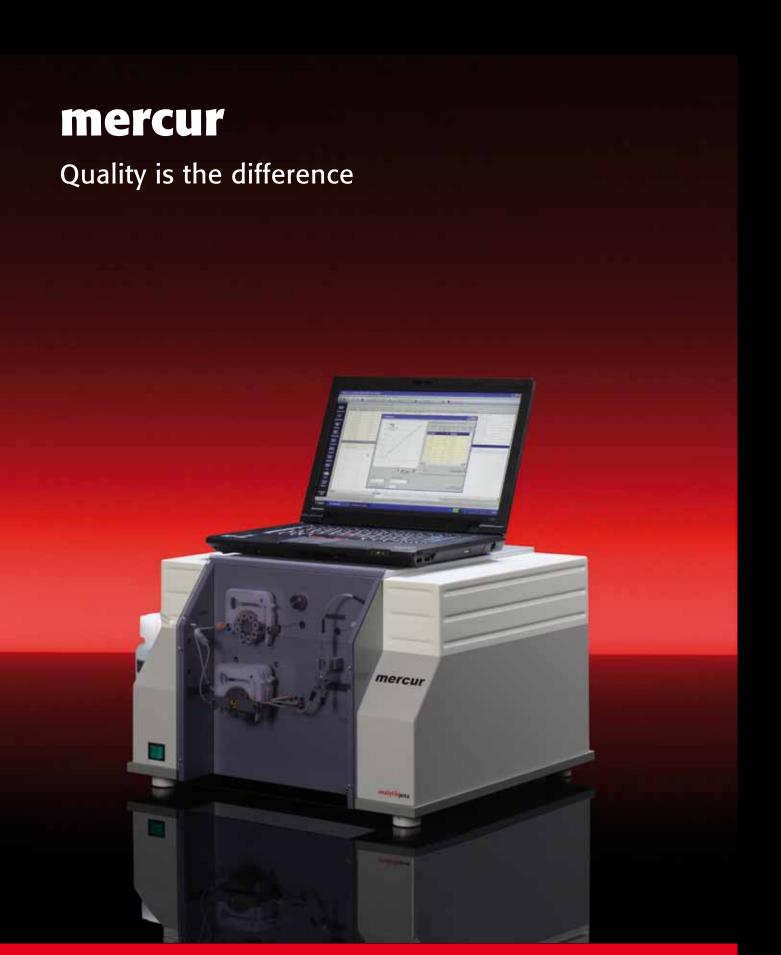
## **analytikjena**



## Trace analysis of mercury – a global challenge

## Analytical certainty down to the ng level

#### **Increasingly stricter requirements**

The growing industrialization, with the development of ever new technologies and materials, leads to increasing pollution of the environment

Mercury is a particularly critical polluting element due to its toxicity. Accordingly, standards and legislation worldwide continue to become ever more stringent.

The maximum permissible concentrations of mercury are lower than those of any other routinely monitored element. Hg contents need to be determined with high certainty and repeatability down to the ultratrace level.

Modern techniques for mercury analysis have to meet a number of clear and exacting requirements:

- High sensitivity and selectivity
- High sample throughput
- Interference-free methods
- Easy routine operation

## Atomic absorption or atomic fluorescence You have the choice

The mercur analyzer detects mercury contents by means of atomic fluorescence (AFS) or atomic absorption (AAS). Atomic fluorescence spectrometry, unlike absorption spectrometry, measures the fluorescence radiation emitted by a sample. The mercur uses a high-energy low-pressure mercury vapor lamp as a radiation source for both, fluorescence and absorption spectroscopy.

Its high energy output adds considerably to the sensitivity of the method. Thanks to its high excellent detection limits and its wide linear measuring range, atomic fluorescence spectrometry is often the method of choice in mercury trace analysis. On the other hand, atomic absorption has its advantages in difficult sample matrices because of its high tolerance towards interferences.

The mercur is available either in AFS or AAS configuration, and for maximum flexibility as a combined AFS and AAS configuration with software-controlled change of the detection technique.

Automatic switching between AFS and AAS (mercur DUO) and simple or cascade enrichment (mercur plus, mercur DUO plus) – you have the choice.

## Various configurations available for the whole range of mercury analysis:

**mercur AA and mercur AA plus** – Mercury analyzer based on Atomic Absorption without or with enrichment

**mercur and mercur plus** – Mercury analyzer based on Atomic Fluorescence without or with enrichment

**mercur DUO and mercur DUO plus** – Tandem mercury analyzer based on Atomic Fluorescence and Atomic Absorption without or with enrichment

#### An added advantage: cold vapor technique

The mercur combines highly sensitive detection technology with the cold vapor technique, so it is possible to use the advantages of both techniques. By the cold vapor technique, mercury is converted to the gaseous state by reduction of the dissolved cation with SnCl<sub>2</sub> and separated from the solution. The gaseous mercury is carried by an argon gas stream to the fluorescence or absorption cell. Because the analyte is separated from the matrix, interferences and matrix effects are almost completely eliminated.



