



טכנולוגיות ניטור גזים בארובות תחנות כח ותחנות הפחתת גז טבעי

יובל אייל, מנהל מחלקת מכשור אנליטי-
קונטאל אוטומציה ובקרה בע"מ



קבוצת קונטאל טכנולוגיות



- חברה פרטית נוסדה ב-1964
- מטה החברה בפתח תקווה עם פריסה גאוגרפית ב-5 מיקומים שונים ברחבי הארץ למכירות, הנדסה ושירות סניף ראשי בקרית אריה פתח תקווה וסניפים ביוקנעם, בר לב, עומר וראשון לציון.
- מרבית העיסוק הינו במערכות בקרה, סייבר, ניטור גזים, ברזי בקרה, לוחות חשמל, התקנות מכשור וחשמל וכיולים, מיזוג אוויר, VISION, רובוטיקה ועוד.
- +300 עובדים מתוכם מעל 120 מהנדסים



The department contain 22 technicians , project managers , sales and back office

Main office in Petach Tikva and service offices in Haifa & Beer Sheva that serve 24/7
Hold Stock of spare parts for immediate support for customers



Business Partners- Analytical

- ABB Analytical –gas analyzers
- Neo Monitors –gas analyzers
- Durag – dust and flow
- Ados GmbH
- Compur Monitors –Fix gas detectors
- GFG – portable gas detectors
- CALGAS& EFFECTECH –calibration gases
- And many others...



ABB Analytical Measurement

Global product portfolio and production sites

Germany

Continuous Gas Analyzers



Advanced Solutions



Canada

FTIR/NIR Spectrometers



USA

Gas Chromatographs



Multiwave Photometers

USA

Cavity Enhanced TDL Analyzer



CN, IN, SG, PL ...

System Integration



UK

Oxygen Analyzer



Waste & Waste Water Analyzer



Scope of Work-Control & Cyber

- Monitoring and management of all sub-systems within the plant
- Emergency Shut Down - Turbine trip functionality in the event of a fault or abnormal condition- based on AAdvance
- Balance of Plant based on Rockwell Automation PlantPAX process control system
- The system operates in a redundant architecture
- Communication between the central control system and all sub-systems based on RA industrial communication solution.
- Complete Cyber Security with all subsystem and auxiliary systems

מובילות הנדסית בבקרת לחץ וזרימה למערכות גז טבעי

דיוק מקסימלי, חיסכון אנרגטי קריטי הדור הבא של מערכות הוויסות התעשייתיות
סדרת פתרונות בקרת הלחץ והזרימה המתקדמת מציעה מענה הנדסי חסר פשרות לשמירה
מדויקת ואמינה על יציבות



Accurate and reliable measurement solutions

Serving your power plant operation



Measurement & Analytics solutions for a thermal or combined cycle power plant?

Measurement & Analytics provides solutions for:

- [Boiler chemistry optimization](#)
- [Combustion efficiency](#)
- [Calorific value of incoming natural gas](#)
- [SCR DeNOx ammonia slip measurement](#)
- [Flue Gas Desulphurization \(FGD\) \(only coal \)](#)
- [Continuous emission monitoring systems \(CEMS\)](#)



Measurement & Analytics solutions specific to plant type:

- [Coal fired power plant](#)
- [Gas fired power plant](#)

Regulatory compliance:

- [EN 14181](#)

Controlling boiler chemistry for maximum steam quality

Offering the solution to your challenging application



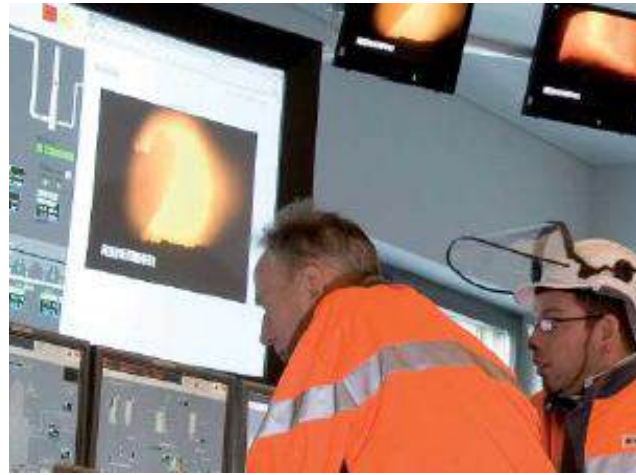
The challenge - Monitoring and controlling multiple chemicals for maximum boiler and turbine protection

The solution - To measure multiple chemical parameters on-line:

- ABB pH analyzers monitor feed water acidity or alkalinity, while conductivity analyzers measure ionic content
- Monitoring and lowering the silica content in water can lead to longer turbine life and greater efficiencies.
- ABB's Navigator 600 Silica accurately monitors 0 to 5000ppb concentrations and substantially cuts costs and maintenance from silica monitoring

Deriving combustion efficiency by monitoring flue gas

Offering the solution to your challenging application



The challenge - finding the right air to fuel ratio for efficient combustion

The easy-to-install insitu solution - measuring flue gas oxygen with ABB's [AZ20 combustion gas oxygen analyzers](#):

- Probe is inserted into a flue and accurately measures combustion gas oxygen content
- Applications from -4 to 1472°F

The high temperature hot gas solution - constant samples of flue gas oxygen and combustibles with ABB's AZ40 smart analyzer:

- Applications up to 3000°F
- High accuracy and high performance

The fast response laser based solution – profile complete boiler outlet duct with ABB's [LS4000 tunable diode laser analyzers](#):

- Response time usually within 2 seconds
- Applications up to 2732°F



Measuring calorific values of fuel gas

Offering the solution to your challenging application



The challenge - Calculating the calorific value of a natural gas sample requires gas composition information

The solution - ABB's [PGC1000 field mounted gas chromatograph](#) analyzes natural gas composition in combined cycle power plants

- Gas sample data is used to inform other devices in the combustion process
- Achieves optimum combustion conditions



FLEXIBILITY

APPLICATION FLEXIBILITY

INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL

PIPELINE TIE-INS

ENERGY PLANTS

LANDFILL

CITY GATES

HIGH-END SAMPLERS

GAS DISTRIBUTION

INTEGRAL FLOW-ENERGY

C6+

C7+

C9+

O₂/N₂

H₂S%



SIMPLICITY

SERVICEABILITY

COMPLETE UNIT CONSISTS OF ONLY
3 REPLACEABLE MODULES

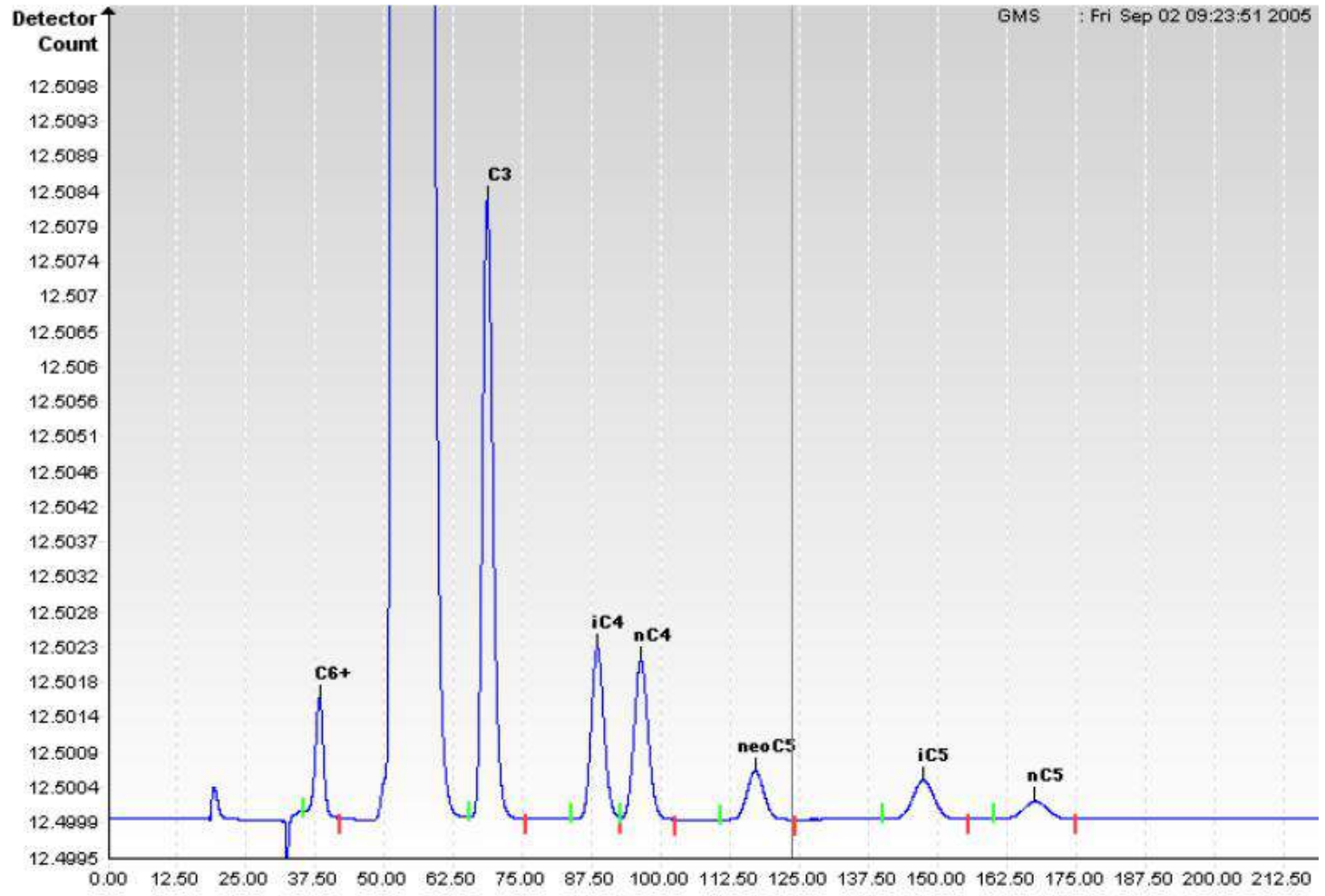
SELF DIAGNOSTICS THAT
GENERATE LOG FILES

REMOTE OPERATION:
OFFSITE MAINTENANCE
BY FACTORY EXPERTS

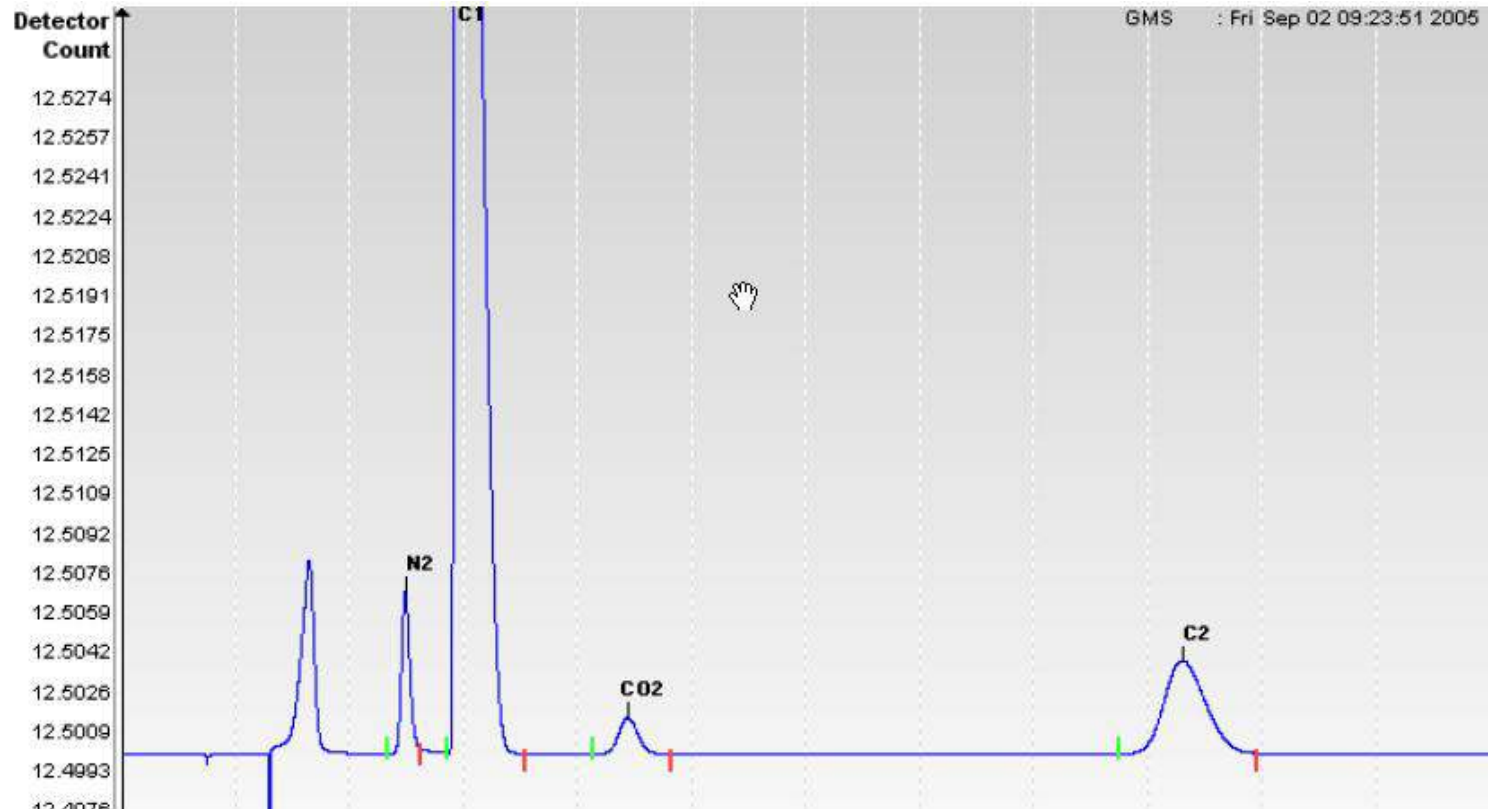
THE CORE ANALYTICAL
COMPONENTS ARE ON A
SINGLE, EASY TO INSTALL MODULE



PRECISION



PRECISION

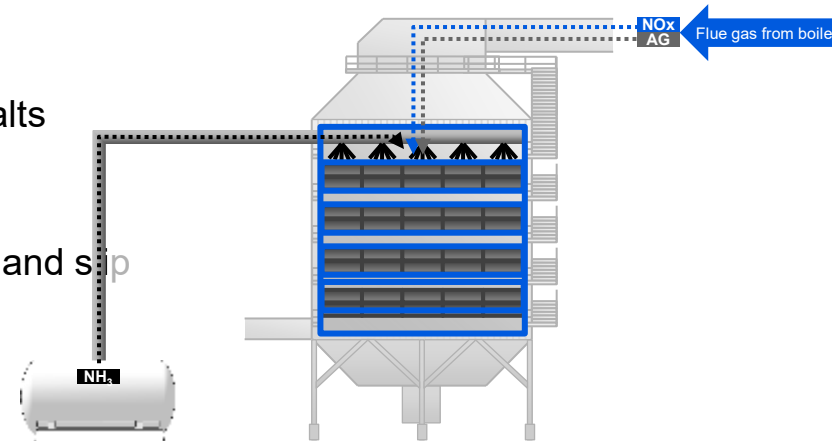


SCR DeNOx ammonia-slip measurement

Offering the solution to your challenging application

The challenges

- Prevent formation of ammonia salts
- Prevent contamination of fly ash
- Minimize ammonia consumption and slip
- Optimize catalyst regeneration



The solutions

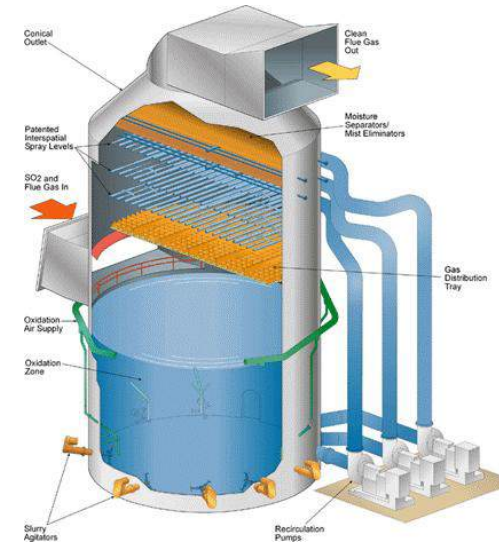
- Simultaneous NO and NO₂ measurement using [Limas21/23 UV](#) analyzer
- NH₃-slip using in-situ [LS4000 tunable diode laser analyzers](#)
- [ACF5000 hot/wet extractive FTIR system](#) for multi-component measurements

Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD)

Offering the solution to your challenging application

The challenges

- Minimize limestone usage (wet scrubber)
- Reduce active lime and calcium sulphite (DSI)
- Prevent contamination of fly ash
- Safe and economic handling of by-products



The solutions

- Extractive SO₂ measurement using [Uras26 IR](#) or [Limas21/23 UV](#) analyzer
- Wet gas at low temperature (~60degC) requires heated probe Type 42

Reducing emissions through continuous monitoring

Offering the solution to your challenging application

The challenge - Reduce pollution from gaseous stack emissions

The solution - ABB CEMS gas analyzers provide continuous emissions monitoring and full compliance with EPA and state regulations

