System overview

LT3 Lambda Transmitter
KS1D Combination Probe

LAMTEC

Sensors and systems for combustion engineering

www.lamtec.de

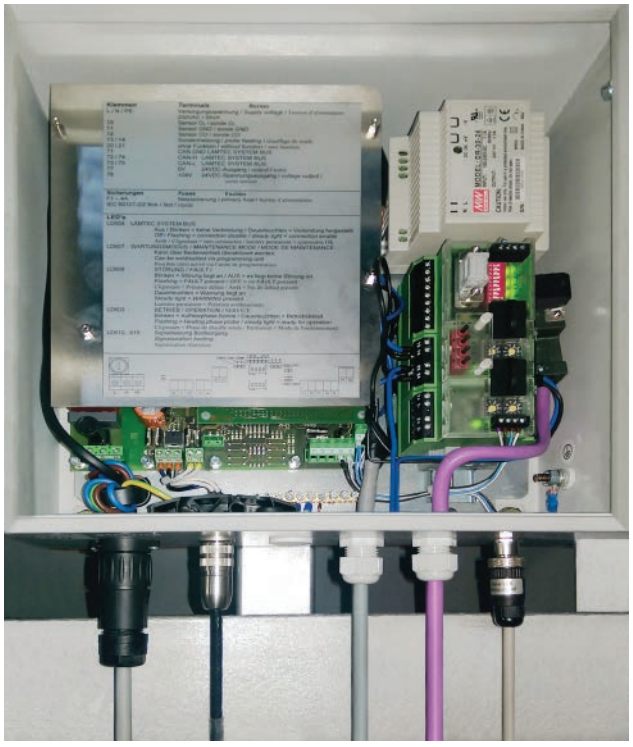
LAMTEC Measuring System LT3 KS1D.

The cost-effective package for simultaneous CO_e/O_2 measurements.

With the LT3 Lambda Transmitter, LAMTEC provides customers with a simple, cost-effective device for the simultaneous measurement of oxygen (O_2) and oxidising gas components (CO_e).

When used in conjunction with the LAMTEC Combination Probe, the LAMTEC LT3 Lambda Transmitter is a universal measuring device based on micro-processor technology. This measuring transducer has been specifically developed for the simultaneous measurement of O_2 concentration and oxidising components CO_e (CO/H_2) in emissions from combustion systems in the super-stoichiometric range (> 1). The measurement value CO_e – e = equivalent - is the sum signal of all oxidisable emissions components.

The LT3 evaluates the voltage values of two measurement electrodes (U_{O2} and $U_{CO/H2}$). These values are formed of U_{O2} (oxygen characteristic) and the so-called mixed potential ($U_{O2} + U_{CO/H2}$). The formation of the mixed potential takes place very quickly, t_{60}-times below 2 seconds are achieved. Even when the concentration of combustible gases (for example, H_2 or CO) is low, the LT3 displays a significantly higher mixed potential than when measuring O_2 alone. Furthermore, the mixed potential characteristic is much sharper than that for the O_2 measurement, causing the sensor signal's dynamic range to increase quickly, particularly when the content of non-burned fuel begins to rise.



Advantages:

- Direct (in situ) measurement of oxygen (O_2) and oxidising exhaust gas components (CO/H_2) in the raw gas up to a temperature of 1200 °C
- O_2 measurement range: 0 to 21 vol.%
- CO_e measurement range: 0 to 10,000 ppm
- Not affected by false air (CO_e)
- No gas preparation required, measurement directly in the moist flue gas
- Response time set to 60 % (T60)
  O_2 < 10 seconds with standard extraction
  CO_e < 2 seconds
- Measurement gas temperature up to 1200 °C
- Low heating power 20 ... 25 watts depending on the exhaust gas temperature
- Certified flame arrestor
- Universally compatible
- Simple to use – probe connection using plug-in socket
- Low-maintenance
- Approved according to DIN EN 16340

This makes simultaneous CO/O_2 measurement using the LAMTEC LT3 distinctly superior to O_2 measurement alone when it comes to sensitivity and speed. The LT3 delivers first-class basic values for the downstream control of air and fuel supply.

