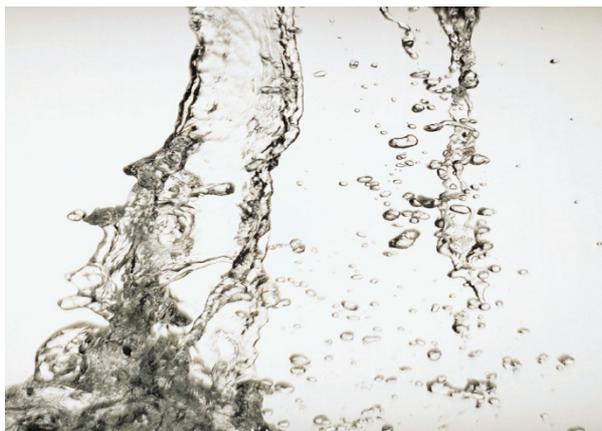


Application News

No. SCA-130-604

Sum parameter – Total Organic Carbon

Continuous condensate monitoring using the TOC-4200



The chemical and petrochemical industry uses superheated steam as energy carrier for the supply of energy needed in various thermal processing steps. Superheated steam is usually generated from ultrapure water, which prevents damage to the boilers. In order to use as little water as possible, the reflux condensate is redirected to the boiler. It is, therefore, important to ensure that the condensate is free from organic pollutants.

■ TOC determination in condensate

The TOC parameter provides information on organic pollution. The TOC can be easily determined and is easy to implement in process analysis. Two oxidation techniques are now commonly used in TOC analysis:

- Catalytic combustion, where carbon compounds are converted into CO₂ using a catalyst under high temperatures with subsequent detection of the resulting CO₂ using an NDIR detector
- Wet chemical oxidation, which uses a combination of UV irradiation and persulfate for oxidation. The resulting CO₂ is either detected via an NDIR detector or a via conductivity detector.

When applying TOC determination to condensates, few particles are usually expected, but here as well, it is better to be on the safe side with the higher oxidation potential offered by catalytic combustion. It is important to be able to quickly and reliably detect every possible organic contamination. Due to the low pollution level of the sample, the catalyst remains stable over a long time span, whereby the need for maintenance is relatively low.

■ TOC-4200

The high-performance TOC-4200 analyzer applies catalytic combustion at 680 °C. Three TOC analysis methods can be selected depending on the sample characteristics: differential method, addition method, direct method. Due to the automatic dilution function TOC analyses up to 20,000 mg/L are possible. In order to measure the total bound nitrogen (TN), the TOC-4200 can be extended with a specific module.



The self-calibration option and an automatic dilution function enable a virtually independent operation of the measuring system which can be started and calibrated from one measuring station. The different measuring streams can be selected.

Numerous status and alarm signals simplify detection of exceeded limit levels and indicate the need for maintenance. A Modbus communication channel complements the conventional communication modes. An optional web browser gives access to the instrument from any networked computer.

■ Sampling

For the 4200 series, various sample preparation systems are available, which can be optimally tuned to the individual application area. As condensates are homogeneous samples (in contrast to wastewater), an extra sample preparation step is not necessary. Two sampling systems are, therefore, suitable:

- an overflow tube, from which the sample is automatically drawn.
- filling the sampling chamber through a strainer (50 Mesh), in case the sample does contain particles that need to be removed prior to measurement. Compressed air empties the chamber and cleans the strainer.

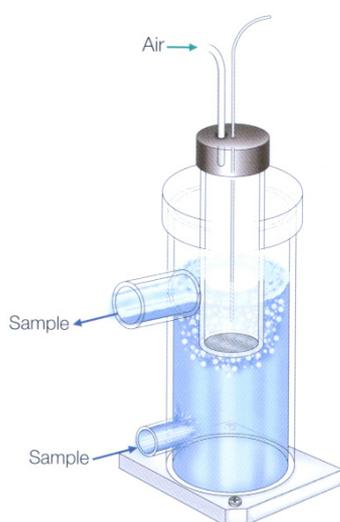


Fig. Sampling

■ TOC measuring method

TOC determination is often carried out via the NPOC method,

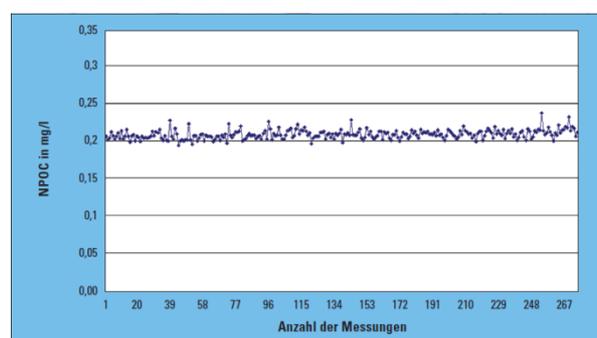
whereby the inorganic carbon content (carbonates and hydrogen carbonates) is removed prior to the actual analysis. For this purpose, the sample is drawn from the continuous sample stream into a syringe and automatically acidified via the 8-port valve (pH 2).

Using the sparging gas connection, the CO₂ formed (from the carbonates and hydrogen carbonates) is purged from the sample. The remaining solution containing the organic components is subsequently injected (septum-free) into the oxidation unit using the sliding valve technique. The syringe and 8-port valve allows automatic dilution and creation of calibration curves.

■ TOC measurement in the condensate

The system is calibrated using a 2-point calibration curve, blank water and 2 mg/L. This is realized using a standard catalyst and an injection volume of 200 µL. Typical measuring values are around 0.2 mg/L.

The measuring values of 275 consecutive measurements of a condensate monitoring are presented in the Figure below:



The mean value is 0.208 mg/L with a standard deviation of 0.006 mg/L. The results show that the required detection limit of 0.05 mg/L presents no problem.

■ Recommended analyzer / Configuration

TOC-4200

Backwash Strainer Sampling unit