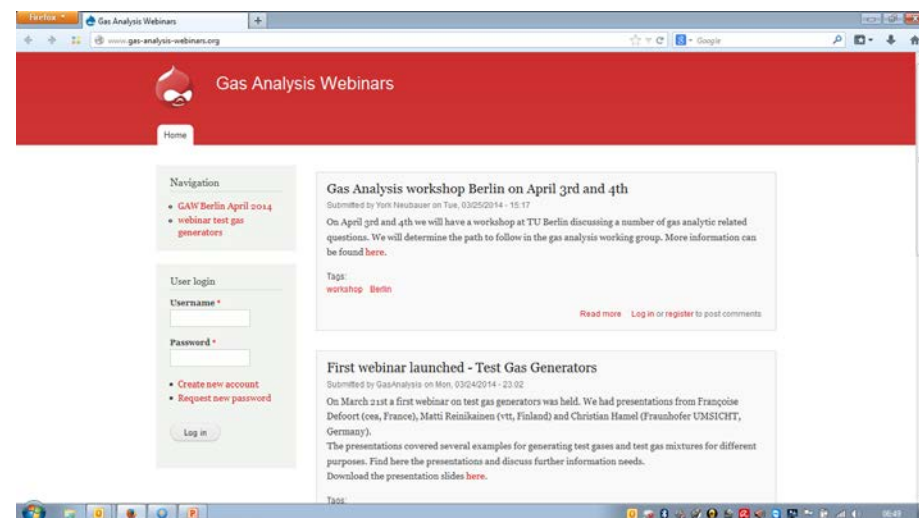




bioenergy2020+

Water measurement; an introduction



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→ <http://www.gas-analysis-webinars.org/>

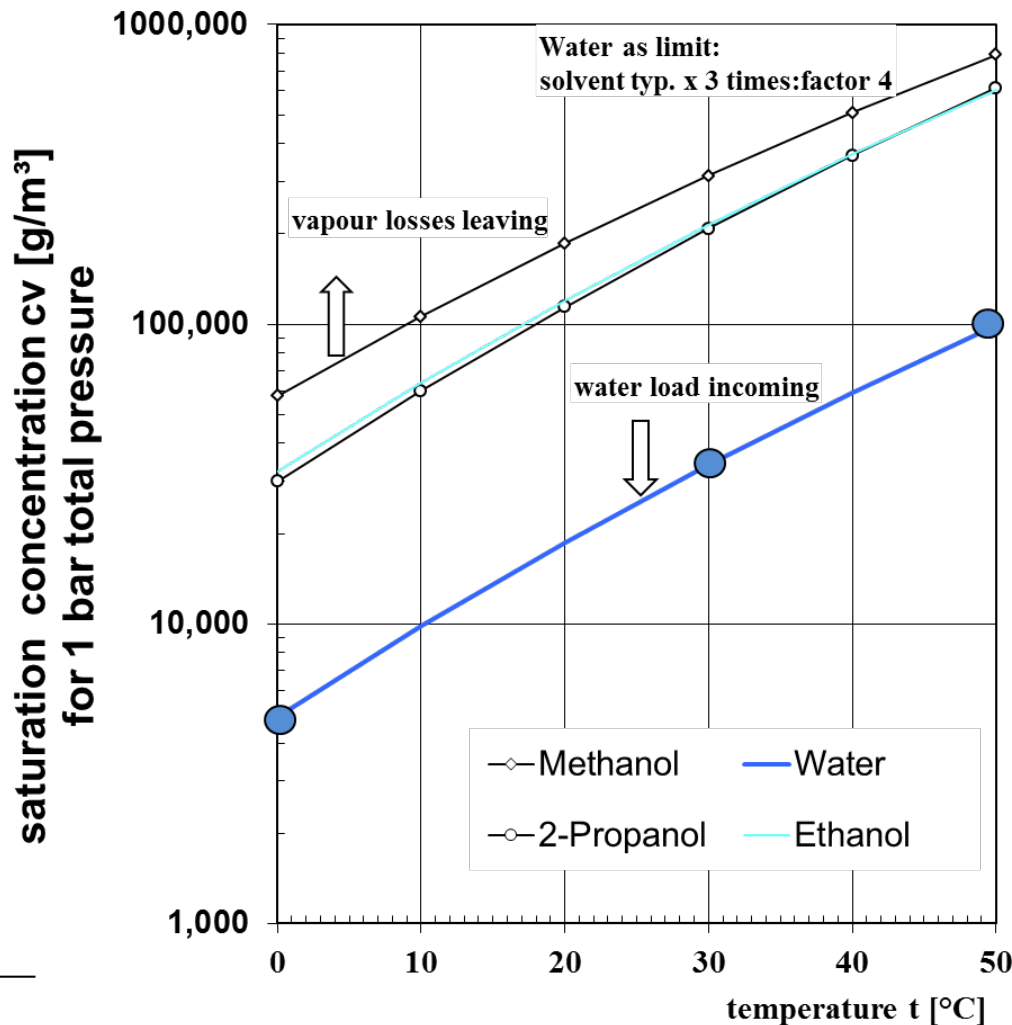
Workshop Berlin
3. and 4. th April Berlin



