



Ammonia & TKN Measurements by the OPA Method



Lessons from Experience



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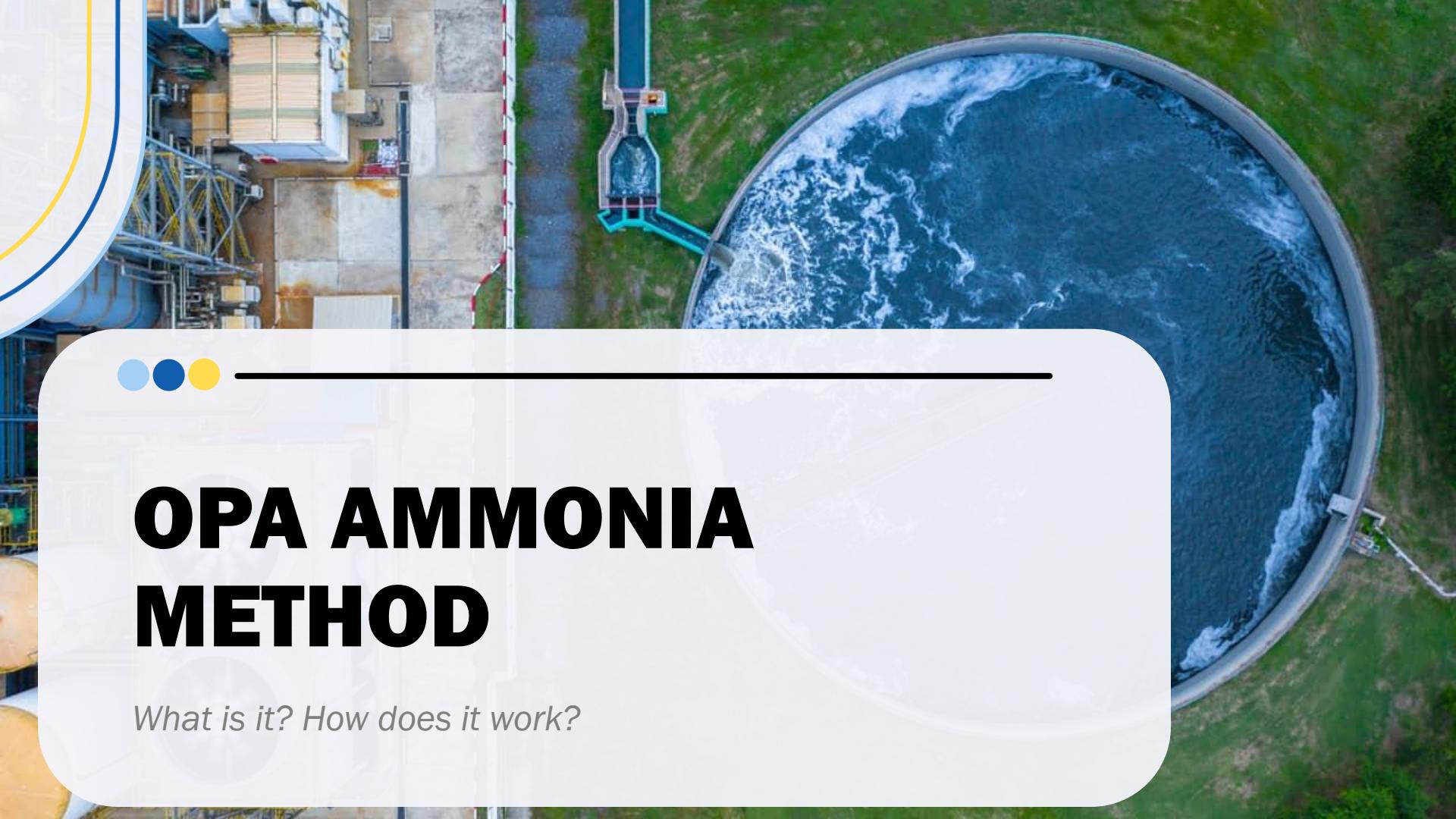
Summary & questions

HELLO!



