# Advanced technics in the determination of sum parameters (TIC/TOC/TNb)



Andreas Martens, Elementar Analysensysteme GmbH, Hanau, Germany

БЕОГРАД, 02.09.2008



### What is a "sum parameter"?



### **Definition: sum parameter**

A composite parameter achieved by the determination of a general characteristic (x) of various chemical compounds (x<sub>i</sub>) as sum without specification of a single compound.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i} x_i = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_i$$



...are commonly used in water and waste water analyses for the determination of its contamination with organic compounds.

**Typical sum parameters are:** 

- **BOD<sub>x</sub>** biological oxygen demand
- COD chemical oxygen demand
- **TOC** total organic carbon

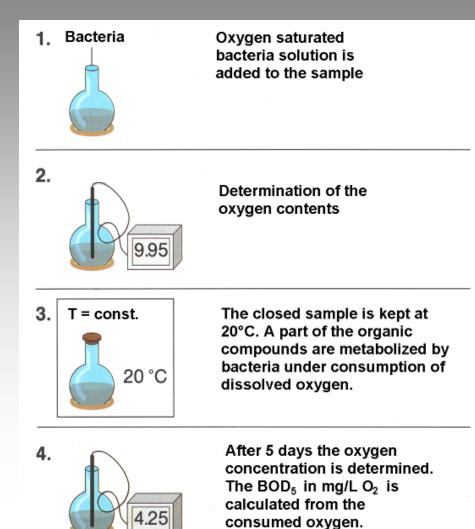


**BOD<sub>x</sub>** and **CSB** are indirect methods to determine the amount of organic carbon by the determination of the biological and chemical oxygen demand during the decomposition of its compounds.

Disadvantage:

- slow
- insufficient or wrong oxidation
- depending from biological activity
- heavy metal containing reagents
- no automation





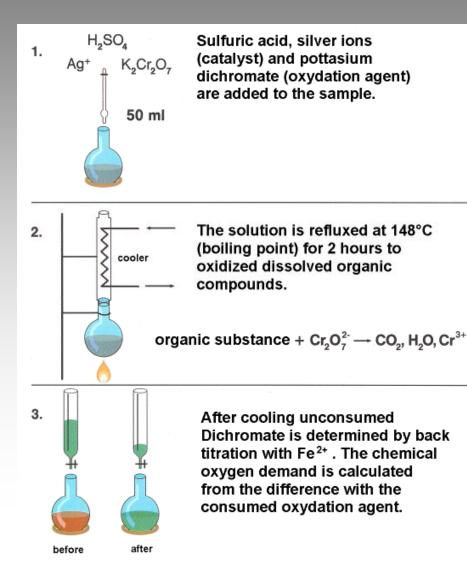
**BOD**<sub>5</sub> - biological oxygen demand after 5 days

DIN 38 409 H51 DIN 38 409 H52

Disadvantage: particulates are not sufficiently oxidized

Reference: Fonds der chemischen Industrie - Umweltbereich Wasser





COD - chemical oxygen demand

DIN 38 409 H41

Disadvantage: higher or fluctuating results, if dichromate is consumed due to the oxidation of sulfur containing compounds

Reference: Fonds der chemischen Industrie - Umweltbereich Wasser



#### EN 1484 - European Standard

Water analysis -Guidlines for the determination of the total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC)

The EN 1484 approves the determination of TOC and DOC as appropriate method to determine the contamination of water with organic compounds.



EN 1484 - European Standard

**Determination of TOC and DOC by:** 

- Wet chemical UV-persulfat method
- Combustion method



Determination of TOC and DOC Wet chemical - UV-persulfat method

Advantage:

- large sample volume (up to 20mL)
- high sensitivity

Disadvantage:

- insufficient oxidation of particulates
- not applicable for electrolytes
- not for highly contaminated samples
- not for solid samples



### Determination of TOC and DOC Combustion method

Advantage:

- quantitative oxidation of all carbon containing compounds
- low matrix influence
- applicable for waste water and solids

Disadvantage:

- lower injection volume (up to 3mL)
- problematically with salts
- lower sensitivity



### Conclusion

### The combustion method has the largest potential to be state of the art, when the disadvantages can be minimized.



#### EN 1484 - European Standard

- TC total carbon
- **TIC** total inorganic carbon ("H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>")
- **TOC** total organic carbon (+ CN<sup>-</sup>, OCN<sup>-</sup>, SCN<sup>-</sup>)

TIC + TOC = TC (additive determination) TOC = TC - TIC (difference method)