Content

- Water content (Gas → sampling liquid)
- Water quantification methods
- BE approach for ‘standard’ applications
- Discussion

Saturation with water = humidity at ambient pressure (compared to other solvents)



Consider:

Sample gas with dewing point of 50°C is introducing more water, than the loss of solvent of 2-Propanol is:

→ Sample 1 m³ gas in 100 ml liquid (initial)
 → Status at the end of sampling:

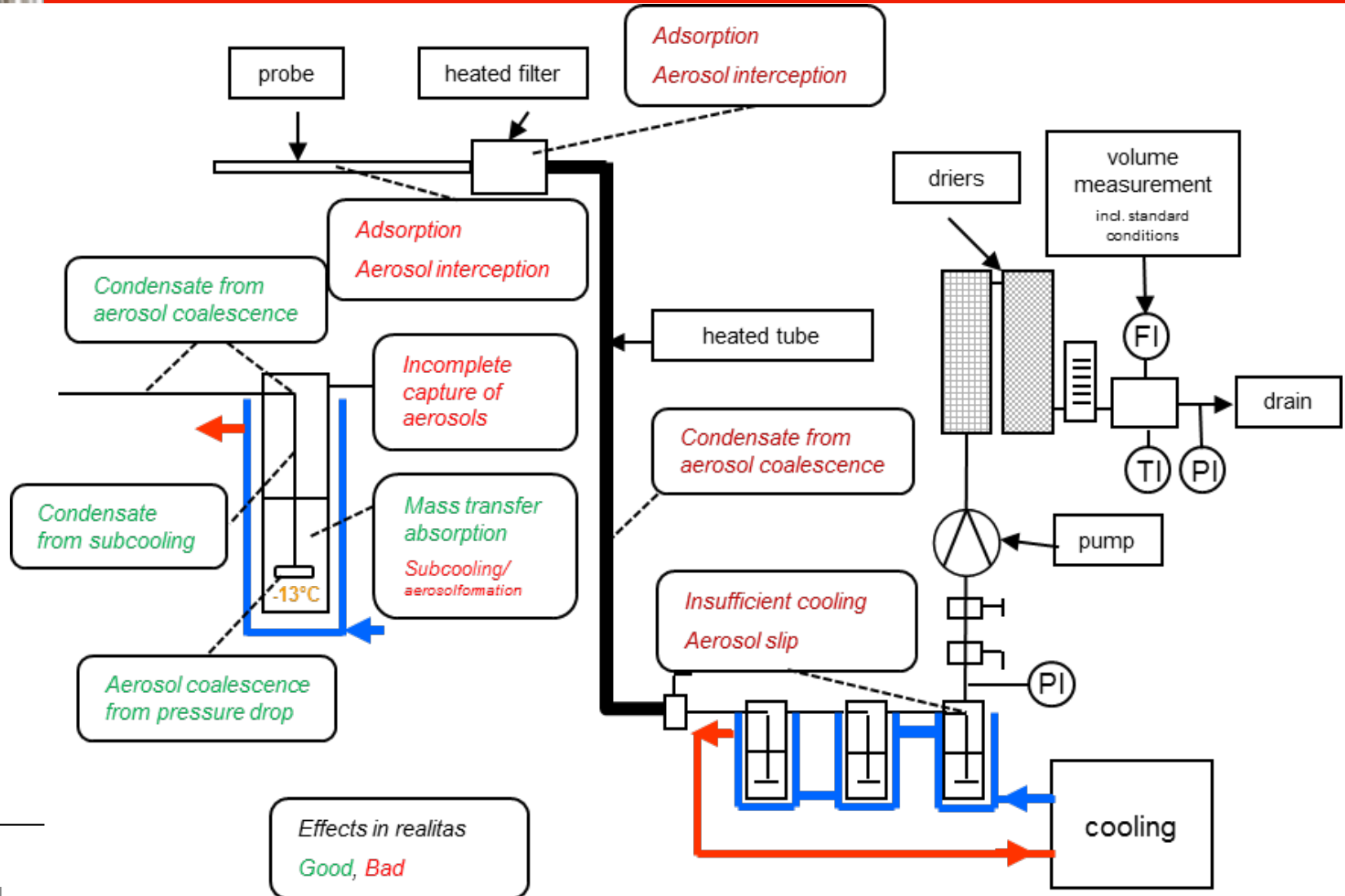
Solvent: -25 g (~30 ml) Propanol

Water: + 100g=100 ml

Final water content

(mixed): $100 / (100 + 100 - 30) > 58\% \text{vol!}$

Effects all over the sampling line





Negative effects

Water and steam is very important during gasification, char gasification, tar reforming, but:

- **Dilution** of solvents
- **Phase separation** of in polar solvents
- **Increased slip** of unpolar fractions during sampling
- **Layering on polar SPA-substrates** (reduced capture, time dependent result)
- **Ice formation**, sludge, rocks in liquid samplers

- **Baseline instabilities** (steam-breathing of column, FID-blowers)
- **Discrimination during evaporation** in GC injectors, early peaks blow off (compared low interaction HPLC-Systems: AcN:MeOH eluent)
- **Discrimination and delay in gravimetric** procedure, hygroscopic phenolics



Lab crew can do this:

- Do not sampling,
- Apply mixtures of solvents

- Take a laggard /ger: Schlepper/ like THF into liquid for gravimetric determination
- Separate majority of humidity during sampling with a pre-condensor
- (but treat then also this condensate and the glass equipment there)

- Separate the water from the sample
- Azeotropic distillation, like EN1948-1 (xylene)
- Diluter against water condensation (only for SPA-cartridges), like VDI 3872.

- Stop early enough the sampling at low water content, when You want to sample Benzene,...
- Dry the liquid with Na_2SO_4 x anhydro
- Extract the liquid sample with DCM or Hexane.