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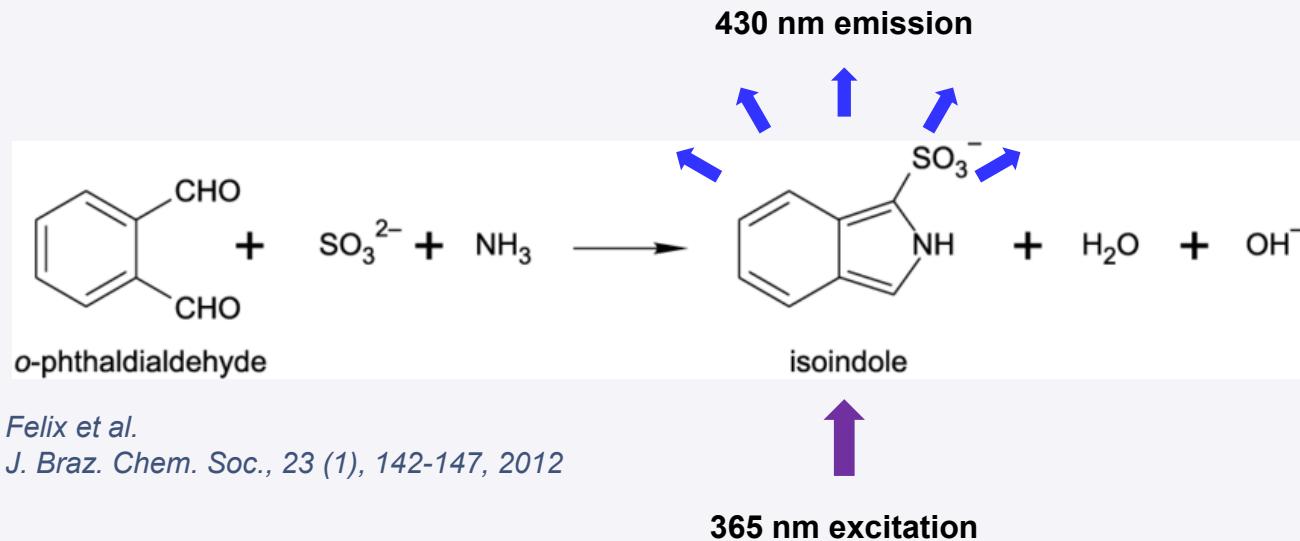


OPA AMMONIA METHOD

What is it? How does it work?