Direct method: TOC = (TC - TIC) after external acidification



### EN 1484 - European Standard

TOC NPOC POC (VOC)	<ul> <li>total organic carbon</li> <li>non-purgable organic carbon</li> <li>purgable organic carbon</li> </ul>
TOC = POC + NPOC	
or	$\Rightarrow TIC + POC + NPOC = TC$ $\Rightarrow NPOC = TC - TIC - POC$
POC = 0	$\Rightarrow$ NPOC = TOC



Additive determination

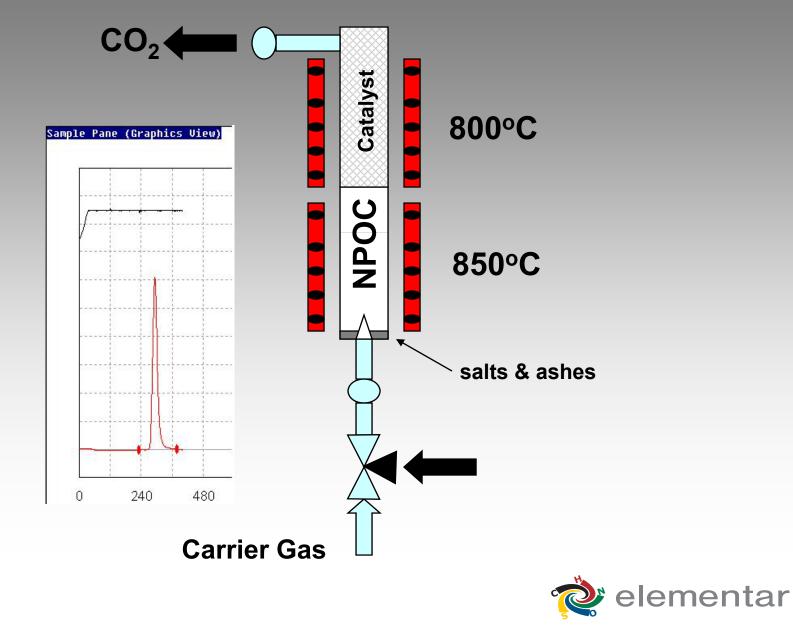
### TIC + TOC = TCor TIC + POC + NPOC = TC