Degree of difficulties; scale



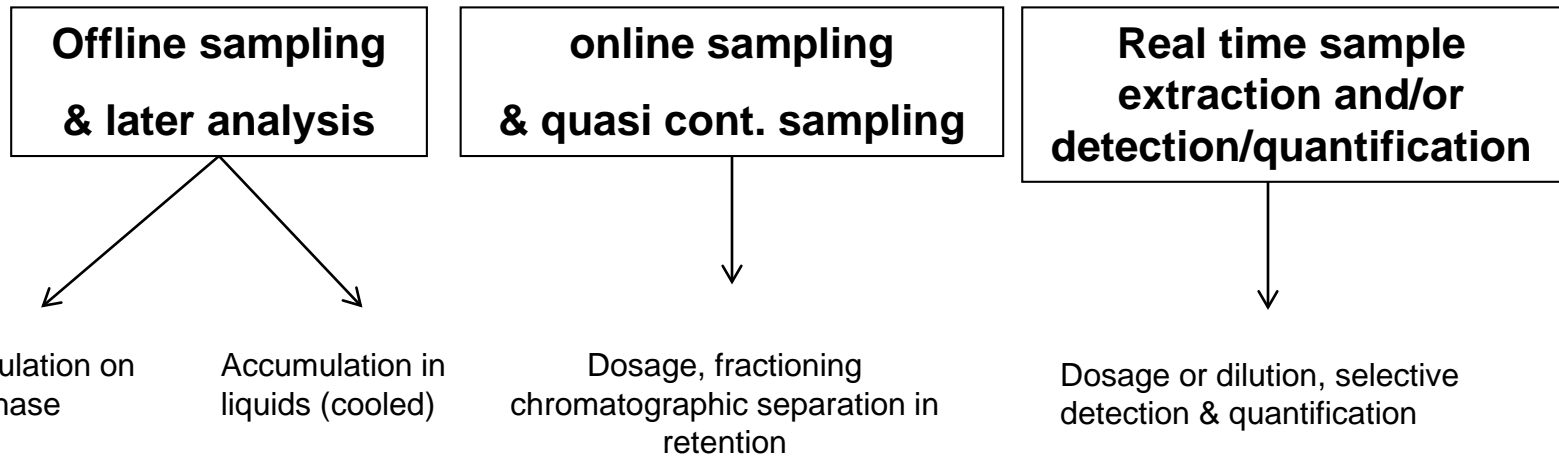
Temperature at sampling point	Content of DUST	Content of WATER	Content of organics ('tars')	Compounds organic	Compounds in-organic	total
1,000 → 4	>10,000 → 5	>80°C → 5	>10,000 → 5	Manual: Multiply x 1	Manual: Multiply x 1	
800 → 4	<10,000 → 5	<80°C → 3	<10,000 → 3			
600 → 4	<1000 → 3	<60 → 2	<1,000 → 2			
400 → 3	<100 → 2	<40 → 1	<100 → 1	online: Multiply x 10	online: Multiply x 5	
200 → 2	<10 → 1	<10	<10			
ambient	<1	<0°C	<1	Pressure:*) Multiply x p[bar]/10	Pressure:: Multiply x p/10	
°C	mg/m ³	dewpoint local pressure	mg/m ³ dewing	Pressure:*) factor for extractive sample preparation		

TF	+	DF	+	WF	+	OF	=	DEGREE
2+		2+		1+		2	=	normal application 7 (=medium)
4+		5+		3+		2	=	e.g. high dust fluidised bed sampling 14 high



Example of water effects two chromatograms with/without water

Water quantification: toolboxes



Materials gadgets	Silicagel Secca-pent	Co-sampling with organics (tar)	Plot/mole-sieve Hayesep TCD-detector	Wet saturation temp. (wet bulb) Bartec ^R Acoustic, 'ultra-acust' NDIR-NH ₃ -detector and FTIR
Problems	Manually procedure Co-adsorption Heavy PAH-deposits Pyrolytic tar reactions	Sampling dilution liquid Slip of inpolars	Maintenance Co-adsorption on columns Conditioning of transferline & columns	Interference form dust, tar-deposits Dependency on main gas components (speed of sound) IR-band overlapping