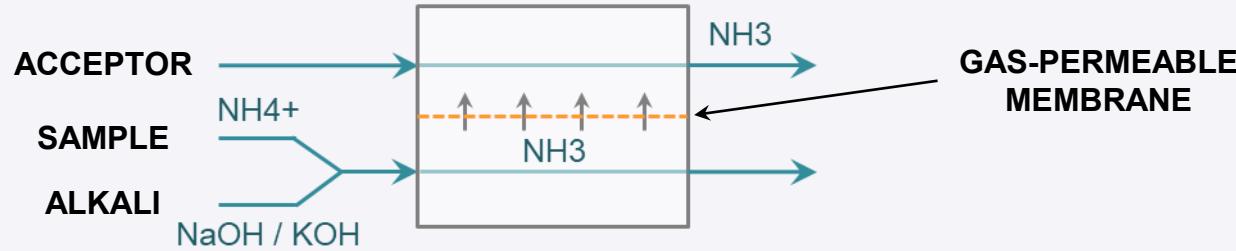
OPA CHEMISTRY

- o-phthalaldehyde reacts with NH₃, forming a fluorescent product



GAS DIFFUSION CONCEPT

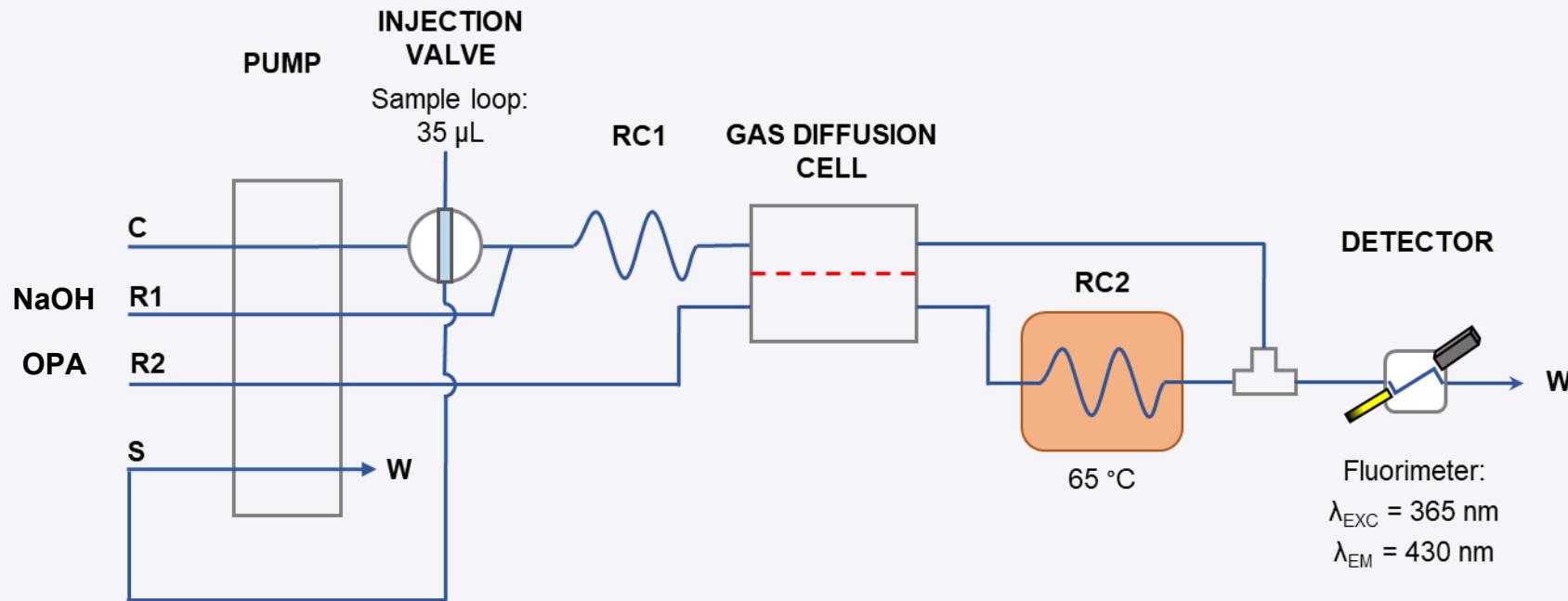
- Sandwich cell consisting of donor and acceptor compartments
- Gas-permeable membrane in between compartments
- Replaces distillation



- GD methods: FIAlab-100 (NH3), Timberline-Ammonia-001 (NH3), OIA-1677 (CN)



FIA SETUP FOR OPA METHOD





APPLICATIONS

Where and why use the method?

USES FOR OPA METHOD

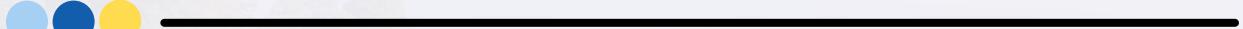
- Formally, uses specified in 40 CFR Part 136
 - Ammonia
 - TKN (following manual digestion)
- Original method specifications:
 - Range 0.05 – 10 mg N/L
 - MDL 0.012 mg N/L



WHEN/WHY TO USE?

- No phenol
- Sensitive detection – wide dynamic range
- Fewer reagents compared to traditional phenate method
- Color reagent much more stable compared to traditional phenate method





PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Improvements from everyday use

COLOR REAGENT STABILITY

- The official FIAlab-100 method does not specify stability for the OPA reagent
- Initially, working instructions made for a stability of 4 weeks
- In practice, have noticed that even after 12 weeks the reagent is working very well
- No need to store in refrigerator



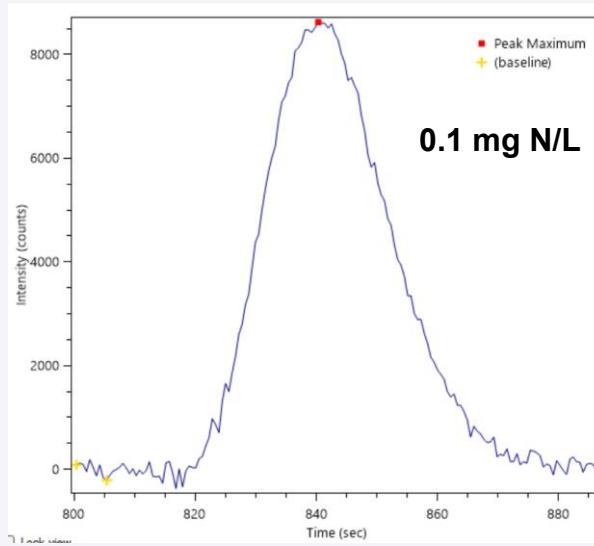
OPTIMIZED DETECTOR

- The optical arrangement in the fluorescence detector was optimized for better performance
- Data collection parameters were set for optimal signal-to-noise

