	SVO,4.482 (sets the output voltage at 4.482 volts)			

SAO	Set analog	output voltage proportional to concentration.		
	The analog output is 0 to 10V.			
	Params:	0 => Off		
		1 => 1E1		
		2 => 1E2		
		3 => 1E3		
		4 => 1E4 5 -> 1E5 (CPC100 only)		
	Example:	S = 2 + 125 (CF C 100 only)		
	Example.	equal 10V)		
SCOM	Setup auxiliary comport			
	Params:	Port => 1,2,3		
		Baud =>		
		2400,4800,9600,14400,19200,28800,38400,576		
		Bits => 5.6.7.8		
		Parity => E, O, N		
		Stop => 1, 1.5, 2		
	Example:	SCOM,2,9600,7,E,1 (Set 2nd serial port to 9600,		
		7 bits, Even Parity, 1 Stop bit		
SHOUR	Set the Real Time Clock Hours (24 hour mode)			
	Params:	hour => 0–23		
	Example:	SHOUR,13 (sets the hour to 13)		
SMINUTE	Set the Real Time Clock Minutes			
	Params:	min => 0–59		
	Example:	SMINUTE,45 (sets minutes to 45)		
SSECOND	Set the Rea	Set the Real Time Clock Seconds		
	Params:	sec => 0–59		
	Example:	SSECOND,0 (sets seconds to zero)		
SYEAR	Set the Real Time Clock Year			
	Params:	year => 0–99		
	Example:	SYEAR,6 (sets the year to 2006)		
SDAY	Set the Rea	al Time Clock Day of the Month		
	Params:	day => 1–31		
	Example:	SDAY,23 (sets the day to the 23rd of the month)		
SMONTH	Set the Rea	al Time Clock current Month		
	Params:	month => 1–12		
	Example:	SMONTH,2 (sets the month to February)		

S3776FLOW					
	Set the 3776 flow calibration parameters (3776 only)				
	Params:	A => Floating point number			
		B => Floating point number			
	Example:	S3776FLOW 2 58e-2 8 37e1			
	Example.	201101 2011,2:000 2,0:0101			
SFILL	Turn on/off auto fill				
	Params:	0 => Off			
		1 => On			
	Example:	SFILL,1 (turns on auto fill)			
SDRAIN	Turn drain on/off for Models 3771, 3772, 3790, CPC100				
	Params:	0 => Off			
		1 => On			
	Example:	SDRAIN,1 (turns drain on)			
SCC	Turn coincidence correction on/off (3772 and 3771 only)				
	Params:	0 => Off			
		1 => On			
	Example:	SCC,1 (turns coincidence correction on)			
SAF	Set the 3775 aerosol flow rate in cc/min (3775 only)				
	Params:	Q => 200–400 cc/min			
	Example:	SAF,300 (changes the aerosol flow rate to 300 cc/min)			
SCCM	Set the concentration correction multiplier				
	Only concern is multiplied, counts are <b>not</b> multiplied				
	Displayed concern in totalizer mode is <b>not</b> multiplied (3775, 3776 only)				
	Params:	Multiplier => $0.5 - 2.0$			
	Example:	SCCM,0.953 (multiply concentrations by 0.953)			
SCD	Set calibration date, reset reminder count and last reminder date				
	Params:	MMDDYY, MM=01–12, DD=01–31, YY=00–99			
	Example:	SCD,110208 (set cal and last reminder date to Nov. 2, 2008, reset count)			
	Example:	SCD (returns cal date, date of last reminder, # of reminders left)			

SCCRClear calibration reminder bit and displayed message<br/>Returns:Returns:OK or ERROR if the flag didn't need clearing<br/>Params:Params:noneExample:SCCR (clears 9th bit in RIE command and the<br/>display message)