Measurement principle

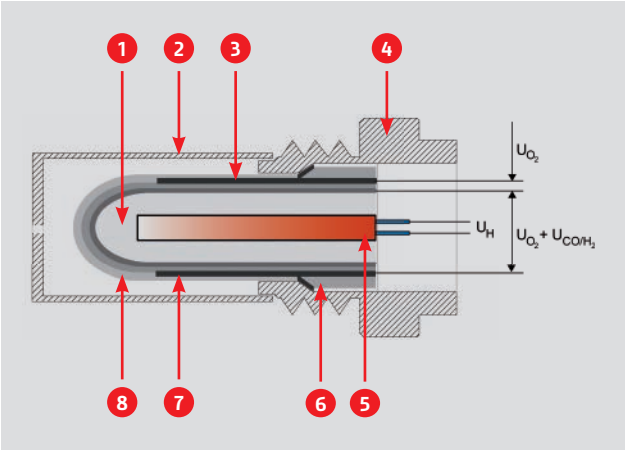
Sensor technology principle for the O_2 electrode:

The LAMTEC KS1D Combination Probe is based on a heated electrochemical measuring cell made from zirconium dioxide ceramic (ZrO_2).

It has 3 electrodes:

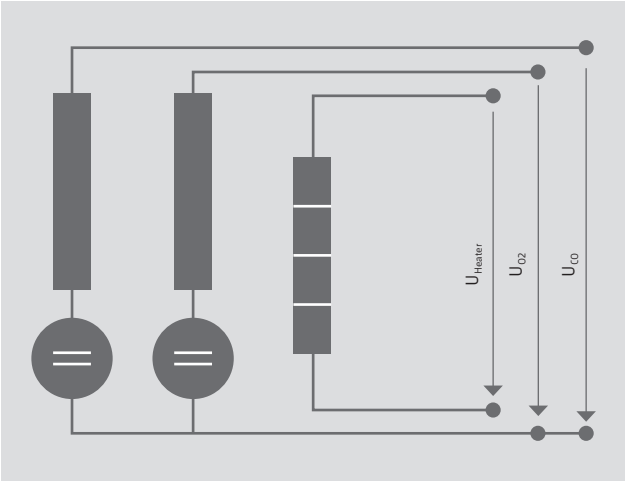
- O_2 electrode (platinum)
- CO_e electrode (platinum/noble metal)
- Reference electrode (platinum)

The probe is a zirconium dioxide ceramic tube that is sealed on one side. It protrudes into the combustion system's emissions channel and divides the reference gas compartment (surrounding area) from the measuring gas compartment (emissions channel) so that no gas can escape. The reference electrode is located on



Design principle for the LAMTEC KS1D Combination Probe.

1 Reference electrode **2** Cap with gas inlet **3** O_2 electrode **4** Housing **5** Heater **6** Functional ceramics **7** CO_e electrode **8** Protective coating

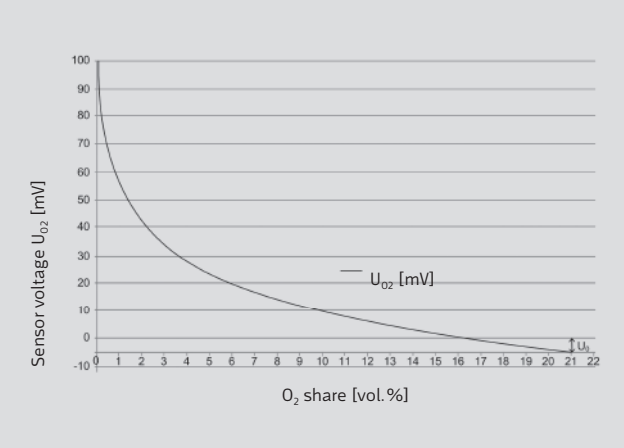


Simple equivalent circuit diagram for the KS1D.

the inner side of the zirconium dioxide ceramic in the reference gas compartment. The two measuring electrodes for O_2 and CO/H_2 are located on the outer side of the ceramic in the measuring gas compartment. An integrated heater warms the probe to a temperature of around 650°C and controls this temperature. At this temperature, the zirconium dioxide ceramic conducts oxygen ions and the two sensor signal voltages U_{O2} (between the reference and O_2 electrodes) and U_{COe} (between the reference and CO_e electrodes) form accordingly and can be measured.