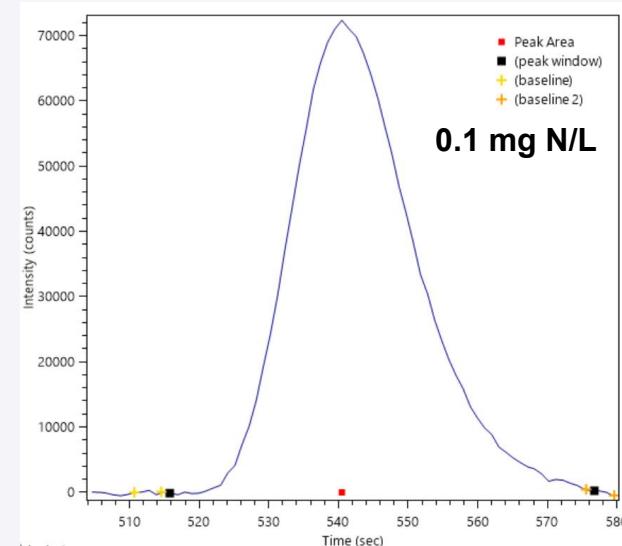


OPTIMIZED DETECTOR

- Optimized detector → **lower detection capability**



Original detector setup

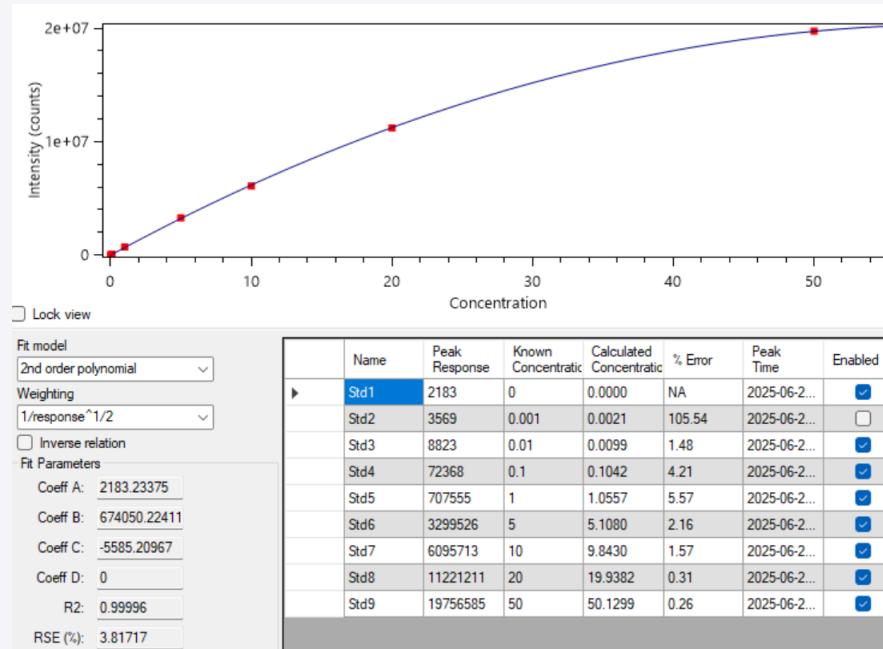


Optimized detector setup

