

Measurement methods for zero gases

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LNE

Context

- ❑ Specifications for purity of zero gas given by european standards for the measurements of NO_x (EN14211) and SO₂ (EN14212) in air
 - Relevant impurities in zero gas : NO / NO₂ / SO₂ / NH₃ / H₂O / H₂S / CO₂ / O₃

Species	Limit Value (nmol/mol)	Specification zero gas
NO	-	≤ 1 nmol/mol
NO ₂	21 (calendar year)	≤ 1 nmol/mol
SO ₂	47 (one day)	≤ 1 nmol/mol
NH ₃	-	≤ 1 nmol/mol
H ₂ O	-	≤ 150 µmol/mol
H ₂ S	-	≤ 0.1 µmol/mol
CO ₂	-	≤ 4 µmol/mol
O ₃	60 (8 hours)	≤ 2 nmol/mol

- ❑ To meet the requirements of european standards for zero gas

Objectives

- ❑ Measurement of impurities in zero gas
 - To develop a measurement approach with existing and novel optical techniques
 - To measure low concentrations by optical techniques and by classical detection techniques combined with the standard addition method
- ❑ Improvement of the measurement capabilities for impurities in zero gas
 - Reduction of the uncertainty of the measurement for chemical pollutants in air
- ❑ Application of the developed measurement approaches
 - Testing of cleaning systems

Available techniques for NO/NO₂

Principle	Typical detection limit (nmol/mol)	Price indication	Known issues
Chemiluminescence	1 (NO/ NO ₂)	10 k€	- Cross-sensitivity to other nitrogen oxides - Cross-sensitivity to VOCs
UV photometer	1000 (NO ₂)		
FTIR	4 (NO) 2 (NO ₂)	40 k€	- Volume - Path of the cell
QC-Spectrometer	0.1 (NO/NO ₂)	50 k€	- Limited life time lasers
BB-CEAS	0.1 (NO ₂)	6 k€	

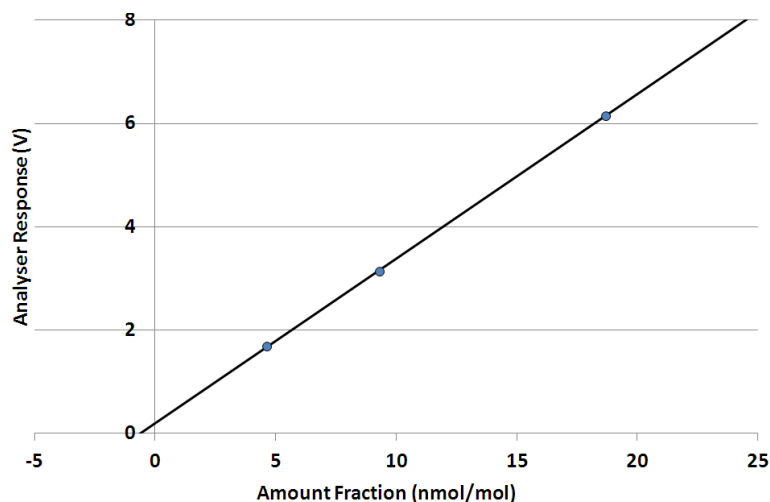
Activities in MACPoll for NO/NO₂

Develop and/or test conventional methods:

- Trace detection of NO₂ with chemiluminescence and zero gas measurement by standard addition (NPL, SMU, VSL)

Standard addition -1

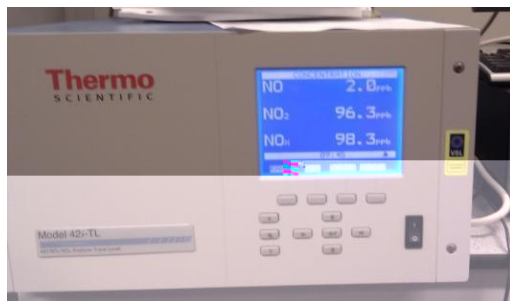
- Novel method for quantification of NO and NO₂ in zero gas
- NPL Adjustable Gas Standard (AGS)
- Portable dilutor
- Calibrated with NPL PRGMs



