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#### **STANDARD SPECIFICATION**

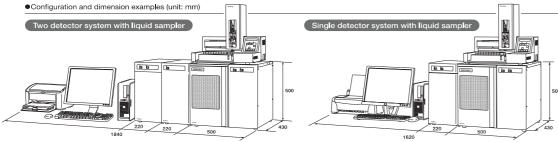
#### **Model NSX-2100V**

Trace Nitrogen, Sulfur and Halogen Analyzer system utilizing oxidative sample combustion.

	Trace	Trace Elemental Analyzer NSX-2100V		
Samples	Non-aqueous	Non-aqueous liquid, Gaseous, LPG, Aqueous (Nitrogen)		
Analytical method	0>	xidative Pyrolysis and detection		
Furnace	Max. 1,100°C, two part independen	nt controlled. Vertical Electric Furnace VF-210. Open/Close type.		
Detector	Ultraviolet Fluorescence (UVFL) for Sulfur	- Model SD-210. temperature controlled cell		
	Chemiluminescence (CLD) for Nitrogen	- Model ND-210. temperature controlled cell		
	Microcoulometry for Chlorine and Sulfur	- Model MCD-210.		
Measuring range	UVFL-Sulfur	0.02 - 10,000μg/ml		
	CLD-Nitrogen	non-aqueous: 0.03-10,000 μg/ml		
	CLD-Nitrogen	Aqueous: 0.01 - 5,000μg/ml		
	Coulometry Chlorine	0.01 - 500µg (0.05 - 10,000µg/ml)		
	Coulometry Sulfur	0.02 - 50μg (0.1 - 1,000μg/m <b>l</b> )		
Sample size	non-aqueos liquid	max. 200μl (aqueous: max. 100μl)		
	gaseous	SD-210: max 25ml/Gl-220, 10ml/Gl-210		
	gaseous	ND-210: max 25ml/Gl-220, 10ml/Gl-210		
	gaseous	MCD-210: max 100ml/Gl-220, 10ml/Gl-210		
	gas/LPG loop	10ml/30µl loop (GI-240, GI-300)		
Measuring time	UVFL/CLD	ca, 3 min, (simultaneous Nitrogen/Sulfur available)		
	Coulometry	less than 10min		
Gas	Argon and Oxygen	(special version possible for alternative inert gas)		
Others		Vacuum pump for ND-210		
Electric		100-240VAC 50/60Hz		

Module specfication	Power consumption	Dimension WDH mm	Mass
Furnace VF-210	1000 VA	500 x 430 x 500	35Kg
Detector SD-210	150 VA	220 x 375 x 500	21Kg
Detector ND-210	300 VA	220 x 375 x 500	22Kg
Detector MCD-210	150 VA	220 x 375 x 500	14Kg

PC	
OS	Microsoft Windows® 10 professional 64bit
Processor	32bit processor, more than 1GHz
Memory	more than 1GB
HD	more than 200GB
Drive	CD-ROM or DVD drive
Display	1024 x 768 or higher
Printer	windows compatible.
Port	1 serial port (RS-232C, D-sub9)



Follow instructions in manuals to correctly install, connect and operate the instruments. Contents of catalogues are subject to change

Note: without prior notice when improvements are made in performance. The actual color of the goods may appear different from color printed. All screen images are simulated.

\*Company and product names contained herein are the trademarks or registared trademarks of the company concerned.

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Nittoseiko Analytech Co., Ltd.

NSX-2100V

NSX-2100V

Trace Elemental Analyzer

**Vertical System** 



### Protection from catalyst poisoning will enhance efficiency of plant operation. NSX-2100V trace analyzer will ensure modern catalyst control.

#### HIGH END PERFORMANCE, ROBUSTNESS, RELIABILITY, STABILITY.

Real ppb level analysis, Improved trace analysis by temperature controlled cell system.