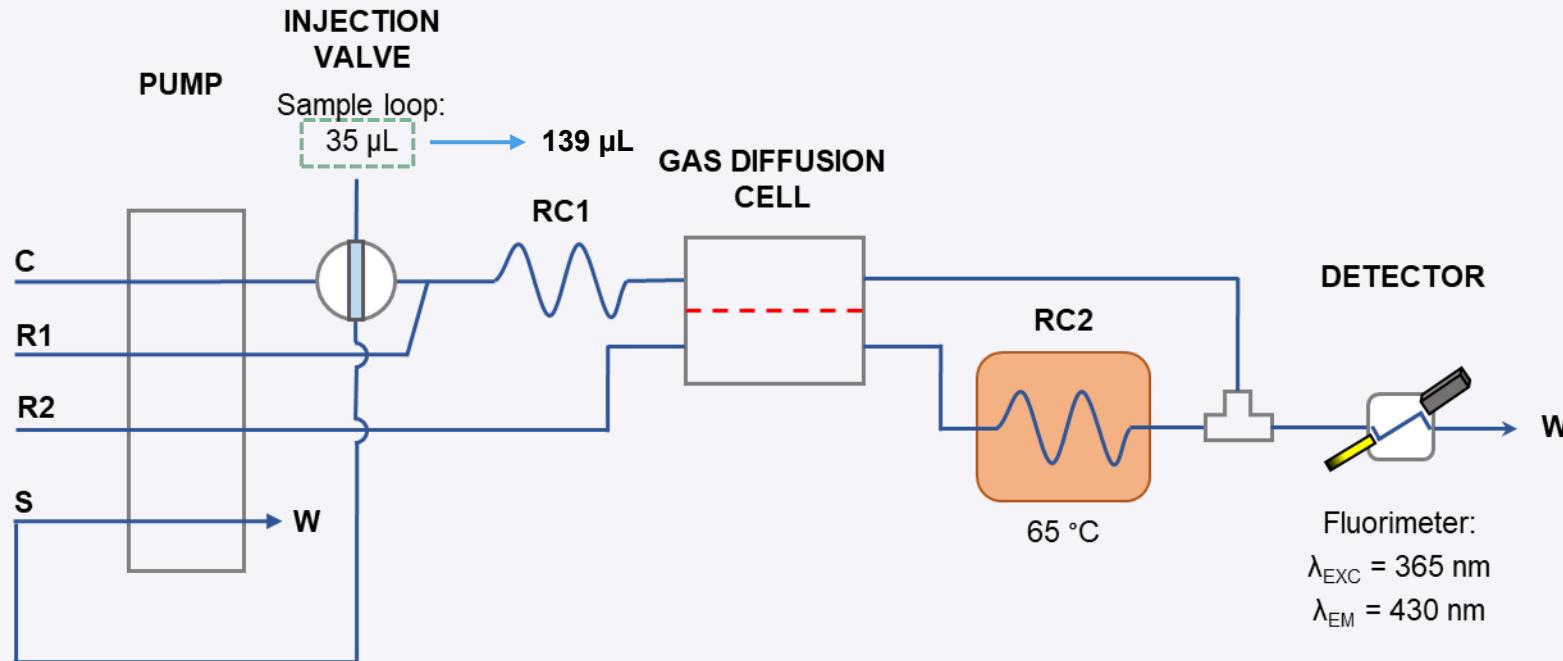


OPTIMIZED DETECTOR

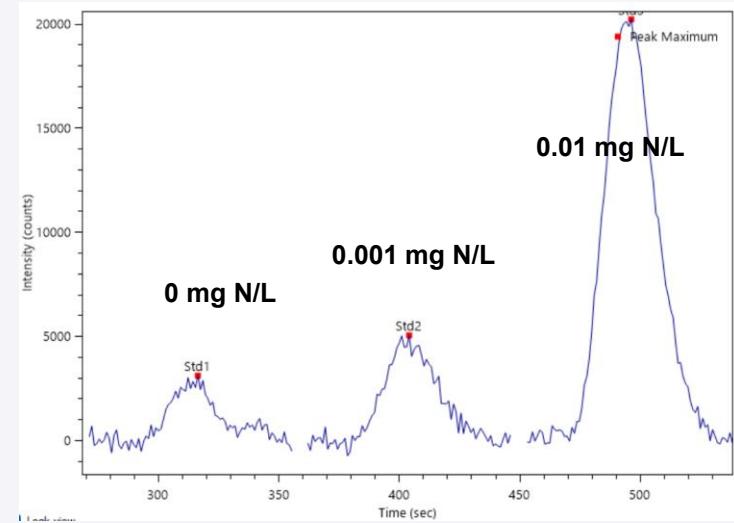
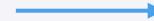
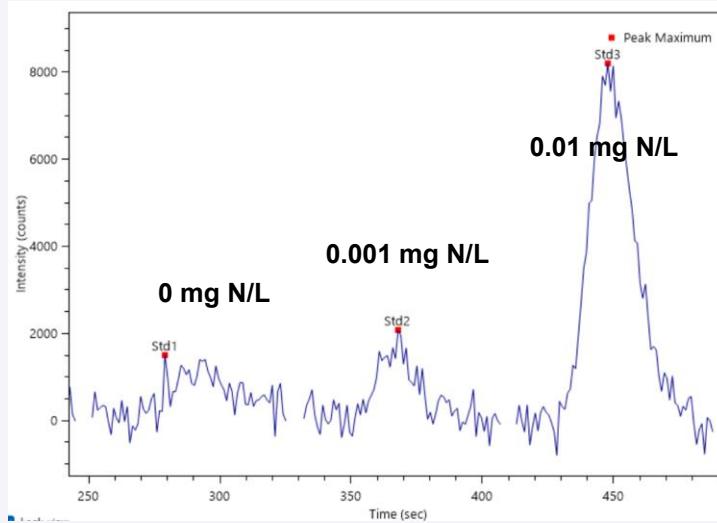
- Optimized detector → **wide range 0.01-50 mg N/L (3.5 decades!)**