The sensor voltage U_{O2} [mV] corresponds to the known Nernst voltage, which is dependent on the sensor temperature T [K] and on the logarithm for the O_2 partial pressure ratio between the reference and measuring chambers, with the constants k = 0.21543 [mV/K] and the sensor-specific offset voltage U_0 [mV]. as per the formula: $U_{O2} = U_0 + kT\ln(p_{O2,ref}/p_{O2,meas})$.

U_0 is determined by calibrating the probe with the ambient air: With $p_{O2,ref} = p_{O2,meas} = 0.21$, the last part of the equation becomes zero and the offset voltage is measured $U_0 = U_{O2}$ at 21 vol. % per volume O_2. A typical Nernst O_2 characteristic (U_{O2}) at a typical sensor temperature T = 923° [K] with a typical offset voltage of U_0 = -5 [mV] is shown in "Nernst sensor characteristic Us = f (O_2)".



Nernst sensor characteristic $U_s = f(O_2)$.

Sensor technology principle for the CO_e electrode:

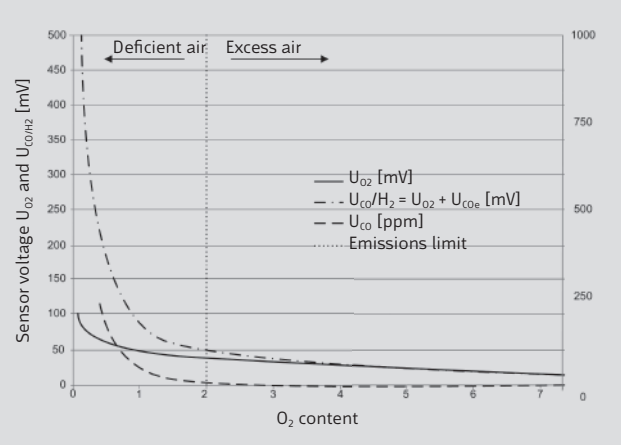
The CO_e electrode is identical to the O_2 electrode apart from the fact that the electro-chemical and catalytic properties in the signal materials are different, thus enabling combustible components such as CO, H_2, to be detected.

For 'clean' combustion, the Nernst voltage U_{O2} also forms on the CO_e electrode and the characteristics of both electrodes follow an identical path. In the event of incomplete combustion and in the presence of combustible components, a non-Nernst voltage U_{COe} also forms on the CO electrode and the characteristics for both electrodes move apart (see "Typical signal characteristics for the two KS1D sensor voltages").

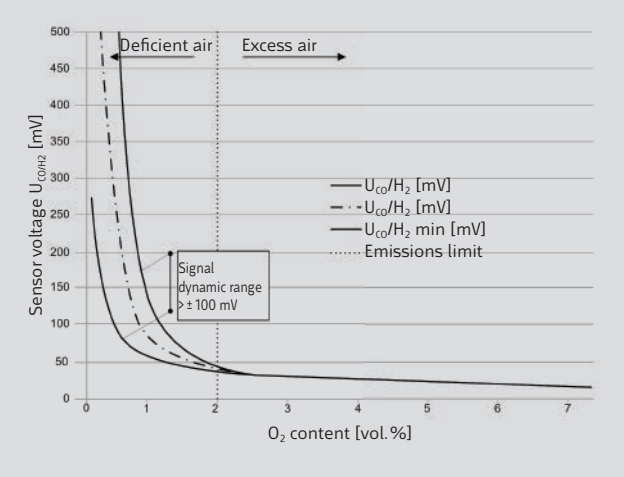
The total sensor signal $U_{CO/H2}$ on the CO_e electrode is made up of the total of these two voltages: $U_{CO/H2} = U_{O2} + U_{COe}$. If the oxygen content – measured by the O_2 electrode – is deducted from the total sensor signal, the result $U_{COe} = U_{CO/H2} - U_{O2}$ can be used to generate the concentration of combustible components CO_e in ppm. The "Typical signal characteristics" for the two KS1D sensor voltages shows the typical path for CO_e concentrations (dashed line) when O_2 content reduces gradually. When moving into the deficient air range, the CO_e concentration increases significantly at the so-called emissions limit as a result of the poor/incomplete combustion caused by insufficient air for combustion. The resulting signal characteristics U_{O2} (continuous line) and $U_{CO/H2}$ (dotted dashed line) for the KS1D are also shown. In the excess air range with clean CO_e free combustion, the two sensor signals U_{O2} and $U_{CO/H2}$ are identical to one another and show the current oxygen content in the exhaust gas channel in accordance with the Nernst principle. Close to the emissions limit, the sensor signal for the CO_e electrode $U_{CO/H2}$ increases at a disproportionate rate due to the additional non-Nernst CO_e signal.

