



Validation of zero air generators & gas purifiers

Stefan Persijn (spersijn@vsl.nl)

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Claire Kaiser
Christophe Sutour
Tatiana Macé



Marta Doval Miñarro
Paul Brewer



Gerard Nieuwenkamp
Janneke van Wijk

Tanil Tarhan
(RMG)



Nikola Škundrić
(ESRMG)



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Content presentation

- 1) Need for zero gas standards**
- 2) Validation of gas purifiers**
Measurement approach & Results
- 3) Validation of zero air generators**
Measurement approach & Results
- 4) Certification protocol zero gas**

What is zero gas?

Clean N₂ or air that is used in air quality measurements for:

- Zeroing analyzers
- Preparing and/or diluting calibration gas mixtures

Source of zero gas:

- N₂ or air of suitable grade is stored in cylinders
- Compressed and properly purified ambient air



Need for zero gas standards

Driving factor is regulation:

- ☐ EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) regulates air chemical pollutants CO, SO₂, NO, NO₂, O₃, benzene
 - Limit Values
 - Data Quality Objectives (including traceability and uncertainty)
- ☐ US EPA and other regulatory bodies in other countries have similar approach

Example: NO₂

Calendar year Limit Value (2008/50/EC)	Uncertainty:
21 nmol/mol	15 % fixed measurements

→ Max zero gas contribution: 3 nmol/mol

NO: 1 ppb = 1.25 µg/m³ 1 µg/m³ = 0.8 ppb
 NO₂: 1 ppb = 1.91 µg/m³ 1 µg/m³ = 0.523 ppb
 SO₂: 1 ppb = 2.66 µg/m³ 1 µg/m³ = 0.38 ppb
 CO: 1 ppm = 1.16 mg/m³ 1 mg/m³ = 0.86 ppm

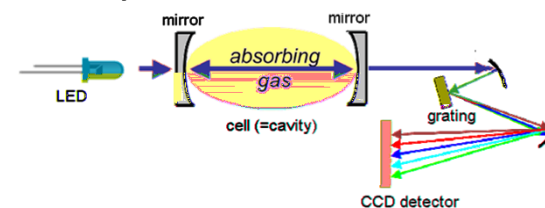
The zero gas problem

- Both zeroing and diluting rely on accurate quantification of NO/NO₂ in zero gas as this could give an offset and misreading (“chicken & egg problem”).
- At present no zero gas standards in EU exist and therefore comparability of measurement results is difficult (in Japan a zero gas standard exists mainly aimed at the automotive industry).



Work carried out in MACPoll on zero gas

- Develop and validate sensitive methods for zero gas analysis
- Comparison classical & novel optical methods
- Study of NH_3 adsorption in sampling lines
- **Test gas purifiers & zero air generators**
- Workshop 'Zero gases' with participation of gas producers, instrument manufacturers, air quality laboratories, standardisation & NMI's (4 June 2013)
- Develop certification protocol zero gas standards (in progress)



Appl. Phys. B
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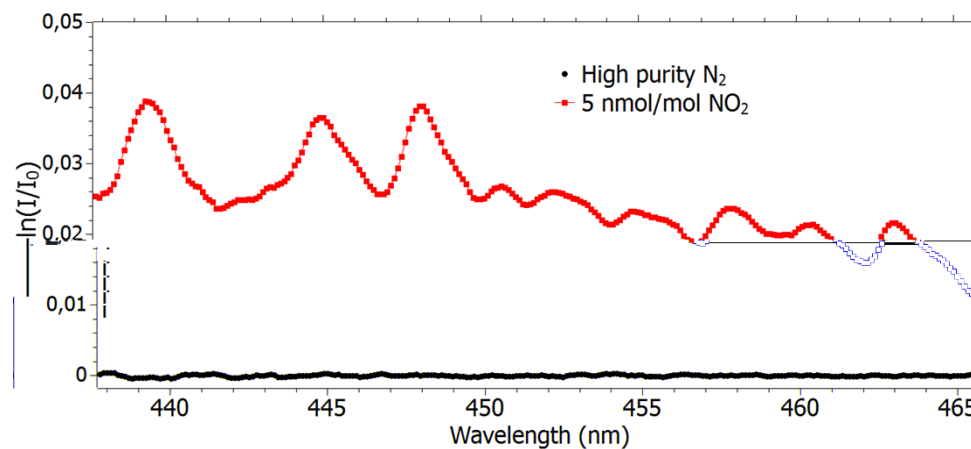
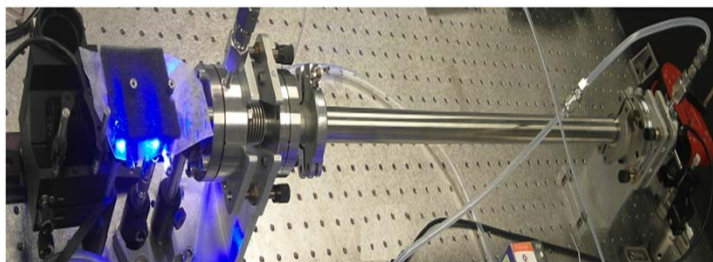
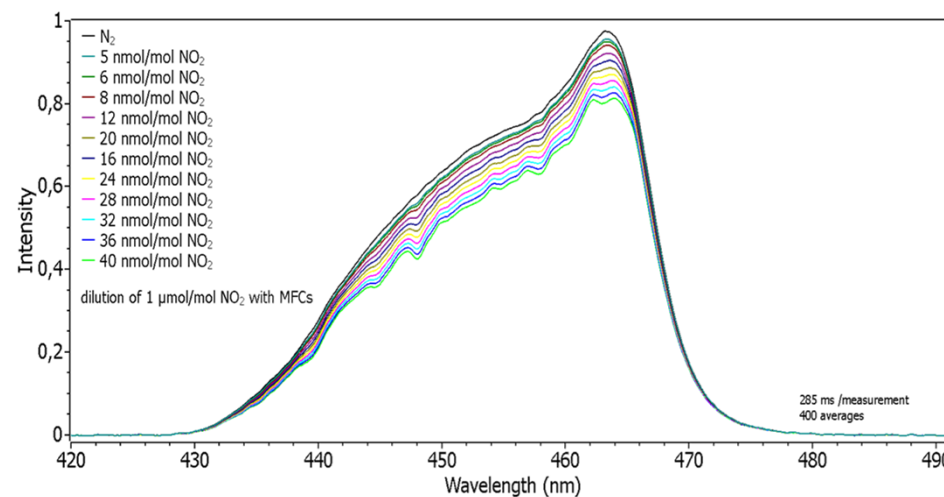
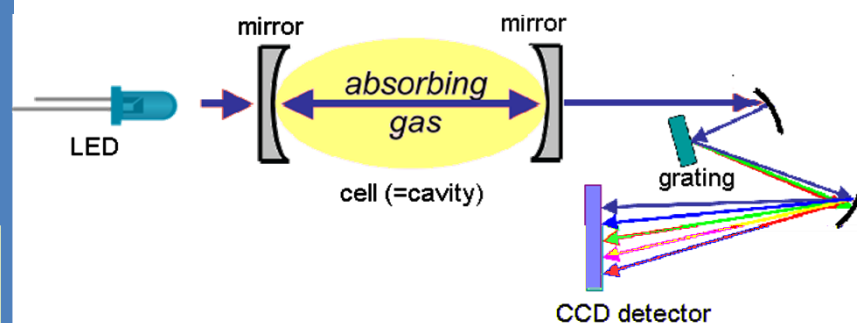
Applied Physics B
Lasers and Optics

