# Get the most out of fully automated water samplers

Tuesday 15th March 2022, 3.30pm – 4.15pm AEDT





#### **GoToWebinar interface**





#### **Presenters**



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# Agenda

- What and why sampling?
- Typical sampling applications
- Challenges in manual sampling
- Introduction to autosamplers
- Challenges in autosampler operations
- Benefits of E+H Autosamplers
- **Q**&A



# What is sampling?

- Sampling is the first step of a lab or handheld analysis
- Major role in the consistency and accuracy of results











## **Standards and Guidelines**

- Australian and New Zealand water quality standards (AS/NZS 5667 series)
- Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
- Queensland's Water monitoring and sampling manual
- ISO 5667
- DIN EN 25667
- DIN 4045 Terms for Wastewater (1985)
- DIN 38402
  - DIN 38402-11:
- NEN 6600
- ÖNORM
- Mcerts/E32

European standard (1991)

International standard (First Edition 1980)

- German standard (1985)
- (new 2007-03)
  - Netherlands standard
    - Austrian standard
    - UK standard













# Why is sampling required?

#### **Compliance with standards and regulations**

- Standardisation of analysis and procedures
- GLP (Good laboratory practices)

#### **Process instrumentation limitations**

- Technology
- Return of investment for multiple online measurements

#### Analysis complexity

- Sample preparation and conditioning (e.g BOD5)
- Microbiological analysis (human interpretation)







# **Typical applications**

- Evaluation of water quality for discharge permits
- Monitoring of water bodies (e.g rivers, dams)
- Process monitoring
  - Water / wastewater treatment efficiency
  - Identification of product loss
  - Anomalies detection
- Outbreak detection (e.g. COVID-19)







# **Endress+Hauser Applicator**









# **Challenges in manual sampling**





### **Challenges in manual sampling**

Safety



- Working close to water bodies
- Exposure to chemicals and biological hazards

Quality



- Risk of sampling nonconformities
  - Contamination
  - Not enough volume
  - Sample mixing
- Unstable variables (e.g free chlorine, pH, temperature)

Costs



- High wages
- Logistics time
- Personnel training



## **Manual sampling costs - Example**

Scenario 1 – Grab sample

- **Cost per hour:** \$ 35
- Sampling time: 3 minutes
- Logistics time: 10 minutes
- Number of samples per day: 5

## Yearly costs: **\$ 13,838.60**

 Scenario 2 – Composite sample

- **Cost per hour:** \$ 35
- Sampling time: 3 minutes
- Logistics time: 10 minutes
- Number of samples per day: 24

Yearly costs: **\$ 55,358.33** 



#### POLL – In your opinion, what is the main challenge in manual sampling?





#### **Introduction to autosamplers**









#### **Stationary Samplers – with Pump**





#### **Stationary Samplers – with In-Line Assembly**





#### **Portable Samplers – with Pump**





#### **Operation Modes**

An example of a system with Flow rate vs Time



Time Dependent:

Equal time intervals, constant sample volume

Volume Dependent:

Variable time intervals, constant sample volume

Flow Rate Dependent:

Equal time intervals, variable sample volume



### **Operation Modes**

Event Controlled:

- Alarm samples: The Sample is taken as soon as a certain value (eg: flow rate) is exceeded
- This mode makes monitoring and sampling possible with a single instrument only





#### **Unique bottle Configurations**









24x1 L





6x3 L + 1x20 L 5 6 3 4 7

2

1



12x1 L + 6x3 L









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Slide 21 03/15/2022 E+H Australia

### **Autosampler Summary**



# **POLL – What is the aim of sampling in your process?**





### **Challenges in autosampler operations**







### **Challenges in Autosampler Operations**

How do I measure unstable variables? e.g pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, etc.

How do I know if my autosampler is fully operational?

How to plan the maintenance of my autosampler?



## **Memosens Technology**

#### Inductive data transmission



Inductive energy transmission

- Inductive coupling between cable and sensor, no open contacts Criticality of analogue systems is totally gone!
- Bidirectional data transmission between sensor and transmitter Transfer of energy to the sensor head by inductive principle
- Calibration data are stored in the sensor head directly, therefore allowing calibration in the laboratory
- While operating, the sensor stores a numerous amount of different operational data in the sensor head for assessment and evaluation



### **Challenges in Autosampler Operations**

How do I measure unstable variables? e.g pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, etc.

How do I know if my autosampler is fully operational?

How to plan the maintenance of my autosampler?