- Reference standards from 0.5 nmol/mol – 20 nmol/mol
- Quantification by standard addition using chemiluminescence

Standard addition -2

VSL : Thermo 42i TL
SMU : Thermo 42C

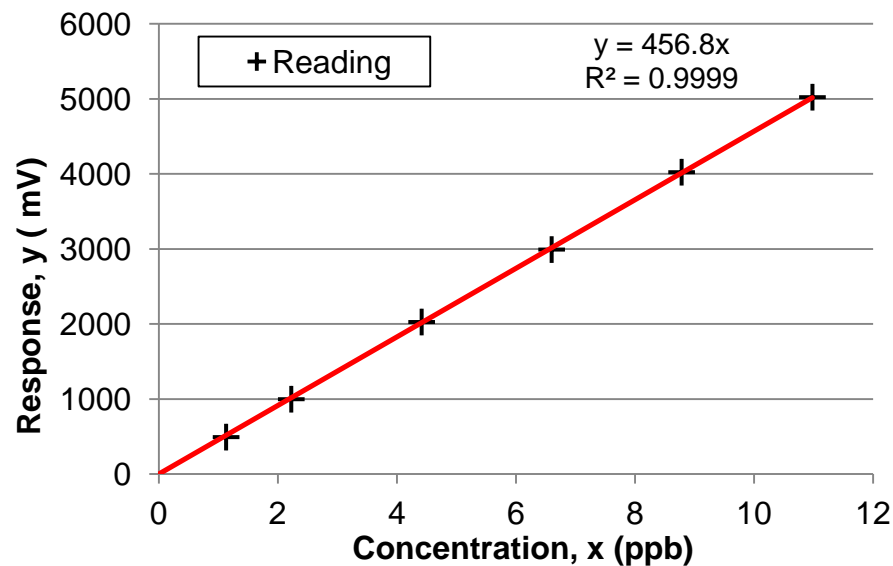


VSL : Molbloc/molbox
system with MFCs at 200
and 5000 sccm (Fluke)

SMU : CGM2000
MCZ system



Dilution of reference
standards



Activities in MACPoll for NO/NO₂

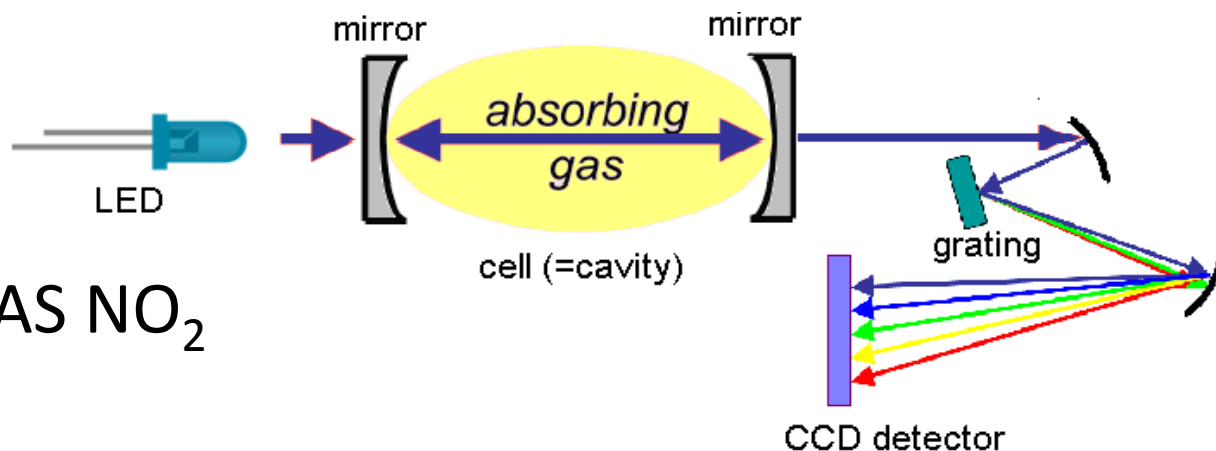
Develop and/or test conventional methods:

- Trace detection of NO₂ with chemiluminescence and zero gas measurement by standard addition (NPL, SMU, VSL)

Develop and/or test novel 'absolute' optical methods:

- Home-built LED-based CEA-spectrometer (VSL)
- Commercial cavity ring down spectrometer (NPL)
- Commercial QCL-based absorption spectroscopy (LNE)

Absolute optical methods -1

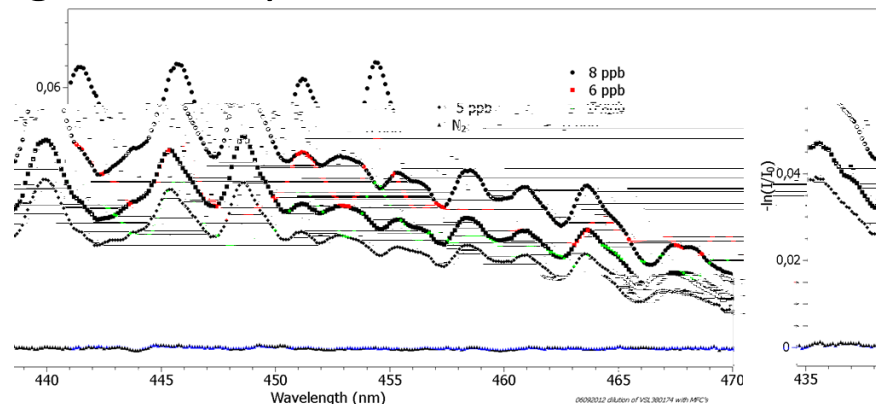


Broadband CEAS NO₂

- Trap light within the optical cavity formed by 2 highly reflective mirrors
- Measure intensity transmitted through the cavity
- Effective absorption pathlength of many kilometers