#### **■MICRO AUTOMATIC DILUTION (MAD) (OPTION FOR ASC-250L)**

Unique, innovative function of ASC-250L liquid sampler. Sample is diluted in the syringe and followed injection directly into combustion furnace to measure automatically. MAD also enables to dilute high concentration sample.

• High sensitivity

#### **ULTRA TRACE SULFUR.**

Trap & Release Unit TRU-210 can enhance performance of UVFL sulfur analysis.

#### TRU-210 unit enables meauring limit down to 5 ppb with essential separation of nitrogen.

### ■ HIGH PRODUCTIVITY, LOW RUNNING COST. 40% faster, 40% less gas consumption than before by newly designed detector. Easy to use by just 2 range sensitivity.

#### **EASY DAILY MAINTENANCE.**

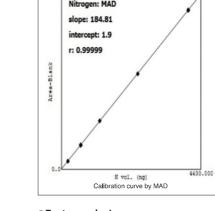
Open/ close furnace for easy visual check of tube condition.

#### **UNIQUE OPTION.**

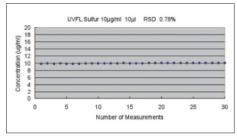
Liquid cooling option enables accurate results for very high volatile samples.

#### **MODULARITY, FLEXIBILITY.**

Customizable system for today's requirement and for future possibility.





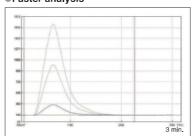


■Ultra trace sulfur option

TRU-210



Faster analysis









#### Software

Intuitive advanced software will increase usability of protection, operation, and integration.

#### **PROTECTION**

Three level login function can protect method and data from unintended change.

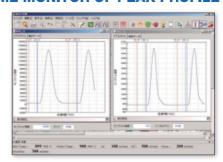


#### **OPERATION**

[Stand by] heating, [Auto shut down] function increase operability and save energy.



#### **TREAL TIME MONITOR OF PEAK PROFILE**



#### ■CUSTOMIZABLE DISPLAY LAYOUT AS REQUIRED, SIMPLER or DETAIL.

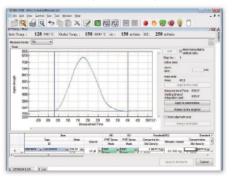


#### **LINK to LIMS**

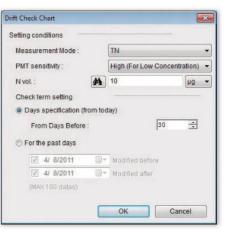
Software Add-in will make data handling easier. Output in various file formats (CSV, txt) and via serial port signal (RS-232C) possible.

#### ■ RECALCULATION. SAVING TIME, SAMPLE and WASTE

Stored peak can be recalcurated, reduce necessity of re-analysis.



#### **I**STABILITY CHECK



#### Methods in Petroleum Products

Element	Sulfur	Nitrogen	Chlorine	Sulfur
Method of detection	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	Chemiluminescence	Coulometric titra	tion
ASTM	D5453, D6667, D7183,D7551	D4629, D5176, D6069, D7184	D4929, D5808, D7457	D3120, D3246
UOP	987-11, 988-11	981-10	910-07, 779-08	

#### **MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE**

#### UVFL Sulfur (SD-210 detector)

#### Sulfur Measurement

Sample is injected into a high-temperature (800 to1000°C) pyrolysis tube by argon carrier gas. After sulfur compounds in the sample are pyrolyzed, it is oxidized by O<sub>2</sub> gas.

$$R-S + O_2 \rightarrow SO_2 + SO_3 + combustion product$$

The produced SO<sub>2</sub> gas is excited (SO<sub>2</sub>\*) by irradiating the ultraviolet ray  $\nu$ 1 (190 to 230nm). Then, SO<sub>2</sub>\* emits the energy (fluorescent ultraviolet ray) and returns to the ground state.

$$SO_2 + h\nu 1 \rightarrow SO_2^* \rightarrow SO_2 + h\nu 2$$

This fluorescent ultraviolet ray v2 (300 to 400nm) is received by the photomultiplier tube and AREA value is obtained. The sulfur concentration is obtained by a calibration curve preliminarily drawn with standard solutions.