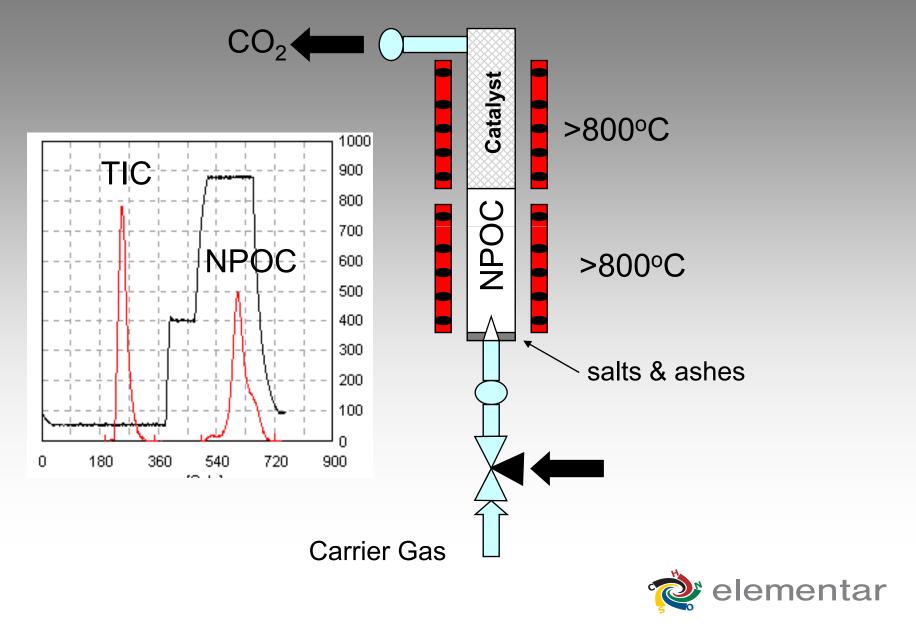
#### liqui TOC II liqui TOC trace



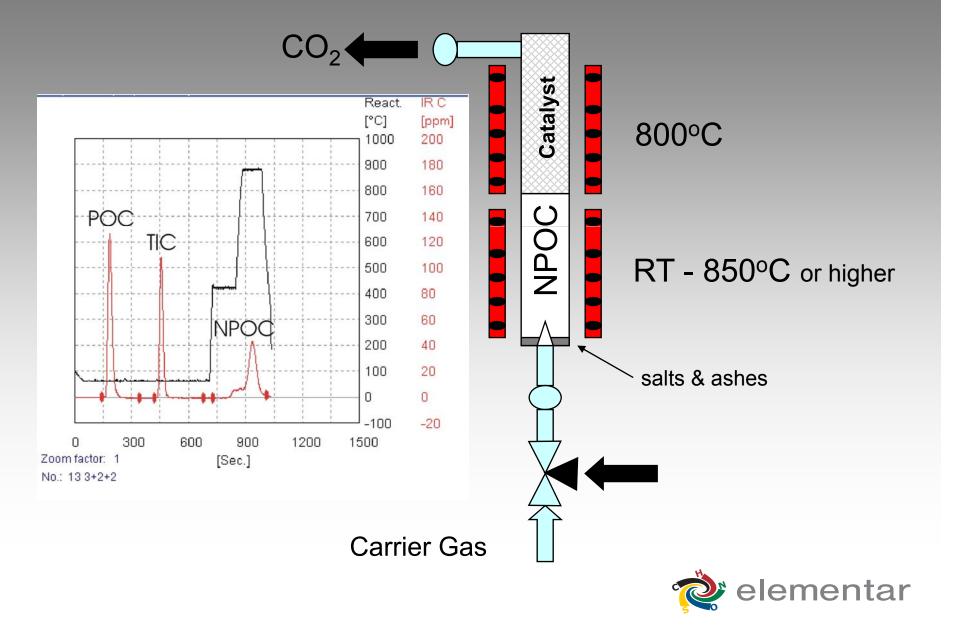
#### NPOC direct (after external acidification)