- [Advance Optima series](#) or [EasyLine series](#) with NDIR, NDUV and Paramagnetic analyzers measuring NO, NO₂, NO_x, SO₂, CO, CO₂ and O₂
- [ACF5000 hot/wet extractive FTIR system](#) for multi-component monitoring of up to 15 components simultaneously incl. HCl and NH₃
- [StackFlowMaster](#) using differential pressure to measure flue gas flow rates
- Fully integrated [CEM-DAS](#) Data Acquisition & Handling System
- EPA compliant [Predictive Emission Monitoring System \(PEMS\)](#) to quantify emissions using process and historical data

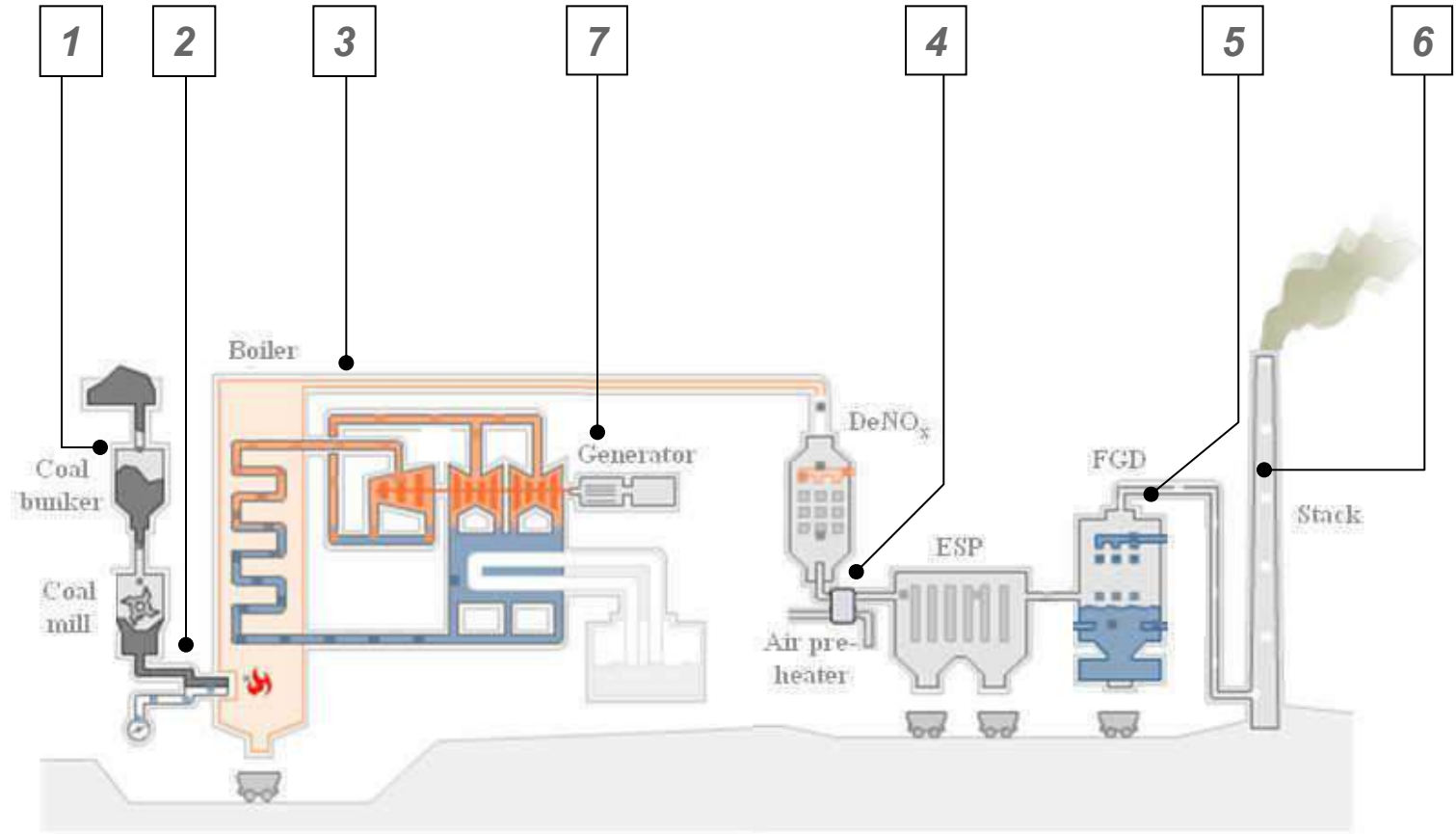
The solution for your application - ABB CEMS gas analyzers are compatible with both full-extractive or dilution-extractive systems

- [Coal fired power plant - CEMS](#)
- [Gas fired power plant – CEMS](#)

CEMS Introduction

Coal fired power plant

Measuring points for gas analyzers



Coal fired power plant

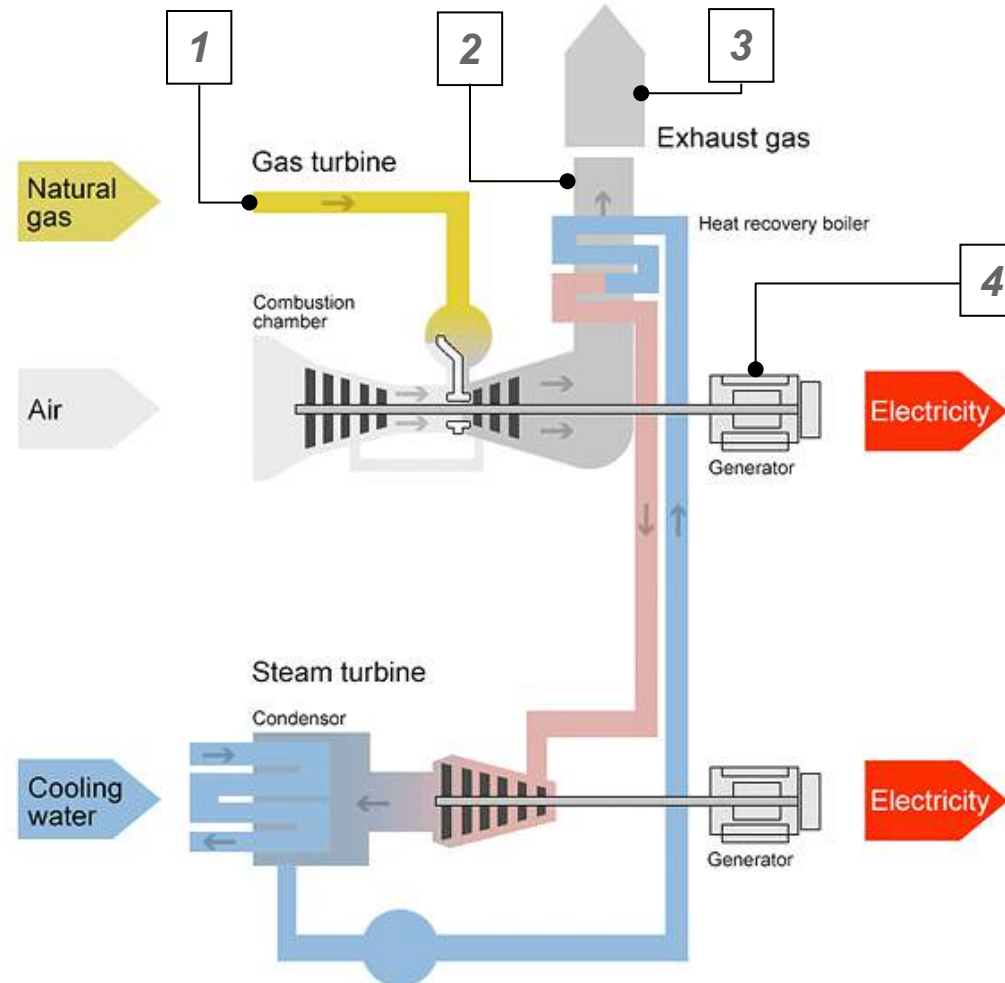
Measuring points for gas analyzers

No.	Measuring Point	Measuring Task	Measuring Components	Solution	Measuring Principle
1	Coal bin	Smouldering fire and explosion protection	CO	Uras26	NDIR
2	After coal mill	Leakage monitoring	O ₂	Magnos206	Paramagnetic
3	Boiler outlet	Combustion optimization	O ₂ , CO _e	AZ20 AZ40 LS4000	Zirconia Zirconia TDL
4	After DeNOx	NOx control (NH ₃ -slip)	NH ₃	LS4000	TDL
5	DeSOx	SOx control (pre-FGD SO ₂)	SO ₂	Uras26 Limas21/23	NDIR NDUV
6	Stack	Continuous emission monitoring	CO, NOx, SO ₂ (HCl, NH ₃ , H ₂ O) CO ₂ or O ₂ diluent Flow	See next 2 slides	NDIR NDUV Paramagnetic FTIR Off-Axis ICOS dP
7	Turbogenerator	Leakage monitoring, inertization, filling	H ₂ in air CO ₂ in air H ₂ in CO ₂	Caldos27	TCD

* NH3 measurement due for release soon for LS4000

Combined cycle power plant

Measuring points for gas analyzers



Source: E.On

Combined cycle power plant

Measuring points for gas analyzers

No.	Measuring Point	Measuring Task	Measuring Components	Solution	Measuring Principle
1	Fuel gas analysis	Combustion optimization, calorific value, regulatory compliance	BTU Flow	PGC1000 FV/FS4000	GC Vortex/Swirl
2	After DeNOx	DeNOx control (NH ₃ -slip)	NH ₃	Limas23 LS4000	Δ NO _x (NDUV) TDL
3	Stack	Continuous emission monitoring (or predictive emission monitoring)	CO NO _x O ₂ (Flow) (or PEMS)	Uras26 Limas21/23 Magnos206 StackFlowMaster PEMS	NDIR NDUV Paramagnetic dP PEMS
4	Turbogenerator	Leakage monitoring, inertization, filling	H ₂ in air CO ₂ in air H ₂ in CO ₂	Caldos27	TCD

Gas fired power plant - CEMS Full-Extractive

- Typical emission ranges:

- CO 0 – 50 / 250 ppm
- NOx 0 – 50 / 250 ppm
- O2 0 – 25 vol%

[Uras26 NDIR](#)

[Limas21/23 NDUV/URAS 26 NDIR](#)

[Magnos206 PMD](#)

מדידות גזים רציפות

מדידות גזים רציפות הן מהמדידות החשובות ביותר בתעשייה.
נהוג לחלק מדידות אלו למס' קבוצות ומטרות עיקריות:

**בקרת בעירה, בקרת תהליך, הזרקת אמוניה במתקני
DENOX**

NH₃, CO, O₂, CO₂

בטיחות והגנה מפני התפוצצות ועל הציוד

H₂, CO

הפחתת הפליטה של גזים רעילים ומזיקים
HCL, HF, SO₂, NOX, CO חלקיקים ועוד.



נתחיל בחידה

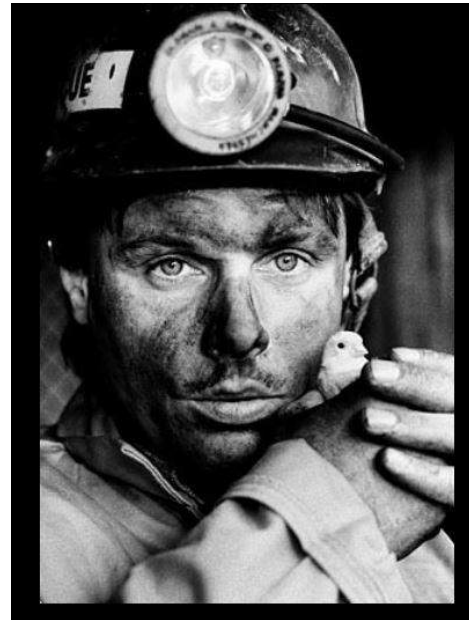
יוני 2017 – נוהל ניטור רציף בישראל גירסא 3
 נוהל ניטור רציף ראשון בישראל – מתי נכתב ?

מרחיקים את הנבלות ואת הקברות ואת הבורסקי מן העיר חמישים אמה. אין עושין בורסקי,
 אלא למזרח העיר" (כדי שרוח מערבית תרחיק את הריח הרע מן העיר)
 (משנה, בבא בתרא, פרק ב, משנה י.)



אנלייזר ניטור הראשון – מיהו ?

- הקנרית שימשה כורי פחם על מנת להתריע על נוכחות גזים רעילים במכרות. אם הקנרית הייתה מגלה סימני מצוקה זו הייתה אינדיקציה לקיומם של גזים רעילים.



סוגי מכשירים

ישנם שני סוגים עיקריים של מכשירים:

מכשירים קבועים

משמשים למדידה רציפה.

במכשירים קבועים משתמשים בד"כ בתאי IR או UV

למדידת גזים כגון: CO, NOX, SO2 ואמוניה

בתאי צירקוניה או מגנטים למדידות O2.

FID למדידת HC

כרומטוגרפים, מכשירי לייזר, FTIR ומכשירים נוספים לאפליקציות "מיוחדות"

כגון הלוגנים ועוד



סוגי מכשירים

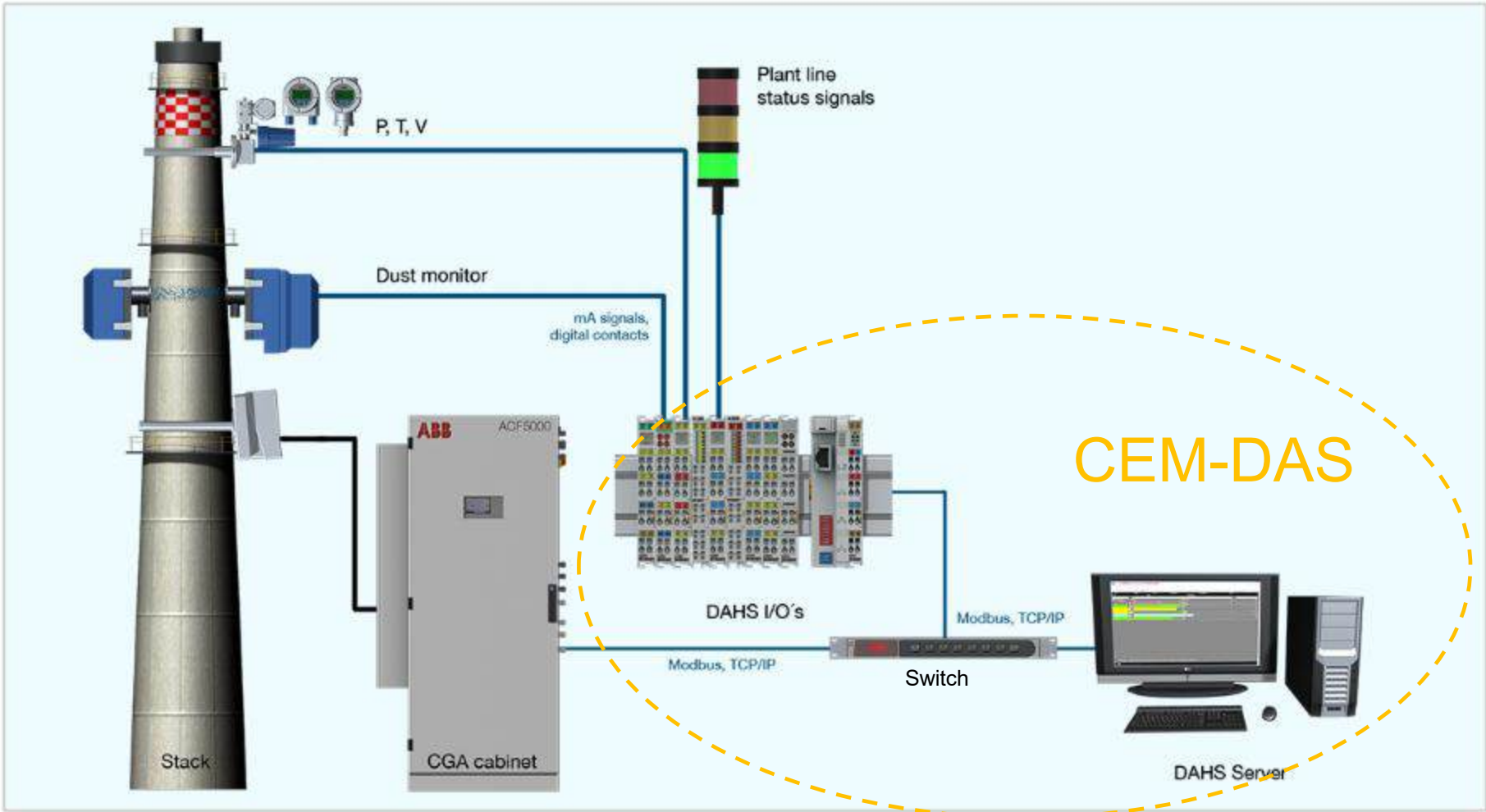
ישנם שני סוגים עיקריים של מכשירים:

מכשירים ניידים

בד"כ מכשירים קלים ופשוטים הכוללים בעיקר תאים אלקטרו כימיים , כמו גם סנסורים ל IR



CEM- Basic architecture



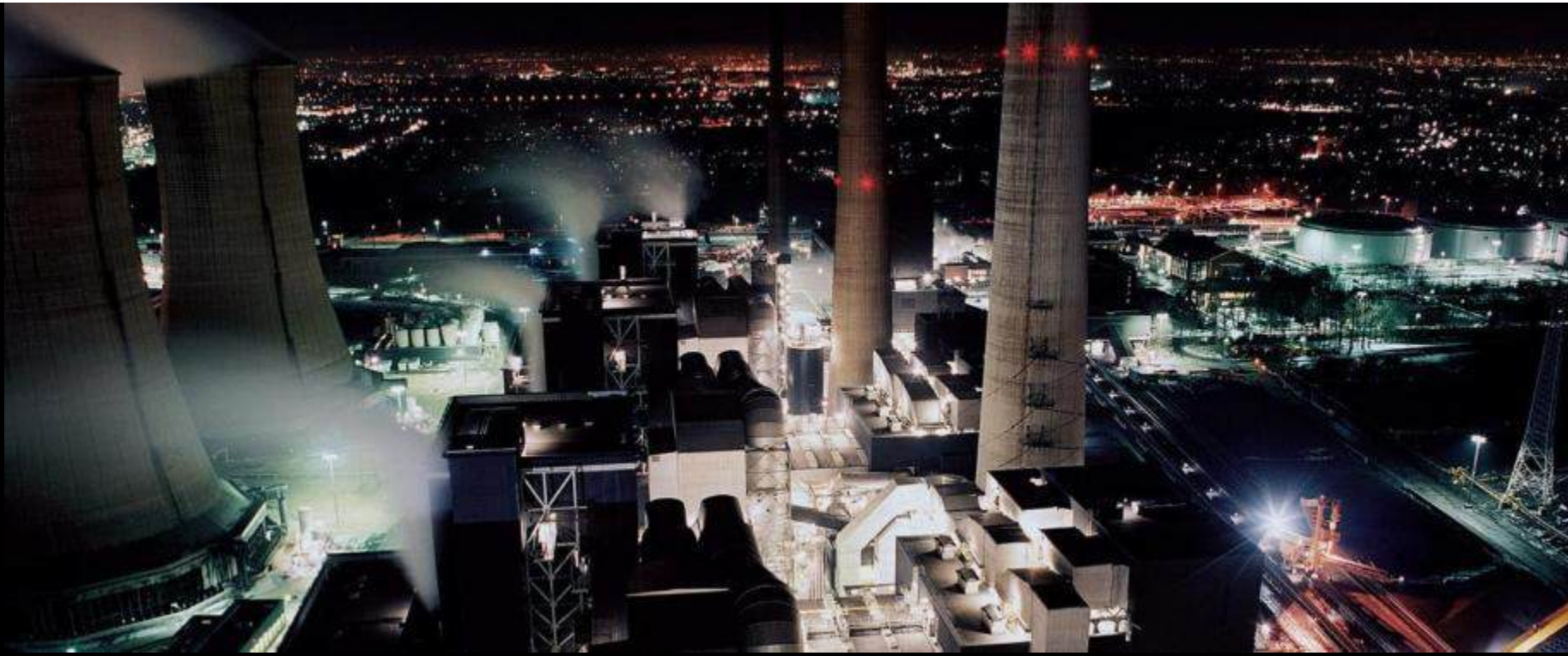


ABB Measurement & Analytics

CEMS Introduction

Advantages and disadvantages of different types of CEMS

שיטות מדידה

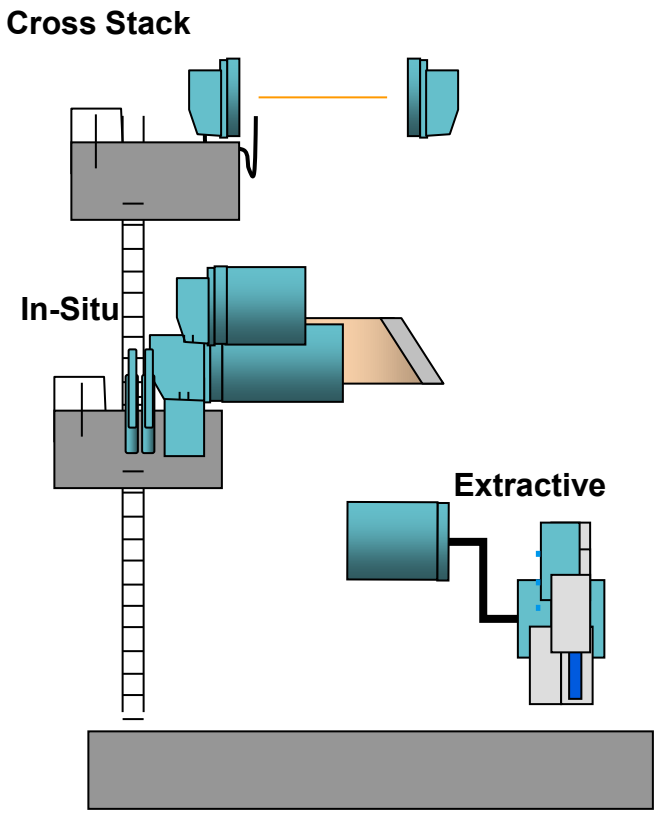
ישנן שתי שיטות מדידה עיקריות:

IN SITU

- 1. Point In Situ: בשיטה זו המשדר והמקלט נמצאים בגוש אחד בנקודת המדידה.
- 2. Cross Stack: בשיטה זו המשדר נמצא בצד אחד של הארובה והמקלט בצד שני.

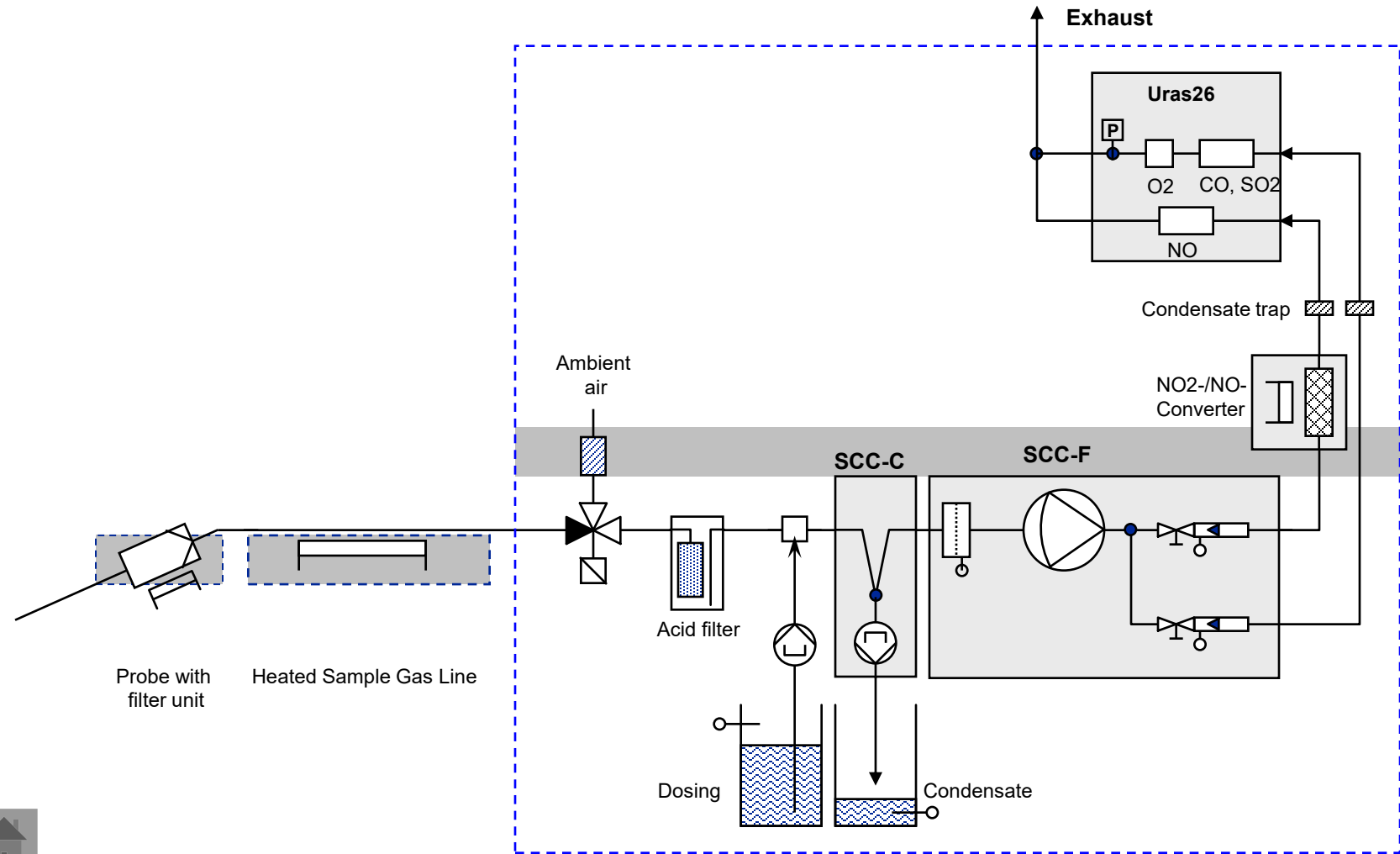
EXTRACTIVE

- 1. Cold Extractive: בשיטה זו הדגימה נשאבת מהארובה, מיובשת ומפולטרת והדגימה היבשה נכנסת לאנלייזר.
- 2. Hot Extractive: בשיטה זו הדגימה נשאבת מהארובה מפולטרת ונכנסת לאנלייזר חמה כפי שהיא בארובה. חשוב לגזים מסיסים כגון: HF, HCL, NH3. חשוב מאוד בשתי השיטות-נקודת דגימה מייצגת.



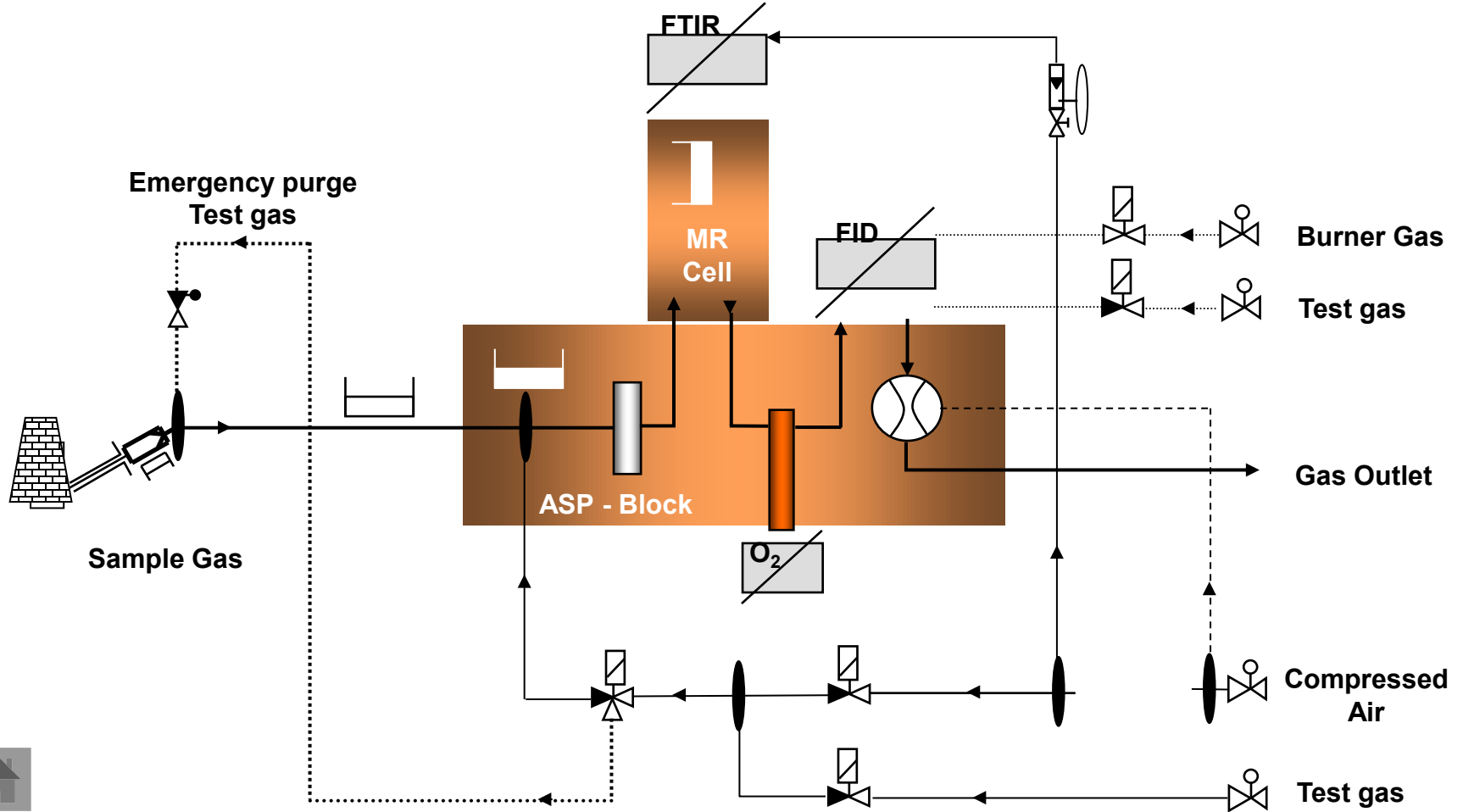
Cold/dry source level extractive – typical schematic

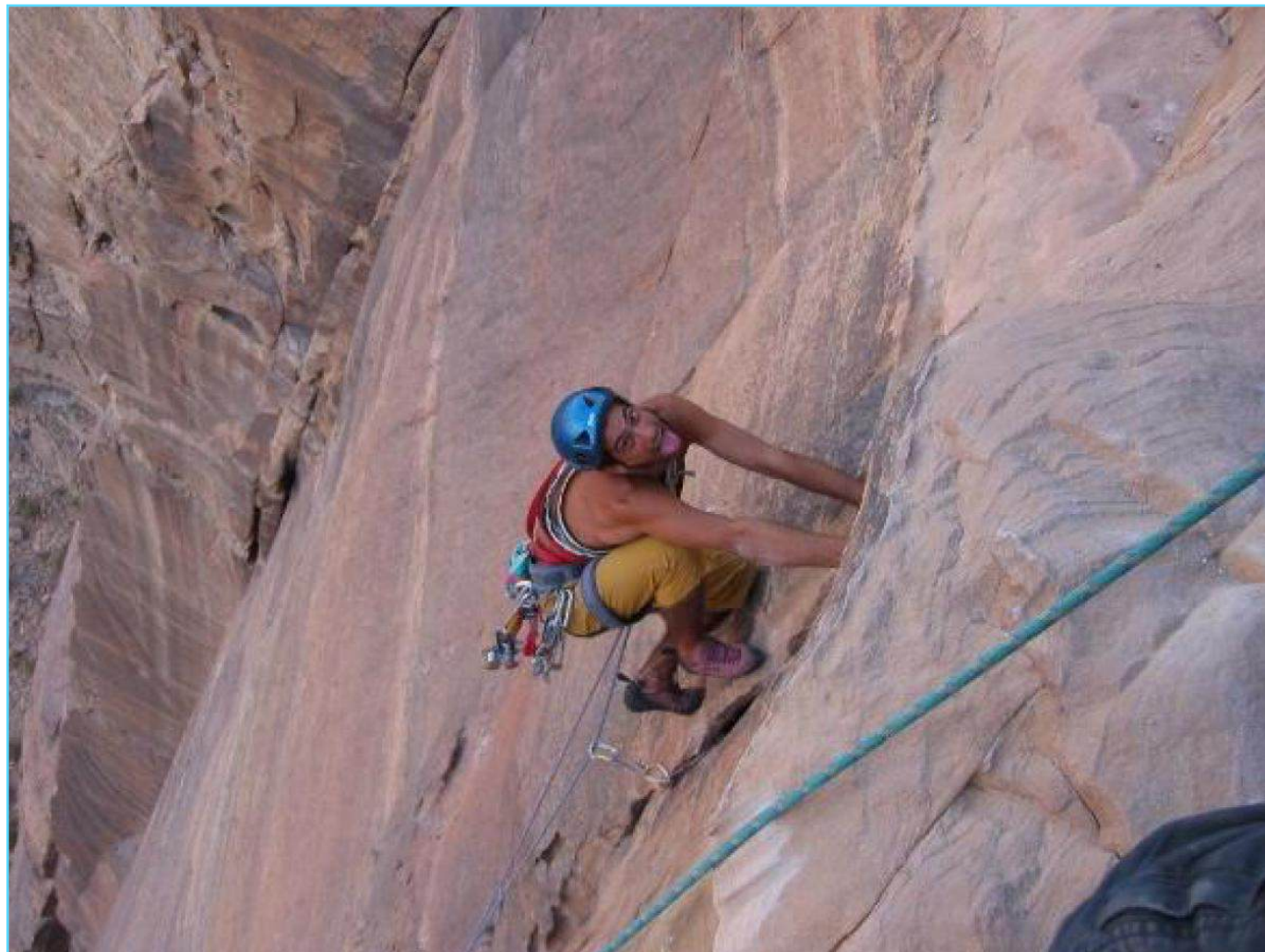
Sample cooled, H₂O removed



Hot/wet source level extractive – typical schematic

Sample temp. maintained above dewpoint

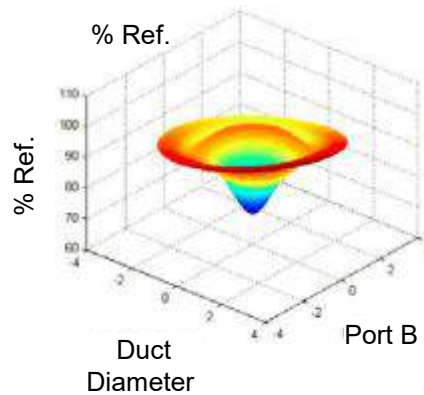
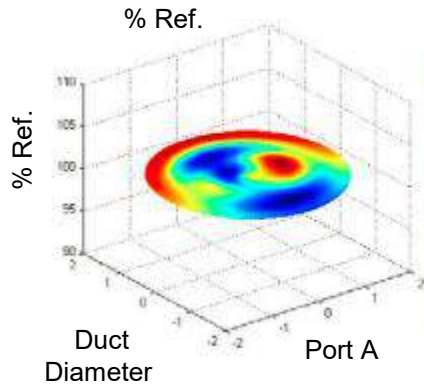