LOW LEVEL DETECTION



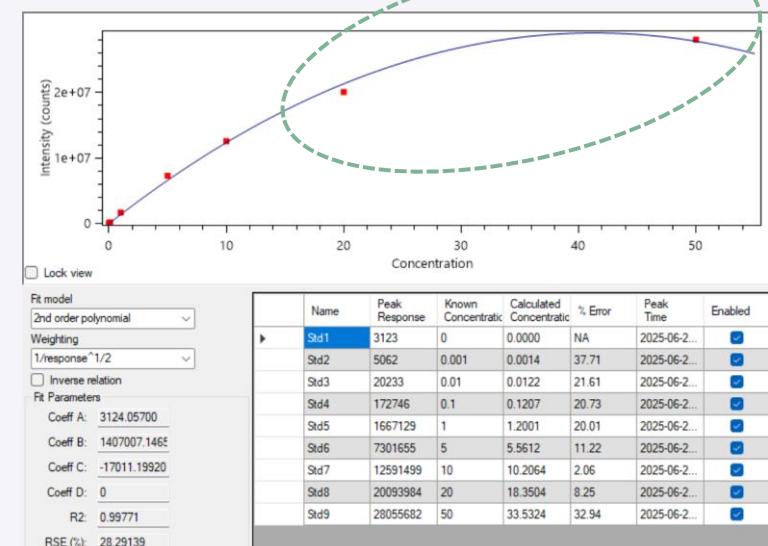
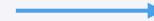
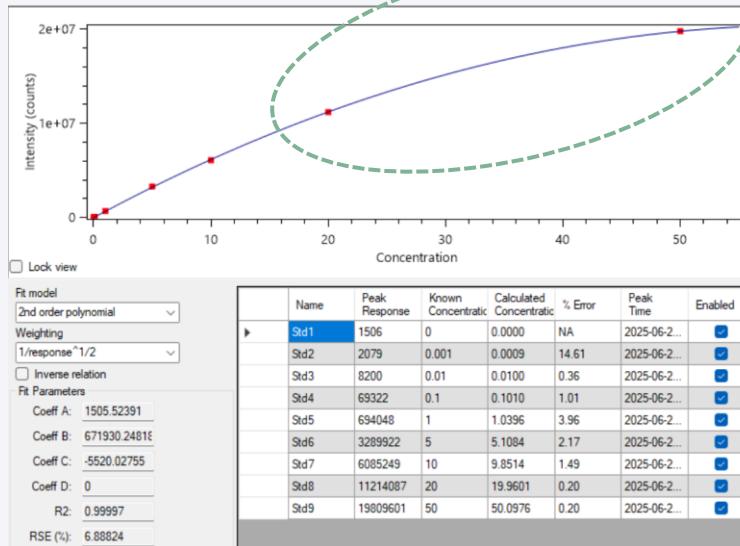
LOW LEVEL DETECTION



- Larger sample loop improves the low-end signals ...