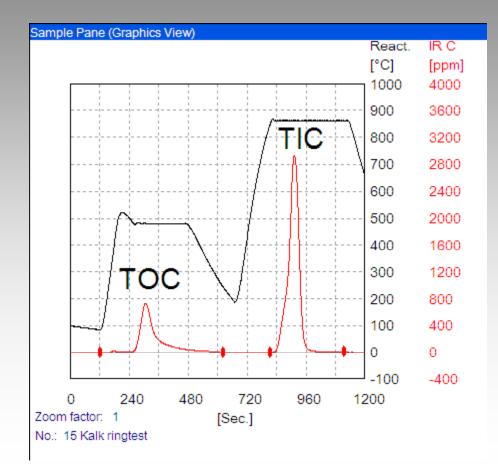
#### **TIC/NPOC** - determination



#### TIC/POC/ NPOC - determination



### **Dynamic 2-zone-furnace**



**Determination of TIC and TOC** in solids without acidification by the temperature ramp method.



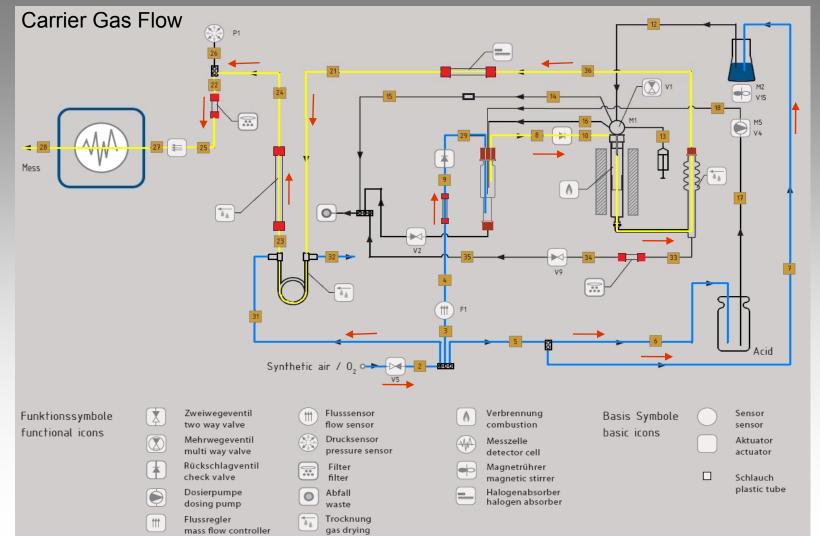
**Difference method** 

### TOC = TC - TIC or NPOC = TC - TIC - POC

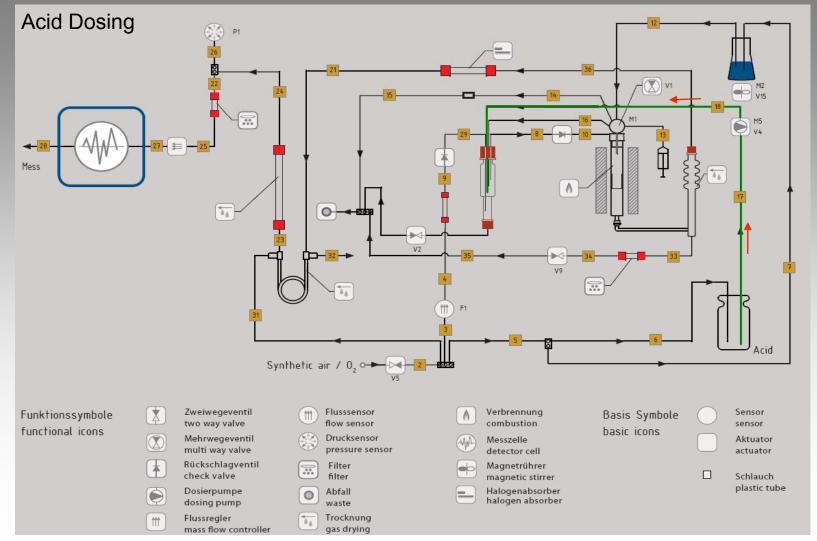


#### vario TOC cube

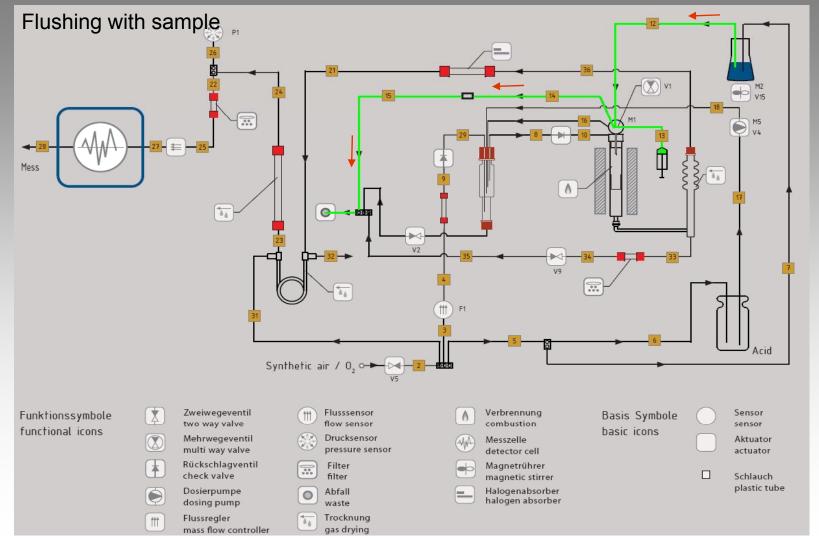




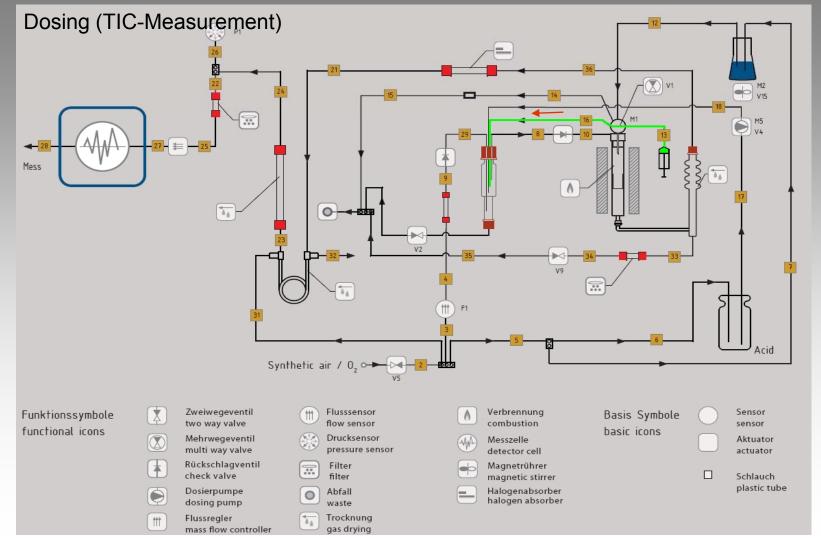




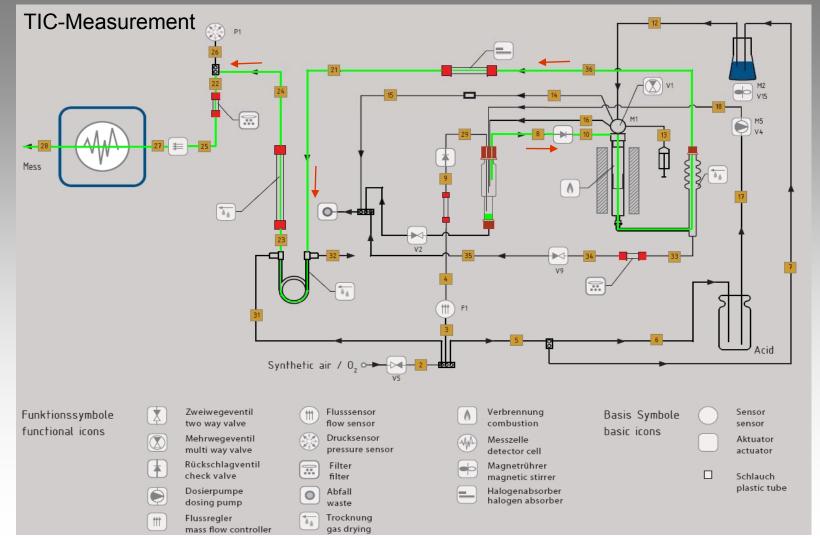




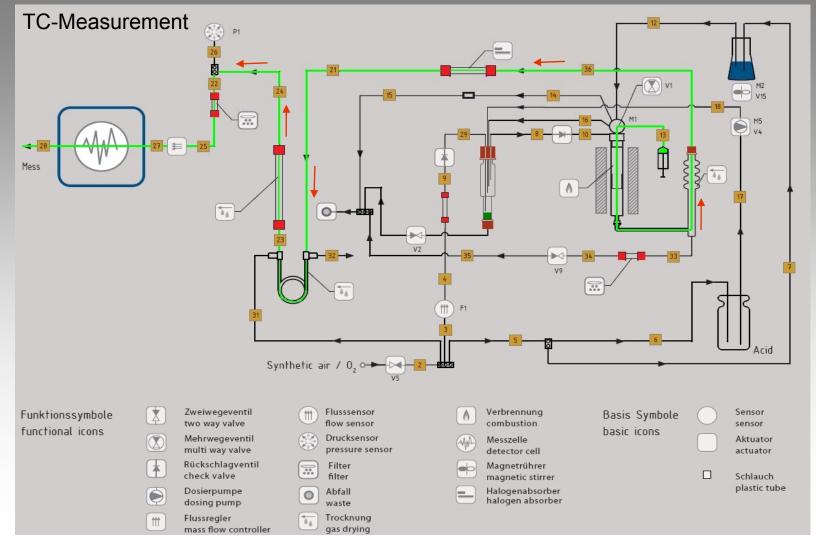




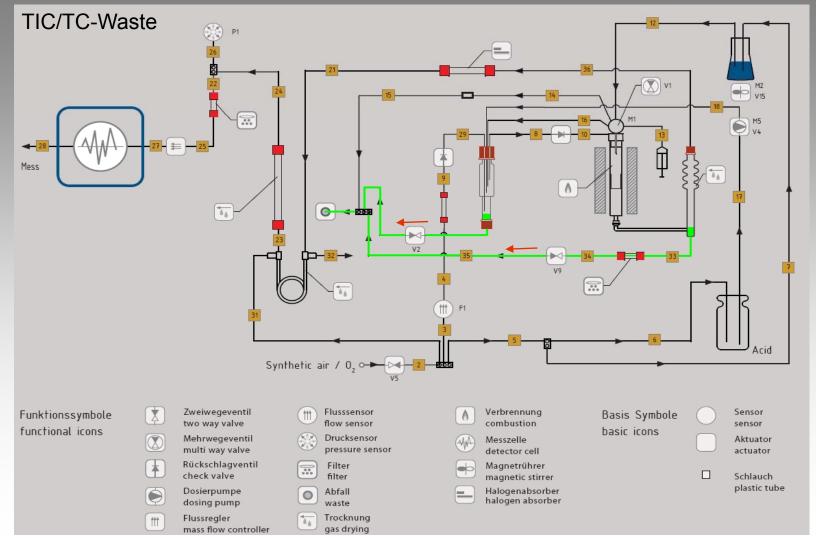




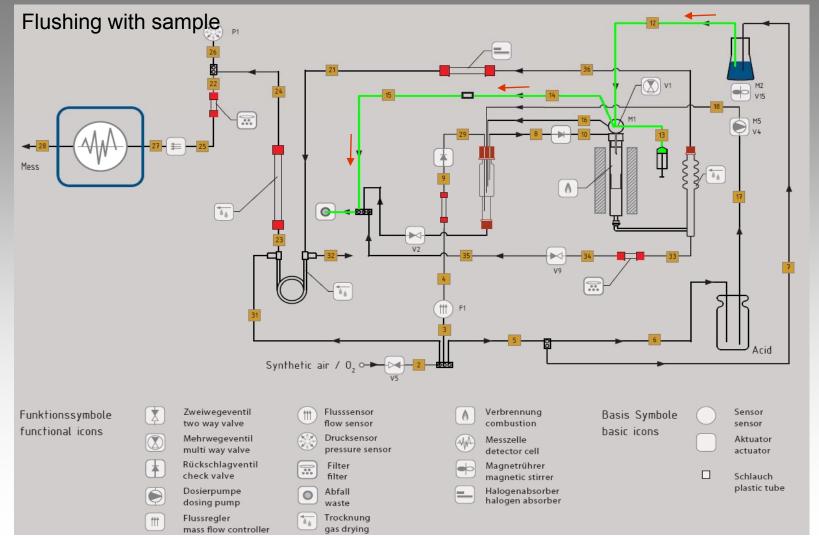












**NPOC** analysis



combines for the very first time

### 110 years of experience in elemental analysis and more than 30 years of experience in TOC analysis





#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



Sets new standards in TOC analysis

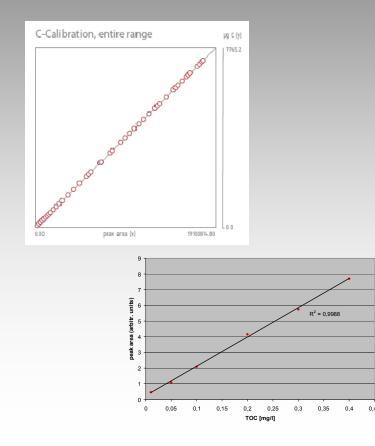
measuring range for TOC from 2 ppb to 60.000 ppm

optional up to 50mg C<sub>abs.</sub> in solids

Makes "auto-dilution" unnessesary.



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

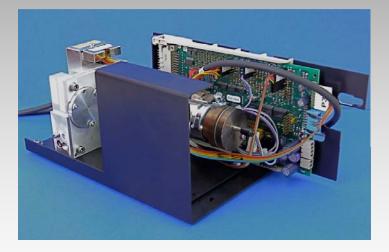