Adsorption of ammonia on activated stainless steel and polymer surfaces

W. A. G. Gomes, M. A. G. Gomes, W. A. G. Gomes
M. A. G. Gomes, W. A. G. Gomes

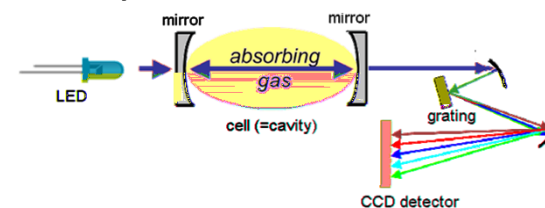


Cavity-enhanced absorption spectroscopy



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Applied Physics B
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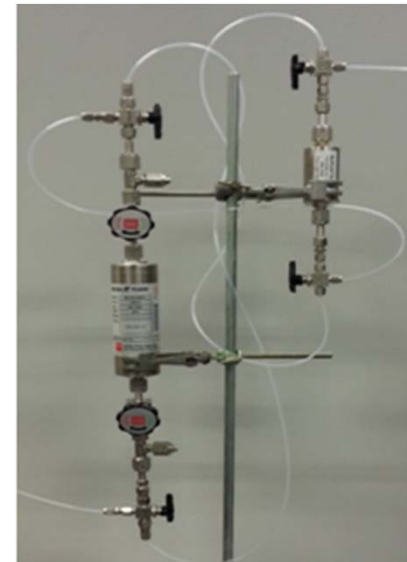
Adsorption of ammonia on activated stainless steel and polymer surfaces

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Validation of purifiers

- Review of gas purifiers (10 brands)
- A selection was made and 2 manufacturers provided a purifier for testing
- Tested analytes: NO, NO₂, SO₂ & CO
- Challenges of 1, 3 and 10 nmol/mol



Specifications gas purifiers

	Company	Filter Model	Gases Purified	Impurities Re-moved	Outlet Perf.	Max Pressure	Max Flowrate	Regenerability
Purifier 1	SAES Pure Gas, Inc.	MICRO TORR [®] MC190-906FV	CDA ¹ N ₂ O ₂	H ₂ O CO, CO ₂ NMHCs ³	< 1 ppb	250 psig ⁴	50 slpm	factory regenerable
Purifier 2	NuPure	Optics [™] OA 00200	CDA ¹ N ₂ O ₂ He	SO ₂ /SO _x , H ₂ S Toluene, CO/CO ₂ NH ₃ , H ₂ O NMHCs ²	< 0.5 ppb	250 psig ⁴	25 slpm	factory or field regenerable

¹ Compressed Dry Air

² Acid gases, alcohols, amines, ammonia, CO/CO₂, hydrocarbons, H₂O, H₂S, NO_x, SO₂, SO_x, siloxanes and toluene

³ Organics (C>4); Volatile Acids including SO₂, NO_x, HCl, H₂S, etc.; Volatile Bases including NH₃ and amines; Refractories: hydrocarbons with etheratoms such as Si, Halogens, P, B, S, or metals