שיטת **EXTRACTIVE**- אין צורך לטפס לארובה –
הלוח נמצא בתחתית הארובה בלוח ממוזג או בחדר

DIN EN 15259

Criteria for Selection the Measurement Point



Homogeneity Test

- Measurement sections shall allow representative samples
 - Homogenous flow conditions
 - Homogenous concentration profile
- Vertical sections are preferred
- Located in a section of the duct with
 - 5 hydraulic diameters of straight duct upstream
 - 2 hydraulic diameters downstream
 - with a constant shape
- Provide
 - Suitable working platforms (Clearance Areas)

Mounting Locations of Measuring Systems Within a Measurement Section at a Stack

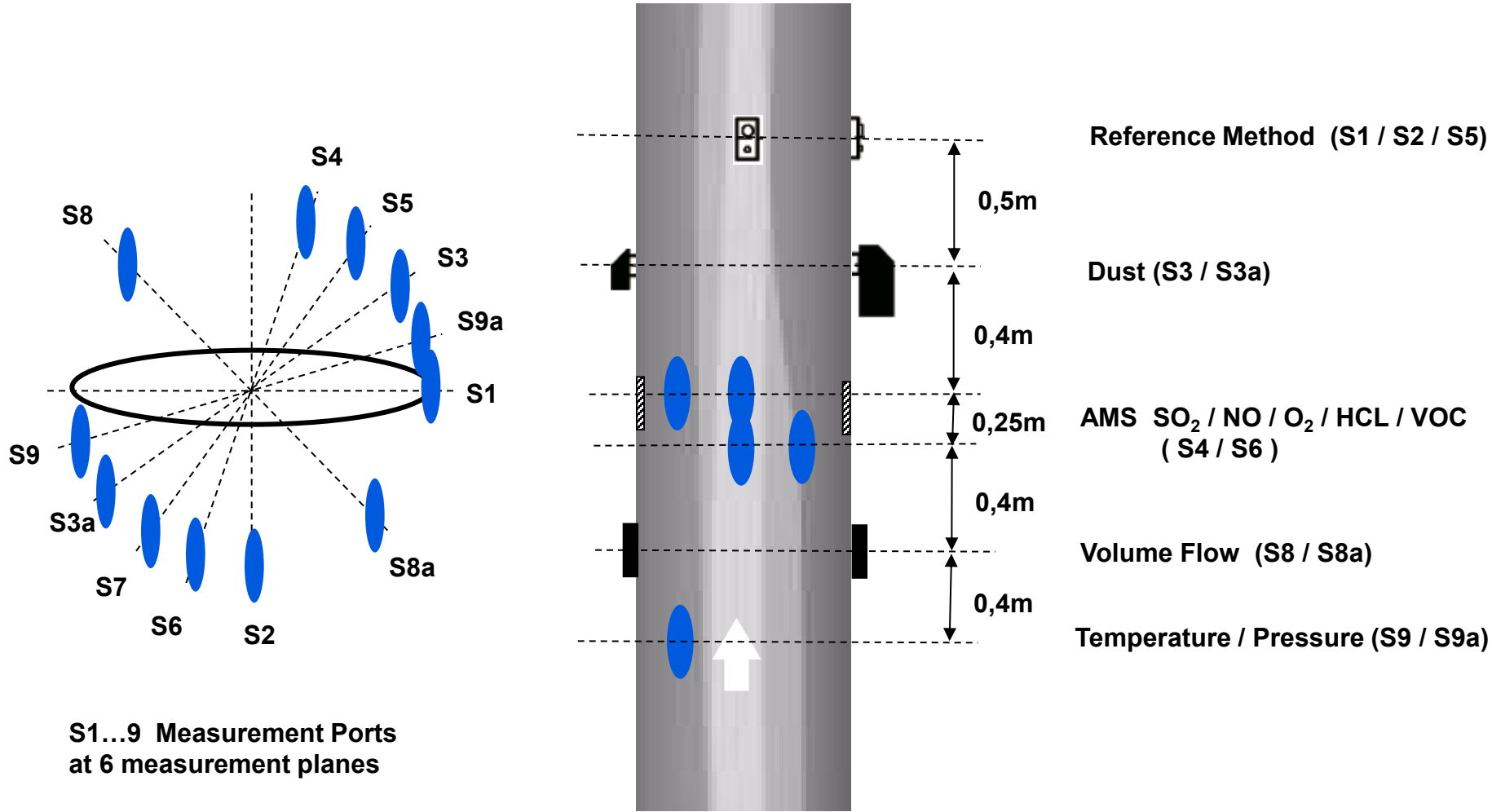
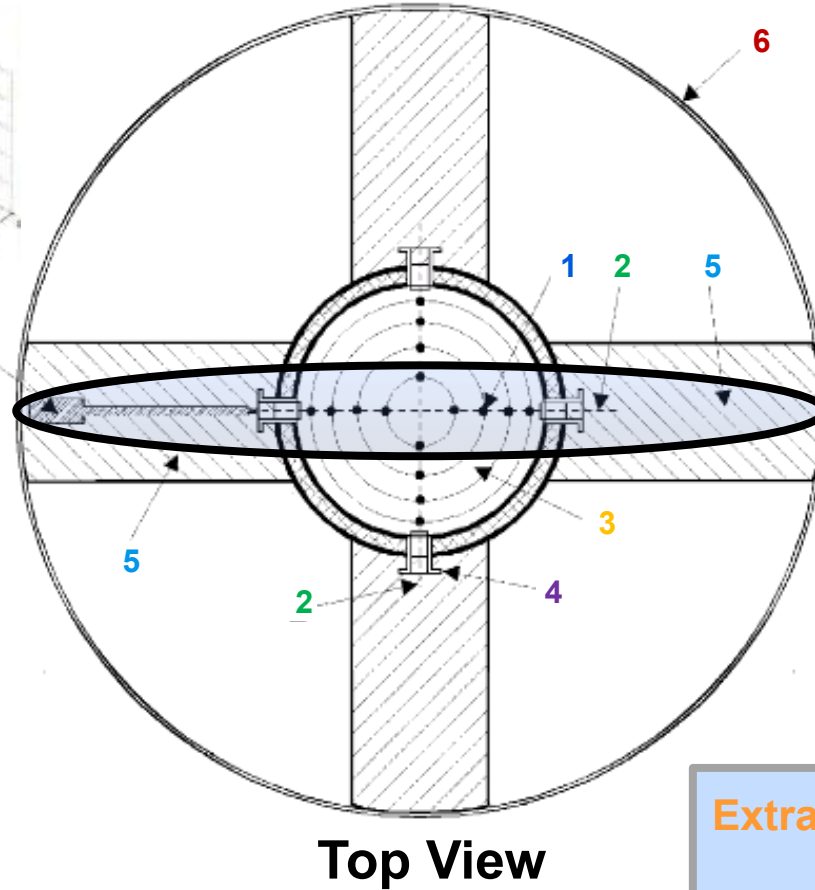
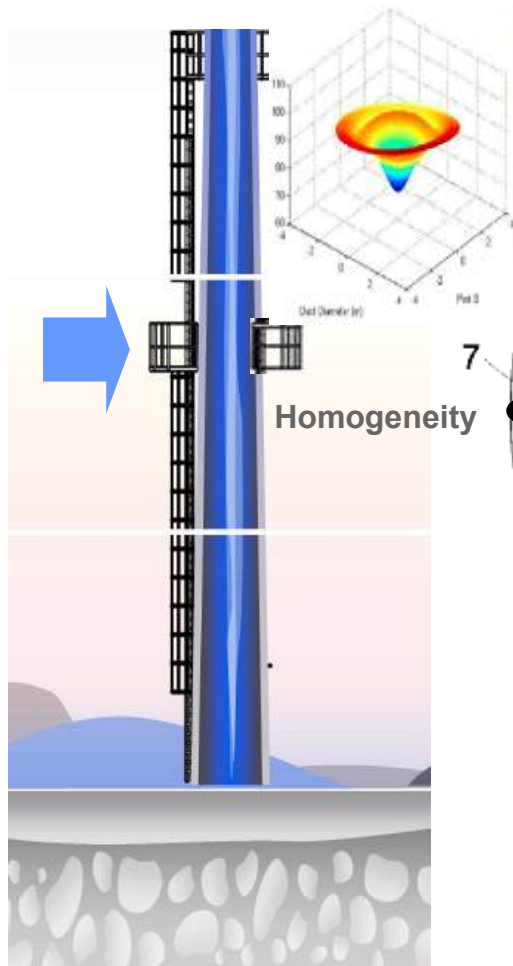


Illustration of Terms

Measurement Plane – Old - New Stacks Challenges



1. Measurement point
2. Measurement line
3. Measurement plane
4. Measurement port
5. Working platform
6. Measurement site
7. Manual sampling train

Extractive system - (2X Dia - ID)

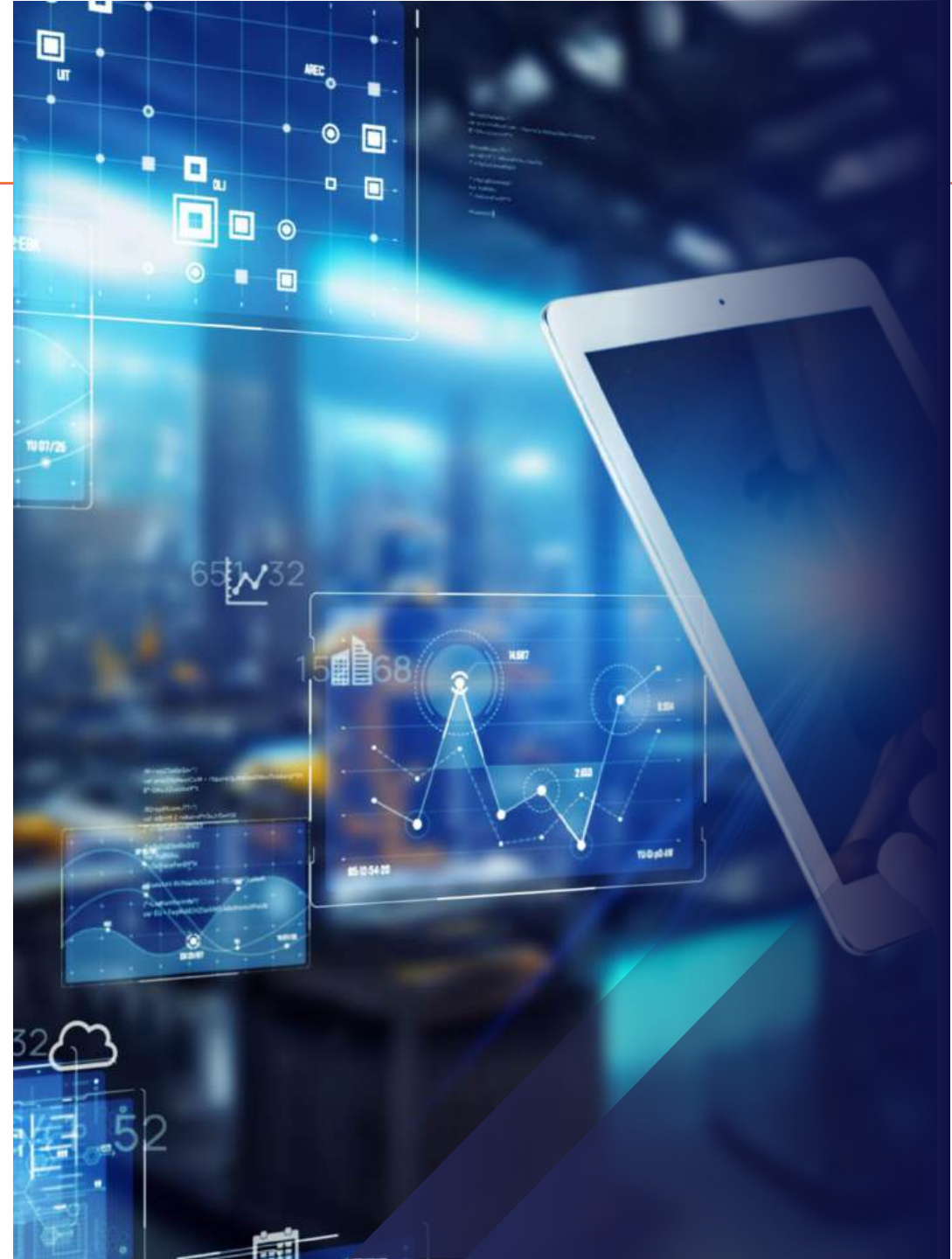
Insitu system - (5X Dia - ID)

$$C_{\text{Corrected}} = C_{\text{Raw value}} \times \frac{21 - O_2 \text{ Reference}}{21 - O_2 \text{ measured}}$$

תכנון מערכת הדגימה

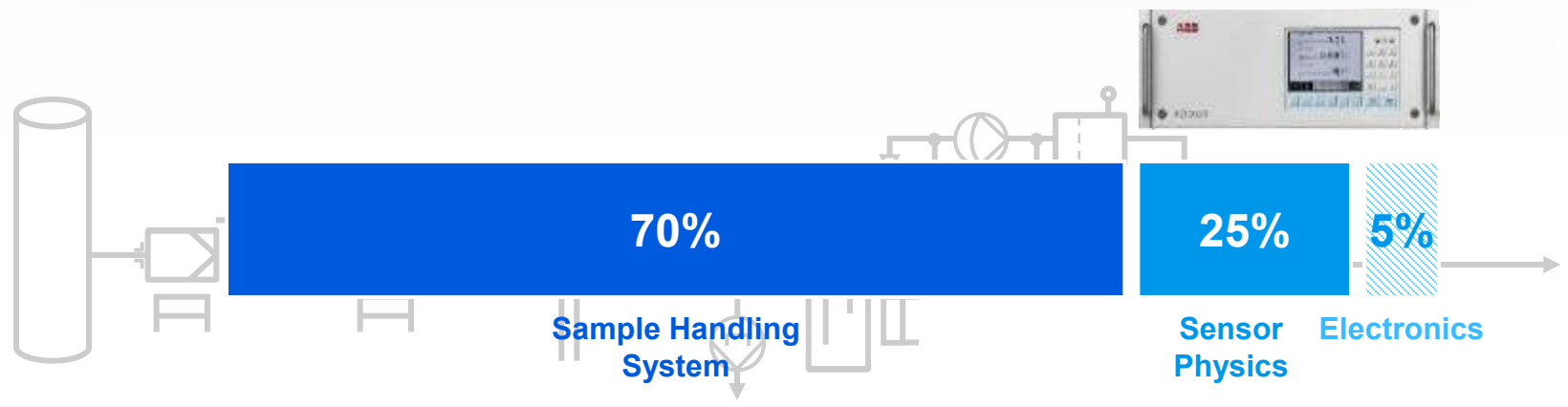
אחד המרכיבים החשובים בהצלחת התקנה של מדידת ריכוזי גזים בתהליכים תעשייתיים הנה בתכנון מערכת הדגימה.

ישנן התקנות רבות אפשריות בכל מפעל וכדוגמא ניתן תחנת כח אשר בה מגוון ההתקנות רב, הן לצורכי בקרת תהליך, בטיחות, איכות הסביבה ועוד.



