

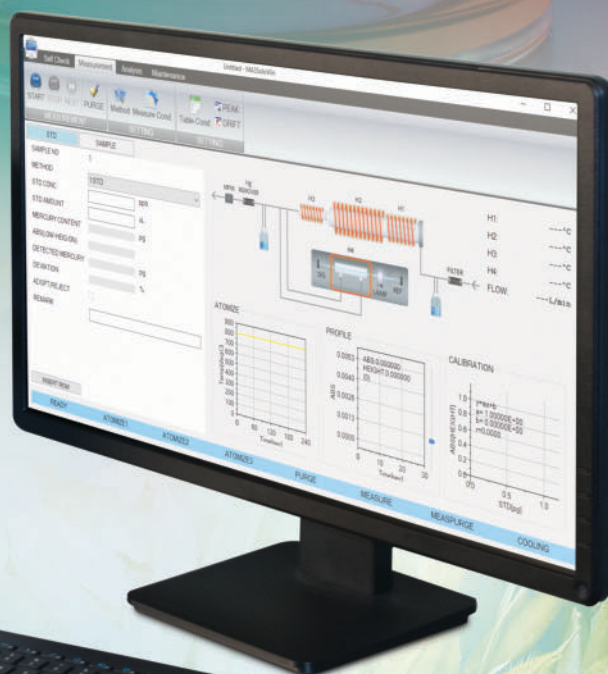
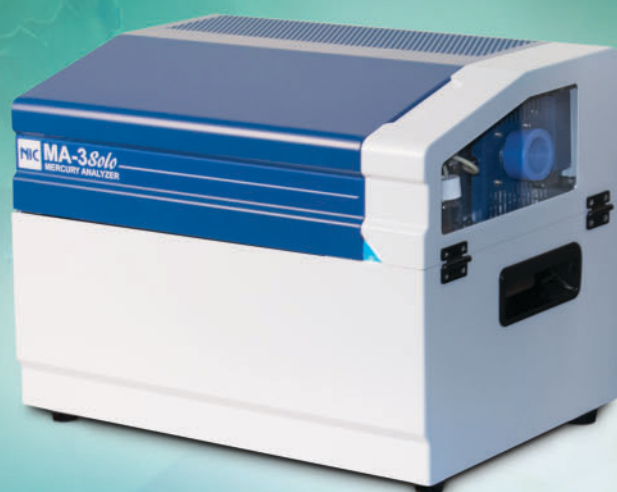


Mercury Analyzer

MA-3 Solo

Affordable, High-Performance Direct Mercury Analysis

- USEPA 7473
- ASTM D 6722-01
- ASTM D 7623-10
- UOP 1009-15
- JIS K0102



Thermal Decomposition Mercury Analyzer



MA-3 Solo Direct Combustion Hg Analyzer



AFFORDABLE DIRECT MERCURY ANALYSIS

The applications and demand for thermal decomposition mercury measurements are expanding due to the amendment of laws and regulations regarding mercury measurement. In response to this trend, Nippon Instruments Corporation has released a new thermal decomposition mercury analyzer that meets the needs of the times and boasts excellent cost performance.

By removing the sample changer and other optional functions from high-end models and simplifying its operation, the new analyzer, MA-3 Solo, has realized a reduction in size and weight without sacrificing necessary performance. With the reduced installation cost, MA-3 Solo is best suited for users who perform measurements less frequently or intend to use it as secondary equipment.

WHY USE THERMAL DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS?

Reducing vaporization mercury measurement requires acid pretreatment, which makes accurate measurements of some samples quite difficult due to the influence of interferences or to mercury vaporizing during acid decomposition. Thus it requires expertise to monitor and review pretreatment conditions.

Thermal decomposition mercury analysis does not require any such troublesome acid pretreatment, and therefore lets inexperienced users easily perform measurements. In addition, this analysis method is earth-friendly because no acidic effluent is discharged.

COMPACT, BENCHTOP Hg ANALYZER

The new MA-3 Solo is a portable desktop spectrometer that weighs only 13 kilograms (~28 lbs). This allows it to be easily transported to perform measurements on-site, even if there is no permanent installation space for it.

