



GasMix Application Note 05

COMPUTER-CONTROLLED GAS DILUTION

Nicolas Bouton, Laurent Courthaudon, Julien Leprovost, Yvan Messenger, AlyTech, Juvisy-sur-Orge, France.

Calibrate at different concentrations from only one gas cylinder, through automated sequences and without operator attendance.

Most of gas analyzers are calibrated with a single gas cylinder. These certified gases are considered as primary standards, but they are expensive, difficult to stock and unstable over the time. GasMix offers the possibility to optimize the use of these standards, and to control consumption of gases.

Diluting a gas

Gas dilution methods used in analytical laboratories are most of the time semi-quantitative, like the ones using syringes or vacuumed bombs.

However, exponential dilution or flow measuring methods are acknowledged to be accurate. GasMix is compliant to ISO 6145-7. The instrument allows creating in situ gas standards at a precise concentration, thanks to 2 (up to 4) Mass Flow Controllers (MFC).

On MFC 1 is a standard at a well-known flow. On MFC 2 is an inert gas (for example a GC carrier gas) or a pure gaseous matrix at a well-known flow. By knowing both flow values and the initial concentration of the gas standard, different concentrations can be achieved and directly sent to the analyzer.

For instable or very polar molecules, such as H₂S or NO_x, molecules which, at low concentration, can easily be absorbed on gas cylinder walls, it is highly recommended to start from a high concentration standard, and to dilute it in situ and live thanks to a GasMix just before injecting it.

Operating conditions

Given C1 the initial concentration of the gas standard, in ppm mol/mol,

Given F1 the flow of the initial gas standard on MFC 1 in mL/min, and

Given F2 the flow rate of the diluting gas on MFC 2 in mL/min,

Then the created concentration C'1 would be :

$$C'1 = \frac{C1 \times F1}{(F1 + F2)}$$

Each Mass Flow Controller is calibrated by AlyTech, specifically on the gas of interest, in order to have more precise flow rate, hence a more precise concentration.

Here is the flow principle of GasMix (software screenshot):



In one cylinder is a standard with 15ppm mol/mol THT, in the other helium. These two gases are mixed and injected into the sample loop of the analyzer.

By indicating the total flow rate and the concentration one wants to achieve, the software automatically calculates the flow to be applied to the MFC.

The screenshot shows the 'Sequence' dialog box with a table of injection sequences. The table has columns for Sequence, Channel 1, Channel 2, Channel 3, Channel 4, and Total flow (ml/min). The sequences are defined by their total flow, purge time, analysis time, and the concentration and flow rate of the analytes in each channel.

Sequence	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	Channel 4	Total flow (ml/min)
#1 - Fixed total flow Purge time 00:03:00 Analy. time 00:05:00 1 injection	THT 10 ppm 40.000 ml/min priority 1	Pure 0.000 ppm 20.000 ml/min priority 2	Unused Channel	Unused Channel	60 ml/min
#2 - Fixed total flow Purge time 00:03:00 Analy. time 00:05:00 1 injection	THT 5 ppm 20.000 ml/min priority 1	Pure 0.000 ppm 40.000 ml/min priority 2	Unused Channel	Unused Channel	60 ml/min
#3 - Fixed total flow Purge time 00:03:00 Analy. time 00:05:00 1 injection	THT 2 ppm 8.000 ml/min priority 1	Pure 0.000 ppm 52.000 ml/min priority 2	Unused Channel	Unused Channel	60 ml/min
#4 - Fixed total flow Purge time 00:03:00 Analy. time 00:05:00 1 injection	THT 0.5 ppm 2.000 ml/min priority 1	Pure 0.000 ppm 58.000 ml/min priority 2	Unused Channel	Unused Channel	60 ml/min

GasMix™ being completely automatic, a multipoint calibration can be totally unattended. This allows a major human workload reduction for the laboratory manager. Preparing one gas injection or just a complete automatic sequence does not take any extra operator time.