

Ozone (O₃) Generators

- Application** Moisture is monitored in the inlet air to ozone generators.
- Problem** Compressed air is typically dried via twin tower regenerative air driers. This dry air is fed into an electric field where the oxygen molecules are split and then re-formed into ozone (O₃). The inlet air must be kept very dry for this process to work properly. Typically a –100°F dewpoint CDA dryer is used. Ozone is very corrosive and will also react with excessive levels of moisture to cause heavy corrosion.
- Solution** Continuous monitoring of the dry air to warn of a dryer failure. Normal measurements are very low, in the range of –100°F or lower. The sensor should be capable of monitoring down to –112°F or better.
- Equipment** Any in-line instrument will work for this application, providing it is set up with either the –112°F or –166°F sensors (–80°C or –110°C).
- Advantages** All Delta sensors will pick up a wet-up condition or dryer failure very rapidly, and warn the operator before product degradation or system damage occurs.