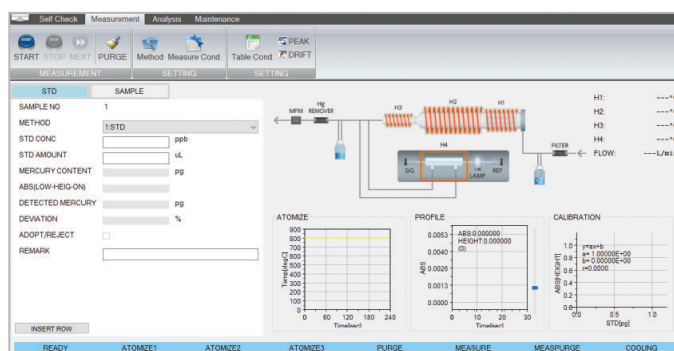
With an optional carrying case, MA-3 Solo may be used in a wide variety of settings, including short-term measurement at a distant location, such as a remediation or clean-up site, or to perform routine measurements in a mobile lab.

VISCOUS HYDROCARBONS AND RESIDUUMS

By purchasing the MA-3 Solo in combination with the petro-pyrolysis mercury analyzer PE-1000 for the analysis of light petroleum fractions, a wider range of petro samples – including heavy oils, sludges and wastewater – may be analyzed. This can significantly increase operational efficiency. (If you have a NIC SP-3D and are considering replacing it, this analyzer would be the most suitable model.)

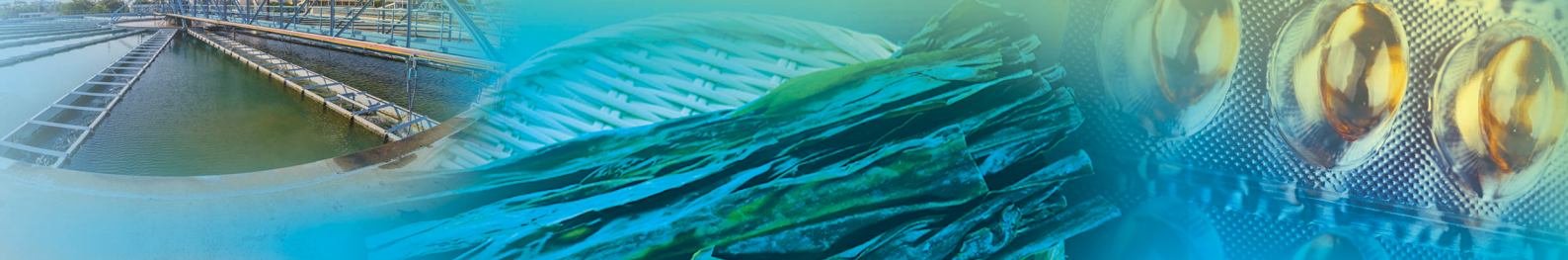
INTUITIVE WINDOWS® BASED SOFTWARE

Suitable for non-technical operators, MA-3 Solo's software runs under the Microsoft® Windows operating system.



SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR REDUCING VAPORIZATION MERCURY ANALYZER TO REDUCE BOTTLENECKS

For certain complete unknowns, measured with the reducing vaporization technique, there can be a need to determine decomposition conditions. These extra steps can create measurement bottlenecks. Therefore, the direct combustion approach, as employed by the MA-3 Solo, is an ideal complementary technique for handling all the solid, non-aqueous liquids and or particulates-laden liquid matrices, where chemical preparation for such matrices is more complicated and tedious.



HOW IT WORKS

A weighed sample, in a boat, is loaded into MA-3 Solo. As purified air flow begins, the decomposition furnace temperature is increased in stages; first to dry the sample, then to decompose it. Evolved gases are carried through a heated catalyst to produce free mercury. Combustion products are swept through a gold amalgamation trap where the mercury is concentrated. The trap is then heated to release the mercury into a carrier gas which transports it into the measurement cell of an atomic absorption spectrometer.

The NIC MA-3 Solo works on the principle of cold vapor atomic absorption spectroscopy, where monochromatic light at a wavelength of 253.7 nanometers is attenuated by mercury vapor in a measurement cell according to the Beer-Lambert Law: Absorbance is equal to the molar absorptivity times the concentration times the path length. In the simplest case, since epsilon and path length are constant, absorbance is proportional to concentration.