#### **■**UVFL Sulfur Applications

	Injection (μΙ)	Analysis (ppm)	RSD (%)
Diesel	40	9.95	0.43
Kerosene	40	1.41	2.95
Gasoline	40	3,79	0.38
BDF	40	1.01	7.07
BTX	40	0.60	0.50
Desulfured light naphtha	40	0.61	6.77
Propane	10m <b>l</b>	2,77	0.76
Butane	25ml	0.18	2.97

#### ■Simultaneous Nitrogen and Sulfur

	N (ppm)	RSD (%)	S (ppm)	RSD (%)
Heavy oil	0.32%	0.84	0.48%	1.47
Lub oil	2.11	2.61	7.72	1.42
Diesel	2.91	0.41	9.79	0.27
Gasoline	6.92	0.19	3.79	0.38
Naphtha	4.6	1.78	26.4	0.42

# MFC: Mass Flow Controller Lamp Photo-multiplier tube PMT Detector SD-210 Constant rate injection Sample injection MFC O2/Ar Furnace Pyrolysis tube

#### ■Liquid cooling option for autosampler

By preventing sample vaporization during syringe handling, cooling option is very effective for high volatile sample.

Law D.D. samula	Sample Temperature Control		
Low B.P. sample	OFF (22°C)	ON (15°C)	
Result (n=5) ppm	3.59	7.54	
RSD (%)	21.1%	1.0%	

#### SD-210 Detector



#### Chemiluminescence Nitrogen (ND-210 detector)

#### Nitrogen Measurement

Sample is injected into a high-temperature (900 to 1000°C) pyrolysis tube by argon carrier gas. After nitrogen compounds in the sample are pyrolyzed, it is combusted, oxidized, and converted to nitric oxide (NO). After removing moisture from the combustion gas by a dehumidifier (tube dryer), the following oxidation reaction occurs by reaction of NO with ozone.

$$NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2 + h\nu$$

By this reaction, 590 to 2,500mm wavelength light is generated. The optical intensity of this light is proportional to the NO concentration at a wide frequency range. After emitted light is detected by a photomultiplier tube and signal processing is run, an area value is obtained. Using the relation between area and concentration (calibration curve) obtained from standard solutions, the total nitrogen concentration in the sample is calculated. Though some samples generate interfering substances such as SOx and CO in the process of decomposition to NO, there is little influence on measurement by chemiluminescence method by reduced pressure method.

#### ■Nitrogen, Standard samples

	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)
10.0 ppm Quinoline	98.5	0.9
0.32% Heavy oil	99.1	0.7
0.11% Heavy oil	104.0	0.1
0.0064% Heavy oil	100.6	0.1

#### ■Nitrogen Aqueous Applications

	Analysis (ppm)	RSD (%)
River Water	3,1	1.70
Factory Disposal	2.6	2.10
Seawater*	0.2	4.80
Sewage Plant (Treated Sewage)	2,2	1,80

\* Sea water option

# MFC: Mass Flow Controller Constant rate injection Sample injection PR Prinace Ozone Scrubber Ozonizer Detector ND-210 Vertical furnace VF-210

#### ■Nitrogen, Application samples

	Analysis (ppm)	RSD (%)
Naphtha	0,8	4.2
Kerosene	3.2	2.2
Diesel	4.1	1.7
Gasoline	2.5	1.7

#### ND-210 Detector with Vacuum Pump



#### **Microcoulometry (MCD-210 detector)**

#### Chlorine Analysis

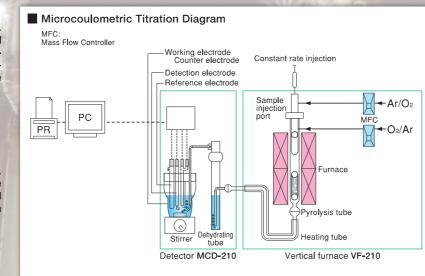
Samples are combusted in an argon/oxygen atmosphere. The resulting hydrogen chloride is led into a titration cell where it is automatically titrated by silver ions generated coulometrically. The amount of chlorine is calculated from the quantity of electricity required for the titration.