Sets new standards in TOC analysis

with new detectors – free of spectral interferences, e.g. of  $SO_2$ and with extraordinary linearity over the entire detection range.



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



Also available for TN<sub>b</sub> determination:

CLD 0.2ppm – 200ppm ECD 0.2ppm – 500ppm Sets new standards in TOC analysis

New NDIR detectors with outstanding performance in TN<sub>b</sub> – determination.

Working range: 0.05ppm – 50,000ppm



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



Sets new standards in TOC analysis

with its integrated automatic sample feeder for liquids



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



#### available with

- 120 positions for up to 300 mg
- 80 positions for up to 1 g
- also applicable for liquids and suspensions by capsule sealing technique

### with its revolutionary automated analysis of solids

Sets new standards in

**TOC** analysis



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



Sets new standards in TOC analysis

with its unique reusable ash/salt crucible for complete matrix separation, e.g. no restrictions on salt content in liquids and solids



#### liquid samples

protection tube (11.00-1317/4)

ash crucible slotted (38.00-1290) (with 10mm quartz wool on the bottom)

15mm quartz chips (05 000 900) 5mm quartz wool (03 679 908) 22mm Pt-catalytic (05 001 380) 5mm quartz wool (03 679 908)

85mm quartz chips (05 000 900)

5mm quartz wool (03 679 908)

protection tube (11.00-1317/4)

ash finger (11.00-1170/4) (with 10mm Al203 wool on the bottom)

Al203 wool (05 000 086)

5mm quartz wool (03 679 908)

85mm Copper Oxide (03 679 905)

5mm quartz wool (03 679 908) 40mm quartz chips (05 000 900)

5mm quartz wool (03 679 908)

### solid samples

**Combustion tubes** 



Combustion tube for solids



Combustion tube for liquids

#### **Combustion tubes**



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



Sets new standards in TOC analysis

### with no restrictions on the particle size in liquids

No need any more for inaccurate suspension method



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE Applications from liquids to...



- reagent water
  drinking water
  waste water





- sea water
- saline solutions
- electrolytes
- •••

#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE ... to solids

- particles
- suspensions
- slurries ...





- soils
- residues
- solids ...