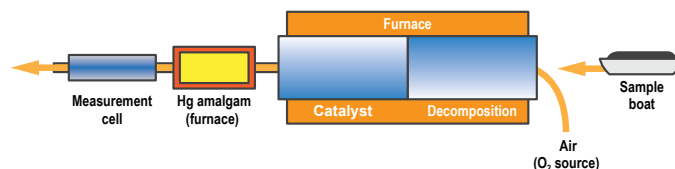


Figure 1. Schematic of thermal decomposition method

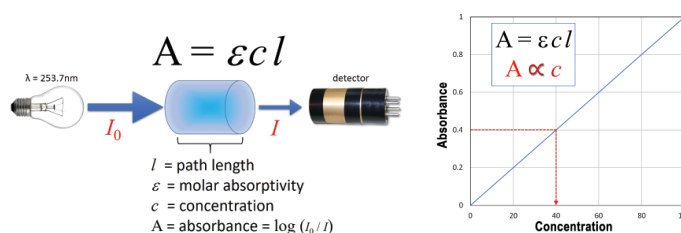


Figure 2. Cold vapor atomic absorption spectroscopy

LIGHTWEIGHT DESIGN IS EASILY TRANSPORTED

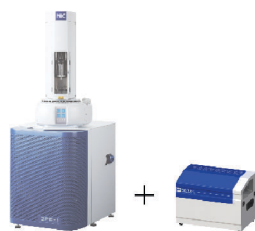
Engineered for portability, the MA-3 Solo has built-in ergonomic handles and weighs just 13 kg (~28 lbs). An available carrying case allows safe transport to brown field sites and other short-term survey expeditions. So configured, the instrument is ideal for placement in mobile environmental laboratories for studies of soil pollution at remediation or construction sites.



MA-3000 compared to MA-3 Solo

PETROLEUM HEAVIES

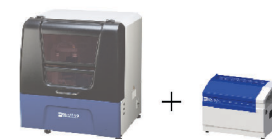
Supplement your PE-1000 for analysis of heavy oils, sludge and wastewater to increase operational efficiency. If you have a NIC SP-3D, MA-3 Solo is the best upgrade choice.



PE-1000 plus MA-3 Solo

PERFECT COMPLEMENT

An ideal complementary technique for handling all the solid, non-aqueous liquids and or particulates-laden liquid matrices where chemical preparation on such matrices is complicated and tedious.



Reduction vaporization mercury measuring device plus MA-3 Solo

PERFORMANCE EXAMPLES

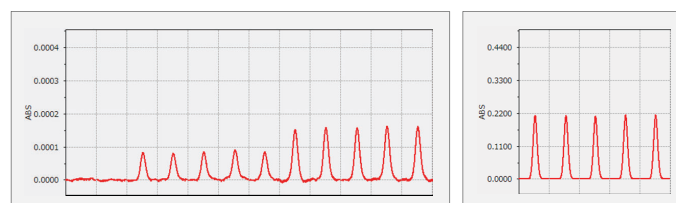
The data shown illustrates the excellent comparability to other mercury methods and the analysis precision for a repeated measurement.

Data example #1						
	Sample name	Authentication range or measurement result	Measurement result by MA-3 Solo			
			Amount of sample	Number of samples	Mean value	CV (%)
Standard sample (SRM)	Coal (NIST 1632d)	0.0895 ~ 0.0961 mg/kg	50 ~ 57 mg	5	0.0915 mg/kg	2.1
Actual sample	Wastewater	11.6 mg/L ¹	200 µL	3	12.3 mg/L	3.7
	Crude petroleum	3.75 mg/L ²	200 µL	5	3.88 mg/L	2.4

¹ Measured by the reducing vaporization mercury analyzer RA-4500 (JISK 0102)

² Measured by the petro-pyrolysis mercury analyzer PE-1000 (UOP-938-10)

Data example #2			
Sample name	Number of samples	Mean value (ng)	CV (%)
Mercury standard solution 0.05 ng	5	0.050	4.6
Mercury standard solution 0.1 ng	5	0.099	2.9
Mercury standard solution 100 ng	5	101	0.4



MA-3 Solo

Key Features and Benefits

■ AFFORDABLE ROBUST DESIGN WITH A WIDE MEASUREMENT RANGE

Engineered for affordability, with easy-to-use manual boat loading and a sturdy “quick twist” load lock, the rugged MA-3 Solo is simple to operate and delivers a wide measurement range of 0 to 10,000 ng with quick analysis times ranging from 5 to 12 minutes.