COSTS

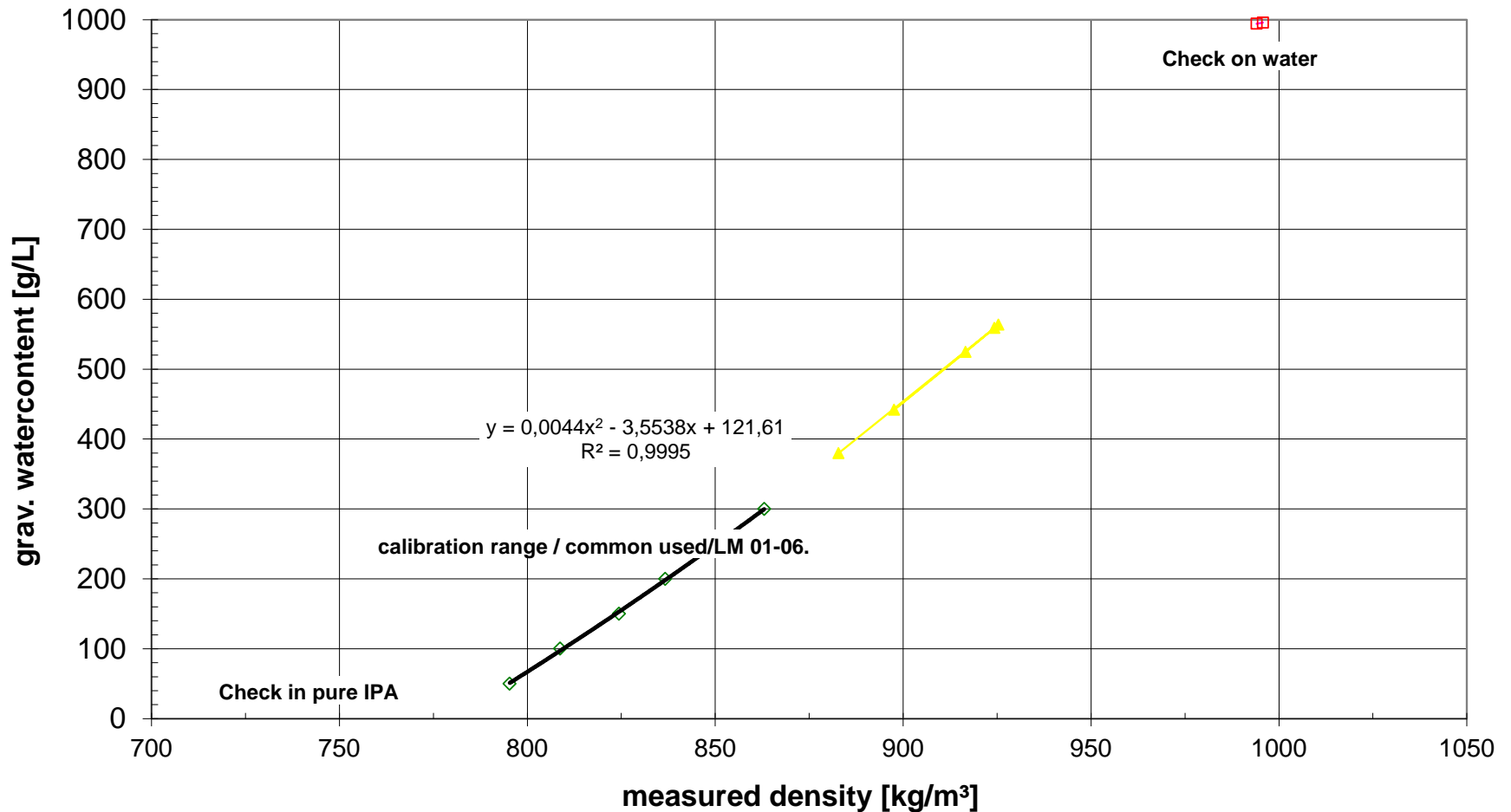
Very low	Medium	Medium-High	High
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Water quantification