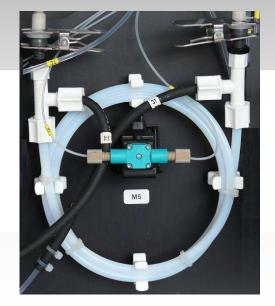


#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

# Approved methods, once again improved with IDS-3<sup>\*</sup>



counter gas membrane drying

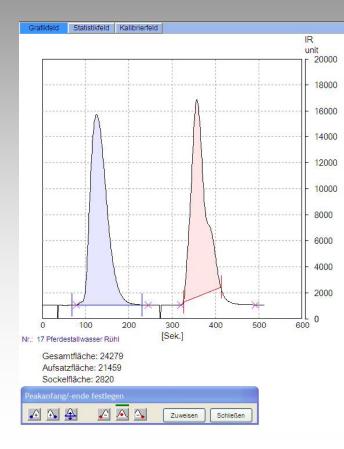


chemical drying





#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



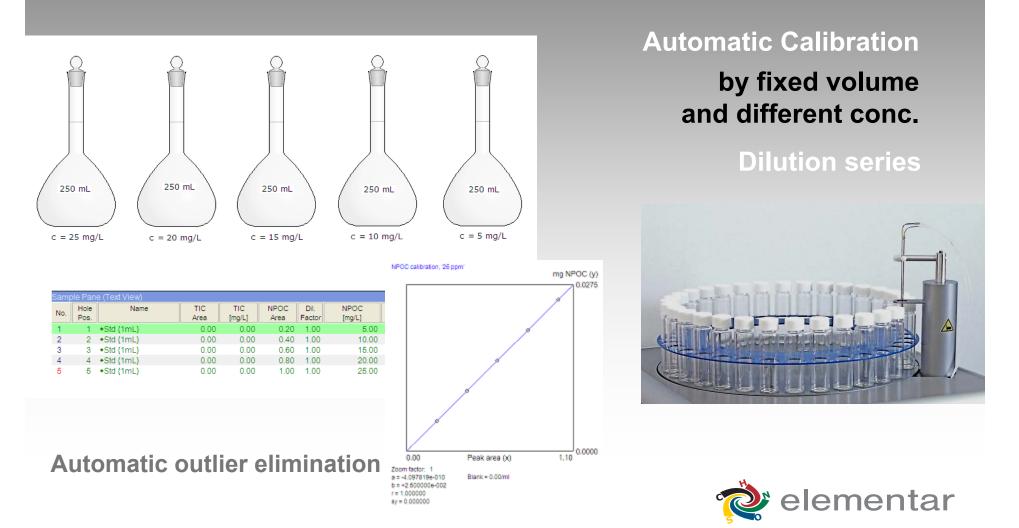
Comprehensive math data processing



- Statistics
- Manual and automatic peak integration
- Base line correction
- Peak substraction



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

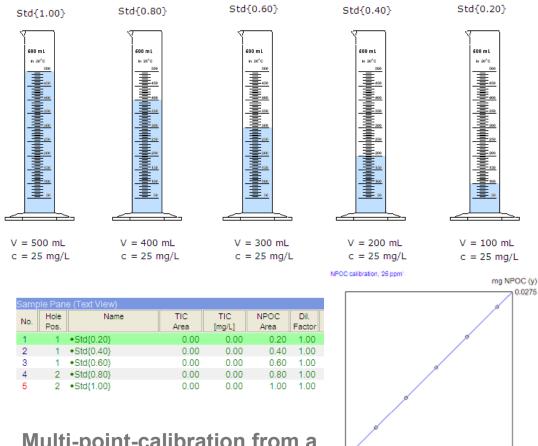


#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

0.0275

0.0000

1.10



0.00

Zoom factor: 1

a = -4.097819a-010 b = +2 500000e-002 r = 1.000000 \$7 = 0.000000

Peak area (x)

Blank = 0.00/ml

#### **Automatic Calibration**

#### by fixed concentration and different volumes

auto-dilution-effect without dilution errors

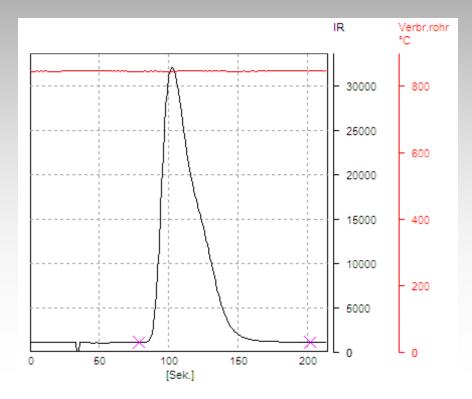


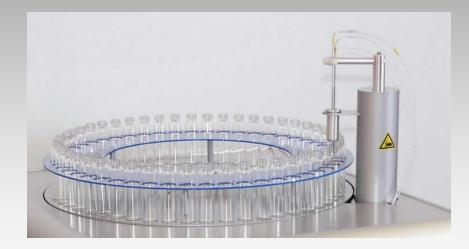


Multi-point-calibration from a single standard solution

#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

Analysis of well water for animals (liquid samples, particles)



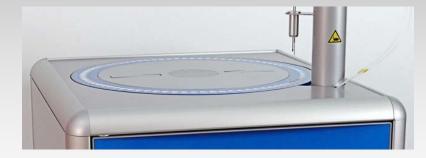


Method	Sample	TC [mg/L]
mean [%]	well water	76,520
RSD (absolute)		0,271
RSD (relative) %		0,354



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

Analysis of hard digestible silicon carbid compounds (SiBCN)



Method	Sample	TOC [mg/L]
mean [%]	SiBCN	30,82
RSD (absolute)		0,0683
RSD (relative) %		0,0261

vario TOC cube shows excellent oxidation behaviour even in case of hard digestable compounds like SiBCN ceramics with decomposition temperatures of approx. 2000°C.