## **Heartbeat Technology**







# Heartbeat Verification for liquid analysis



<ul> <li>&gt; Heartbeat</li> <li>&gt; Perform verification</li> <li>&gt; Verification results</li> <li>&gt; Verification reports</li> </ul>	OK	
	0	)

- One-click generation of verification reports in pdf
- Overview of passed/failed results
- Details of transmitter & sensor checks

nearbeat vernication n	Heartbeat vernication	People for Process Automation		
Verification Report Analytical Measu	Verification Report Analytical Me	Verification Report Analytical Measuring Device		
Plant Operator:		Sensor Information Channel 4		
	Module Information	Channel	2:2	
Device Information	Backplane 2 with CPU	Serial number	R70DC605E00	
Installation location	BASE2	Order code	CP511D-7BA21	
Tag name	BASE2-E	Last calibration	14.10.2020 / 09:10:00	
Product family	Display module	Total operating time	536.50 h	
Order code	2DS	Heartbeat status	0	
Original order code extended	AOR	Sensor health	86 %	
Current order code extended		Next maintenance	deactivated	
Serial number	Device	Maintenance interval	deactivated	
Firmware version	Device	Heartbeat operation:		
	Heartbeat status	Availability	99.4 %	
Verification Information	Device health	Operating time	53-22 DD-hh	
vernication mornation	Rearbeat operation:	Time in failure	7:23 hh:mm	
Total operating time*	Availability	Number of failures	48	
Date/time of device	Operating time Time in failure	Mean time between failures (MTBF)	1-02 DD-hh	
Verification ID	Number of failures	Mean time to repair (MTTR)	0:09 hh:mm	
	Mean time between failures (MTBF)	Number of calibrations	0.00 m.mm	
Verification Results	Mean time to repair (MTTR)	Mean time between calibrations (MTBC)	53-22 DD-bb	
Overall result*		mean time between calibrations (in rocy	55 EE 60 mil	
*Overall result: Result of the complete device check performed with Heat	Detailed Verification Results			
	Power supply check			
Commont	CPU temperature check			
comment	Status signal			
	Analog output 1:1			
	Analog output 1:2			
	Analog output 3:1			
	Analog output 3:2			
	_			
Date Operator's signature	_			



# How to run a Verification?







#### DeviceCare & Field Xpert



## **Application example for the web browser**

Remote measurement values via a standard WiFi/WLAN router







#### Maintaining as easy as ABC

Quick maintenance for both pump systems without any tools





### Youtube Videos – Comissioning, maintenance and more!





Commissioning of the Liquistation CSF48 Vacuum System - 3 - Setup of the
Program
1.3K views \* 2 years ago
C Endress+Hauser
This video shows how to perform a commissioning of the Liquistation CSF48 vacuum system. The settings of the sampler will be ...



#### Maintenance of Liquistation CSF48 samplers with vacuum system 723 views • 7 months ago

#### Endress+Hauser

This video shows how easy it is to perform the maintenance of Liquistation CSF48 with vacuum system. Maintenance of ...



# **Application examples**







Sampling application: Municipal WWTP (Germany) Sampling point: Inlet channel after screen

#### **Application summary**

- Sampling routine program activated with binary impulse
- Sampling Program: Advanced, 1x routine + 1x event
   Sampling interval: 50m<sup>3</sup>, > 2mS/cm
   Bottle change mode: 2h routine program
   Setup: 12x 1 liter + 1x 20 liter
   Sampling volume: 40ml, event programs multiplier 2x





conductivity inlet value by road deiceing (delay of sewer transport time)



Sampling application: Industrial WWTP Sampling point: Inlet channel after screen

#### **Application summary**

- Sampling routine program activated by time
- Sampling Program: Basic, 1x routine
   Sampling interval: 15 minutes
   Setup: 1x 30 liter
   Sampling volume: 100ml



Composite sample bottle



Sampling application: Industrial WWTP Sampling point: Effluent channel to sea

#### **Application summary**

Sampling routine program activated by flow pulses

Sampling Program: Basic, 1x routine
 Sampling interval: 50 m<sup>3</sup>
 Setup: 4x 13 liter
 Sampling volume: 50ml
 Bottle change: 24 h







Sampling application: Municipal WWTP Sampling point: WWTP Inlet



#### COVID-19 Outbreak monitoring

Sampling Program: Basic, 1x routine
 Sampling interval: 15 minutes
 Setup: 1x 30 liter
 Sampling volume: 100ml















## **Benefits of E+H Autosamplers**

- Safety
  - Reduction of human exposure to hazardous conditions and environments
  - No contact with samples
- Cost Savings
  - Reduce multiple sampling to one simple bottle replacement a day\*
  - No re-sampling
- Quality
  - Real-time measurement of unstable variables
  - High reproducibility
  - Event-triggered operation
  - Data logging Events, samplings







# **Questions?**