$$HCI + Ag^{+} \rightarrow H^{+} + AgCI$$
 (titration)  
 $Ag \rightarrow Ag^{+} + e^{-}$  (electrolysis)

#### Sulfur Analysis

Samples are combusted in an argon/oxygen atmosphere. The resulting sulfur dioxide is led into a titration cell where it is automatically titrated by triiodide ions generated coulometrically. The amount of sulfur is calculated from the quantity of electricity required for the titration.

$$SO_2 + I_3$$
 +  $H_2O \rightarrow SO_3 + 3I$  +  $2H$  (titration)  $3I$   $\rightarrow$   $I_3$  +  $2e$  (electrolysis)



#### Sample Applications

#### Chlorine

		11		
е		Injection (μΙ)	Analysis (ppm)	RSD (%)
	Naphtha	200	0.08	9.8
	Gaso <b>l</b> ine	200	0.53	5.3
	Kerosene	200	0.09	5.0
	Lub oil	90	1.35	3.2
	Diesel 1	200	0.18	7.6
	Diesel 2	200	0.05	13.5
	Xylene	90	2.47	3.1
		The second secon	The second secon	

#### Sulfur

The state of the same of the	PARTIE NO.	THE PARTY NAMED IN	AT THE
	Injection (μΙ)	Analysis (ppm)	RSD (%)
High Octane	50	7,3	2,3
Gaso <b>l</b> ine	50	5.5	1.7
Kerosene	50	13.7	1.3
Diesel	50	1,3	3,9
Lub oil 1	50	126	2.1
Lub oil 2	50	37	1.2
Lub oil 3	50	13	2,3

#### ■MCD-210 Detector



#### **APPLICATION and OPTION**

#### ■ Trap & Release Unit for Sulfur, Model TRU-210 (SD-210)

Enrichment and separation by trap column for sulfur analysis. Ultra trace analysis down to 5 ppb.

True SO<sub>2</sub> analysis by intrinsic NO<sub>x</sub> gas separation.

(UOP 988-11, 987-11)



MODEL	TRU-210 Trap & Release unit
Sample	Liquid, Gaseous
System	SO <sub>2</sub> gas adsorption and desorption
Measuring Range	5 ppb to 1ppm
Temperature	100-1050℃
Power	100-240VAC, 50/60Hz, 1500VA
Dimension	180(W) x 540(D) x 500(H) mm
Weight	16 kg

<sup>\*</sup>Simultaneous Nitrogen possible via bypass.
\*Sample injector, ASC-250L or GI-220 can be used.

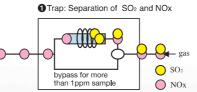
#### **Applications •TRU-210**

Sample	ppb	RSD (%)
Toluene (commercial)	10	4.2
Toluene (Refining)	5,2	5,5
Isopropyl alcohol	10	4.8
Isooctane	14	8.9
n-Decane	27	9,2

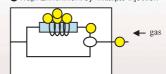
## ©Ultra trace 20ppb 100ppb 100ppb

•TRU use this feature as enrichment of

SO<sub>2</sub> and separation of NO<sub>X</sub>



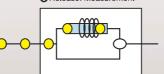
2 Trap: Enrichment by multiple injection



3 Release: Measurement

Purge

90



#### **■**Gas Injector Model GI-260 (SD-210, ND-210, MCD-210)

High level of safety for flammable gases due to automatic injection. (ASTM D6667)