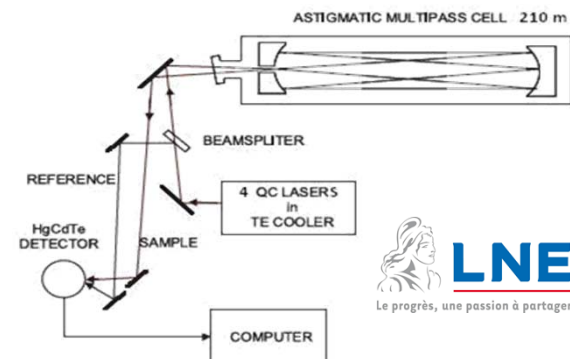
⁴ 250 psi is equal to 17.2 bar

Analytical methods

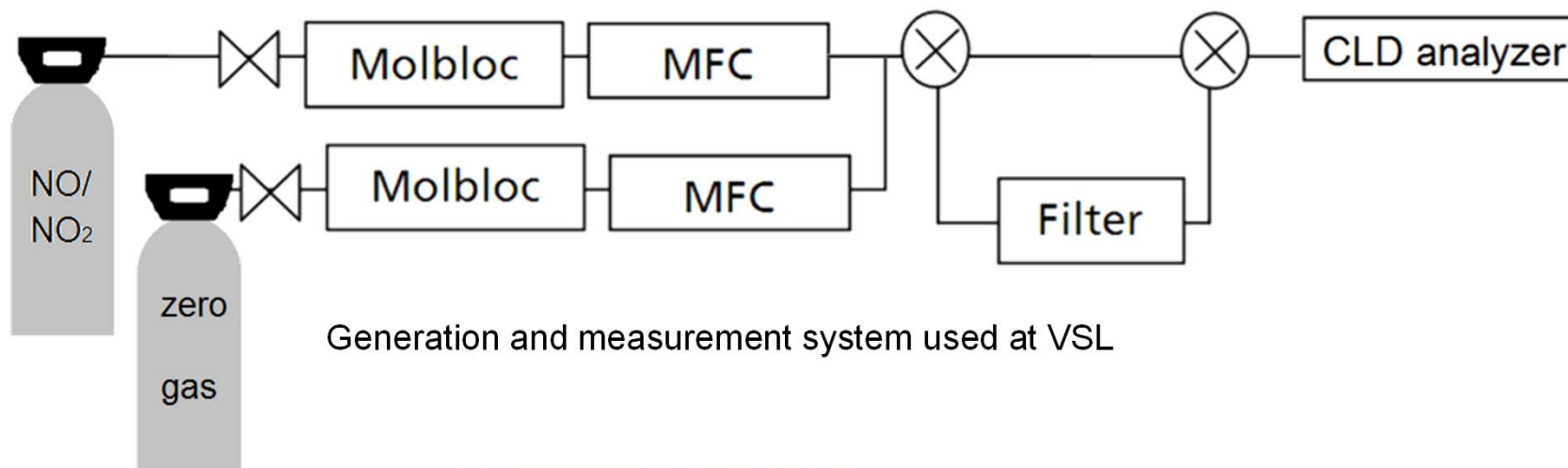


Analyte	Instrument	Detection limit nmol/mol	Instrument	Detection limit nmol/mol	Instrument	Detection limit nmol/mol
NO	Thermo Scientific 42i TL (CLD)	0.075	CLD 66 analyser	0.5	QC-TILDAS ¹ using 4 QC-lasers	0.5
NO ₂		0.075	CRDS (Los Gatos Research)	0.15		0.5
SO ₂	—		Thermo Scientific 43i-TLE	0.05		0.5
CO	—		—			0.5

¹QC-TILDAS Quantum Cascade Tunable Infrared Laser Differential Absorption Spectrometer operated at LNE



Set-up for purifier validation (VSL)