LOW LEVEL DETECTION



- ... but degrades the high end of the calibration curve



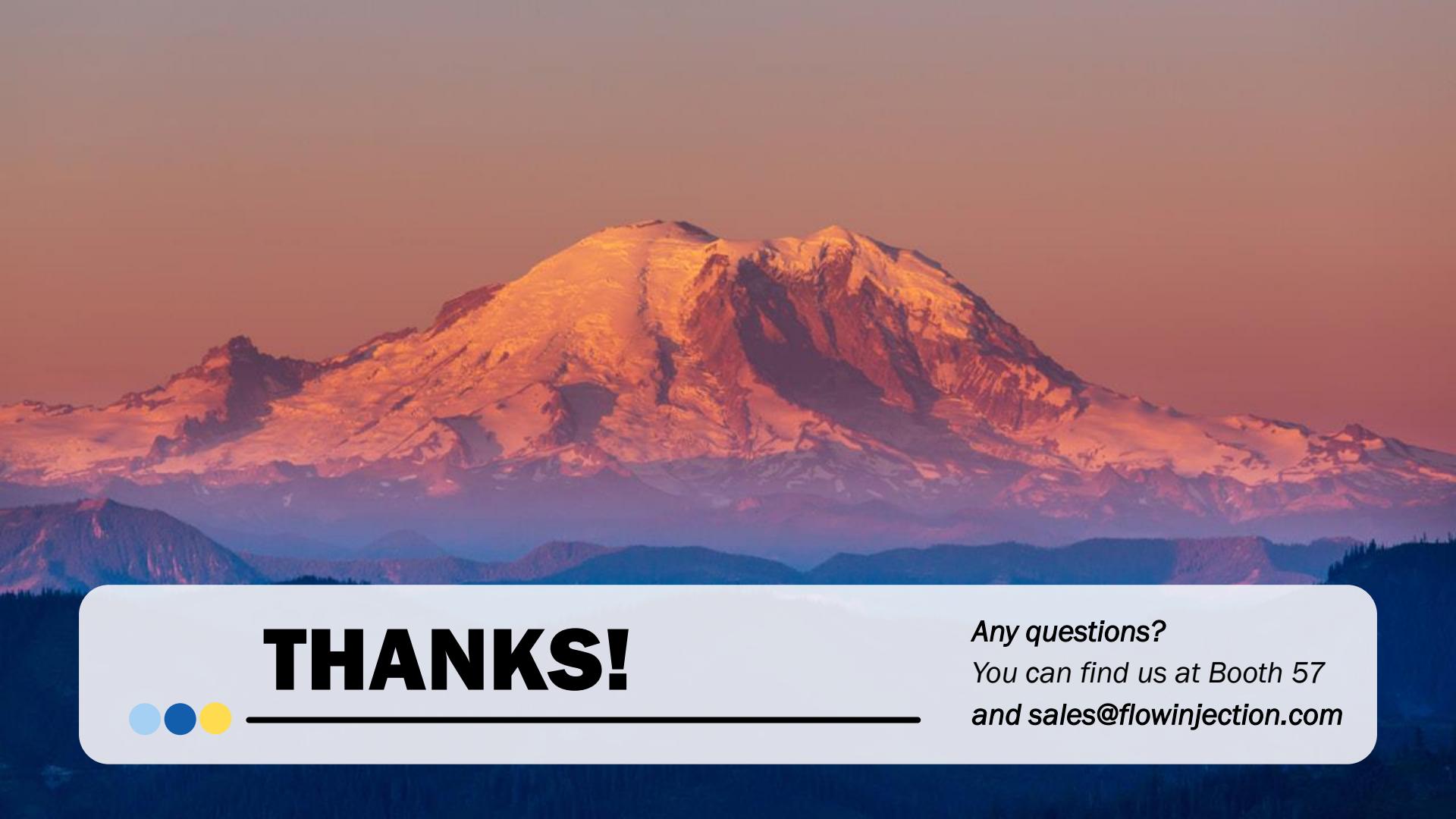


CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

- The OPA method can be used for **ammonia** and **TKN**
- The OPA color reagent has **exceptional stability**
- With optimized detector + data collection setup, can cover a **range of 3.5 decades**





THANKS!

*Any questions?
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