## MISC (MISCELLANEOUS)

ZB	Begin SMPS scan based on the ZT, ZV and ZU parameters (except 3771)			
ZE	End SMPS scan (except 3771)			
ZT	Set the sca Params: Example: <i>Note:</i>	an time in tenth second increments (except 3771) delay => $0-255 (0-25.5 \text{ seconds})$ up => $10-6000 (1-600 \text{ seconds})$ down => $10-6000 (1-600 \text{ seconds})$ ZT0,600,100 This command does not need a comma		
		separating the first parameter from the command		
ZU	Scan using up direction instead of down (except 3771)			
ZV	Set the sca Params: Example: <i>Note:</i>	an voltages (except 3771) start => 10–10000 Volts end => 10–10000 Volts ZV10,10000 This command does not need a comma separating the first parameter from the command		
COM2	Data after Example:	the ":" will be transmitted to serial port 2 COM2:RFV ("RFV" will be transmitted to com port 2)		
X2	Legacy command to turn the pump off			
X3	Legacy command to turn the pump on			
X7	Legacy command to set the inlet flow to 0.3 L/min (3775 and 3776 only)			
X8	Legacy command to set the inlet flow to 1.5 L/min (3775 and 3776 only)			

D	Legacy command to read accumulative time (sec) and accumulative counts since the last time this command was sent.
DEL	Delete Flash File, path\filename (except 3771)

- **FORMAT** Format the flash drive. This will also erase all the data stored on the drive (except 3771). If formatting the flash drive becomes necessary, see the instructions in Chapter 7 "<u>Flash</u> <u>Memory Card Specification</u>".
- DIRRead the flash card directory (except 3771)CDChange the active flash card directory (except 3771)
- CAL3775Set the 3775 Photometric calibration table (3775 only).<br/>Format:<br/>CAL3775,x,y<br/>Where<br/>x => photometric voltage \* 100 in volts<br/>y => concentration in p/ccExample:CAL3775,101,2.03e5 (a photometric voltage of<br/>1.01 V will result in a concentration of 2.03e5<br/>p/cc)

### **HELP Commands**

Help,Read Help,Set Help,Misc Help,x where x=Command Name

## APPENDIX C References

The following sources have been used in the text of this manual.

Agarwal, J.K. and G.J. Sem [1980] "Continuous Flow Single-Particle-Counting Condensation Nuclei Counter" *J. Aerosol Sci.,* Vol. **11**, No. 4, pp. 343–357

Aitken, J. [1888] "On the Number of Dust Particles in the Atmosphere" *Proc. Royal Soc. Edinburgh*, **35** 

Aitken, J. [1890-1891] "On a Simple Pocket Dust Counter" *Proc. Royal Soc. Edinburgh,* Vol. XVIII

Bradbury, N.E. and H.J. Meuron [1938] 'The Diurnal Variation of Atmospheric Condensation Nuclei" *Terr. Magn.*, **43**, pp. 231–240

Bricard, J., P. Delattre, G. Madelaine, and M. Pourprix [1976] "Detection of Ultrafine Particles by Means of a Continuous Flux Condensation Nucleus Counter" in *Fine Particles*, B.Y.H. Liu, ed., Academic Press, New York, pp. 565-580

Caldow, R. and P.B. Keady [1990] "Performance of an Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter." *Aerosols Science, Industry, Health and Environment - Proceedings of the 3rd International Aerosol Conference, Kyoto Japan,* (S. Masuda and K. Takahashi, ed.) 1, 503-506

Hogan, A.W. [1979] "Aerosol Detection by Condensation Nucleus Counting Techniques" in *Aerosol Measurement*, D.A. Lundgren, ed., Univ. Presses of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, pp. 497–514

Keady, P.B., F.R. Quant and G.J. Sem [1986] "A Condensation Nucleus Counter for Clean Rooms" Proc. Institute of Environmental Sci., Annual Technical Mtg, pp. 445-451

Keady, P.B., F.R. Quant and G.J. Sem [1988] Two New Condensation Particle Counters: Design and Performance Presented as a poster at the AAAR Annual Meeting, Chapel Hill, NC, U.S.A. Keady, P.B., V.L. Denler, G.J. Sem [1988] A Condensation Nucleus Counter Designed for Ultrafine Particle Detection Above 3-nm Diameter, Presented at the 12th International Conference on Atmospheric Aerosols and Nucleation, Vienna, Austria.

Keston, J., Reineking, A. and J. Porstendorfer (1991) "Calibration of a TSI Model 3025 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter." *Aerosol Science and Technology*, <u>15</u>, 107-111, 1991 (TSI paper A77).

