

Of all the things that need to be done before steam can be produced for power generation or any heavy industrial process using steam — chemical, petrochemical, etc. — preparing clean makeup water is at the top of the list. On one hand, there's the threat of reverse osmosis (RO) membrane biofouling. On the other, there's the risk of membrane damage from excessive chlorination. New ultra-low-range (ULR) chlorine analyzers are helping heavy industry strike that fine balance more cost effectively.

Pinpointing Better Dechlorination Control For Steam And Power Generation



Multiple Facets To Overall Goals

With the high cost of maintaining steam generating systems and the high risk of downtime to fix problems caused by improperly treated makeup water, industrial power generation and manufacturing processes take a lot of effort to prevent problems and optimize performance.

While RO membranes are a wonderful development for clean water production, they are not without their challenges for operating at peak efficiency. The issues represent a balance between fouling and cleaning and between shortening or extending service life. Cleaning them frequently to eliminate fouling that clogs their pores and reduces flow rates can eventually damage membranes and shorten their service life. Dosing source water with chlorine reduces the potential for biocontamination but requires a dechlorination process to minimize the potential for chlorine damage to the membrane structures. And while that dechlorination control can be achieved with an additive such as sodium bisulfite (SBS), knowing just how much to add in order to achieve the task most efficiently depends on knowing exactly how much chlorine is present in the water.

Even with proper care, however, RO alone is not good enough to treat feedwater for high-pressure steam in power generation plants. It also requires demineralization to prevent water hardness from coating or plugging steam generating systems. But RO alone can be acceptable for applications such as steamassisted gravity drainage (SAGD) for extracting hydrocarbons in oil-sands production applications. Either way, between membrane biofouling, chlorination steps taken to fight it, and dechlorination processes used to protect chlorine-sensitive membranes, optimal treatment decisions are only as good as the measurements used to make them. Doing a better job of balancing chlorination/ dechlorination based on accurate, direct chlorine readings can help steam-based operations achieve both revenue and profit goals more consistently:

- **Quality.** Insufficiently treated water will compromise steam system performance, leading to expensive, long-term problems, repairs, or replacements. Accurate chlorine readings in the preparation of steam boiler makeup water go a long way toward influencing cost-efficient generation of pure water.
- **Volume.** If a power plant or other steam-dependent industrial process cannot satisfy makeup water demand as needed, it is not generating revenue. Such disruptions can involve unscheduled shutdowns or excessive scheduled disruptions for frequent clean- in-place (CIP) procedures or premature RO membrane replacements.
- **Cost.** Aside from production disruptions, inaccurate chlorine readings can also impinge on optimum profit margins through excessive purchase or labor expenses:
 - **Chemical Treatment Costs.** Whether a process is overdosing on chlorine or dechlorination treatments such as SBS, the costs can add up quickly — up to \$3,500/year for overdosing by just 10 gallons per day. To fight that, online ULR chlorine analyzers can now provide direct total-chlorine detection at levels as low as 8 parts per billion (ppb) and measure chlorine with such accuracy and + 3 ppb precision (Figure 1).



Figure 1. With automated operation and sufficient reagent storage, new ULR chlorine analyzers can provide precise readings of chlorine concentrations as low as to 8 ppb for up to a month in continuous production line operations.

• Excessive Maintenance, Premature Replacement. Misjudging chlorine levels because of indirect oxidation reduction potential (ORP) readings for ultra-low levels of chlorine can damage RO membranes, leading to time and money being lost to premature membrane replacement. On the other hand, upping the dose of SBS as an added margin of error for dechlorination control can actually encourage anaerobic bacteria growth to foul RO membranes - resulting in excessive CIP maintenance.

Accurate Chlorine Measurement For Real-World Challenges

Because deionized water will try to achieve equilibrium by pulling ions from other materials, having the ability to generate a continuous stream of it on demand is often more desirable than trying to store it for long periods of time. This is where having an online ULR chlorine analyzer is advantageous for automated measurement of chlorine levels in feedwater going to RO membranes and demineralization or deionization treatment, letting users:

- Have confidence in safely using chlorine to control biofouling that clogs membrane pores.
- Detect chlorine as low as 8 ppb using reliable, accurate, proven colorimetric (DPD) chemistry sensitive enough to maximize membrane service life.
- Obtain accurate digital readouts of total chlorine levels including a cumulative chlorine counter that tracks chlorine exposure in ppm-hours — without the influence of temperature or pH variables that plaque ORP readings.
- Capitalize on comprehensive diagnostics and flow sensing alarms to monitor ongoing instrument operation and receive notification of unexpected changes in the flow. Built-in, lowflow detection and flushing features protect against wasting

	CL17	CL17sc	Ultra Low Range CL17sc
Accuracy	± 5% or ± 0.04 mg/L (ppm) as Cl ₂ (whichever is greater)	\pm 5% or \pm 0.04 mg/L from 0 to 5 mg/L (whichever is greater) as Cl ₂ \pm 10% from 5 to 10 mg/L as Cl ₂	± 5% or ± 0.01 mg/L mg/L as Cl ₂ (whichever is greater) from 0-4 mg/L ± 10% from 4–5 mg/L as Cl ₂
Communication Capabilities	4-2mA Output	Current output, relays and bus communication via SC controller	Current output, relays and bus communication via SC controller
Cycle Time	Fixed 2.5 min.	Fixed 2.5 min.	Fixed 2.5 min.
Dimensions (H x W x D)	45.4 cm x 31.4 cm x 17.9 cm (17.9 in. x 12.4 in x 7.0 in.)	32.9 cm x 34.2 cm x 17.7 cm (12.9 in. x 13.5 in x 7.0 in.)	32.9 cm x 34.2 cm x 17.7 cm (12.9 in. x 13.5 in x 7.0 in.)
Controller	No	Hach SC controllers	Hach SC controllers
Enclosure Rating	IP62	IP66	IP66
Flow Meter	No	Yes	Yes
Measurement Range	0–5 mg/L (ppm)	0–10 mg/L (ppm)	0–5 mg/L (ppm)
Limit of Detection (LOD)	0.03 mg/L (ppm)	0.03 mg/L (ppm)	0.008 mg/L (ppm)

Chart courtesy of Hach.

Figure 2. Building upon colorimetric DPD technology proven by previous generations, next-generation ULR chlorine analyzers provide a more accurate and precise way to automate monitoring of chlorine levels as low as 8 ppb in dechlorination processes meant to protect RO membranes.

reagents and fouling the colorimeter during periods of insufficient or intermittent flow.

This comparison sheet (Figure 2) shows how significant the difference in the latest generation of online ULR chlorine analyzers can be for a variety of pure water users.

Reaping The Benefits Of Better Dechlorination Control

In one power generating station, a utility tested the value of connecting a ULR chlorine analyzer directly to the RO feed line and recording results every 2.5 minutes. Over a trial period of several months, the ULR chlorine analyzer provided enough benefit that the operator connected the analyzer directly to the distributed control system (DCS) and used it to advise SBS control. The result was a 30 percent reduction in SBS use and a 50 percent reduction in the frequency of CIP procedures in an effort to increase useful RO membrane life and reduce disruptions in power production.

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