Generation and measurement system used at VSL

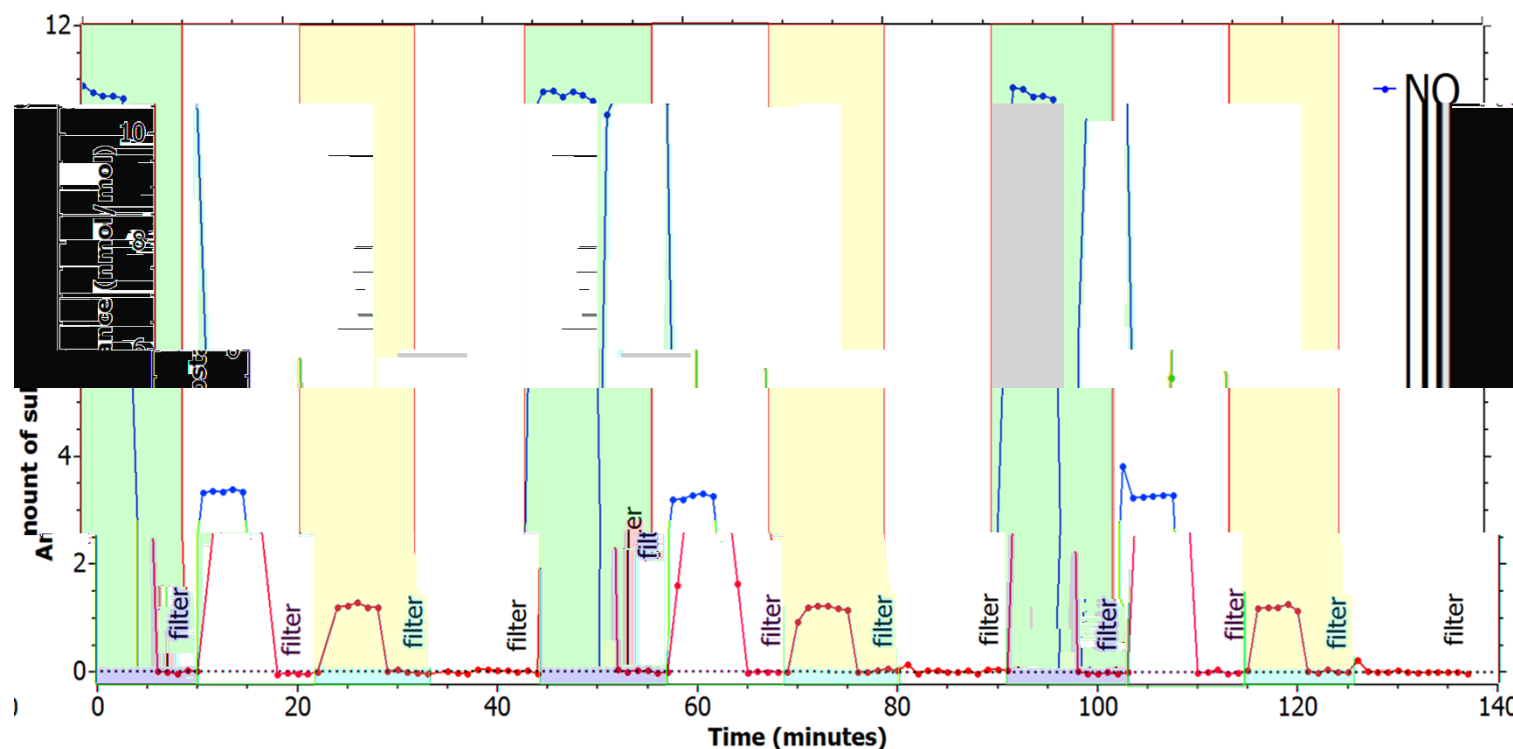


Molbloc/molbox systems connected to mass flow controllers



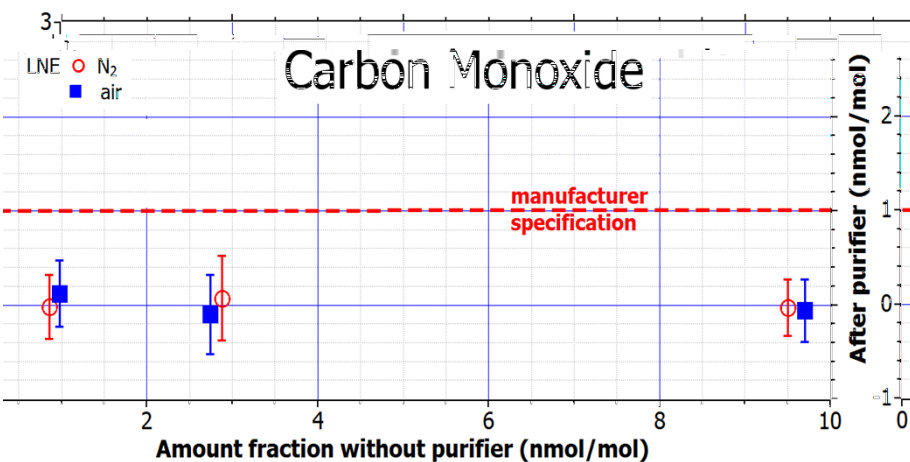
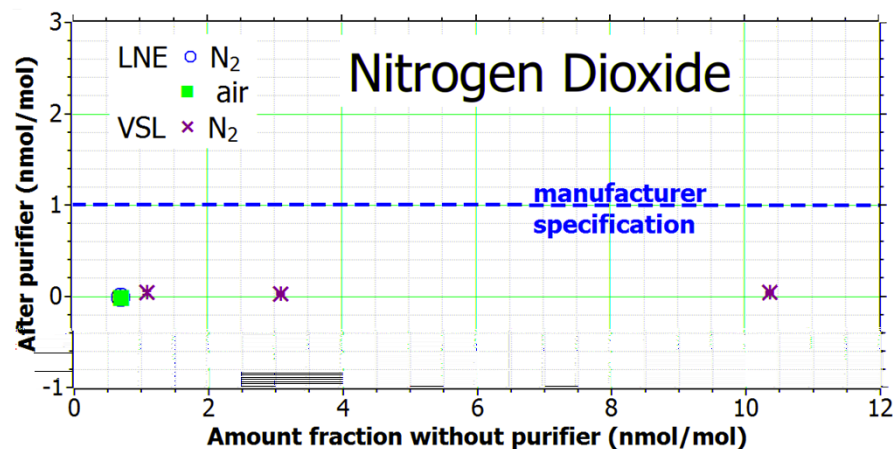
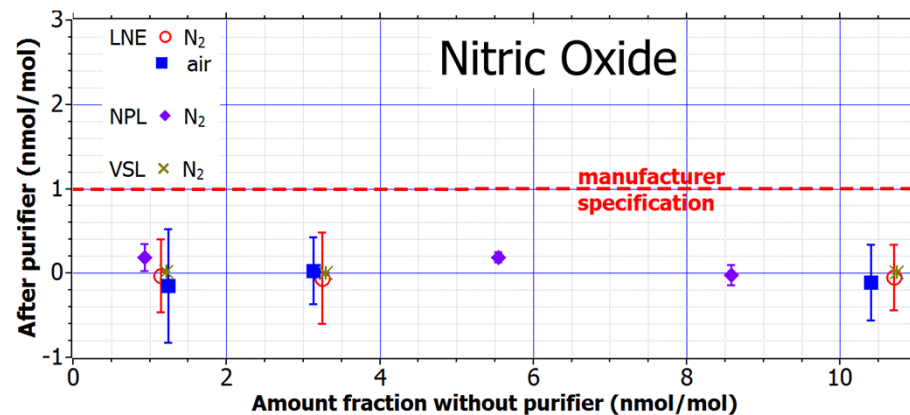
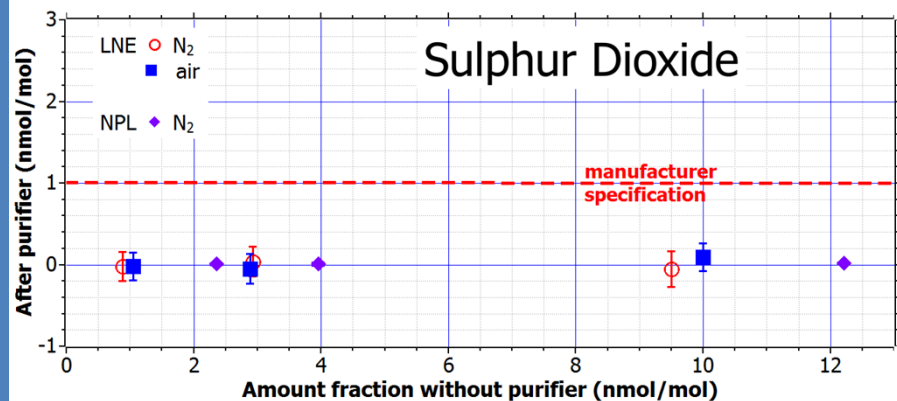
Thermo Scientific 42i TL chemiluminescence based analyzer For NO, NO₂ & NO_x measurement

Result for NO in N₂ (purifier 1)