Importance of sample gas conditioning

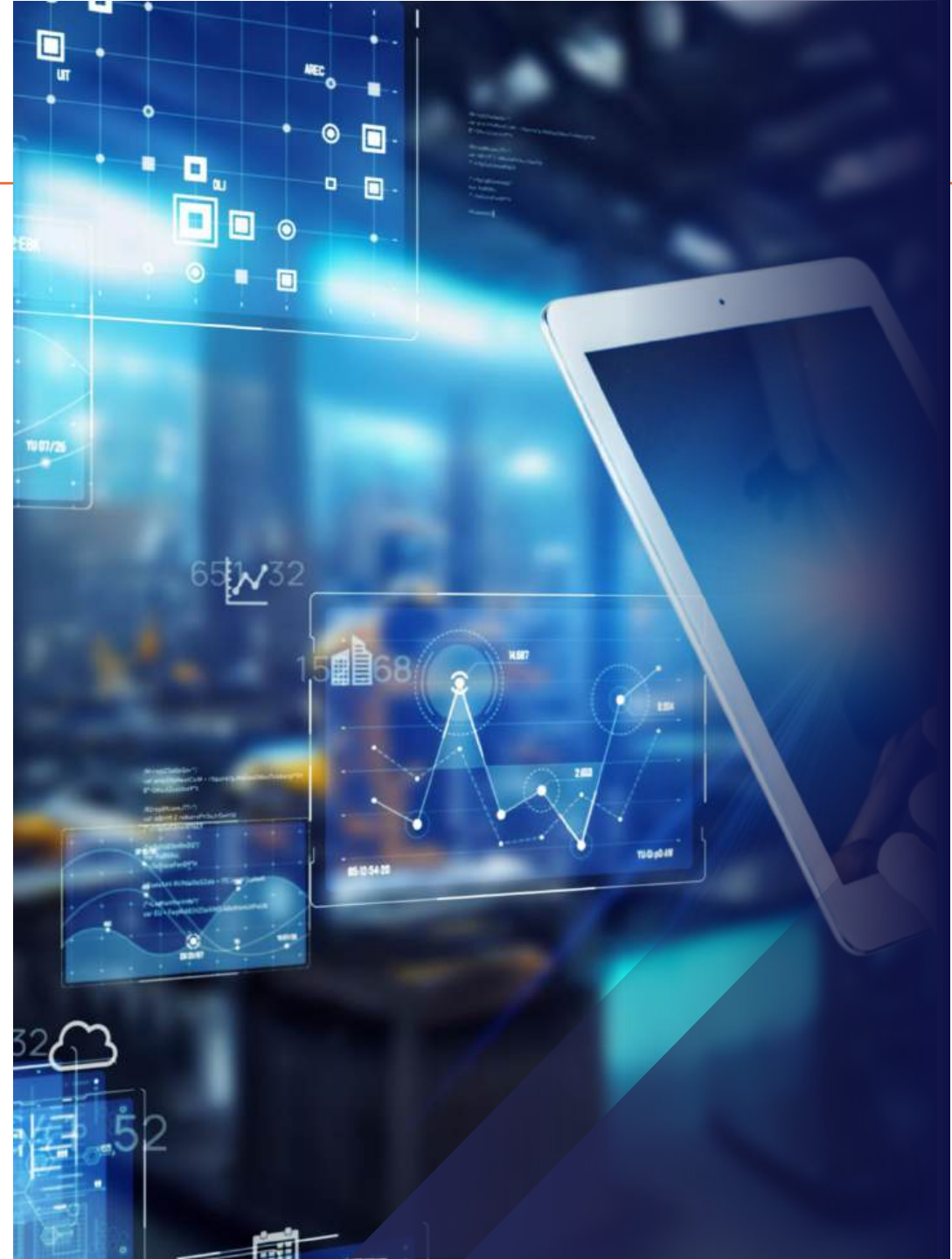
Challenges with gas analysis systems



פרמטרים לבדיקה

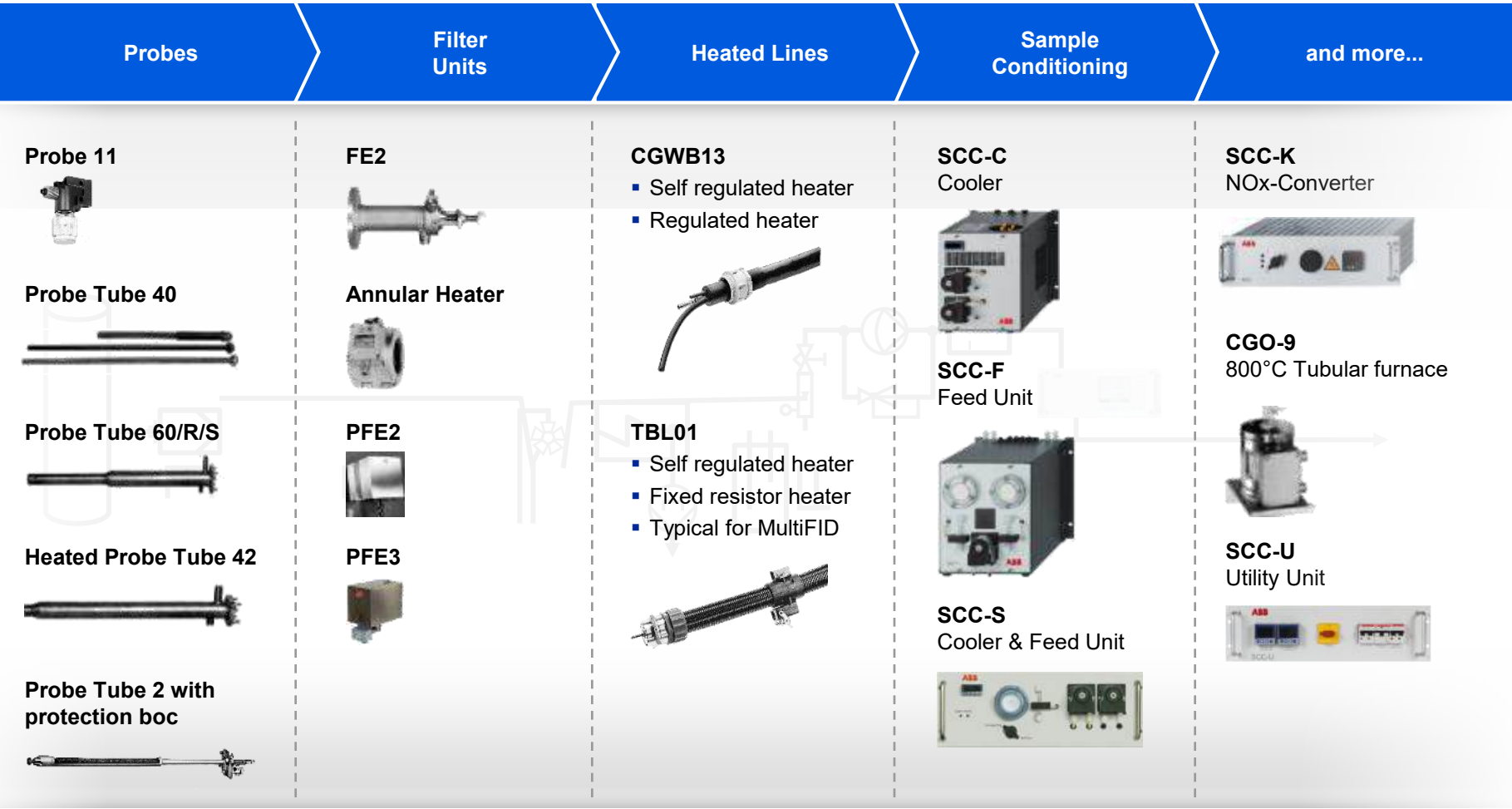
בשתי השיטות בכדי לבחור מערכת נכונה יש לדעת מספר פרמטרים בנקודות הדגימה וביניהם:

- לחץ
- טמפ' בסביבה ובתהליך
- חומרים קורוזיביים
- כמויות אבק ולחות
- גזים אחרים והשפעתם על הגז הנמדד
- מסיסות הגז הנמדד-קירור וייבוש של HCL מביאה ל"העלמותו" במים

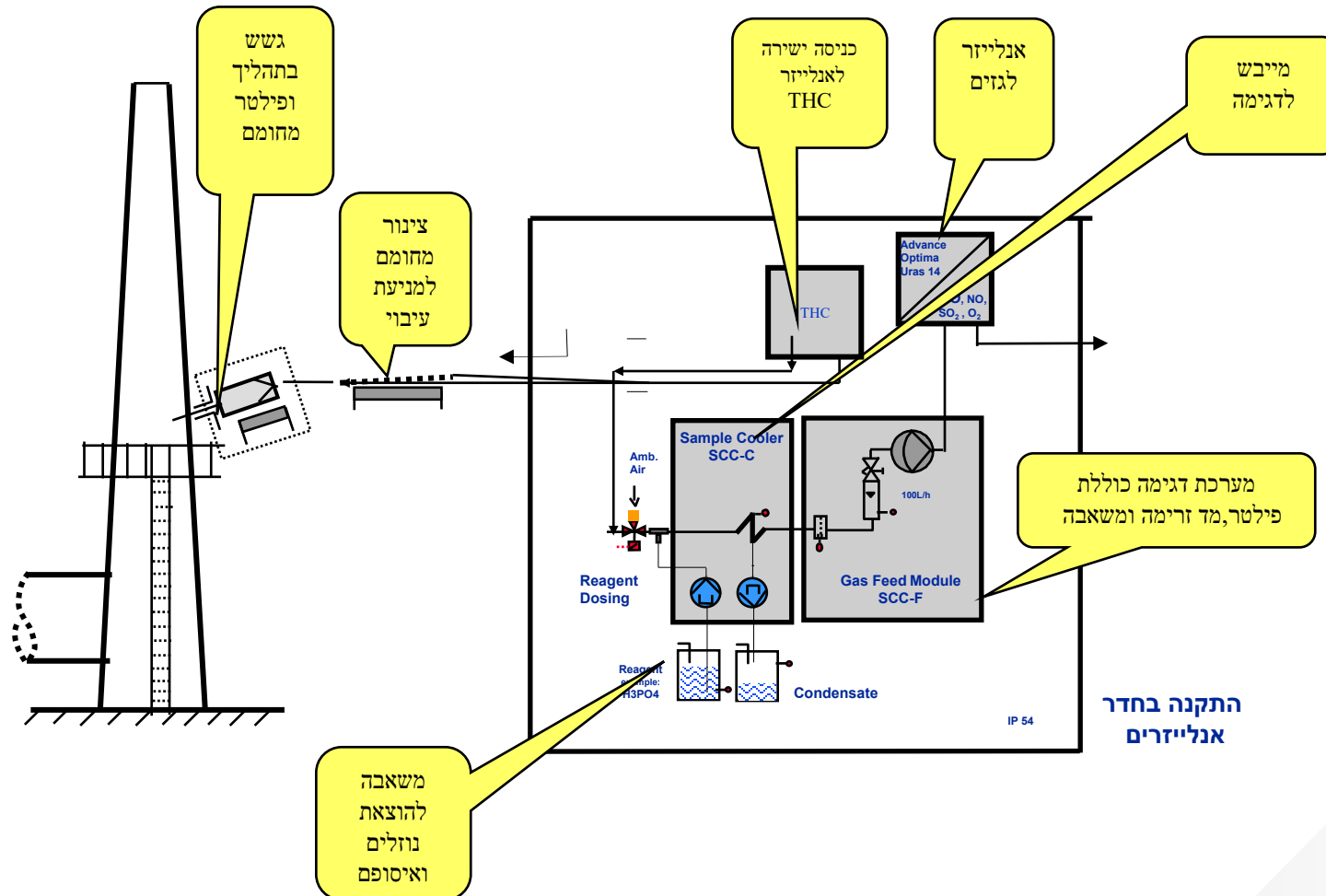


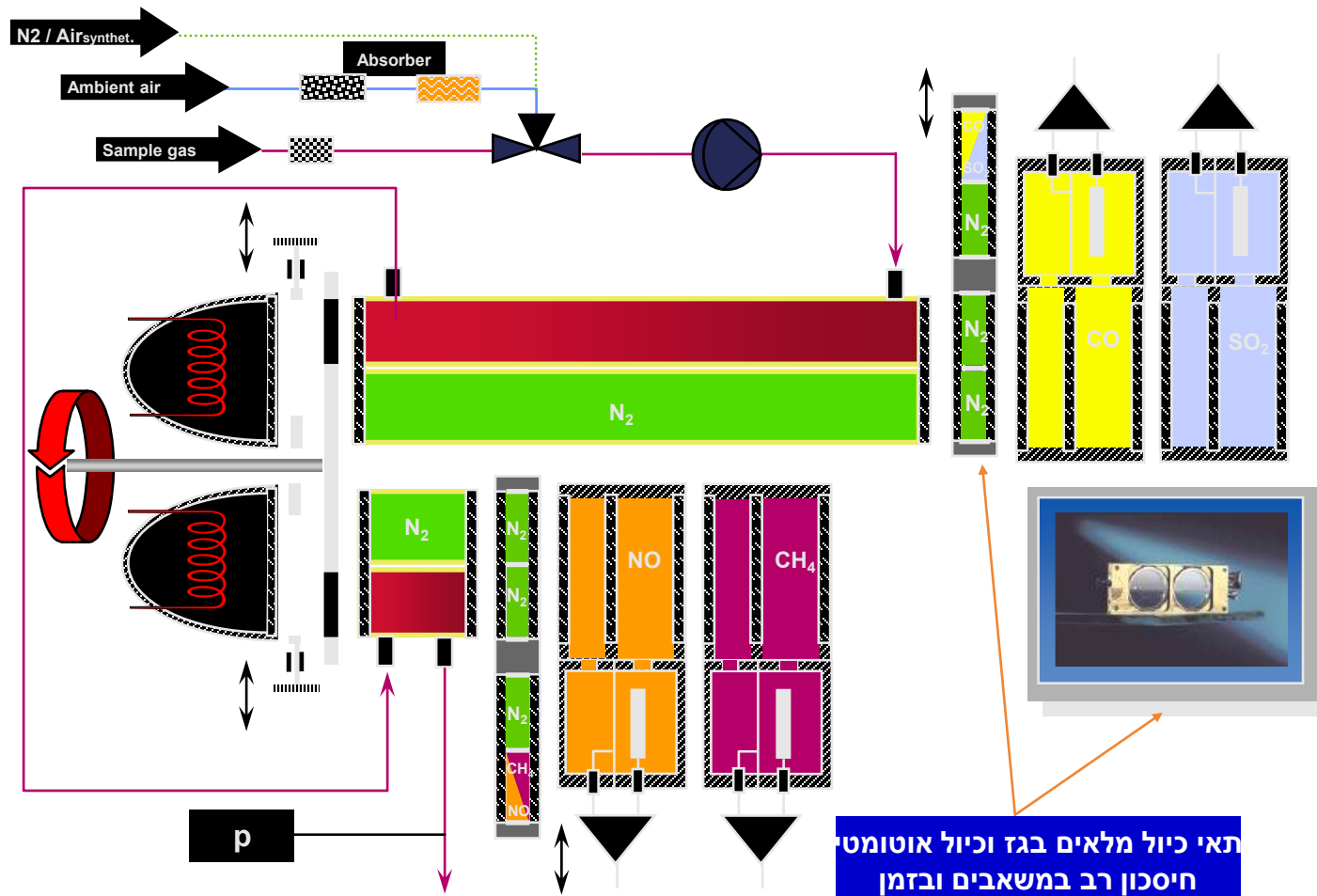
From sample point to analysis

Full range of sample handling components

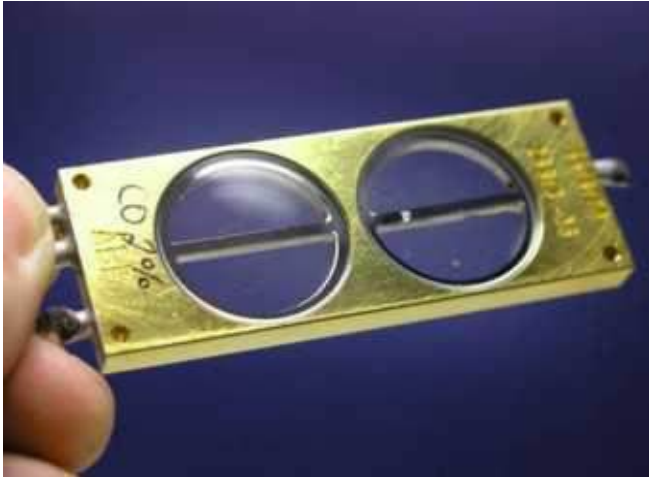


מערכת דגימה לגזים לארובת דגם ABB





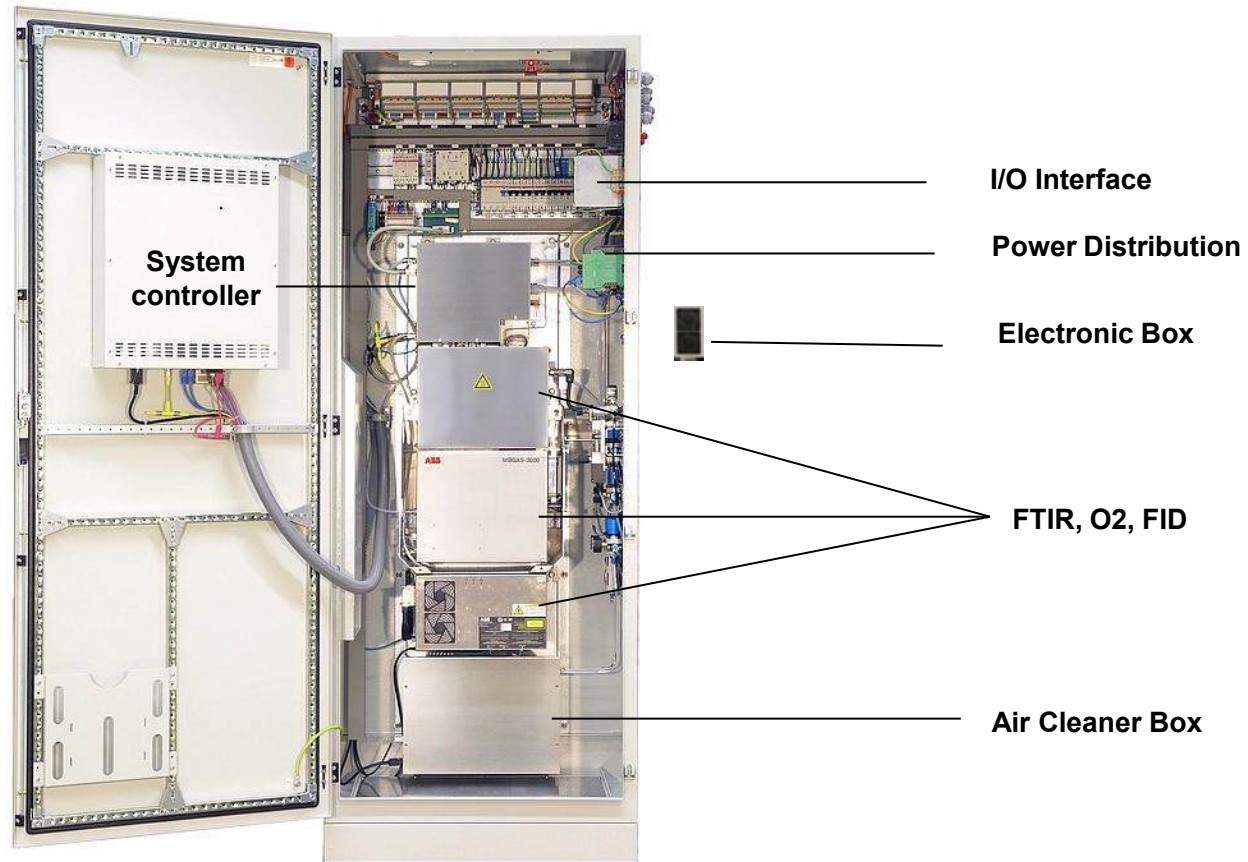
תאי כיול



- הגדלת הדיוק ע"י כיול יום יומי ללא מאמץ.
- מניעת הצורך בגזי כיול (אחת לשנה בלבד).
- אורך חיים של למעלה מ 10 שנים.