▲ Fluorescence Measuring Cell

## **Optimum enrichment**

To adapt the mercur to varied analytical tasks, you can choose between three enrichment modes: no enrichment, simple enrichment, and cascade enrichment.

The cascade enrichment feature, compliant to EPA 1631 requirements, comprises two coupled gold collectors, which ensures clean separation of the matrix and prevents quenching effects – thus providing maximum dependability even with complex samples. Enrichment times can be varied to match the sample matrix or the expected mercury concentration range.

#### An expanding range of applications

Mercury analysis is employed in a wide range of fields. Due to the harmful influence on the human organism, mercury is a focus of close attention: In medical disciplines such as occupational medicine and dentistry, as well as in drinking water and food control. The mercur has been designed for dependable mercury analysis in all these fields. Teamed with the customer support provided by Analytik Jena, the instrument meets the statutory concentration limits.

#### Comprehensive data processing and quality control

The WinAAS® control and data analysis software not only handles all everyday routine tasks but also meets the strictest requirements of quality control. The software's automatic and versatile quality control system monitors your analytical data, releases appropriate instrument response if permissible limits are exceeded.



▲ mercur — Fully automated mercury analyzer with autosampler AS 52 s

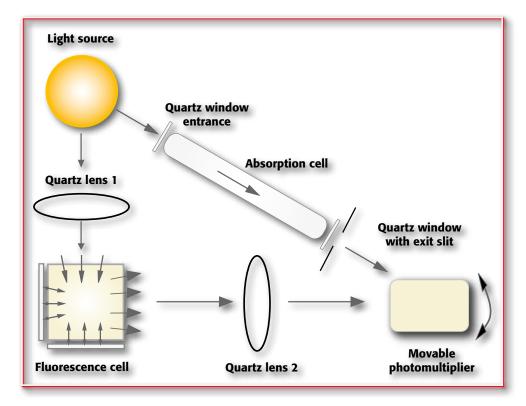
#### **Increasingly stringent standards**

Today's most stringent standards governing mercury determination in the USA and Europe are based on the atomic fluorescence method. The U.S. EPA method 1631 "Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry" requires a minimum limit of determination of 0.5 ng/l and a detection limit of 0.2 ng/l, while specifying a maximum permissible concentration of 1.3 ng of mercury per liter in surface waters and ground water. These figures make the EPA the world's most stringent statutory regulation on mercury.

Designed to meet these requirements, the mercur series guarantees mercury analyses compliant with:

- EPA 1631, EPA 245.1, EPA 245.2 EPA 245.7
- EN 1483, EN 12338, EN 13806, EN 13506

## The difference is in the detail



▲ Scheme of mercur DUO

## mercur - the mercury analyzer from Analytik Jena

The mercur is a compact system specially optimized for the complete, cost-efficient determination of mercury traces.

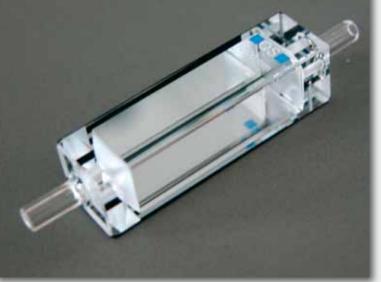
- Highly automated in combination with an autosampler and easy to operate, it meets all expected requirements from a modern routine analysis system
- Fast thanks to time-controlled flow injection with or without autosampler plus the unique FBR routine (Fast Baseline Return)
- Safe through the use of a bubble sensor, a specially optimized drying membrane, and cascade enrichment
- Efficient due to automated, intelligent gas-liquid control, ensuring minimum reagent consumption and short measurement times

## **Efficient protection**

The mercur displays its true strength when handling complicated samples such as foaming solutions. These occur frequently in everyday laboratory practice and involve a high risk of contamination and carry-over. The mercur features an important detail, the bubble sensor, which avoids unnecessary cleaning.

If a liquid threatens to spill into the system, this sensor causes the valves to close, and the liquid is automatically conducted to the waste container.

Positioned between gas-liquid separator and drying membrane, it protects the gold collector and measurement cell against contamination.





▲ Fluorescence Measuring Cell

▲ Gas and Liquid Separator

## **Clever dosage**

Two pump systems separately meter sample and reagents and transport them to the reactor.