⇒ Relatively inexpensive

⇒ Detection limit
about 0.1 nmol/mol



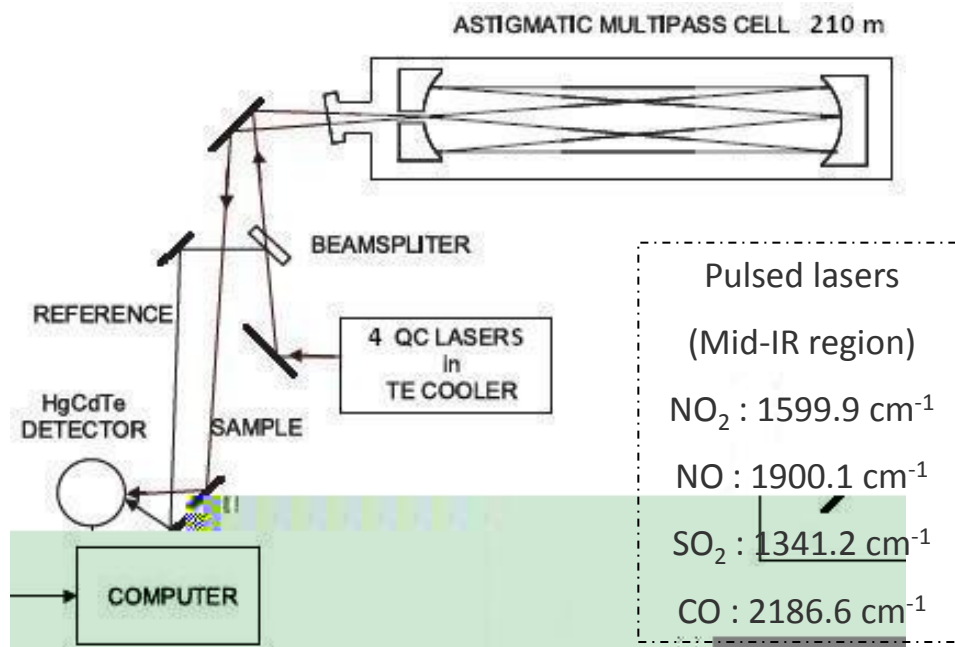
Absolute optical methods -2

NO₂ facility based on CRDS

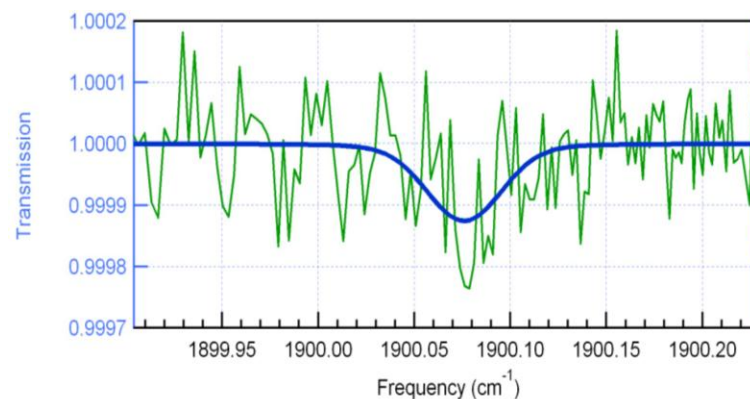


- Used to validate reference standards from 100 – 1000 nmol/mol generated by dynamic dilution (Molbox/Molbloc)
- Used to measure NO₂ trace levels in zero gas
- Selective technique for the analysis of NO₂
- Direct measurement with lower uncertainty

Absolute optical methods -3



QC-TILDAS (Mid-IR)



$$[\text{NO}] = 1.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ nmol/mol}$$

- Detection limit $\sim 0.5 \text{ nmol/mol}$
- Main uncertainties : line strengths (Hitran database) & fitting

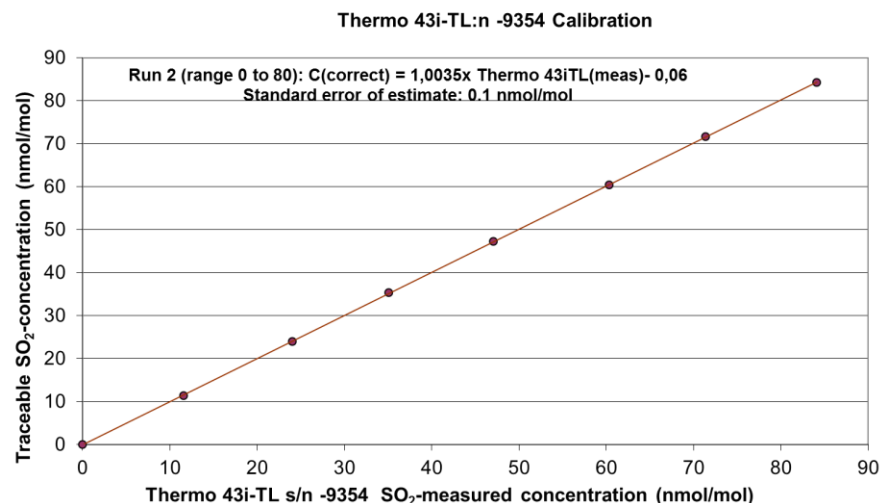
Available techniques for SO₂

Principle	Typical detection limit (nmol/mol)	Price indication	Known issues
UV fluorescence	1	15 k€	- Cross sensitivity: NO, NO ₂ , HC, H ₂ S, H ₂ O, hydrocarbons - Quenching effect: O ₂
Ionic chromatography	40		- Liquid matrix
FTIR	2	40 k€	- Path of the cell
QC-Spectrometer	0.1	50 k€	- Limited life time lasers