■ INEXPENSIVE OPERATION – NO GASES OR CONSUMABLES REQUIRED

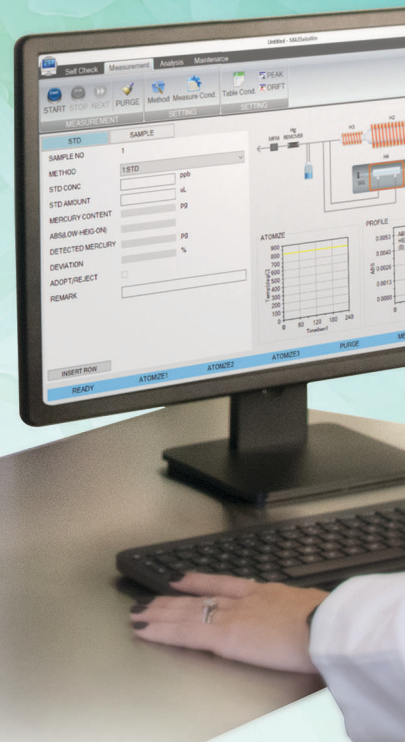
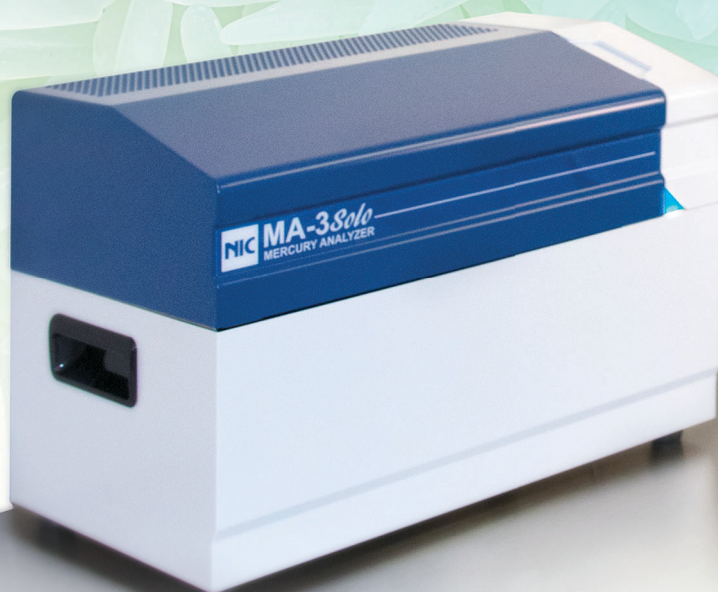
MA-3 Solo was designed to be as simple to use as possible. Unlike other systems that require purified oxygen gas, purified air is used as the combustion and carrier gas. This design concept makes the instrument perfect for field portable operation or for use in mobile laboratories. The ceramic sample boats are easily cleaned for reuse. No gas requirement and reusable boats keep operating costs low.

■ ADVANCED OPTICS FOR SUPERIOR SENSITIVITY AND STABILITY

Employing a high-quality thermally stabilized Hg-discharge lamp that emits a very strong, stable line emission at 253.7 nm eliminates the need for any intensity-robbing optical filtering of the source. Two rugged semiconductor detectors provide the quantitative and reference measurements, ensuring a long lifetime of trouble-free operation. Other systems use inexpensive 50% transmittance mirrors to redirect the light source, but this reduces the intensity, lowering sensitivity. Instead, MA-3 Solo uses high quality optical gratings to redirect the full intensity through the sample cell and to the reference detector, for superior sensitivity and stability.