Water quantification via 'tar-solvent' from sampling IPA

Calibration data WATER in 2-Propanol

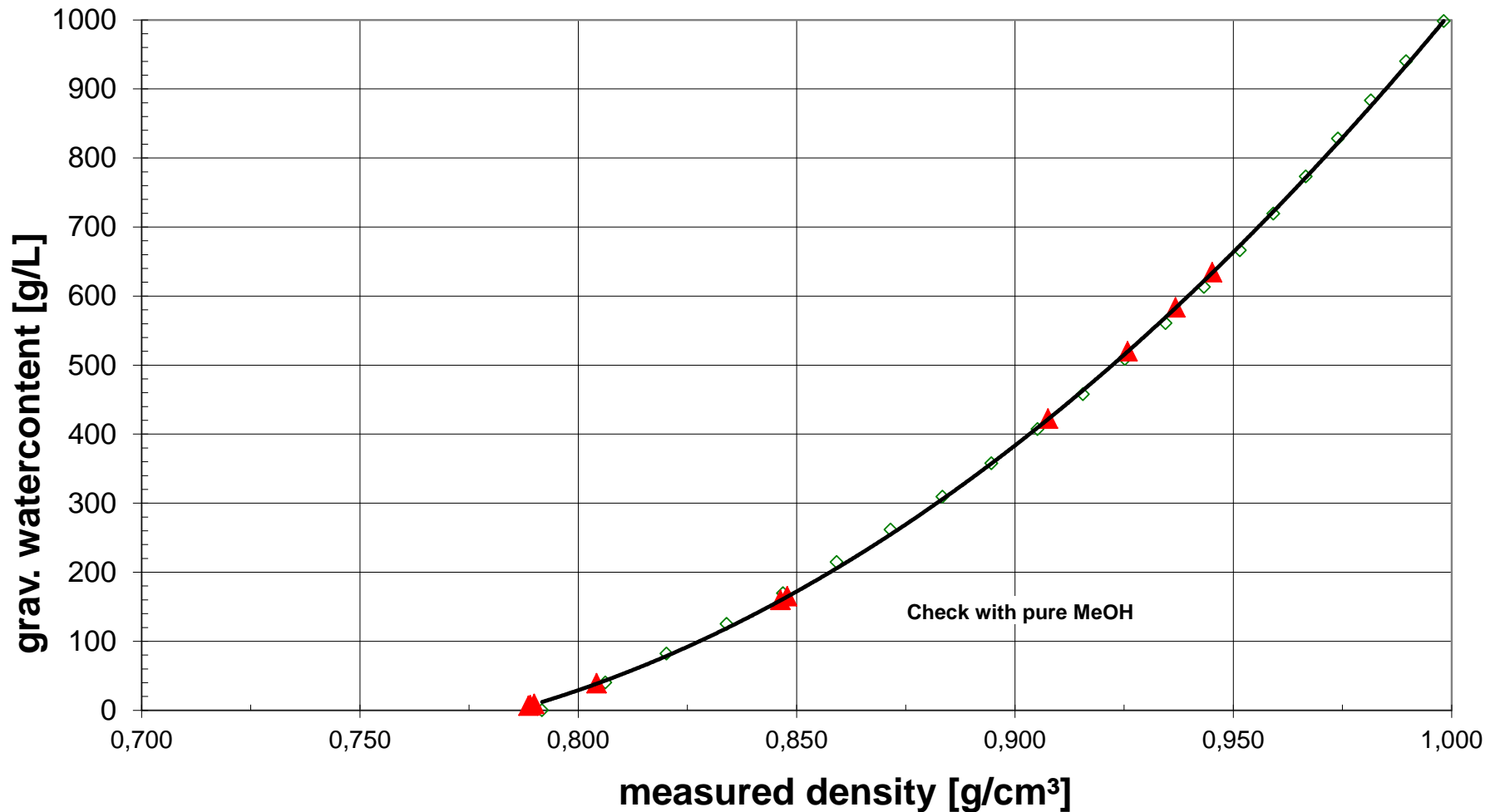


Water quantification via 'tar-solvent' from sampling MeOH

Calibration data WATER in Methanol

$$y = 13709x^2 - 19760x + 7063,8$$