Activities in MACPoll for SO₂

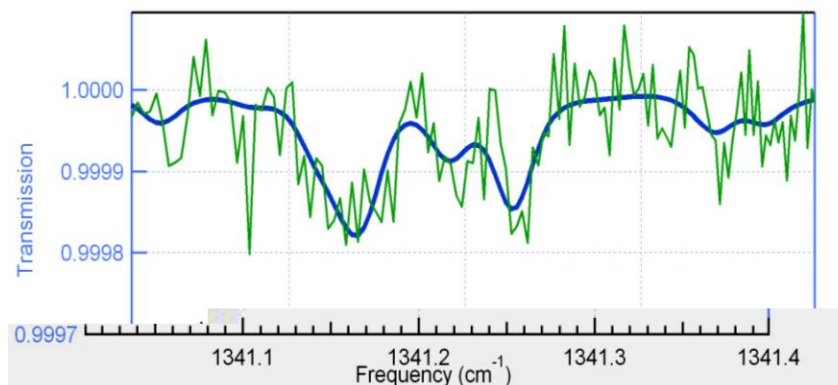
Develop and/or test conventional methods:

Trace detection of SO₂ with UV fluorescence and zero gas measurement by standard addition (FMI, SMU)



Develop and/or test novel 'absolute' optical methods:
Commercial QCL-based absorption spectroscopy (LNE)

$$[\text{SO}_2] = 2.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ nmol/mol}$$



Available techniques for NH₃

Principle	Typical detection limit (nmol/mol)	Price indication	Known issues
FTIR	1	40 k€	- Path of the cell
QCL-based CEAS	3	20 k€	- Difficult alignment
NIR-laser based CRDS	1	15 k€	- Vulnerable to mirror contamination

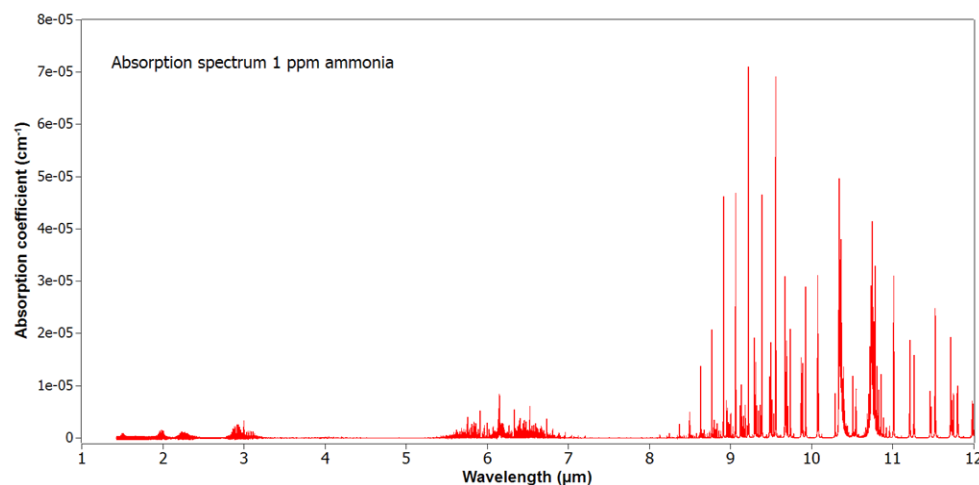
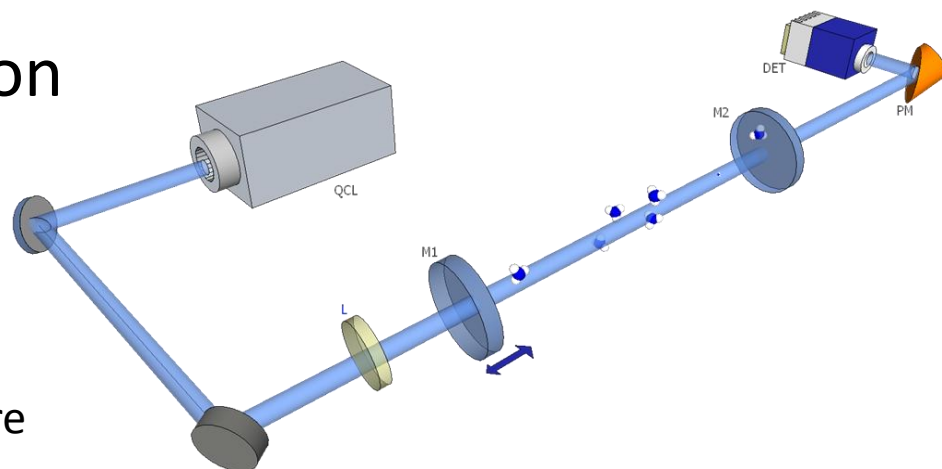
Activities in MACPoll for NH₃