■ REAL TIME CONTINUOUS DIAGNOSTICS

MA-3 Solo’s software continuously monitors key diagnostics, such as all heater temps, flow rates, valve actuations, and voltages. This allows the software to automatically prompt the user if there is an issue, and it also allows for quick and easy troubleshooting for maximum uptime and reliability.

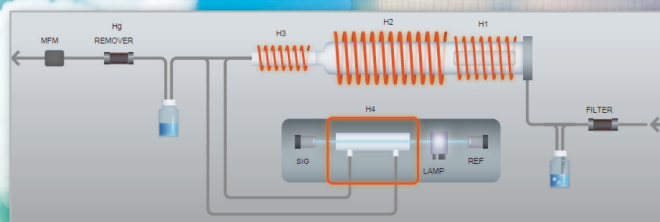


■ COMPACT, LIGHTWEIGHT DESIGN FOR PORTABILITY

Engineered for portability, the MA-3 *Solo* has built-in ergonomic handles and weighs just 13 kg (~28 lbs). It can run on any standard single-phase wall power, from 100 to 240 VAC (50/60 Hz). The rugged design is perfect for field operation or for use in mobile labs.

■ WINDOWS BASED AND USER FRIENDLY GRAPHICAL SOFTWARE

Running under the Microsoft Windows operating system, the MA-3 *Solo*'s modern software is intuitive to use and provides a real-time graphical representation of the measurement status (shown below).



■ TEST METHODS

USEPA 7473; ASTM D 6722-01; ASTM D 7623-10;
UOP 1009-15; JIS K0102.

■ APPLICATIONS

Thermal decomposition: Sediment, soil, food, biological tissue, blood, urine, ore, coal, plastics, crude oil, wastewater, and more.

■ PERFECT ACCESSORY TO OTHER SPECTROMETRIC TECHNIQUES

Addition of a trace Hg analyzer can enhance most labs as Hg's volatility makes it difficult to analyze by other methods. Furthermore, trace elemental analyzers can be contaminated by analysis of high-concentration samples. Thus, MA-3 *Solo* can protect your other instrumentation and guide sample preparation by providing fast, accurate results.

■ SUPERIOR CATALYST AND GOLD AMALGAMATOR

MA-3 *Solo*'s catalyst and gold traps have such long lifetimes and superior designs that users never have to correct the calibration curve. Calibration curves generated for each catalyst will typically continue with the same level of response right up until it must be replaced (9-12 months later, depending on usage).

■ BEST-IN-CLASS-ENGINEERING

In summary, better optics, better components, and a better compact design are the hallmarks of all Nippon Instrument's direct combustion mercury analyzers dating back to the 1970s. Being dedicated to only mercury analysis makes NIC the first choice for your mercury analysis needs.



CORK STOPPERS

In a 2014 study (Lopes, C.B., et al. *Environ Sci Pollut Res* (2014) 21: 2108), it was shown that stopper-derived cork is an effective biosorbent towards bivalent mercury at environmentally relevant concentrations and conditions.



COAL

Since mercury occurs naturally in coal and other fossil fuels, when these fuels are burned for energy, the mercury becomes volatilized and airborne into the atmosphere.



CRUDE OIL

While the low mercury average levels found in crude oil (ca. 3.5 µg/kg) do not seem to represent an environmental hazard, the refining process tends to concentrate and collect the mercury components and direct the emissions to air release, petroleum products and waste products.



SHALE OIL

Research has shown that many shale deposits are high in mercury content and that significant quantities of mercury can be released during oil shale processing.



SEDIMENT

Sediment mercury is mercury that has become embedded into the bottom substrates of aquatic ecosystems.



ATMOSPHERIC AIR

Atmospheric elemental mercury, although present only in trace amounts, has been established as a significant source of Hg to aquatic environments.



DRIED KELP

Kelps have been found to be highly absorptive of mercury from aqueous solutions. Also, high levels of mercury in kelp supplements have been widely reported.



HIJIKI (SEAWEED)

Edible seaweeds of all kinds contain 1–50 parts per billion (ppb) of mercury.



SHARK LIVER OIL

Bioaccumulation in shark liver oil carries over into human populations, where it can result in mercury poisoning.