ACF5000

Complete turnkey system



© ABB 13.08.2014 ACF5000
20

Low cost of operation

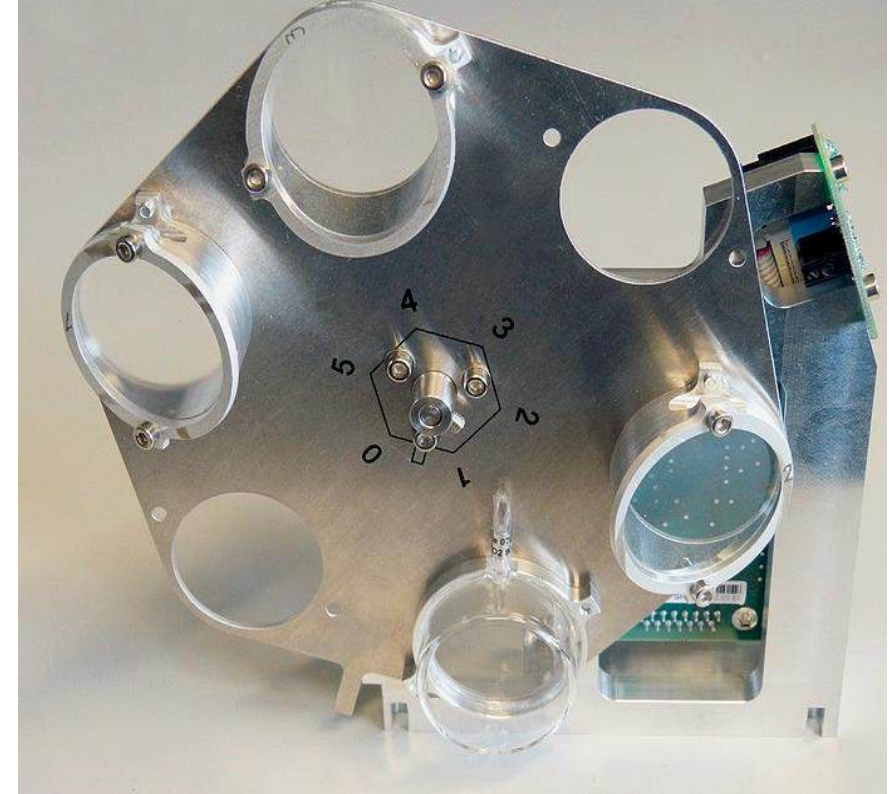
Validation Unit for QAL3 checks

Feature

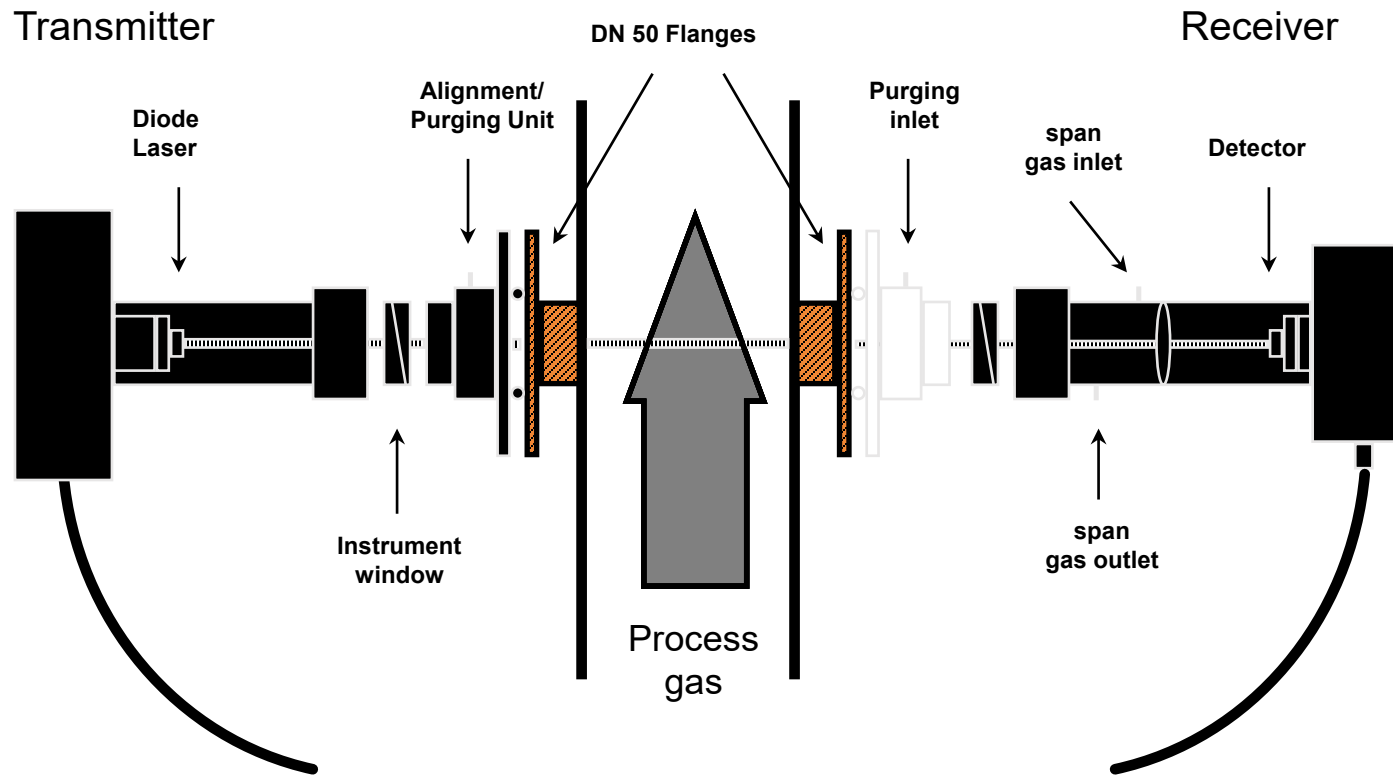
- Films and gas cells for all FTIR components as a surrogate to test gases (EN 14181 compliant)
- Allows on-going system validations as required for QAL3
- Validation runs automatically

Customer benefit

- No specialist for operating a water vapor generator
- Save cylinder gases



IN SITU - LaserGas II Single Path



סוגי מכשור לחלקיקים וספיקה

Dust concentration and opacity monitors

DURAG

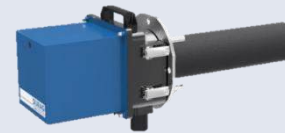
D-R 220



D-R 290



D-R 320



D-R 808



Filter monitors

D-FW 230/231/240



DURAG

Combination probe

D-RX 250



DURAG

Dust concentration monitors for wet gases

D-R 820F

DURAG



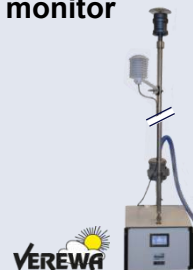
F-904-20

VEREWA



Ambient air monitor

F-701-20



VEREWA

Total mercury analyser

HM-1400 TRX



VEREWA

Volume flow monitoring systems

D-FL 100

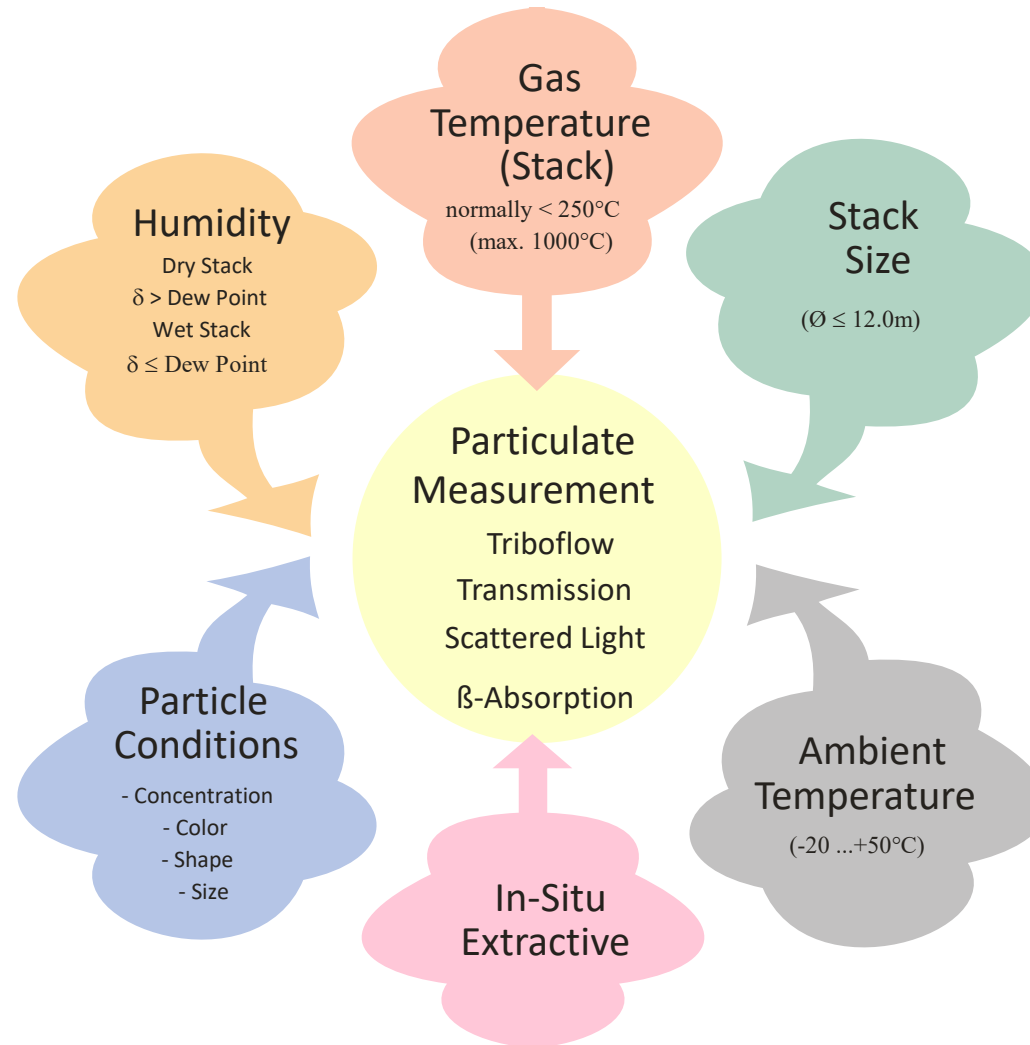


D-FL 220

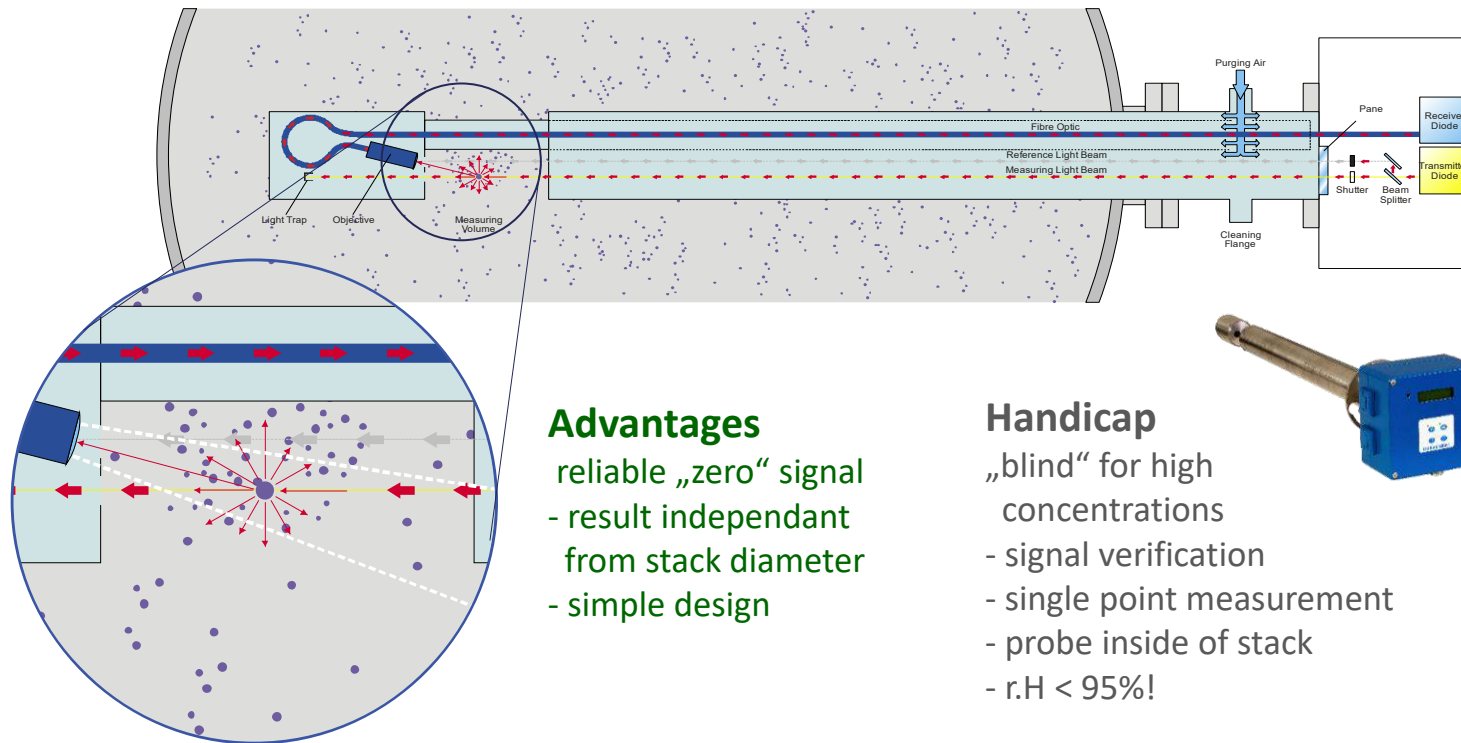


DURAG

Dust Measurement



AMS (Scattered light monitor) scattering forwards



Seite 51

הבסיס לדרישות לניטור רציף – נוהל ניטור רציף של המשרד – גרסת 2017

בתוקף מתאריך: 23 אפריל 2017
מהדורה: 2
עמוד 1 מתוך 35 עמודים
מאשרת הנוהל: ראש אגף איכות אוויר

המשרד להגנת הסביבה
אשכול תעשיות
אגף איכות אוויר ושינוי אקלים
נוהל ניטור רציף בארובה



נוהל ניטור רציף בארובה

גרסה 2 מיום 23.04.2017

EN 14181

The three QALs and AST

QAL 1

Confirms the suitability of an AMS for the measuring task according to EN 15267-3 and EN ISO 14956

QAL 2

Calibration procedure of an AMS after commissioning with **Standard Reference Methods (SRM)**

Determination of variability & comparison with required U_c

QAL 3

Ongoing quality assurance during operation.