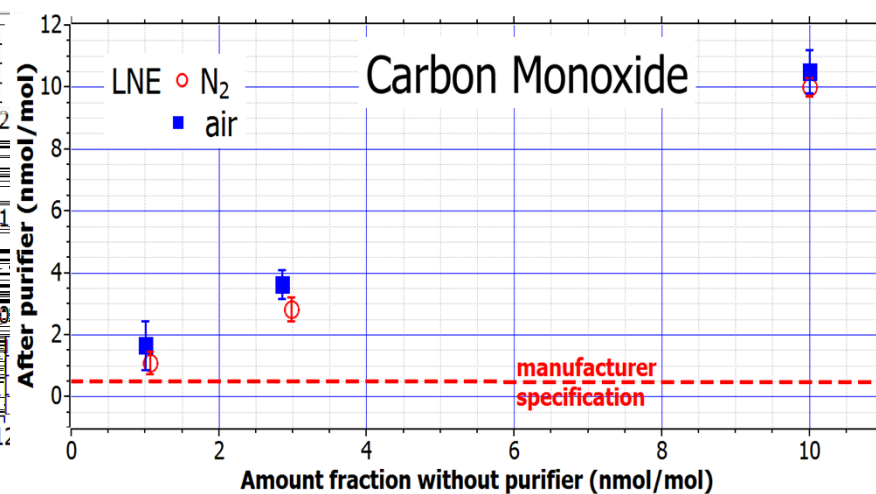
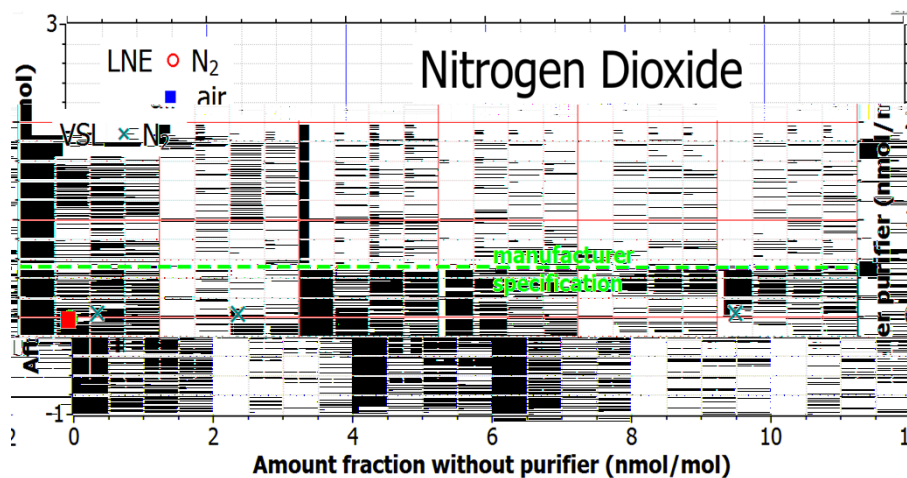
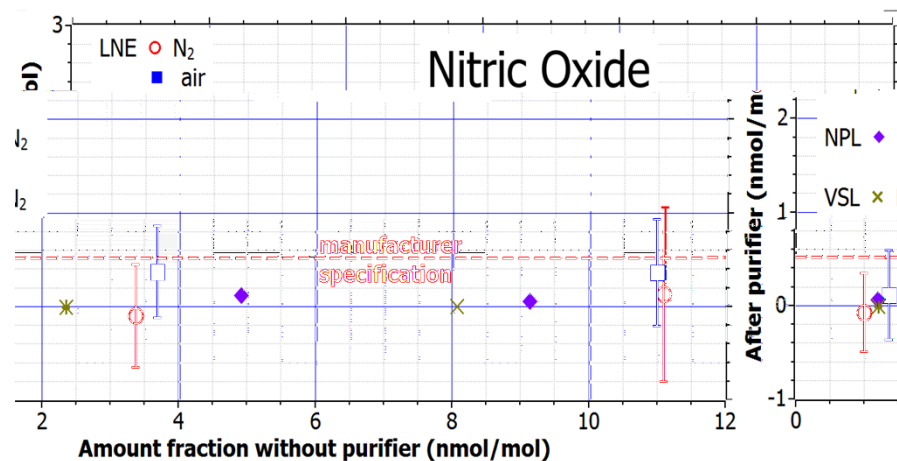
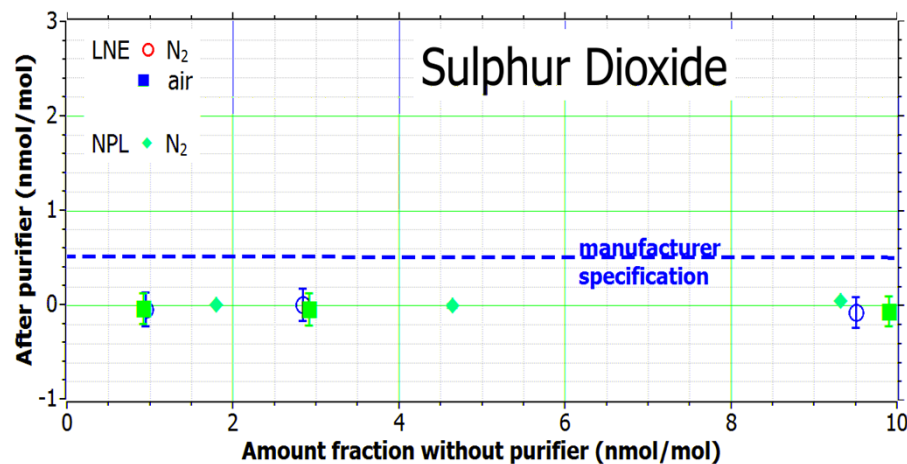


- 1) 10.74 nmol/mol NO without & with purifier
 - 2) 3.29 nmol/mol NO without & with purifier.
 - 3) 1.21 nmol/mol NO without & with purifier.
 - 4) high purity N₂ without & with purifier.
- } Repeated 3 times

Results gas purifier 1



Results gas purifier 2



Summary gas purifiers

—Gas purifier 1 removes NO, NO₂, SO₂ and CO to levels below 0.5 nmol/mol, i.e., below EN standards specifications (and in line with manufacturer specification <1 nmol/mol).

—Gas purifier 2 removes NO, NO₂, SO₂ to levels below 0.5 nmol/mol i.e., below EN standards specifications. CO is not removed at all. The manufacturer agrees with our findings and will change the product specifications.