Set-up of a system for the measurement of trace levels of NH₃ based on cavity ring-down spectroscopy in two different spectral regions

- Near-IR (University of Helsinki)
- Mid-IR (VSL)

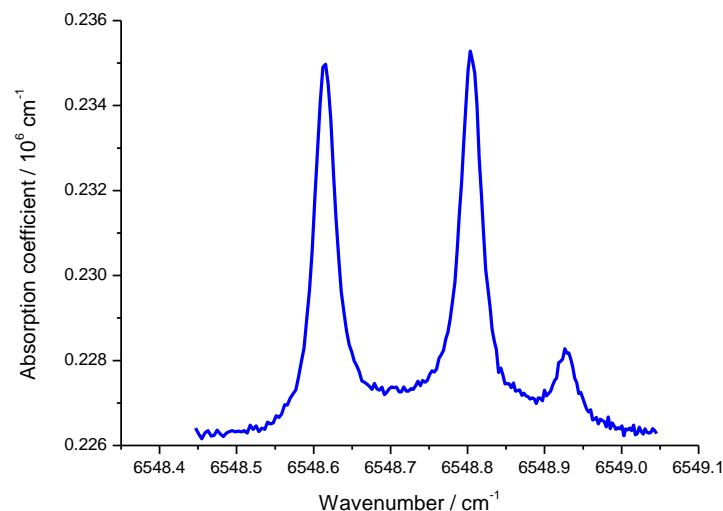
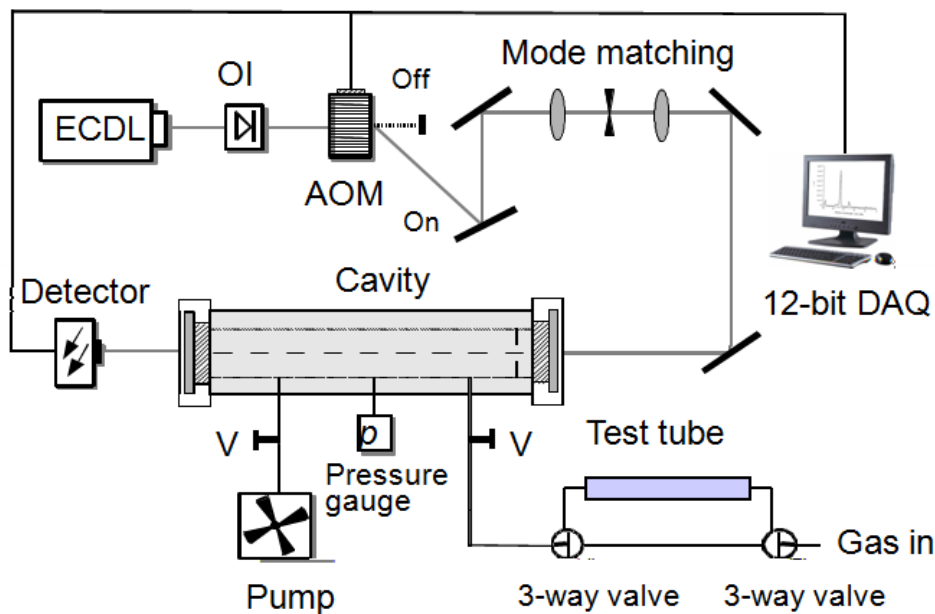
Cavity-enhanced absorption spectroscopy (Mid-IR)

- Laser scans at a few kHz over the absorption line
- Data are averaged over 1 second or more
- $\lambda_{\text{detection}} = 9.5 \mu\text{m}$



Absolute optical methods -2

Cavity ring down spectrometer (Near-IR)



$[\text{NH}_3] = 91 \text{ nmol/mol}$

Line strength (6548.79 cm^{-1} , 296 K) = $1.67 \times 10^{-21} \text{ cm} / \text{molecule}$