Regular control of Drift and Precision of the AMS

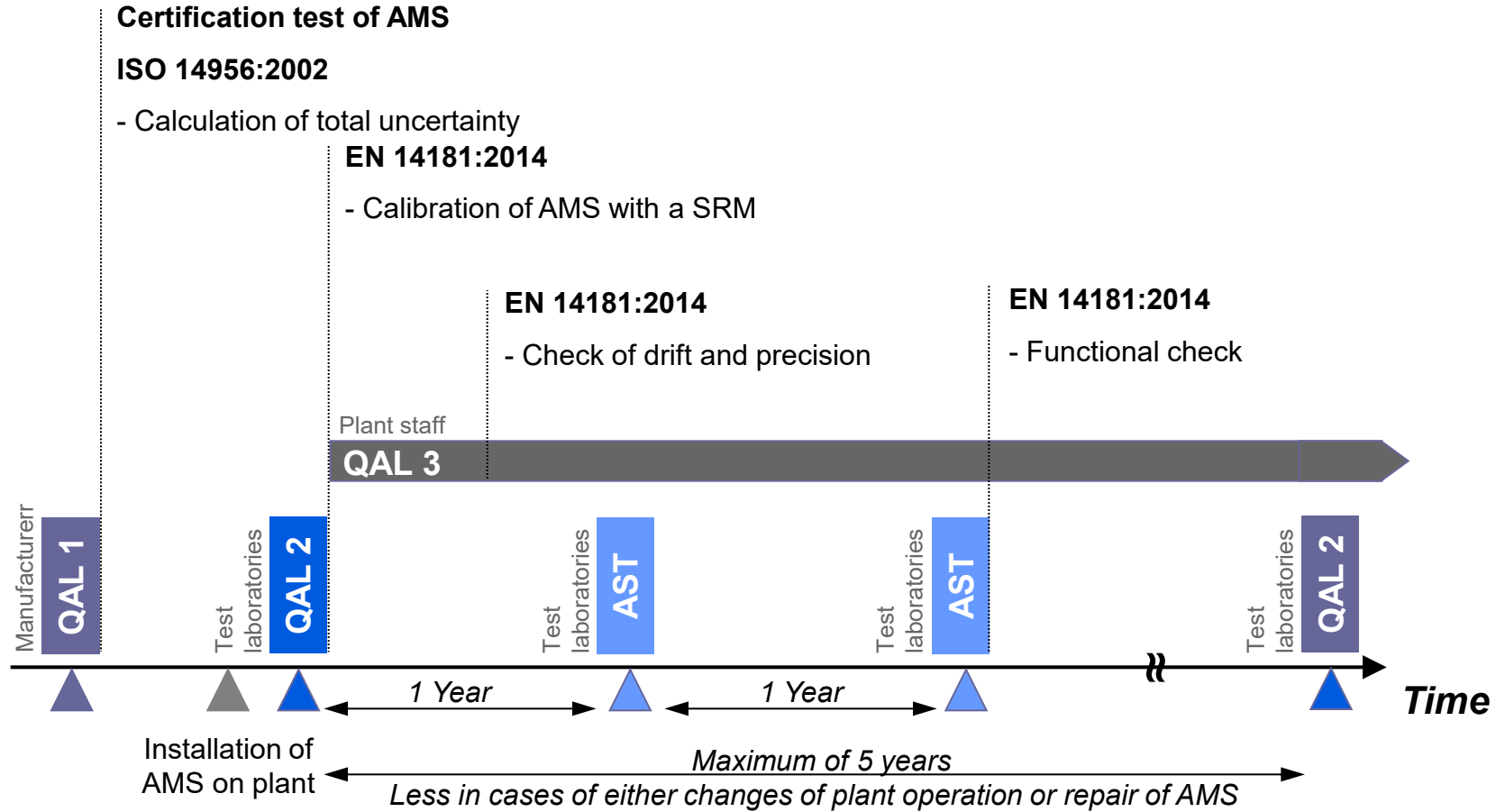
AST

Annual Surveillance Test

Yearly check of an AMS

EN 14181

QAL1...3 over time



AST = Annual Surveillance Test

AMS = Automated Measuring System

SRM = Standard Reference Method

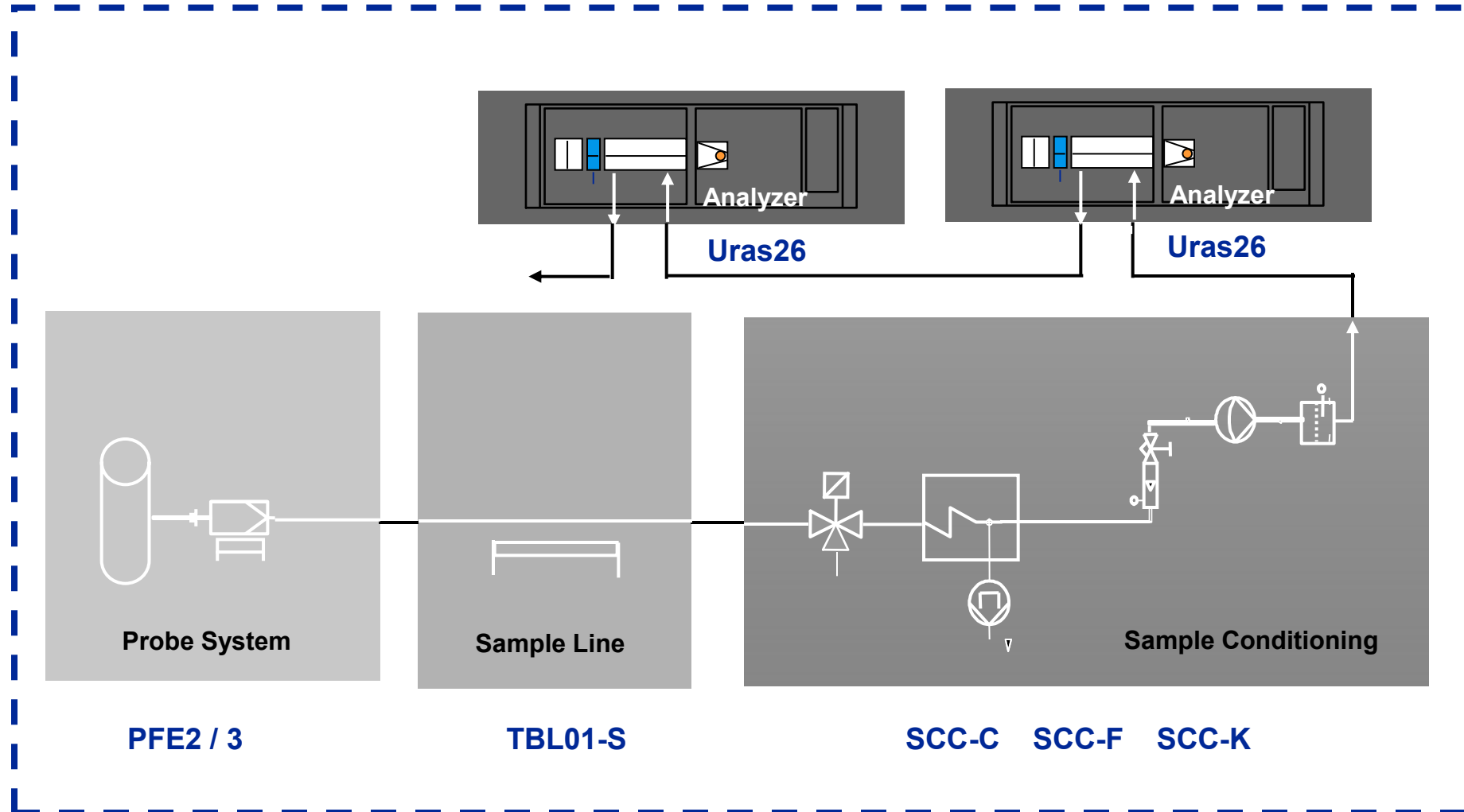


QAL 1 Procedure

Suitability evaluation of an AMS

EN 14181 – QAL1

AMS • Automated Measuring System



QAL1 procedure

Implementation according Chapter 5.1 & Annex H



General conditions

- The AMS is proven and suitable for the measuring task
- Fulfills the performance criteria according EN 15267-3
 - Linearity, drift, cross-sensitivity, influence effects, detection limit, response time, etc. obtained during the suitability test
- Demonstrate capability of the AMS
 - Applying the QAL1 procedure accord. to EN ISO 14956
 - Calculate the expanded uncertainty

Relative total expanded uncertainty – EN 15267-3 QAL1 application



Requirement of the EN 15267-3,

Chapter 14 – Measurement Uncertainty

- The total uncertainty of the AMS determined from the tests should be at least **25 %** below the maximum permissible uncertainty specified e.g. in applicable regulations (IED, ...)
- A sufficient uncertainty contribution range needs to be considered for the individual installed AMS to pass the QAL2 and QAL3 successfully
 - Reason: Having an expanded range for adaption during QAL2 by meeting the ELV

Permitted Uncertainties • 95% - Confidence Interval Based on the IED 2010/75/EC and EN 15367-3

95 % of all single measured results shall meet the 95% confidence interval and
5 % shall not exceed the following percentages of the daily emission limit value (*Daily ELV*)

Pollutant		Max. Uncertainty IED	Plant type	Max. Uncertainty EN 15267-3 (IED - 25%)
Carbon monoxide	CO	10 %	WIP / LCP	7,5 %
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂	20 %	WIP / LCP	15 %
Nitrogen dioxide	NO ₂	20 %	WIP / LCP	15 %
Dust		30 %	WIP / LCP	22,5 %
Volatile organic carbon	VOC	30 %	WIP	22,5 %
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	40 %	WIP	30 %
Hydrogen fluoride	HF	40 %	WIP	30 %
Mercury	Hg	40 %	WIP / LCP	30 %

EN 14181 – QAL1 • Extract of TÜV – Report – SO₂

Example how to use for different ELVs and comparison with competitors



Calculation of overall uncertainty for QAL1 in EN 14181 and EN 15267-3

Calculation of the combined standard uncertainty

Test Value	$\Delta X_{\max, j}$		u	u^2
Standard deviation from paired measurements under field conditions *	1,22	mg/m ³	u_D 1,22	1,493
Lack of fit	- 0,45	mg/m ³	u_{lof} -0,26	0,068
Zero drift from field test	0,83	mg/m ³	$u_{d,z}$ 0,48	0,227
Span drift from field test	- 1,43	mg/m ³	$u_{d,s}$ -0,82	0,677
Influence of ambient temperature at span	- 0,83	mg/m ³	u_t -0,48	0,227
Influence of supply voltage	0,08	mg/m ³	u_v 0,04	0,002
Cross sensitivity (interference) **	3,23	mg/m ³	u_i 1,86	3,467
Influence of sample pressure	0,00	mg/m ³	u_p 0,00	0,000
Influence of sample gas flow	0,56	mg/m ³	u_p 0,32	0,105
Uncertainty of reference material at 70% of certification range	1,05	mg/m ³	u_{rm} 0,61	0,368

* The bigger value of: "Repeatability standard deviation at span" or "Standard deviation from paired measurements under field conditions"

** The absolut value of the Sum of positiv cross sensitivity is greater than the Sum of negativ cross sensitivity

Combined standard uncertainty (u_c)

$$u_c = \sqrt{\sum (u_{\max, j})^2}$$

Total expanded uncertainty

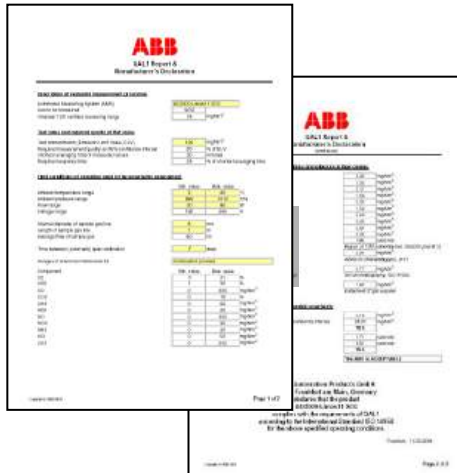
$$U = u_c \cdot k = u_c \cdot 1,96$$

2,58 mg/m³
5,05 mg/m³

Relative total expanded uncertainty	U in %	of the ELV	50 mg/m ³	10,1	Result
Requirement of 2000/76/EC and 2001/80/EC	U = 20 % for SO ₂	U in %	of the ELV	50 mg/m ³	20,0 Requirement
Requirement of EN 15267-3	U = 20 % - 25 %	U in %	of the ELV	50 mg/m ³	15,0 Requirement

EN 14181 - QAL1 Manufacturer declaration

Calculation of the Total Expanded Uncertainty U



Calculation procedure
as described
according
EN ISO 14956

- **Prior to the installation**
 - Provided by the manufacturer of an AMS
 - Complying with the requirements acc. to the regulations
 - Demonstrating capability of the AMS
- **With performance values for**
 - Linearity, drift, cross-sensitivity, influence effects detection limit, response time, etc.
 - Obtained during the suitability test according EN 15267-3
 - Considering the daily ELV at the 95% confidence interval
- **Using the ABB QAL1 - calculation tool**

QAL 1 – Where to Find Certificates?

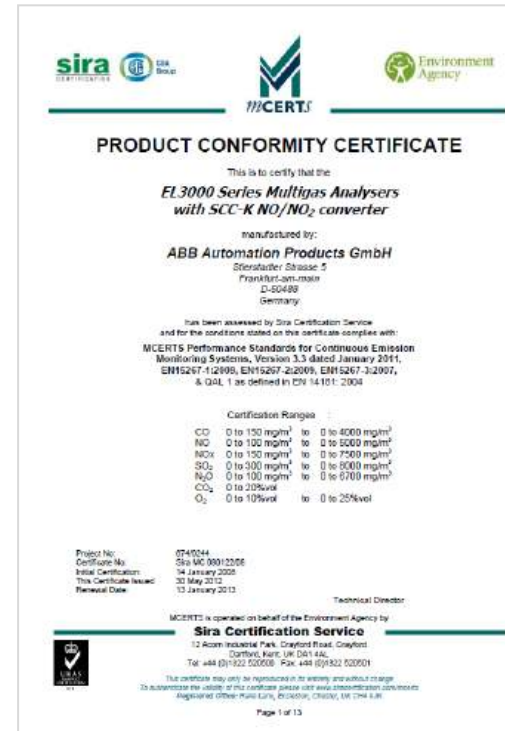
Germany

www.qal1.de/en/index.htm

UK

www.siraenvironmental.com/UserDocs/mcerts/

MCERTSCertifiedProductsCEMS.pdf





QAL 2 Procedure Certification of the AMS

EN 14181

Calibration versus Adjustment



- European regulations strictly separates calibration from adjustment of a measuring system



- **Calibration**

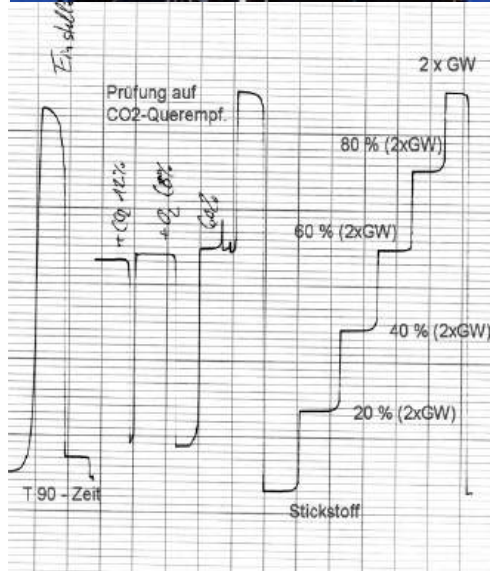
of an AMS by means of parallel measurement with a Standard Reference Method (SRM) by a test laboratory accredited according to EN ISO 17025

- **Adjustment**

of an AMS with reference material is done by the operator (or automatically by the AMS)

EN 14181

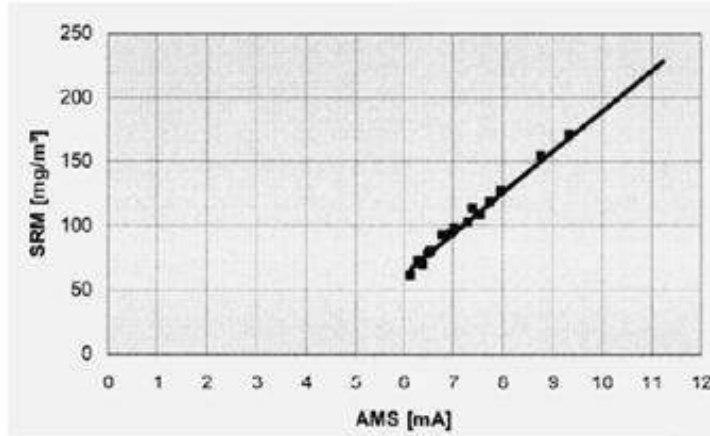
QAL2 • Calibration with a SRM



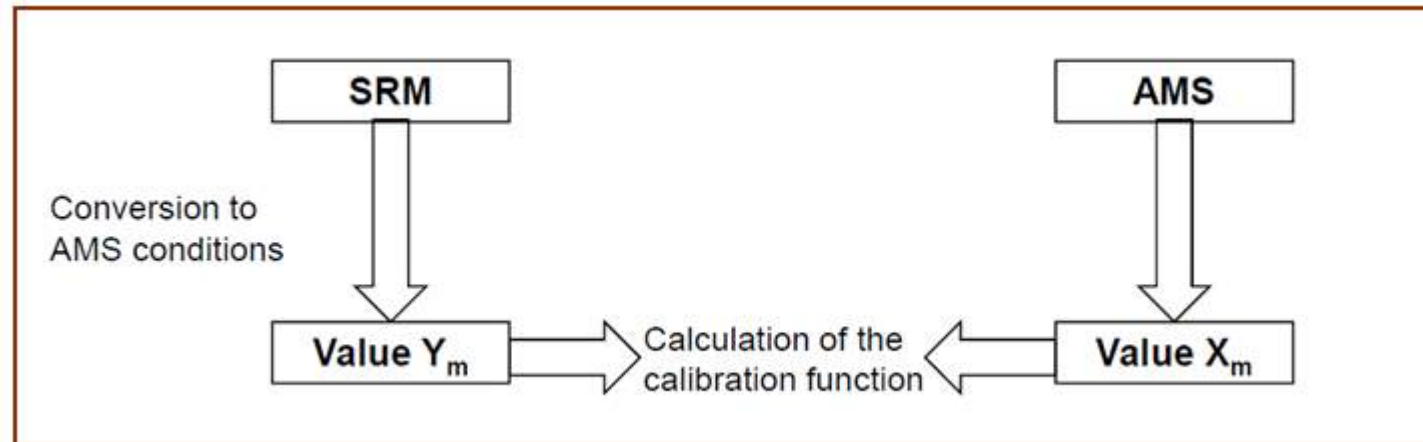
- Carried out after installation, then 3 to 5 years by a certified body accredited to EN ISO 17025
- **Scope**
 - Verification of correct installation
 - Calibration with a SRM
 - at least 15 measurements on 3 days over 8 - 10 h
 - Testing of variability
 - Testing of functionality
 - Reporting
- Must be repeated earlier if
 - Major changes of plant operation
 - Major repairs or modification of an AMS
 - Out of calibration range