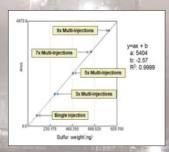


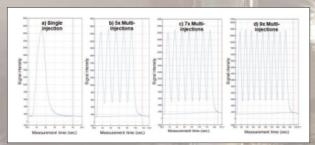
MODEL	GI-260 Liquefied gas (LPG) injector
Sample	(1) Gas (Use the gastight mircrosyringe.), Volatile liquid (2) LPG (Direct connection to the LPG cylinder) * Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is excluded.
<b>I</b> njection	Gas: Syringe port (max. 10 ml/min) Volatile liquid: Syringe port (max. 10 µl) LPG: 30 µl loop
Carrier	Argon
Heat	85°C (max. 105°C)
Max. pressure	6.5 MPa
Power	100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 108VA
Dimension	220(W) x 370(D) x 490(H) mm
Weight	18 kg

Measurement	result			(UVFL Sulfu	
Sample	Volume (μl)		ppm	RSD (%)	
LPG	30	3	2.88	0.09	

#### **Multi-injection**

(Sulfur weight (ng) - Peak area; LPG sulfur conc. ca. 20ppm Multi-injection function)





# Gas syinder Check valve Filter 30 uL loop Ar carrier Syringe port NSX-2100V

#### OPTION

#### **ASC-250L**



MODEL	ASC-250L Liquid sample changer
Sample	Liquid (non-aqueous, aqueous)
Injection	max 200 µl (depend on sample)
Inj. speed	0,4-50 µl/sec (depend on sample)
Number	50pos in each 2, 4, 6 ml vial tray. (105pos, 2 ml)
Power	100-240VAC, 50/60Hz, 180VA
Dimension	460(W) x 320(D) x 470(H) mm
Weight	16 kg

#### **CRI-210V**



MODEL	CRI-210V Constant rate injector for vertical furnace
Sample	Liquid (non-aqueous)
Injection	max 200 μl (depend on sample)
Inj. speed	0.4-1.6 µI/sec (depend on sample)
Syringe	Gastight, 25, 50, 100, 250 μI
Power	100-240VAC, 50/60Hz, 30VA
Dimension	150(W) x 250(D) x 240(H) mm
Majaht	5.6.kg

#### **GI-210**



MODEL	GI-210 Gas injector
Sample	Non-pressurized gas, Volatile liquid
Injection	10 μl for liquid, 10 ml for gas
Carrier	Argon
Heat	80°C for liquid
Power	100-240VAC, 50/60Hz, 20VA
Dimension	220(W) x 200(D) x 110(H) mm
Weight	4 kg

#### **GI-220**



MODEL	GI-220 Gas injector	
Sample	Non-pressurized gas, Volatile liqu	uid
Injection	1-10 µl liquid	2-25 ml gas (max. 999 ml)
Carrier	Argon	
Heat	80°C for liquid	
Power	1000-240VAC, 50/60Hz, 70VA	
Dimension	180(W) x 360(D) x 500(H) mm	
Weight	13 kg	

#### **GI-250**



MODEL	GI-250 Gas/LPG injector (Sulfur, Nitrogen)	
Measurement Sample	(1)Gastight syringe port: Gaseous or volatile liquid (2)LPG port: Liquefied Petroleum Gas	
Injection Volume	(1) Gastight syringe port: 10 ml (gas),10 µl (volatile liquid). (2) LPG port: 30 µl fixed.	
Operation	(1)By manual operation (2)Sampling injection by 6 way manual valve.	
Heater	max, 105°C: ASTM D6667	
Max. pressure of LPG port	6.5MPa.	
Power	AC100V/115V/230V/240V, 50/60Hz, 80VA	
Dimension	280(W) x 300(D) x 410(H) mm	
Weight	13kg	

#### OTHER OPTION

#### **■STC-210L**

(UOP 987-11, 981-10)

MODEL	STC-210L Sample temperature controller
Sample	liquid
Number of sample	24 positions
Control	Peltier temperature control for tray and syringe
Cooling	15℃ below room temperature
Power	100-240VAC, 50/60Hz, 200VA
Dimension	260(W) x 260(D) x 100(H) mm
Weight	4 kg