$$R^2 = 0,9996$$

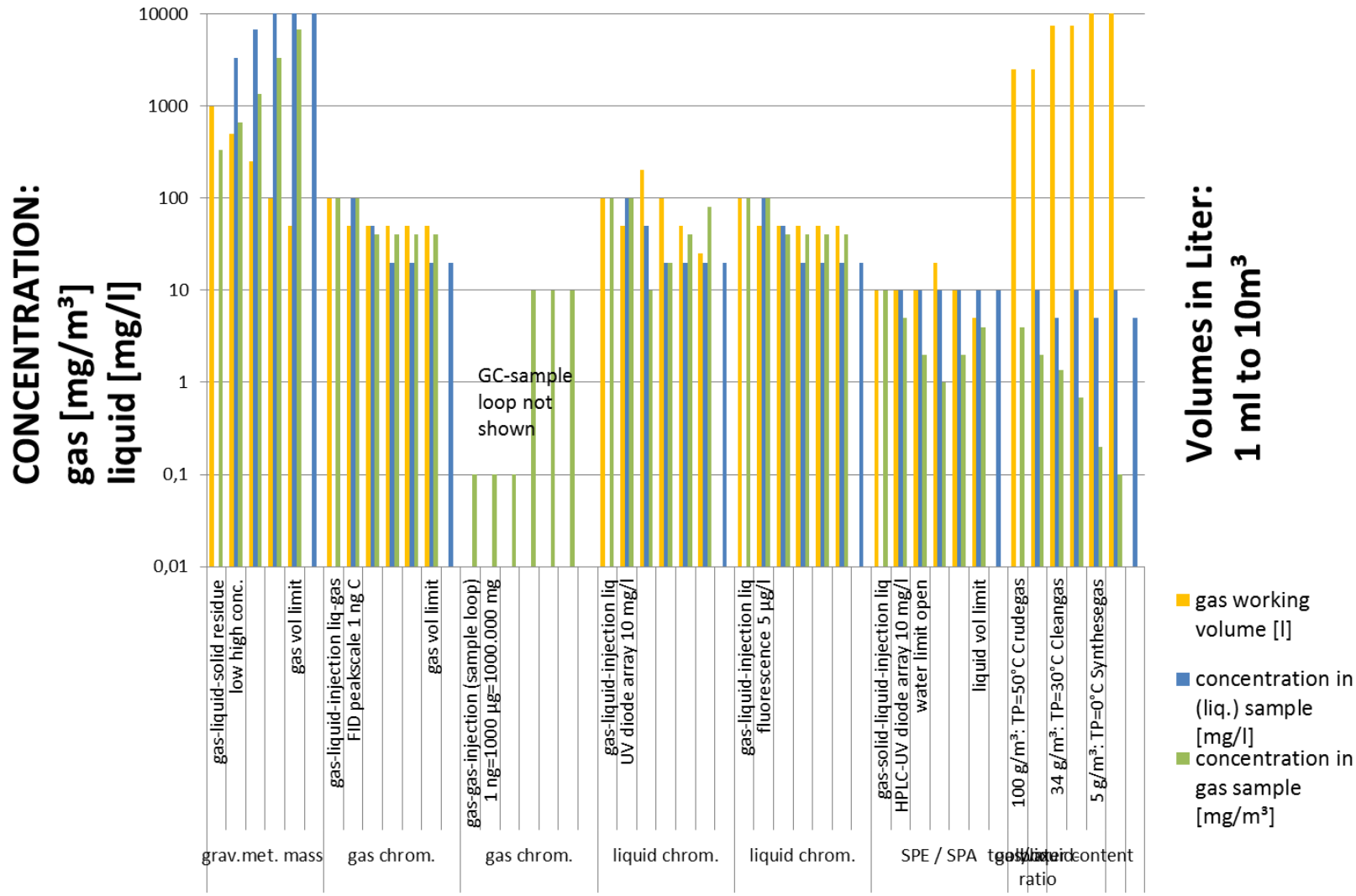




discussion

- Protocol of main facts:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

The gas/liquid ratio





H. Bosch 1450-1516; *der Gauckler, the faker, il falsario*