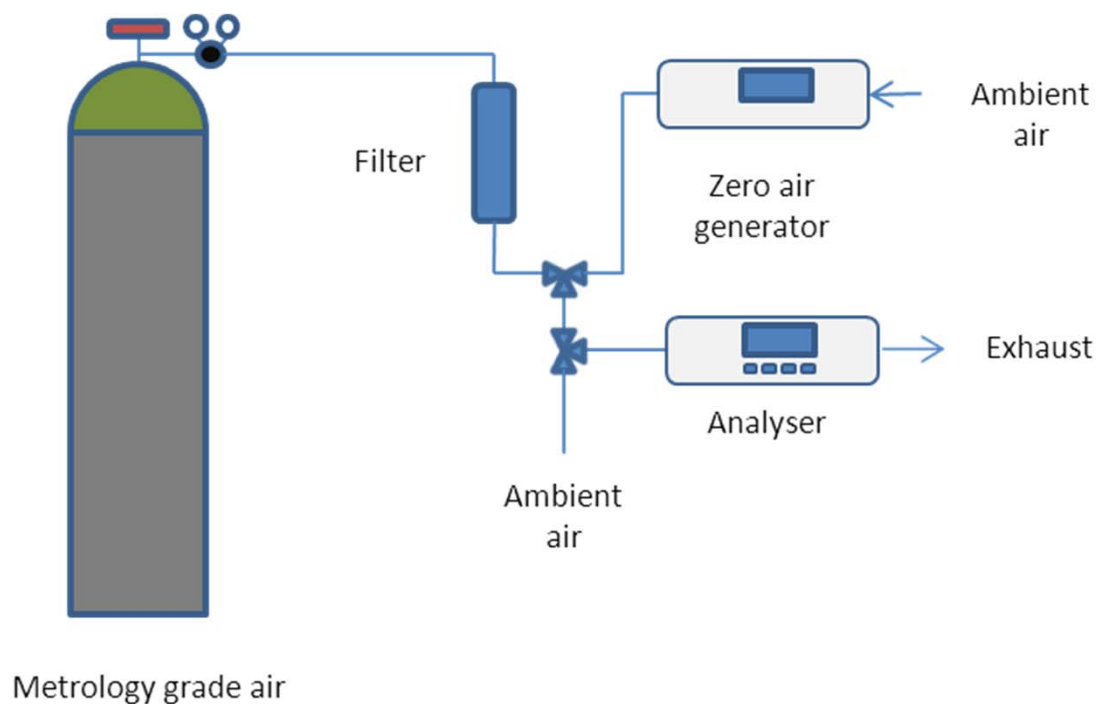
—Good agreement between results VSL, NPL and LNE

Validation of zero air generators

- Review of gas purifiers (21 brands)
- A selection was made and 2 manufacturers & 1 air quality lab provided a generator for testing
- Tested analytes: NO, NO₂, SO₂ & CO



Set-up zero air generator validation



Generation and measurement system used at NPL

Specifications zero air generators



Summary of output concentrations zero gas generators as specified by the manufacturers.

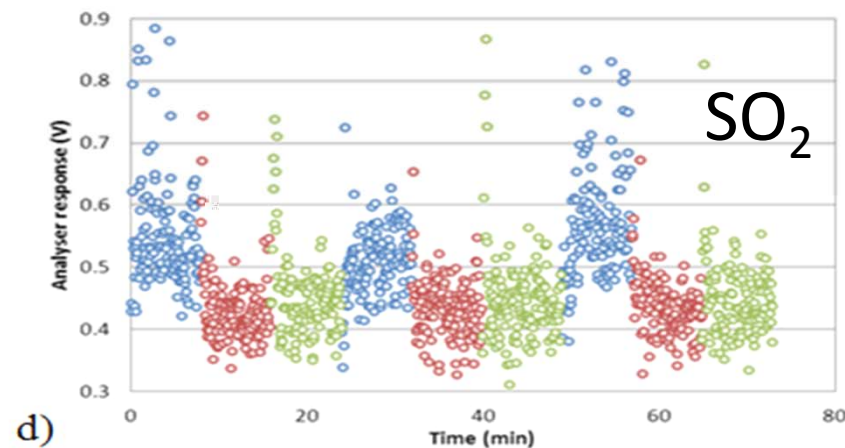
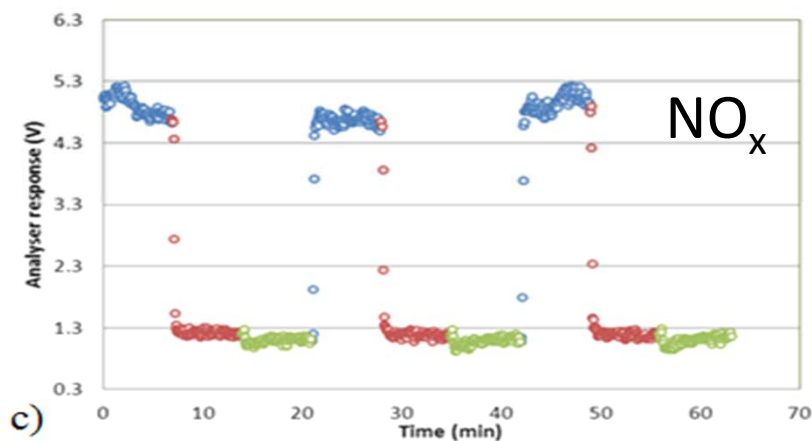
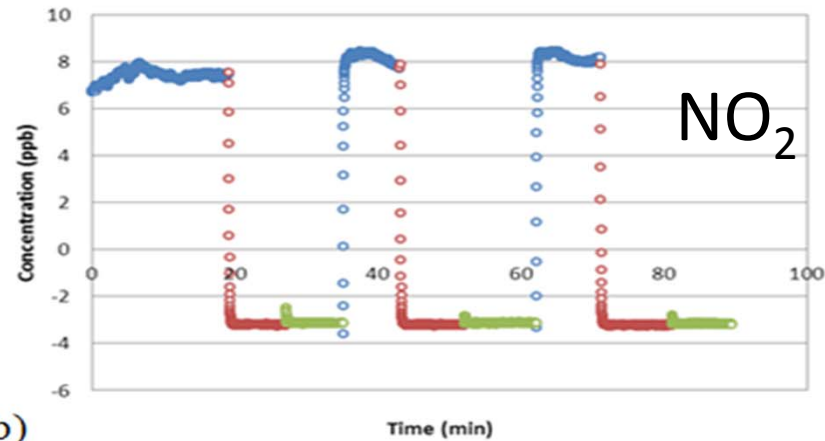
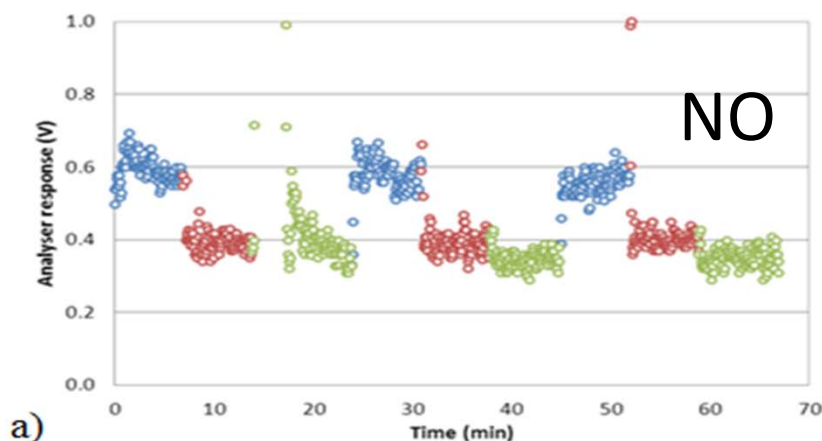
	NO (ppb)	NO ₂ (ppb)	NO _x (ppb)	SO ₂ (ppb)	CO (ppb)
Generator 1	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5	<50
Generator 2	<0.5	<0.5		<0.5	
Generator 3			<0.01	<0.01	