Kousaka, Y. T. Nida, K. Okuyama and H., Tanaka [1982] "Development of a Mixing-Type Condensation Nucleus Counter" *J. Aerosol Sci.*, Vol. **13**, No. 3, pp. 231–240

Liu, B.Y.H. and D.Y.H. Pui [1974] "A Submicron Aerosol Standard and the Primary Absolute Calibration of the Condensation Nucleus Counter" *J. Coll. Int. Sci.*, Vol. **47**, pp. 155–171

Miller, S.W. and B.A. Bodhaine [1982] "Supersaturation and Expansion Ratios in Condensation Nucleus Counters: an Historical Perspective" *J. Aerosol Sci.*, Vol. **13**, No. 6, pp. 481–490

Nolan, P.J. and L.W. Pollack [1946] "The Calibration of a Photoelectric Nucleus Counter" *Proc. Royal Irish Acad.*, **A9**, pp. 9–31

Nolan, P.J. [1972] "The Photoelectric Nucleus Counter" *Sci. Proc. Royal Dublin Soc.,* Series A, Vol. **4**, pp. 161–180

Pollak, L.W. and A.L. Metnieks [1959] "New Calibration of Photoelectric Nucleus Counters" *Geofis. Pura Appl.,* Vol. **43**, pp. 285–301

Quant, F. R., R. Caldow, G.J. Sem, T.J. Addison [1992] "Performance of Condensation Particle Counters with Three Continuous-Flow Designs," presented as a poster paper at the European Aerosol Conference, Oxford England, Sept. 7-11, 1992.

Rich, T.A. [1955] "A Photoelectric Nucleus Counter with Size Discrimination" *Geofis. Pura Appl.*, Vol. **31**, pp. 60–65

Scheibel, H.G., and J. Porstendorfer [1983] "Generation of Monodisperse Ag- and BaCI- Aerosols with Particle Diameters Between 2 and 300 nm. *Journal of Aerosol Science*, <u>14</u>, 113-126

Schlichting [1955] Boundary Layer Theory, 6th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York Sem, G.J.

"Design and Performance Characteristics of Three Continuous-Flow Condensation Particle Counters: a Summary." *Atmospheric Research* <u>62</u>: 267-294, 2002

Sem, G.J., J.K. Agarwal and C.E. McManus [1980] "New Automated Diffusion Battery/Condensation Nucleus Counter Submicron Sizing System: Description and Comparison with an Electrical Aerosol Analyzer"

Proc. 2nd Symp. Advances in Particulate Sampling and Measurement, U.S. Environ. Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina

Shi, Q, H.S. Han, S.W. Kerrigan, and E.M. Johnson [2005] "Characterization of Two New Butanol-based Condensation Particle Counters."

Poster #IPC17, American Association for Aerosol Research annual conference, Austin, Texas, October 2005.

Shi, Q, H.S. Han, S.W. Kerrigan, and E.M. Johnson [2005] "Characterization of A New Butanol-based Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter,"

Oral presentation #086 at European Aerosol Conference 2005, Ghent, Belgium.

Sinclair, D. and G.S. Hoopes [1975] "A Continuous Flow Nucleus Counter" *J. Aerosol Sci.*, Vol. **6**, pp. 1–7

Stolzenburg, M.R., and P. H. McMurry [1991] "An Ultrafine Aerosol Condensation Nucleus Counter." *Aerosol Science and Technology*, <u>14</u>, 48-65, 1991 (TSI paper A82)

Stolzenburg, M.R. [1988] "An Ultrafine Aerosol Size Distribution Measuring System" Ph.D. Thesis, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, July (This page intentionally left blank)

## Index

#### Α

about this manual, xv AC connector and switch, 3-3 accuracy, 6-2 adiabatic expansion CNC, 5-2 aerosol flow adjustment, 8-17 aerosol flow capillary, 5-8 aerosol flow rate, 4-15 aerosol inlet, 3-2 flow, 5-7 Aerosol Instrument Manager software, 4-15, 4-17, 7-1, A-2 manual. xvi aerosol medium. A-1 altitude, A-2 ambient air, 2-4 ambient humidity, A-2 analog in, 4-15 analog inputs, 3-4 analog out, 4-11 analog output, 3-4 applying power, 2-4 ASCII setup button, 7-11 ASCII setup dialog box, 7-11 auto fill enable, 4-10 auto water removal feature, 4-8 auto water removal option, 4-18

