

DEHA - PDTS Method

Version 4 | Mar 2018

Applications and Industries

Boiler feedwater and condensate

References

G. Frederick Smith Chemical Co., "The Iron Reagents", 3rd., p. 47 (1980)

Chemistry

Sample is treated with an excess of ferric iron. DEHA (N,N-diethylhydroxylamine) reacts quantitatively with ferric iron by reducing it to the ferrous state. The resulting ferrous iron reacts with PDTS [3-(2-pyridyl)-5,6-bis(4-phenylsulfonic acid)-1,2,4,-triazine disodium salt] to form a pink-purple colored complex in direct proportion to the DEHA concentration. Test results are expressed as ppb ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or ppm (mg/L) DEHA.

Sampling Information

This test method is temperature dependent. High sample temperatures may cause false positive test results. For best accuracy, sample temperatures should be 20 ± 3 °C.

Available Analysis Systems

Instrumental colorimetric: Vacu-vials®

Visual colorimetric: CHEMetrics®

Shelf Life

When stored in the dark and at room temperature:

Instrumental colorimetric:

Vacu-vials kit: at least 1 year

Visual colorimetric:

CHEMetrics refill, Activator Solution, color comparators: at least 1 year

Accuracy Statement

Vacu-vials kit:

≤ 0.08 ppm at 0 ppm
 ± 0.05 ppm at 0.15 ppm
 ± 0.10 ppm at 0.50 ppm
 ± 0.15 ppm at 1.50 ppm

CHEMetrics kit: ± 1 color standard increment

Interference Information

Ferrous iron interferes positively if present at any level. Other metals, in particular cobalt and copper, may develop color with the reagent. To adjust for interferences from ferrous iron and other metals, analysis can be performed with and without addition of the A-3900 ferric Iron Activator Solution, and the DEHA concentration can then be determined by the difference.

Reducing agents that reduce ferric iron to ferrous will interfere positively.

Chelating agents (e.g. EDTA) may cause false low test results.

Sample pHs up to 11 can be tolerated with this chemistry, while pHs of 13 or higher cause low test results.

Phosphate at concentrations above 8 ppm will cause false low results.

Hydrazine Interferes positively.

Other oxygen scavengers may interfere positively or cause off color test results.

Organic phosphonates, lignosulfonates, manganese, and molybdenum may interfere.

High sulfate, hardness, borate, and oxalate levels may interfere.

Cyanide and nitrite may interfere.

Storage Requirements

Products should be stored in the dark and at room temperature.

Safety Information

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available upon request and at www.chemetrics.com. Read SDS before using these products. Breaking the tip of an ampoule in air rather than water may cause the glass ampoule to shatter. Wear safety glasses and protective gloves.