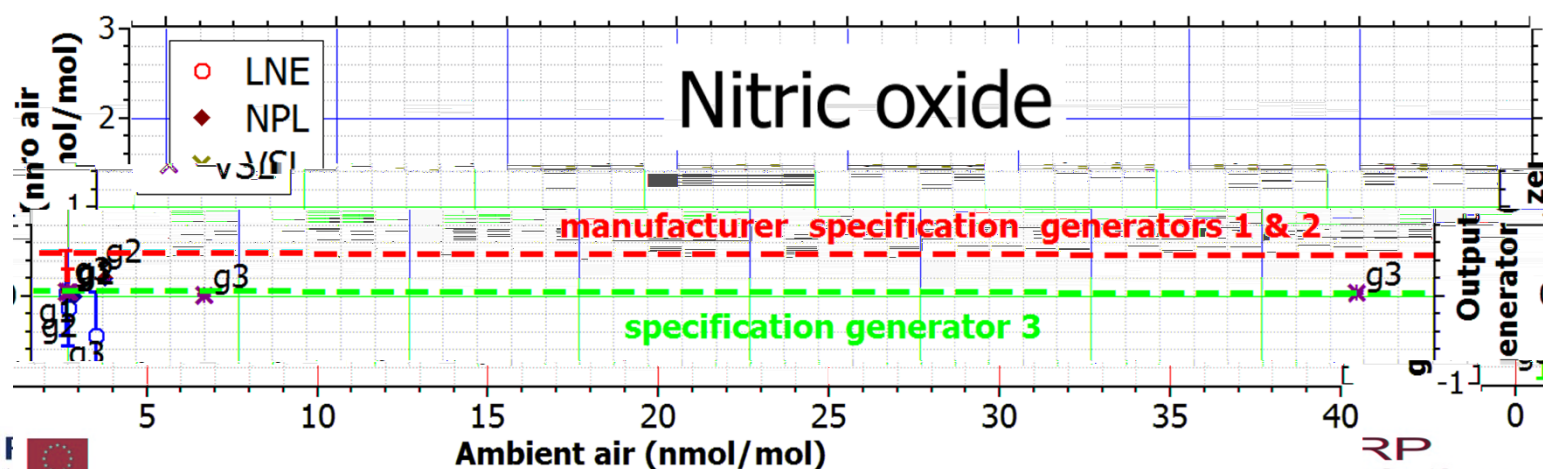
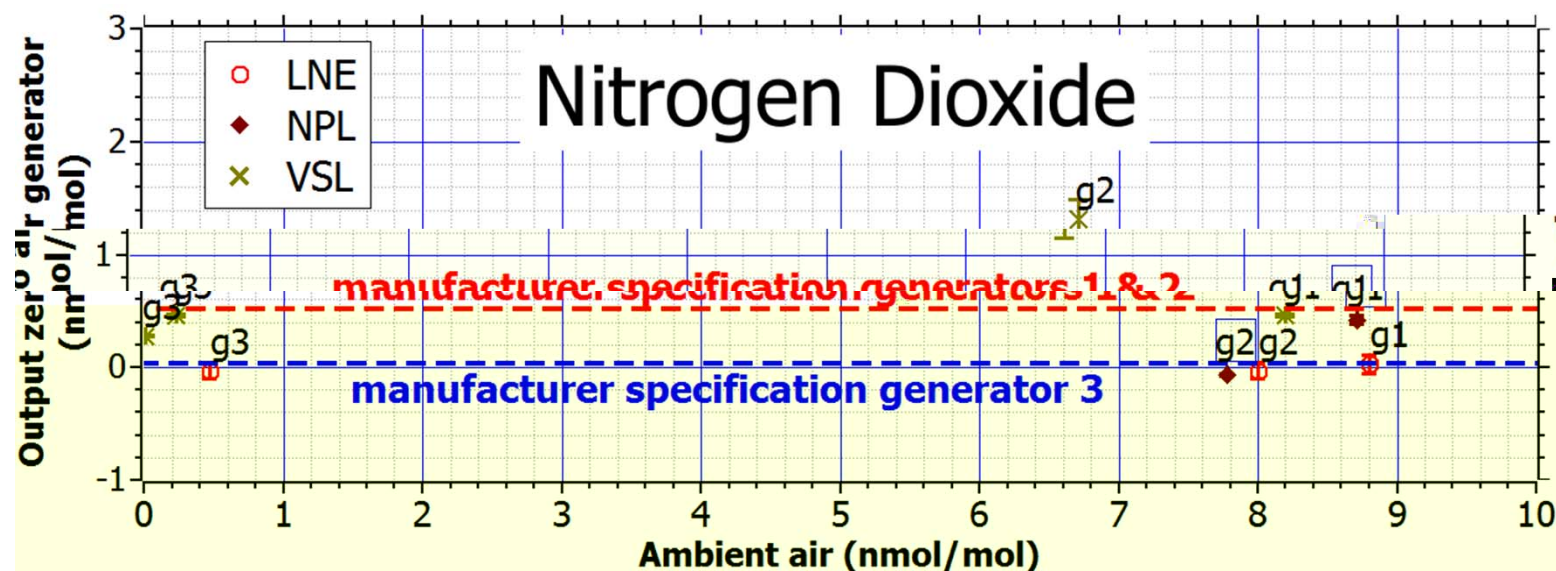
Example: zero air generator 2