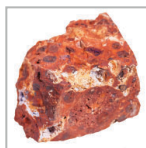
TUNA LEAN

Fish and shellfish concentrate mercury in their bodies, often in the form of methylmercury, a highly toxic organic compound of mercury.



COPPER ORE

Mercury occurs in elemental form as a natural amalgam in native metals like copper.



BAUXITE

The mercury content of bauxite ore can vary significantly, in the range of 20–2000 ppm.



SILICA

Silica mining and production can be contaminated with naturally occurring forms of mercury found in the abiotic environment, including: metallic mercury, mercuric sulfide, and the salts mercuric chloride and mercurous chloride.



SULFIDE

When rain falls on sulfide ore waste, sulfuric acid is produced. Sulfuric acid leaches out metals and chemicals from the waste and creates acid mine drainage, which contaminates lakes, rivers, and groundwater with mercury and mercury compounds.



SLUDGE

Sludge is typically a soup-like material containing significant quantities of interstitial water and is often contaminated with heavy metals including mercury.



CALCIUM FLUORIDE

Fluorite (the mineral form of calcium fluoride) can be contaminated with mercury and processing and use of fluorite can lead to environmental mercury contamination.



WHOLE BLOOD

Elevated mercury in blood usually indicates exposure to organic mercury (usually in the form of methylmercury) or recent exposure to a high level of elemental mercury vapor.



Specifications

Thermal decomposition mercury analyzer
MA-3 Solo

Measuring objects	Solid sample; liquid sample; gaseous sample ^{*1} ^{*2}
Analysis method	Thermal decomposition-gold amalgam collection cold atomic absorption spectrometry
Measurement principle	Non-dispersion double-beam cold atomic absorption spectrometry
Light source	Low-pressure mercury discharge lamp
Detector	Semiconductor detector (with 254 nm bandpass filter)
Detection limit; Precision	Detection limit: 0.01 ng; Precision: RSD 3% (0.1 ng or greater) ^{*3}
Measuring range	0 to 10,000 ng
Analysis time	5 to 12 minutes
Flow rate at measurement	0.2 L/min
Exhaust gas treatment	Activated carbon filter for removing mercury
Sample heating temperature	Up to 850°C
Heating control	3 Step setting (temperature time arbitrary setting possible)
Carrier gas	Self-purified ambient air
Sample bottle	Dedicated ceramic boat (Capacity: 1.5 mL)
Size/Weight	403 W × 252 D × 300 H (mm), 13 kg (~28 lbs)
Power source	AC100-240 V, 50/60 Hz, 1.1 KVA
Usage environment	Temperature: 15 to 35°C; Humidity: 10 to 80% RH (no dew condensation)
Standard accessories	Sample boat (10); boat stands; boat tongs; L-cysteine
OS	Windows 10 Pro
Communication	USB
Display (Japanese/English)	Peak waveform; calibration curve graph; measurement process; measurement result; equipment status
Data processing	Calibration curve (linear formula × 3 types; cubic formula × 3 types); unit setup; concentration computation; baseline correction; statistical calculation (mean value; standard deviation; CV%)
Precision control	Equipment check; evaluation of calibration curve; blank check; recovery calculation
Printing	Memo; calibration formula/graph; measured value table; statistical calculation; peak waveform Measurement date and time; result of equipment check

^{*1} For some samples, measurement may be impossible.

^{*2} For measurement of gaseous samples, an optional collector tube measurement kit is required.

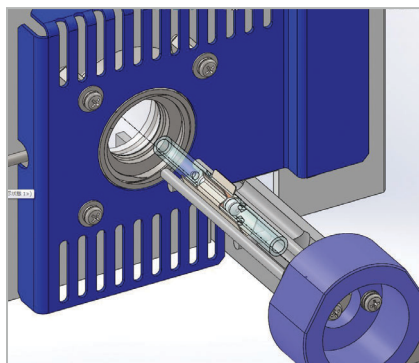
^{*3} Certain conditions are prerequisite for low concentration measurement.

Spare parts/Consumables

Sample boat (10 pcs/set); sample heating tube; mercury collector tube; tubing/joint set, additive B

Option for collector tube measurement

Collector tube measurement kit (a set of 5 collector tube L= 65 mm + holder for measurement)





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