#### В

back panel, 3-3 basic instrument functions, 3-11 bottle bracket mounting, 2-3 bubble meter, 8-19, 8-20 butanol, vi, 2-3, 3-5, 3-9 caution, 2-4 drain port, 3-6 draining, 8-5 butanol bottle, 3-5 butanol consumption, 4-8 butanol drain bottle, 2-4 butanol fill filter replacing, 8-11 butanol fill port, 2-3, 3-5 quick connect fitting, 3-5 butanol reservoir, 3-7 draining, 8-5 butanol reservoir cover plate, 3-7 bypass filter replacing, 8-9 bypass flow, 5-7 bypass/makeup air flow adjustment, 8-19

#### С

calibration, A-2, C-2 calibration reminder, 8-23 capillary tube, 5-5 caution butanol, 2-4 caution symbol, vii changing filters, 8-6 charcoal filter, 3-6 chemical safety, vi cleanroom, 5-4 clear reservoir cover plate, 3-7 CNC technology, 5-2 coincidence, 5-5 coincidence correction, 1-1, 5-5, 6-1 commands, 7-1, (see also firmware commands) communication connector board, 3-11 communications, A-2 computer interface, 7-1 concentration, 4-15 concentration measurement, 3-11 concentration mode, 6-1 condensation nucleus counter, 5-2 Model 3020, 5-3 condensation particle counter manuals, xvi Model 3007, 5-4 Model 3010 history, 5-3 Model 3025, 5-3 Model 3025A, 5-3 Model 3771 history, 5-3 Model 3772, 5-3 Model 3775, 5-3 Model 3781, 5-4 Model 3782 history, 5-3 Model 3785, 5-3 history, 5-3 Model 3786, 5-3 related product literature, xvi condenser, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5 condenser temperature, 4-14 condensing liquid, A-2 configure network settings, 7-2 configure network settings screen, 7-2 connect to dialog box, 7-10 connecting external vacuum pump, 8-23 connection description screen, 7-9 connector pin designations, 7-7 control knob, 3-1, 4-2

cooling fan, 2-4 counting efficiency, 5-8 counting efficiency curve, 5-9 cover, 3-6 critical flow, 5-6 critical orifice replacing, 8-20 cursor, 4-4 cylindrical wick, 3-7

#### D

dat extension, 4-15 data average period, 4-7 data averaging period, 4-7 data logging, A-2 dead time, 6-2 description, 3-1 design of UCPC, 5-4 detector board, 3-11 diaphragm pump, 5-8 Diffusion Battery (See References), C-3 diffusional thermal CNC, 5-3 Digi connect ME configuration and management screen, 7-3 Digi device discovery screen, 7-2 dimensions, A-3 display brightness, 4-13 display header, 4-5 DMA output, 3-4 drain, 4-11 drain butanol, 8-5 drain port, 3-6 drain valve, 3-10 drying instrument, 4-18 drying of sheath air, 4-18

#### Ε

electronics board, 3-11 environment, 5-2 environmental operating conditions, A-2 error messages, 8-24 ESD precautions, 8-18, 8-19 ethernet, 7-1 Ethernet communication port, 3-5 exhaust filter, 3-9 replacing, 8-8 exit option, 4-6 external pump, 3-13 external vacuum pump connecting, 8-23 installing, 8-22 replacing, 8-22

#### F

false background counts, A-1 false count check, 8-24 fill bottle, 2-3 bracket mounting, 2-3 fill with butanol, 2-3 filter. 3-9 filter replacement schedule, 8-6 filters changing, 8-6 replacing, 8-6 firmware commands, 7-8, B-1 flash card, 4-5 flash logging, 4-7 flash memory board, 3-11 flash memory card, 3-12, 4-4, 4-15, 7-1 specification, 7-5 flash memory card slot, 3-2 flow control. A-1 flow mode, 4-5 flow rate, A-1 flow rate control, 3-13 flow schematic, 5-6 flow source. A-1 flow system, 5-6 flowmeter, 8-19, 8-20 front panel, 3-1 front panel display, 3-13, 8-20 fuse, A-3

#### G

graph analog inputs, 4-13 graph display, 4-7 graph options, 4-12 menu, 4-12

#### Н

hazardous gases warning, 4-1 HELP commands, 7-8, B-1, B-10 information, 7-8 HEPA sheath filter, 3-9 high and low flow modes, 3-12 high flow, 5-6, 5-7 high vacuum pump, 3-9 history, 5-2 hot/humid environments, 4-8 how the instrument works, 1-2 HyperTerminal, 7-9