The typical signal characteristics for the two KS1D sensor voltages U_{O2} and $U_{CO/H2}$ in relation to the O_2 content in the emissions channel. The typical characteristic of combustible components CO_e is also shown.

In addition to the absolute sensor signals $U_{CO/H2}$ and U_{O2}, the relative change to the sensor signals after time dU_{O2}/dt and $dU_{CO/H2}/dt$ and, in particular, the signal dynamic range for the CO_e electrode can also be used to determine the emissions limit (see “Dynamic range of the CO_e electrode signal $U_{CO/H2}$ in the incomplete combustion range”).



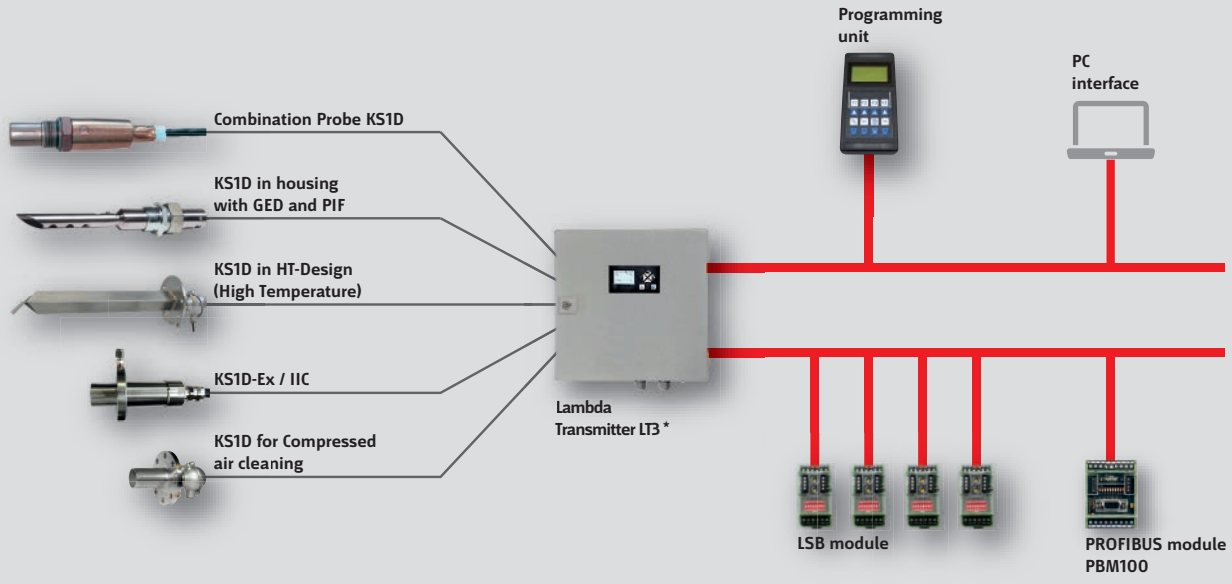
Typical signal characteristics for the two KS1D sensor voltages.



Dynamic range of the CO_e electrode signal U_{CO}/H_2 in the deficient air range.

System overview.

Various probe designs.



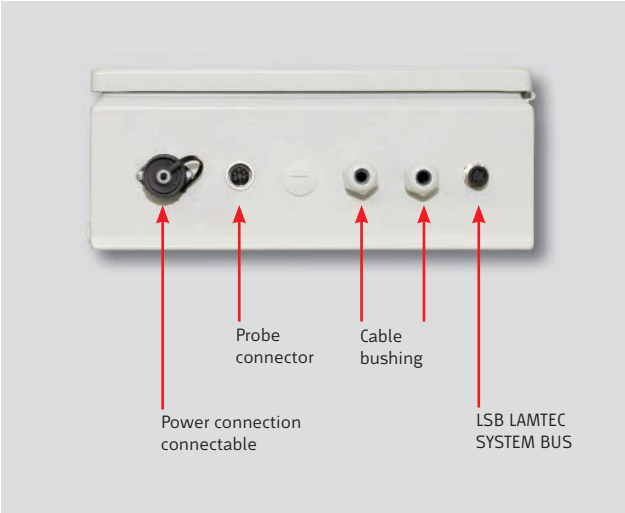
*** Only one probe possible for each LT3.**

Functions in the LT3 with KS1D.