○ = ambient air ○ = zero air generator

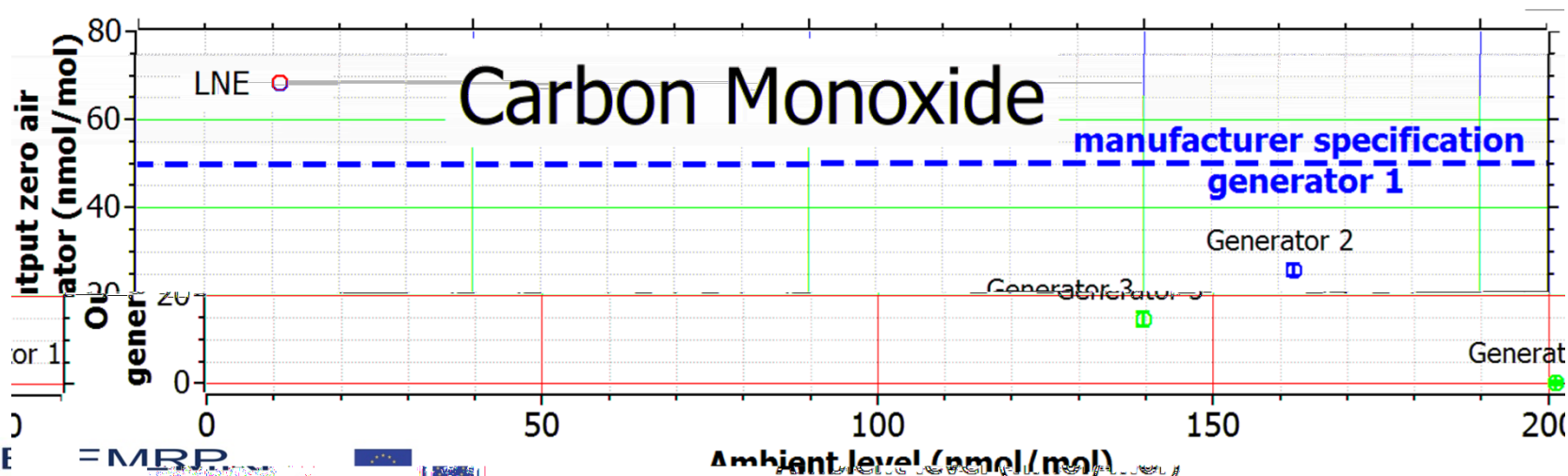
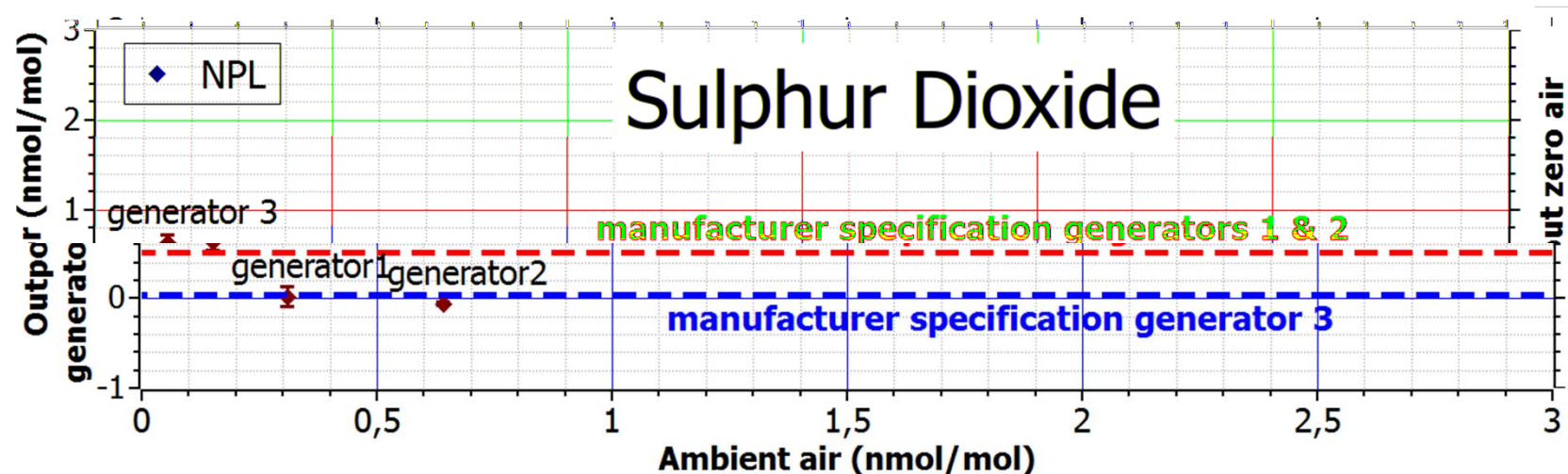
○ = purified metrology grade air



Results zero air generators



Results zero air generators



Results zero air generators

PS(M1)

- The NO₂ output levels meet the specification of EN14211, only VSL found generator 2 to be slightly high.
- SO₂ & NO levels in the air were low => hard to assess the performance of the generators for these analytes.
- CO output levels meet the specification in EN14626 .
Generator 1 provides the lowest output values (note: only for this generator the CO output level is specified by the manufacturer).
- Reasonable agreement between results VSL, NPL & LNE

PS(M1

Generator 1

For NO₂ the results agree. 3 different measurement techniques and all 3 show the removal of NO₂

What happens to NO and NO_x is still an open issue. Results are not in line with each other yet.

Persijn, Stefan (S.T.) , Mr; 14/11/2013



Roadmap certification protocol zero gas

ISO 6142 & 6145 will refer to a new working item which is under preparation (prEN19229) **“Gas analysis — Purity analysis and the treatment of purity data”**

Aim is to use the certification protocol (draft expected 1st half of 2014) as input for this new standard.

Your ideas for this protocol are welcome
(spersijn@vsl.nl)