#### I–J

inlet flow mode, 4-8 inlet flow select, 4-8 inlet pressure, A-2 inlet pressure measurement, 3-13 inputs, 3-4, A-2 installing external vacuum pump, 8-22 instrument cooling fan, 3-6 instrument description, 3-1 instrument operation, 4-1 internal components, 3-8 internal data logging, 3-12 internal vacuum pump, 1-3, 3-6, 8-22, 8-23

#### Κ

Kelvin diameter, 5-1, 5-2

#### L

laser board, 3-11 laser current, 4-15 laser power, 4-15, 5-5 display, A-2 laser safety, v LCD display, 3-1, 4-2 left side panel, 3-7 liquid drain port, 2-4 liquid filter, 3-9 liquid level, 4-15 live-time counting, 6-2 low flow, 5-6, 5-8

#### Μ

main data presentation screen, 4-3 options, 4-4 user settings, 4-6 main PC board, 3-11 main screen HTML page, 7-4 maintenance. 8-1 calibration reminder, 8-23 false count check, 8-24 kits. 8-2 maintenance and replacement kits, 8-2 makeup air, 5-7 makeup air filter, 8-10 replacing, 8-10 makeup air port, 3-6 makeup flow, 5-7 manual history, ii max y-axis value, 4-12 menu, 4-4 micro pump filter, 8-12 microprocessor, 5-4 min y-axis value, 4-12 MISC (MISCELLANEOUS) commands, 7-8, B-1, B-9 Model 3007 Condensation Particle Counter history, 5-4 manual, xvi Model 3010 Condensation Particle Counter history, 5-3 Model 3010D Condensation Particle Counter manual, xvi Model 3020 Condensation Nucleus Counter. 5-3 history, 5-3

Model 3022A Condensation Particle Counter history, 5-3 Model 3025 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter, 5-3 Model 3025A Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter, 5-3 Model 3068A, 5-8 Model 3080, 5-8 Model 3085, 5-8 Model 3480, 5-8 Model 3771 Condensation Particle Counter history, 5-3 Model 3772 Condensation Particle Counter, 5-3 history, 5-4 Model 3772/3771 Condensation Particle Counter manual, xvi Model 3775 Condensation Particle Counter, 5-3 history, 5-4 manual, xvi Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter, 5-4 history, 5-3 Model 3781 Water-based Condensation Particle Counter, 5-4 Model 3782 Water-based Condensation Particle Counter, 5-4 history, 5-3 Model 3783 Environmental Particle Counter Monitor manual, xvi Model 3785 Water-based **Condensation Particle Counter** history, 5-3, 5-4 manual, xvi Model 3786 Ultrafine Water-based Condensation Particle Counter, 5-4 history, 5-3, 5-4 manual, xvi Model 3787 General Purpose Waterbased Condensation Particle Counter manual. xvi Model 3788 Nano Water-based **Condensation Particle Counter** manual, xvi Model 3936 Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer. 5-4. 5-9 moving instrument, 4-18

### Ν

n-butyl alcohol, vi, 2-3 network setup, 7-1 nucleation, homogeneous, 5-1, 5-2 self-nucleation, 5-1

#### 0

open web interface, 7-3

operating precautions, 4-1 operating temperature range, A-2 operating temperatures, A-1 optical detection, 6-1 optical detector, 1-2, 5-5, 6-2 optics block, 8-21 optics housing, 5-5 optics temperature, 4-14 optional external pump, 3-13 options in main data presentation screen, 4-4 outputs, A-2 overvoltage degree, A-2

#### P–Q

packing list, 2-1 particle concentration accuracy, A-1 particle concentration range, A-1 particle counting, 6-1 particle light, 3-2 particle size range, A-1 photodetector, 3-4, 6-1 photodiode, 5-5 physical features, A-2 pollution degree, A-2 port settings dialog box, 7-10 positioning UCPC, 2-4 power, 2-4, A-2 power switch, 4-1 pressure transducer, 3-10 pressures (kPa), 4-14 primary functions, 4-3 product description, 1-1 product overview, 1-1 protective cap, 2-2 pulse output, 3-4, 3-5 pump, 3-9, 5-2, 5-8 caution, 4-18 on/off option, 4-10 pump exhaust port, 3-6, 8-23