#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

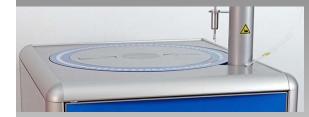
Analysis of sea water (liquid samples, salt)

Method	Sample	TC [mg/L]	Method	Sample	TOC [mg/L]
TC measurem samples	nent of n = 50 sea	a water		nent of n = 50 se rnal sample acidif	
			•	d under stirring in	
			of the automa	tic sample feeder,	followed
			by automatic s	stripping of CO <sub>2</sub> w	vith
			synthetic air.		
mean [%]	North Sea	24,282	mean [%]	North Sea	12,209
RSD (absolut	e)	0,160	RSD (absolute	)	0,074

Excellent for the analysis of brine solutions



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE



Analysis of river sediments (solid sample)

#### Method

Analysis of 25 dried river sediments (Elbe/Germany) measured in solid mode

	n	TC [%]
mean [%]	25	5,396
RSD (absolute)		0,088
Reference value (varioMAX)		5,35 %

#### Method

Analysis of 25 dried river sediments (Hunte/Germany) measured in solid mode

	n	TC [%]
mean [%]	25	4,202
RSD (absolute)		0,070
Reference value (varioMAX)		4,22 %



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

### THE FACTS I



Analytical method: Catalytic high temperature digestion

**Standards:** ISO 8245, EPA 415.1, European standard acc. to EN 1484, ENV 12260, European Pharmacopoeia 6.0, vol.1 (20244) 2008, U.S.Pharmacopoeia-NF, USP 30 (643) 2007; DIN 38409

**Measured parameters:** TC; TOC, TIC/NPOC; DOC; POC optional TN<sub>b</sub>

**Digestion temperature:** free selectable up to 1200 °C, standard operating temperature in dependency on the chosen catalyst between 800 - 950 °C





#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

### THE FACTS II

**Measuring range (ppm):** C: 0 – 60,000 ppm (cube)

alternatively high%C

C: 0 – 100 % (up to 50mg C<sub>abs.</sub>)

C: 0 – 25,000 ppm (trace)

N: 0 – 200 ppm(CLD); 500 ppm(EC)

N: 0 – 50,000 ppm (NDIR)

C:  $\pm$  6 µg/L SD (cube)

C:  $\pm$  3 µg/L SD (trace)

N: ± 0.02 mg/L SD (NDIR)

< 1 % at > 5 mg/L C





#### **Detection limit:**

#### **Precision:**

#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

### THE FACTS III

Injection volume (liquid-mode): 0.05 – 2 mL (cube)

0.2 - 4 mL (trace)



#### Sample weight (solid-mode):

organic substance 0.02 – 10 mg or up to 1 g soil

(depends on the sample matrix)

Particel size: liquid mode: inner tube diameter 0.8 mm

**solid mode:** free selectable in dependency on the chosen capsule size

**Duration of analysis:** 2 - 3 min. for TC (solids)

3 - 4 min. per parameter (liquids)



#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

### THE FACTS IV

Gas:	synthetic air (hydrocarbon $\leq 0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$
	and $CO_2 \le 1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )
	or oxygen (grade ≥ 4.5)
Gas flow:	200 mL·min <sup>-1</sup> at 1 bar pre-pressure
<b>Dimensions:</b>	55 x 42 x 55 cm (L x W x H) – basic unit
	55 x 42 x 72 cm (L x W x H)
	<ul> <li>basic unit with autosampler for liquids</li> </ul>
Weight:	approx. 60 kg
Power supply:	100/110/200/230 V, 50/60 Hz, 1.6 kW





#### THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

#### Instrument control and data processing



Operation and control under Windows<sup>®</sup> XP or Windows<sup>®</sup> Vista. All instrument functions are digitally controllable, the comprehensive operation software includes e.g. automatic leak test, extensive fault diagnostics, monitoring of maintenance cycles, sleep- / awake function, statistical evaluation and almost unlimited memory capacity for storage of analytical data and graphics. Integration to data network and LIMS.

The possibility of remote control and diagnosis via the internet.

In full compliance with 21 CFR Part 11 (option).



### **ELEMENTAR** Analysensysteme GmbH



### Thank you for your attention. XBAЛA!