Basic system.

LT3 with user interface.

LT3 with an integrated programming unit.



LT3 connections on the underside.

LT3 version: The LT3 SA.

The LAMTEC LT3 Lambda Transmitter is available in three different designs: with and without a user interface or programming unit. The user interface (UI) is attached to the front door and is equipped with the following functions:

- Password entry
- Readings for O_2 and CO measuring values
- Information on the probe, fuel, warnings, faults, software version, CRC and serial number
- Calibration of measurements
- Settings for maintenance, filter time, analogue output, replacing probes, display. All other functions and parameter settings can also be carried out using the integrated programming unit.

The following connections are located on the underside of the device:

- Power supply
- KS1D probe connector (probe signal/probe heater)
- External LSB connector for the PC (use of LAMTEC remote software)
- Cable bushing for connecting to the LAMTEC SYSTEM BUS
- Cable bushing for connecting to LSB modules

LT3 SA Lambda Transmitter

- The LT3 SA version provides the Lambda transmitter with IP65 protection. This option is ideal if the transmitter is intended for use outside. The integrated programming unit provides users with a full set of functions.

LAMTEC KS1D Combination Probe

The LAMTEC KS1D Combination Probe is available in a number of designs and can be combined with the LT3 Lambda Transmitter to suit any requirement.

KS1D Combination Probe

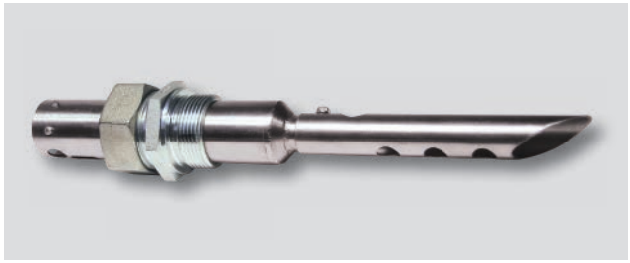
Properties:

- Measurement directly in the moist flue gas up to 450 °C
- Protection rating IP42, the probe must be protected against water, snow, etc., if installed outside.

Applications:

- Natural gas, domestic oil (extra light), biomass.

KS1D Combination Probe in a unit with the GED and PIF



Properties:

- Measurement directly in the moist flue gas up to 300 °C
- Protection rating IP42, the probe must be protected against water, snow, etc., if installed outside.

Applications:

- Natural gas, domestic oil (extra-light), emission gases with a low ash content

KS1D Combination Probe in HT design (high-temperature)

Properties:

- Measurement directly in the moist flue gas up to 1,200 °C
- Option for semi-automatic calibration during operation with test gas
- IP65 protection rating

Applications:

- Natural gas, domestic oil (extra-light), coal, particle-laden fuel emissions (available with optional compressed air cleaning).
- With de-dusting clean: emissions containing ash such as biomass, heavy fuel oil, lignite, etc.

KS1D-Ex / IIC Combination Probe

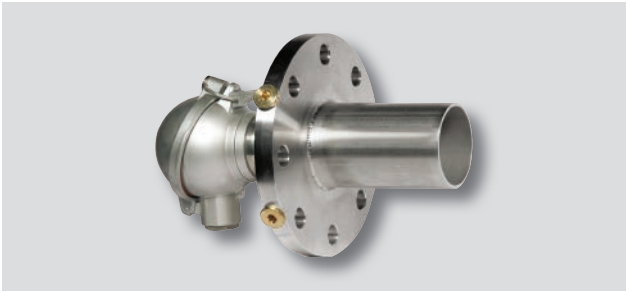
Properties:

- Measurement directly in the moist flue gas up to 1,200 °C
- Option for semi-automatic calibration during operation with test gas
- IP65 protection rating
- Atex: Ex 2 IIG - Ex dIIC T4 (-20 to +60 °C).

Applications:

- Natural gas, heating oil (extra-light), heating oil (heavy), coal, non-standard fuels

KS1D Combination Probe for manual cleaning



Properties:

- Measurement directly in the moist flue gas up to 450 °C
- Option for semi-automatic calibration during operation with test gas
- IP65 protection rating
- Manual compressed air cleaning

Applications:

- Natural gas, heating oil (extra-light), heating oil (heavy), coal, non-standard fuels, biomass

Optional components.