#### R

READ commands, 7-8, B-1 reader's comments (*Reader's Comments Sheet*) references, C-1 References Diffusion Battery, C-3 reformatting flash memory card, 4-17 remote access of instrument, 3-12 replacement parts kits, 8-2 replacing critical orifice, 8-20 replacing external vacuum pump, 8-22 response time, 5-8, 5-10, A-1 rotate control knob, 3-1 rotate/select control knob, 4-2 RS-232 communications, 3-4 configurations, 7-7 connector pin designations, 7-7 serial ports, 3-4 signal, 7-7 RS-232 serial communications, 7-7 RS-232 serial connection, 3-4 RV command, 7-5

#### S

safe temperature range, A-2 safety, v safety label, vi sample digital pulse, 3-5 saturation ratio, 5-1, 5-2, 5-4 saturator, 2-4, 5-5 saturator temperature, 4-14 saturator wick caution, 8-14 removal. 8-15 sealing gasket, 3-7 select control knob, 3-1, 4-2 self-nucleation (see nucleation, homogeneous), 5-1 sensor, 5-4 sensor assembly, 3-9 sensor flow, 1-3 service, 8-1, 8-28 service policy, iii SET commands, 7-8, B-1, B-5 setting up, 2-1, 2-2 sheath air drying accessory, 4-18 sheath flow filter, 8-6 shipping instrument, 4-18 signal connections for RS-232 configurations, 7-7 single count mode, 5-3, 6-1 solenoid fill, 3-10 solenoid valve, 3-10 specifications, A-1 start, 4-4 static prevention measures, 8-1 status, 4-5, 4-13 bar color. 4-5 menu. 3-13 menu option, 4-13 screen, 3-13, 4-13, 4-14, 5-7

stop, 4-4 storage temperature range, A-2 subminiature connector, 7-7 submitting comments, xvii sucrose particle, 5-8 supersaturation, 5-1

#### Т

technical contacts, 8-27 technical description, 5-1 temperature control, 3-13 theory, 5-1, 5-2 thermoelectric device, 5-5 time, 4-5 total count accuracy, 6-2 totalizer mode, 3-12, 4-9, 6-1, 6-2 screen, 4-9 totalizer time, 4-9 troubleshooting, 8-24 two-flow mixing CNC, 5-3

#### U

UCPC, 5-4, 5-5 unpacking, 2-1, 2-2 USB, 7-1 USB communication port, 3-3 user settings, 4-6 display, 4-6 UWCPC, 5-3, 5-4

#### V

valve, 3-10 variable orifice, 3-10

#### W–X

warm up, 4-2 warm-up, 2-4 warning symbol, vii water removal, 3-12 water removal pump, 3-9 WCPC, 5-4 weight, A-3 wick removal, 8-15 working fluid, 2-3, A-2

#### Y–Z

y-axis scale, 4-12

# **Reader's Comments Sheet**

Please help us improve our manuals by completing and returning this questionnaire to the address listed in the "About This Manual" section. Feel free to attach a separate sheet of comments.

Manual Title Model 3776 Ultrafine Condensation Particle Counter P/N 1980522

1. Was the manual easy to understand and use?

🗌 Yes 🔄 No

Please identify any problem area(s) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Was there any incorrect or missing information? (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Please rate the manual according to the following features:

	Readability Accuracy Completeness (is everything there?) Organization (finding what you need) Quality and number of illustrations Quality and number of examples Comments:	Good	Adequate	Poor	
4.	4. Which part(s) of this manual did you find most helpful?				
5.	Rate your level of experience with the product:	E>	cpert		
6.	Please provide us with the following information: Name Title Company	Address			



UNDERSTANDING, ACCELERATED

TSI Incorporated – Visit our website www.tsi.com for more information.

 USA
 Tel: +1 800 874 2811
 India
 Tel: +91 80 67877200

 UK
 Tel: +44 149 4 459200
 China
 Tel: +86 10 8219 7688

 France
 Tel: +33 4 91 11 87 64
 Singapore
 Tel: +65 6595 6388

 Germany
 Tel: +49 241 523030
 Tel: +65 6595 6388

P/N 1980522 Rev J ©2014 TSI Incorporated Printed

Printed in U.S.A.