EN 14181

QAL 2 • Calibration Function



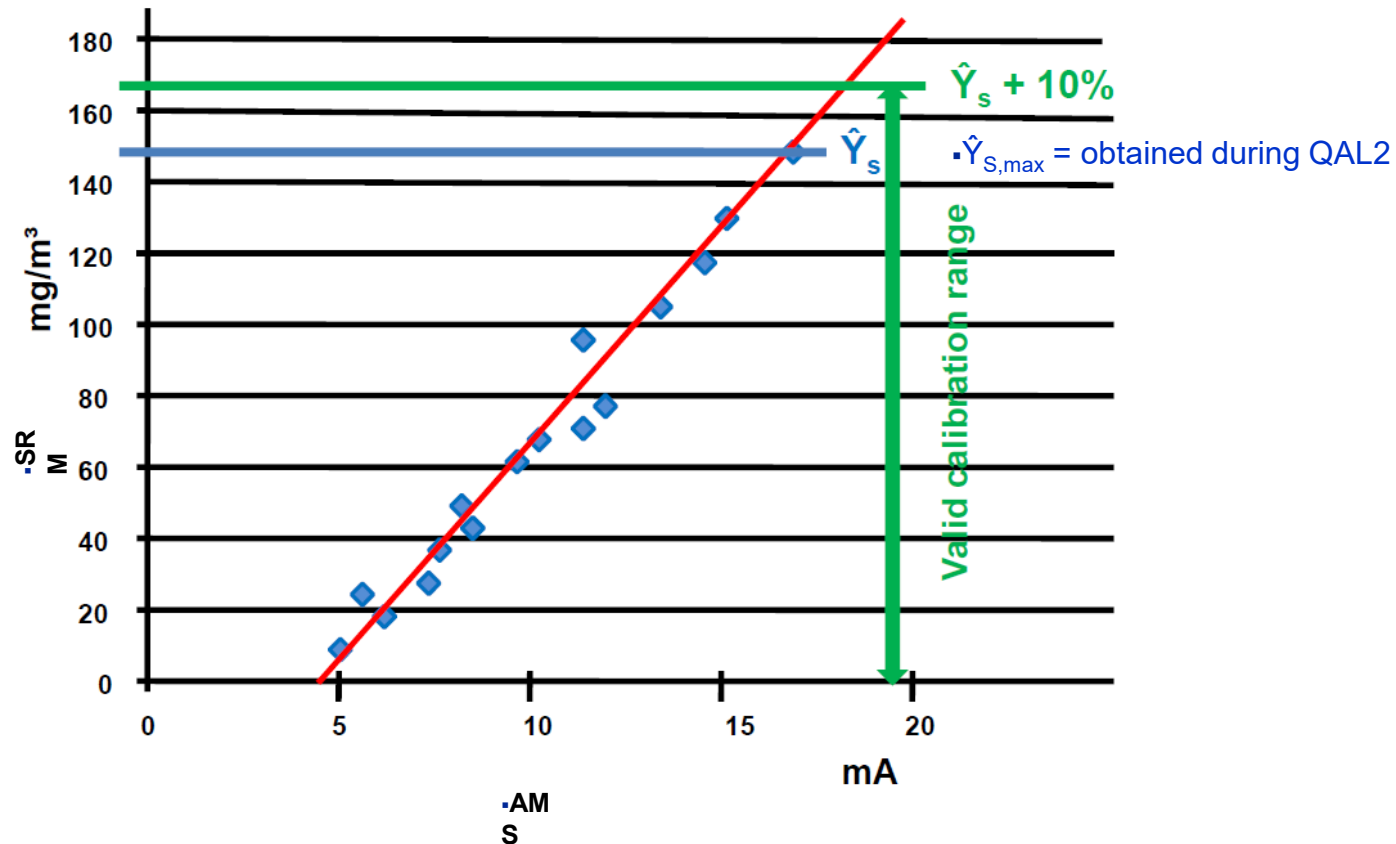
- Comparison of SRM and AMS values at AMS measurement conditions
- At least 15 valid pairs required on 3 days over 8 - 10 h



Regression line

QAL 2 • Range of Calibration Function (para. 6.5)

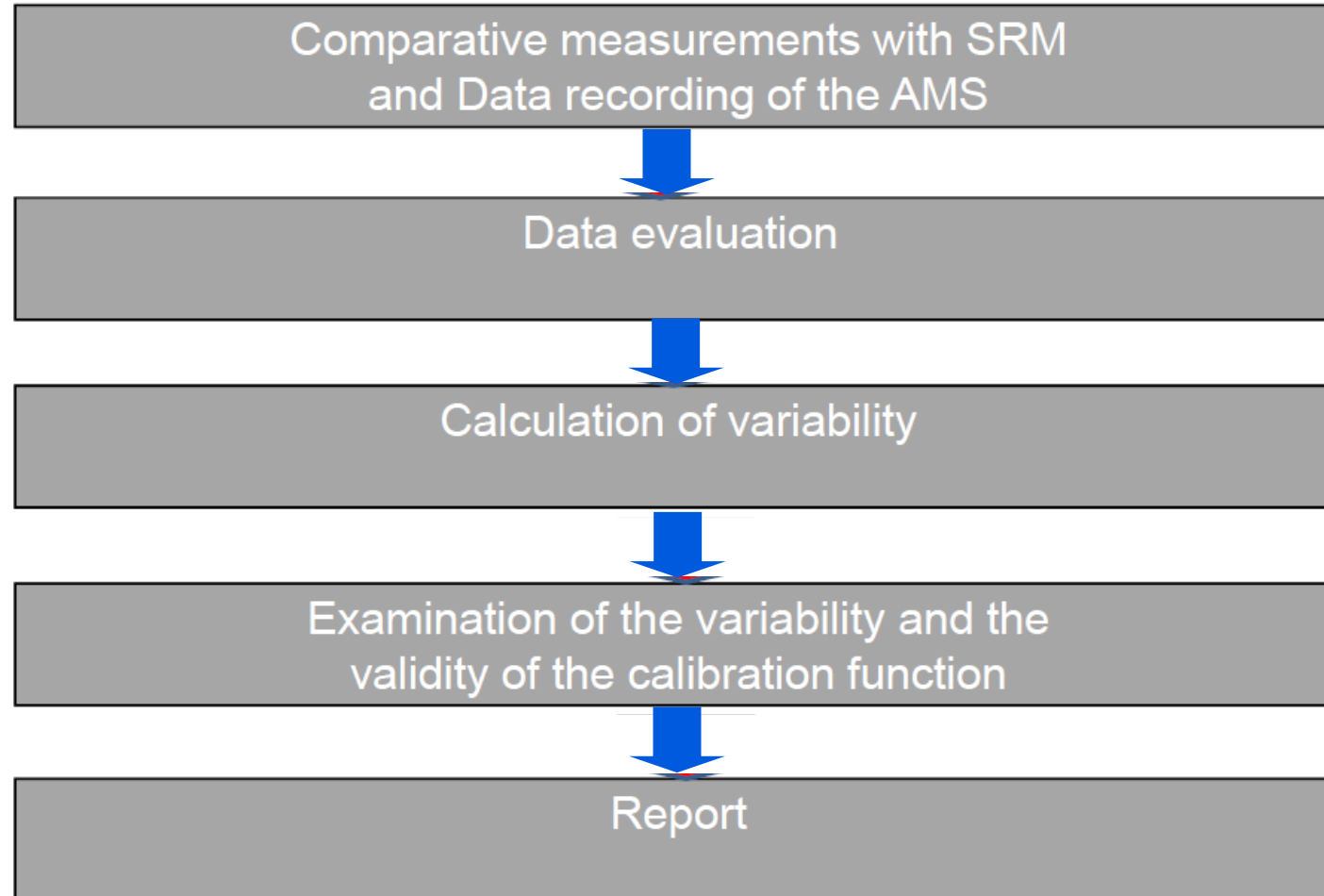
- The calibration function is valid when the plant operates within the valid calibration range
- The valid calibration range is defined during QAL 2 procedure plus an extension of 10%



EN 14181

QAL 2 – Calibration and Variability Check

QAL 2 – Calibration and Variability Check





QAL 3 Procedure Ongoing Quality Monitoring

QAL3 Ongoing Quality Monitoring For Plant Owners



- Regular control of **Drift** and **Precision** of the AMS
 - Drift Systematic deviations
 - Precision Random deviations
(e.g. temporary higher ambient temperature)
- Control charts permitted for evaluation

QAL3 Ongoing Quality Monitoring Frequency of Zero – and Reference Point Checks



- Minimum 1 time per certified maintenance interval
 - At list Every 4 weeks → unless there is a reason to extend this period
 - Every 4 weeks for multi-component AMS a QAL3 check shall be conducted for 1 component

QAL3 Ongoing Quality Monitoring Reference Materials for extractive operating AMS



Adjustment cell IR-Analyzer



Suitable Reference Standards

- Analyzer internal facilities
 - Gas filled adjustment cells
 - Optical filters
 - Films
- Flowing mediums
 - Ambient air or N₂
 - Cylinder test gases
 - Vaporization
 - Water measurements
 - Components not available in test gas cylinders

AO2000 & EL3000

Adjustment concepts without test gases



Adjustment cells are standard for the reference point

- IR Photometer
- UV Photometer

Zero - point adjustment

- With ambient air, clean and dry



Single - point calibration using dry ambient air

- Oxygen measurements
- O₂ - Sensors

12 months maintenance interval by using adjustment cells

Control charts

Calculation of the Alarm Limit A_{Limit}

Suitable to be used for Shewhart & EWMA Control Charts (Chapter 7.4.3)

- Doing a calculation based on the maximum permissible uncertainty
 - $\pm 50\%$ of the max. permissible uncertainty can be used to set the alarm limits
 - $\pm 25\%$ of the max. permissible uncertainty can be used to set the warning limits

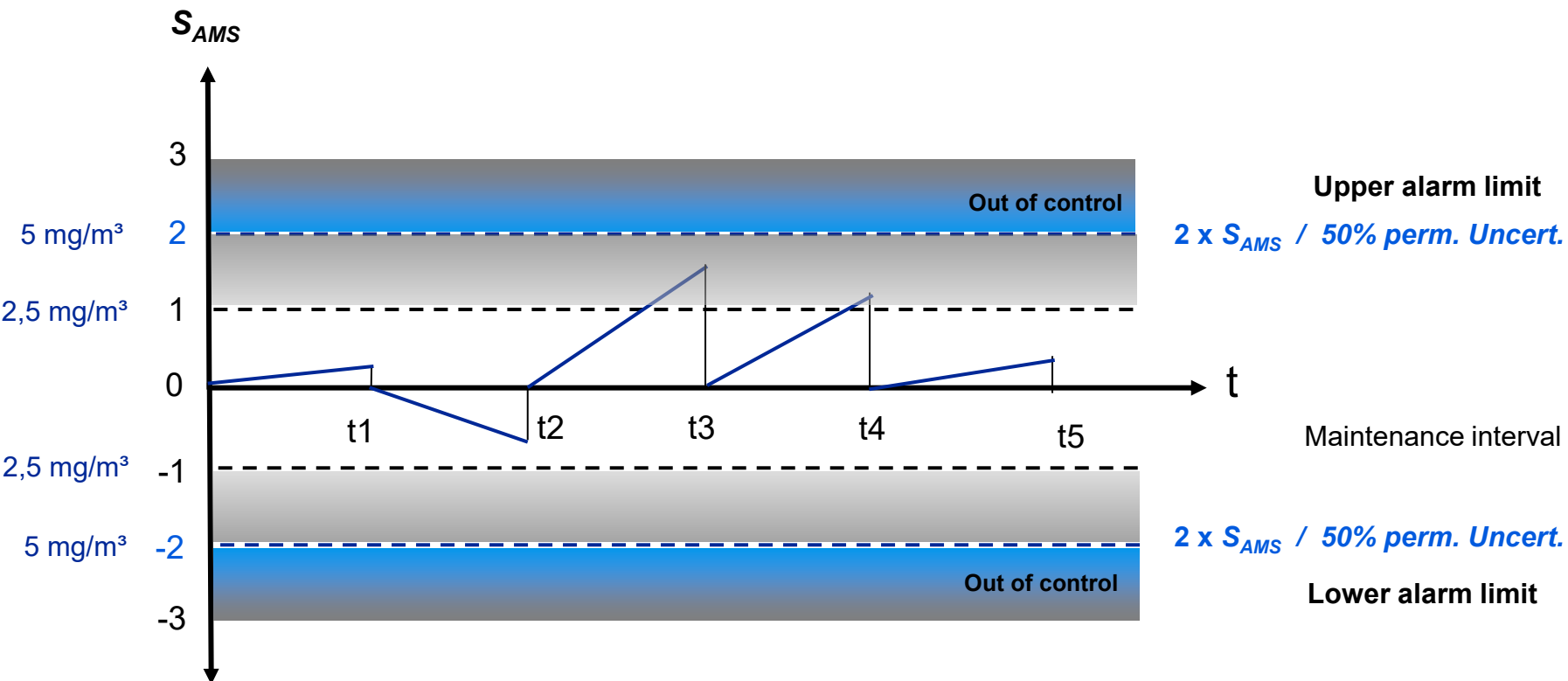
Example

- CO measurement
- ELV 100 mg/m^3
- Max. perm. uncertainty 10% (95% confidence interval - IED)

$$A_{Limit} = 100 \text{ mg/m}^3 \times 10\% = 10 \text{ mg/m}^3 \times 50\% = 5 \text{ mg/m}^3$$

Shewhart Control Charts

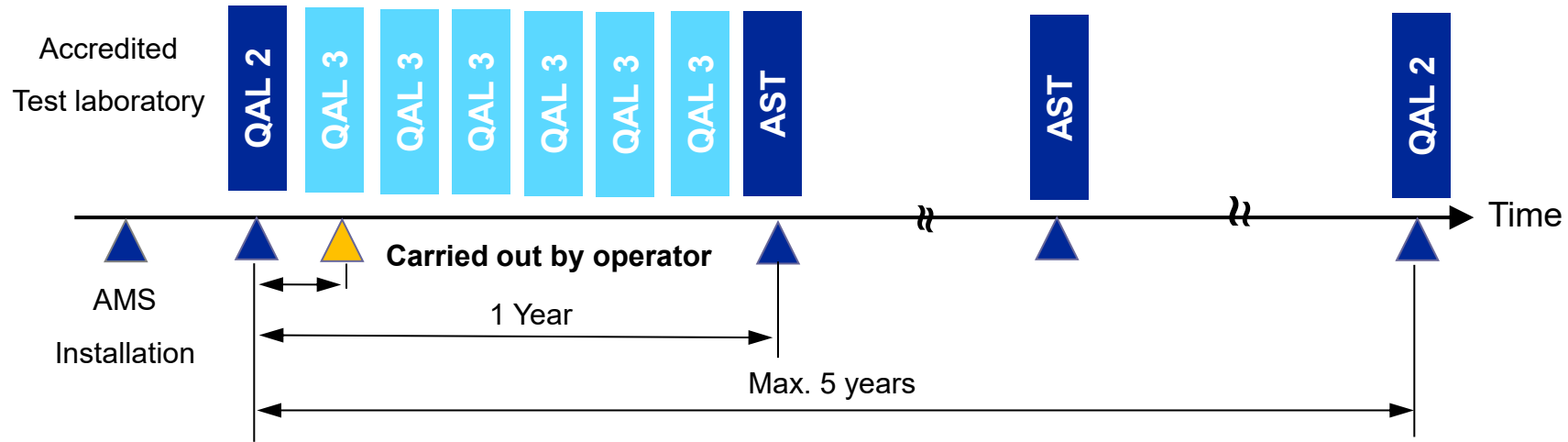
Example



▪ Shewhart → The most popular control chart

EN 14181 – QAL3

Ongoing quality assurance during operation



Frequency

- Once in the certified maintenance interval
- More frequent checks are recommended

Reference Materials

- Test gases Always possible
- Surrogate materials Yes, if type approved (EN 14181 compliant)

דוגמא למערכות – ייצור במפעל הלוחות של קונטאל



Reference – Israel Electric CO

25 CEMS SYSTEMS – 25 GAS TURBINES



DORAD ASHKELON

12 complete CEMS and shelters



12 complete CEMS and shelters



6 מערכות - צומת OPC



אתגל- אשדוד- חדר CEMS



חיפה כימיקלים אמוניה – חדר EX 10 מטר



שאלות בבקשה

תודה רבה

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