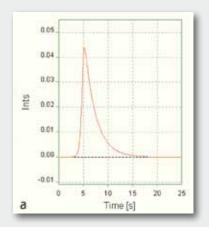
Sample solution and acid are fed to the reactor in segments, controlled by a set of valves. The reductant is fed directly into the reactor. There the two solutions meet at an acute angle.

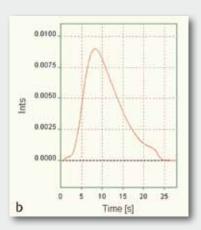
The resulting chemical reaction immediately releases atomic mercury vapor. This mode of separating sample and acid ensures fast cleaning of the pump tubing after aspiration of the sample solution. This helps to save time and reduces the amount of reagents needed. It additionally prevents contamination in case of large concentration gradients within a sequence of measurements.

## **Intelligent control**

To ensure a smooth reaction process in any of the various operating modes, the mercur features an intelligent gas/liquid control system. Thanks to the instrument's complex valve groups, tubing paths have been minimized to prevent contamination, and to keep carry-over as low as possible.

The system-flushing feature can be run in an automatic mode, operating whenever the calibrated concentration range is exceeded, or as a user-defined option. This guarantees a successful analysis in cases of strong variations of the mercury content within a sequence of measurements. These features are needed in order to take advantage of the wide linear range of the atomic fluorescence spectrometer in everyday routine analysis.





△ Signal shape with enrichment (a), without enrichment (b), both with FBR, c = 25 ng/l

# Prime considerations: operating convenience and automation

## Functionality and comfort from system control to data analysis

The WinAAS® control and data analysis software provides optimum operation, for routine operation as well as for research.

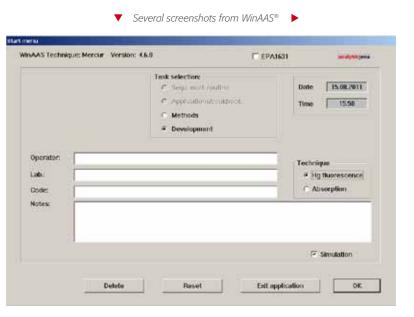
WinAAS® fulfills all the requirements of modern routine and research laboratories, at highest operating convenience.

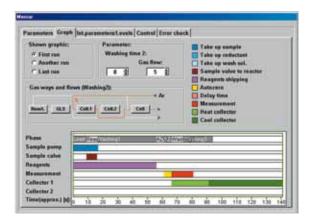
- Intuitive and user-friendly operation
- Integration of all accessories
- Complete documentation and reporting, conforming to GLP
- Quick and easy saving and loading of methods and parameter files
- Convenient sample table with many actions to choose from
- Automatic quality control for monitoring your analytical data

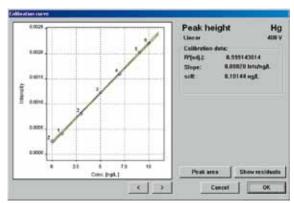
A method library comprising a number of different basic routine methods matching the various operating modes, facilitates the use of the mercur in everyday routine and permits method optimization in the case of more complex analyses.

A schematic action chart visualizes the simultaneous and sequential processes during a measurement cycle, so that you can follow the course of the analysis exactly.

The FBR feature (Fast Baseline Routine) substantially reduces the total analysis time and ensures fast sample throughput, with no compromise on the quality of measured data.









## **Continuous, efficient operation**

The fundamental concept of the mercur permits continuous operation, whether in combination with the autosampler for maximum sample throughput, or in manual configuration:

- Automatic metering of reagents and sample
- Automatic flushing of the tubings
- Automatic cleaning of the carrier gas

Combination with the autosampler ensures highly efficient laboratory work in your lab. High sample throughput, shortest possible tubing paths due to integration of the sampler, continuous flushing to avoid carry-over – it is the combination of these features that facilitates the routine analysis of mercury traces.

#### mercur - an instrument for many applications

Wherever mercury concentrations must be strictly monitored to avoid violation of prescribed concentration limits, a system which can measure lowest mercury contents with certainty and repeatability is required. With its high detection sensitivity, the mercur is especially designed for analyzing and monitoring the toxic element mercury at trace and ultratrace levels.



▲ Autosampler

Branch	Application
Environment	Drinking water, fresh water, rain water, waste water, soil, etc.
Medicine	Blood, urine, serum, saliva, etc.
Food	Fish, beverages, cereals, etc.
Geology	Rocks, ashes, minerals, etc.
Industry	Quality inspection, paper, plastics, etc.
Research & Teaching	Universities, research institutions, etc.

Agriculture
Chemistry
Cosmetics
Electronics
Energy
Environment
Food
Geology
Health Care
Materials
Medicine
Metallurgy
Petrochemisi

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