Available techniques for H₂S, CO₂ and H₂O

Principle	Typical detection limit (nmol/mol)	Price indication	Known issues
FTIR	2 (CO ₂) 100 (H ₂ O) 400 (H ₂ S)	40 k€	- Path of the cell
CRDS	1000 (H ₂ S) 10 000 (H ₂ O) 1 000 (CO ₂)	50 k€	- Spectral interference - Limited life time lasers
Dew point mirror	40 (H ₂ O)	5-10 k€	- Measuring only water vapour

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EMRP

European Metrology Research Programme
■ Programme of EURAMET

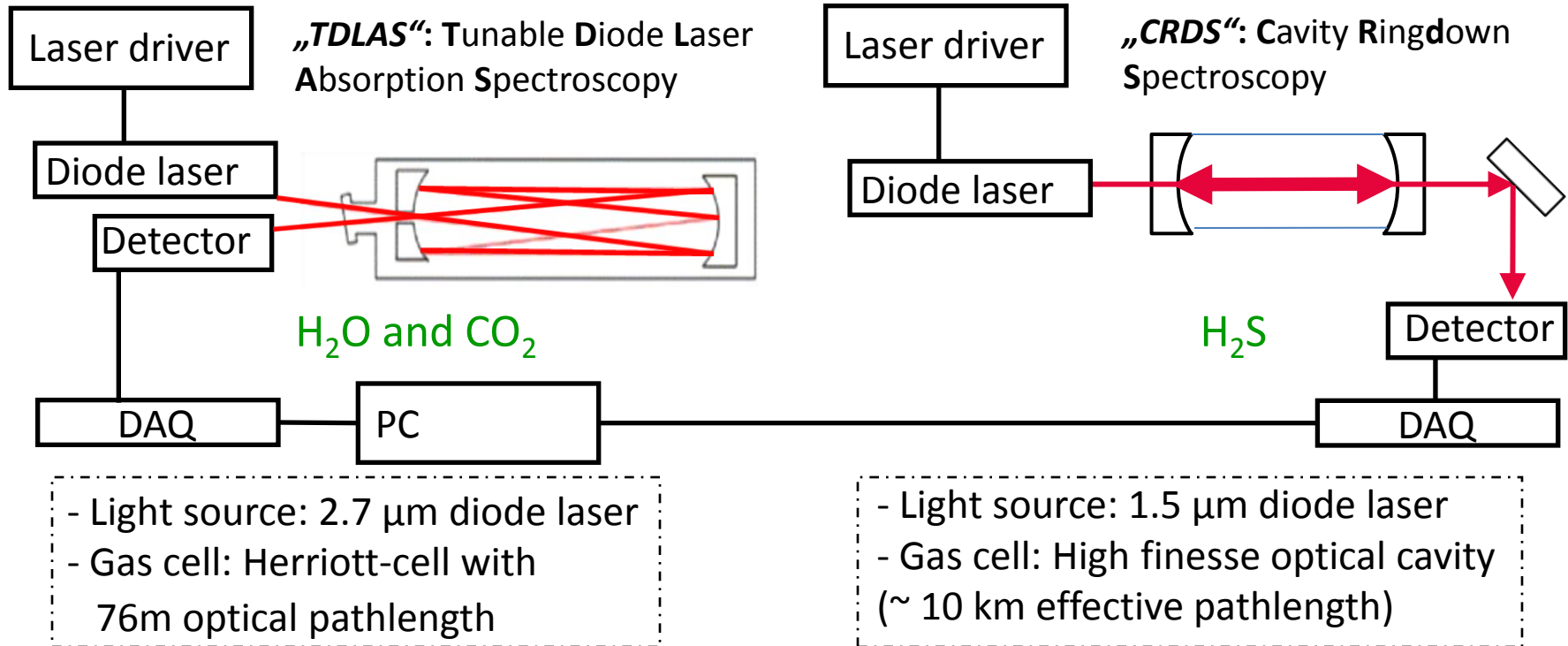


The EMRP is jointly funded by the EMRP participating countries within EURAMET and the European Union