LSB modules

The LSB modules are universally-compatible input and output modules that can be controlled via the LAMTEC SYSTEM BUS. For this to occur, the module is triggered by an adjustable address. The relay outputs are activated manually using switches.

Analogue outputs:

There are two different modules for analogue outputs:

- Power module with 4 analogue outputs 0/4 to 20 mA
- Voltage module with 4 analogue outputs 0/2 to 10 VDC

Digital outputs:

The digital LSB module is equipped with 4 outputs.

Digital inputs:

The digital LSB module is equipped with 4 inputs. Use of a strapping plug means that two modules can be wired quickly and increases the number of inputs to 8.

LSB module for calculating combustion efficiency:

The efficiency module has the following properties:

- Two PT100 temperature inputs to record the flue gas temperature and ambient temperature
- Two analogue outputs 0/4 to 20 mA to emit the flue gas temperature and its efficiency
- Power supply 24 VDC / 50 mA

Communication via PROFIBUS:

The field bus modules are connected via the LSB. With regard to integration into a parent process and building management system, PROFIBUS communication offers many advantages.

- Either installed straight onto the LT3 or externally, e.g. on the switch board
- Fast and precise transmission of processor values
- Direct reading of inputs and outputs
- Remote diagnosis through a readout of the fault history

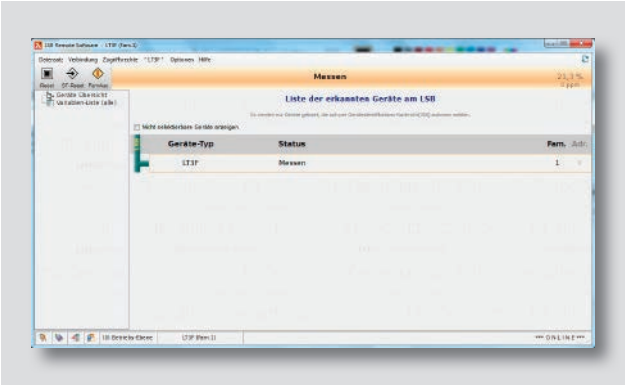
PROFIBUS PBM100

Programming unit

If the device is supplied without a control field or if you simply require an additional control solution, you can also operate the device using a hand-held programming unit. The hand-held programming unit can be connected to the LT3 Lambda Transmitter via the LAMTEC SYSTEM BUS.

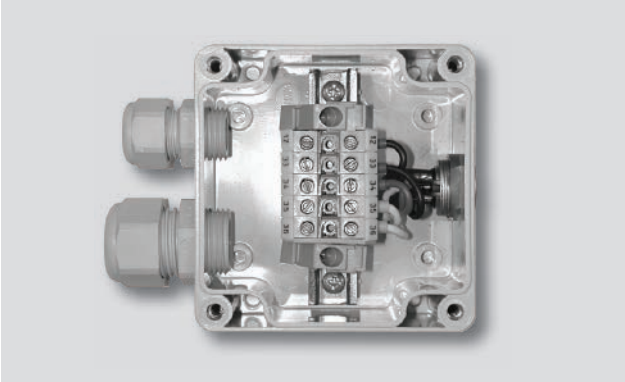
LSB Remote Software

The LSB USB module PC interface makes working with the LT3 Lambda Transmitter even easier: The device can be operated remotely using a laptop. Set configurations and curve data can be archived – this backs up data so that it can be re-imported in the event of an emergency, enabling the device to be ready for operation again in just a few minutes. Using the LSB Remote Software enables users to retrieve and monitor data from the LAMTEC Lambda Transmitter from their office without needing to be on site.