Multiplexing optical system

PTB

MIKES

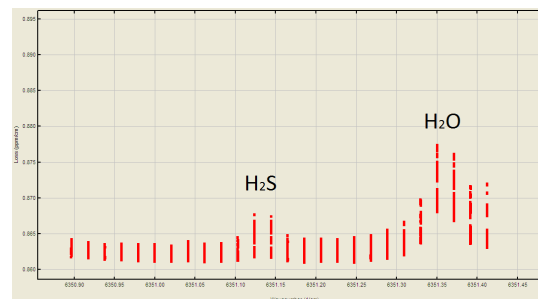


The two systems are combined through a common gas handling and data evaluation

Absolute optical method (H_2S)

Collaboration with Picarro

- CRDS instrument (Picarro G2204) operating at 1574.5 nm with detection limit <2 nmol/mol (1σ , 5 s)
- Simultaneous measurement of H_2O and CO_2 (cross-interference)
- Modification of the instrument for traceable measurements in progress (e.g. T & P of the gas sample)
 - Main uncertainty : H_2S line strength (will be measured using a H_2S permeation source)



Absolute optical method (H₂O, CO₂)

Simultaneous measurement of H₂O and CO₂
200 mbar pressure, 293-295 K

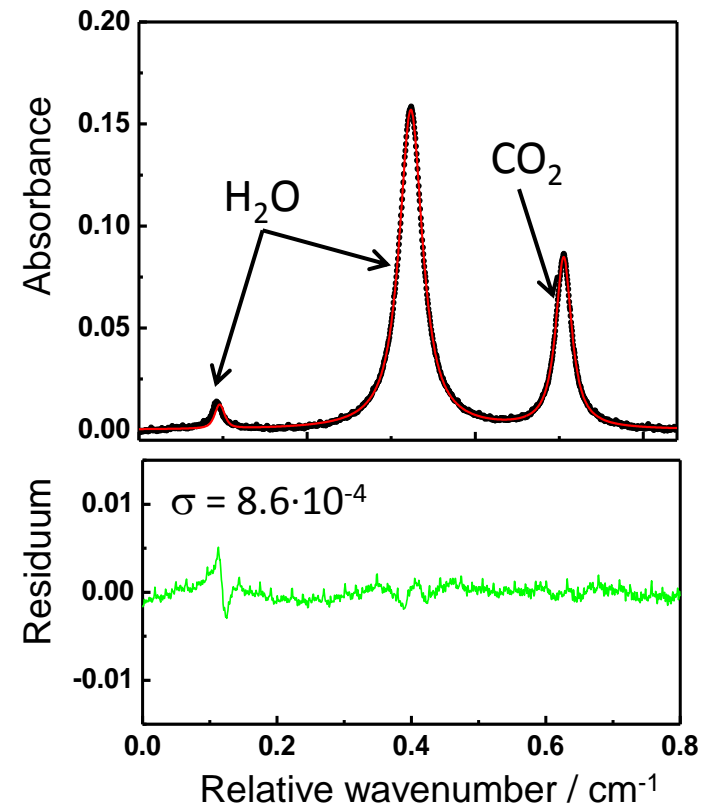
Determined amount fractions:
4-5 µmol/mol CO₂, 60-90 µmol/mol H₂O

Minimum detectable concentration:

H₂O: 1.1 µmol/mol
(limit in zero gas: 150 µmol/mol)

CO₂: 0.16 µmol/mol
(limit in zero gas: 4 µmol/mol)

Typical measured spectra



Conclusion / Outlook

- Comparison between classical techniques (standard addition) and optical techniques
 - Classical techniques
 - Low detection limits (<0.5 nmol/mol)
 - Traceable measurements
 - Optical techniques enabled :
 - Simultaneous detection of several gases
 - Absolute and traceable measurements
- Testings of filter, zero air generator and zero gas cylinder in progress
 - Pollutants of interest : NO, NO₂, SO₂
 - Laboratories involved : NPL, VSL, LNE

**Thank you very much
for your attention**