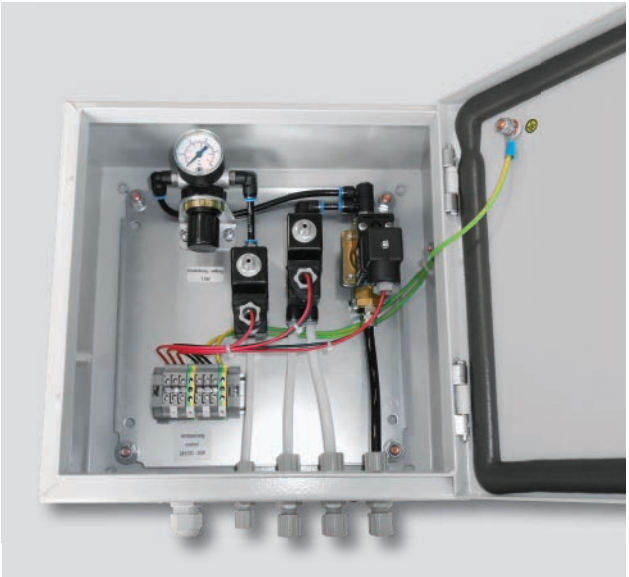
PCB probe connection box

The LAMTEC PCB probe connection box has been designed to bridge longer distances between the LT3 and the probe without need for an extension cable (> 2 metre). Here, the probe connection jack and the blank cover replace the standard screwed cable gland. The PCB contains a terminal strip and the conversion for the probe connector.



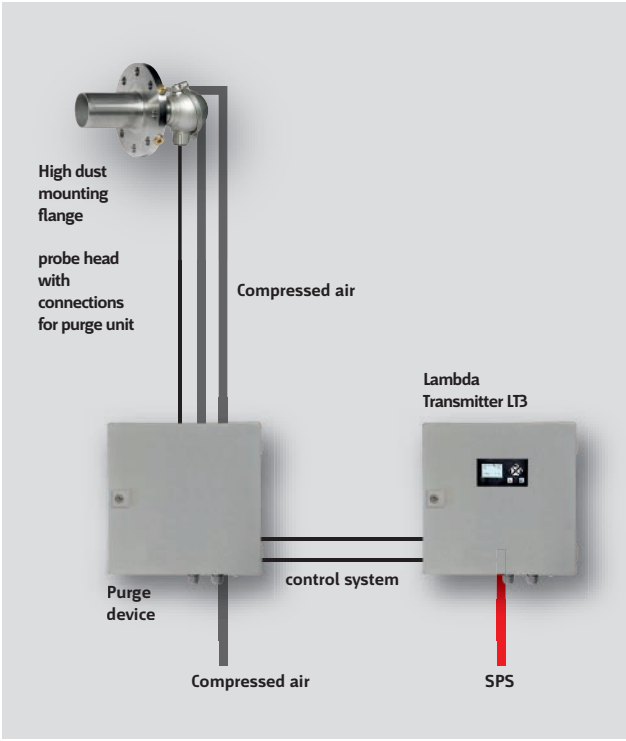
Cleaning unit for the KS1D Combination Probe

Users whose applications require a cleaning device can benefit from the LAMTEC cleaning unit. The unit is integrated in a separate wall-mounted housing. It is controlled via the LT3 or directly using the process control system.



Cleaning unit for the KS1D Combination Probe.

Connections for the cleaning unit.



Functions in the cleaning unit when combined with the LT3.

Inputs.

Outputs.

LSB module Analogue outputs

- 1 O_2 measurement value
- 2 CO_e measurement value
- 3 Not assigned
- 4 Not assigned

LSB module Digital inputs

- 1 Resolve offset calibration
- 2 Reset fault
- 3 Changeover to CO_e curve fuel 1
- 4 Deactivation of limit value 1 to 4
- 5 Reset limit value 1 to 4
- 6 Changeover to CO_e curve fuel 3
- 7 Changeover to CO_e curve fuel 4
- 8 Deactivation for calibration

LSB module Digital outputs

- 1 Fault
- 2 Warning
- 3 Limit value 1
- 4 Limit value 1

LSB module for calculating combustion efficiency:

- 1 Recording for flue gas temperature
- 2 Recording for ambient temperature
- 3 Flue gas temperature
- 4 Efficiency

Communication via PROFIBUS

- 1, 2 Fault/ warning reset
- 3 ID of the digital module 1 to 16
- 4 Coding for setting digital outputs
- 1, 2 CO_e actual value
- 3, 4 CO_e actual value status
- 5, 6 O_2 actual value
- 7, 8 CO sensor voltage rough
- 9, 10 O_2 sensor voltage rough
- 11, 12 Probe voltage U_{CO_e}
- 13, 14 LT3 status
- 15, 16 Warning value 1
- 17, 18 Warning value 2
- 19, 20 Fault value 1
- 21, 22 Fault value 2

Lambda Transmitter LT3

- Power supply 230 VDC

Notes.

Notes.

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Print No. DLT3130-15-aEN-005