



# Field deployable MS - the Tofwerk Experience

Marc Gonin & Benoit Plet



# contents

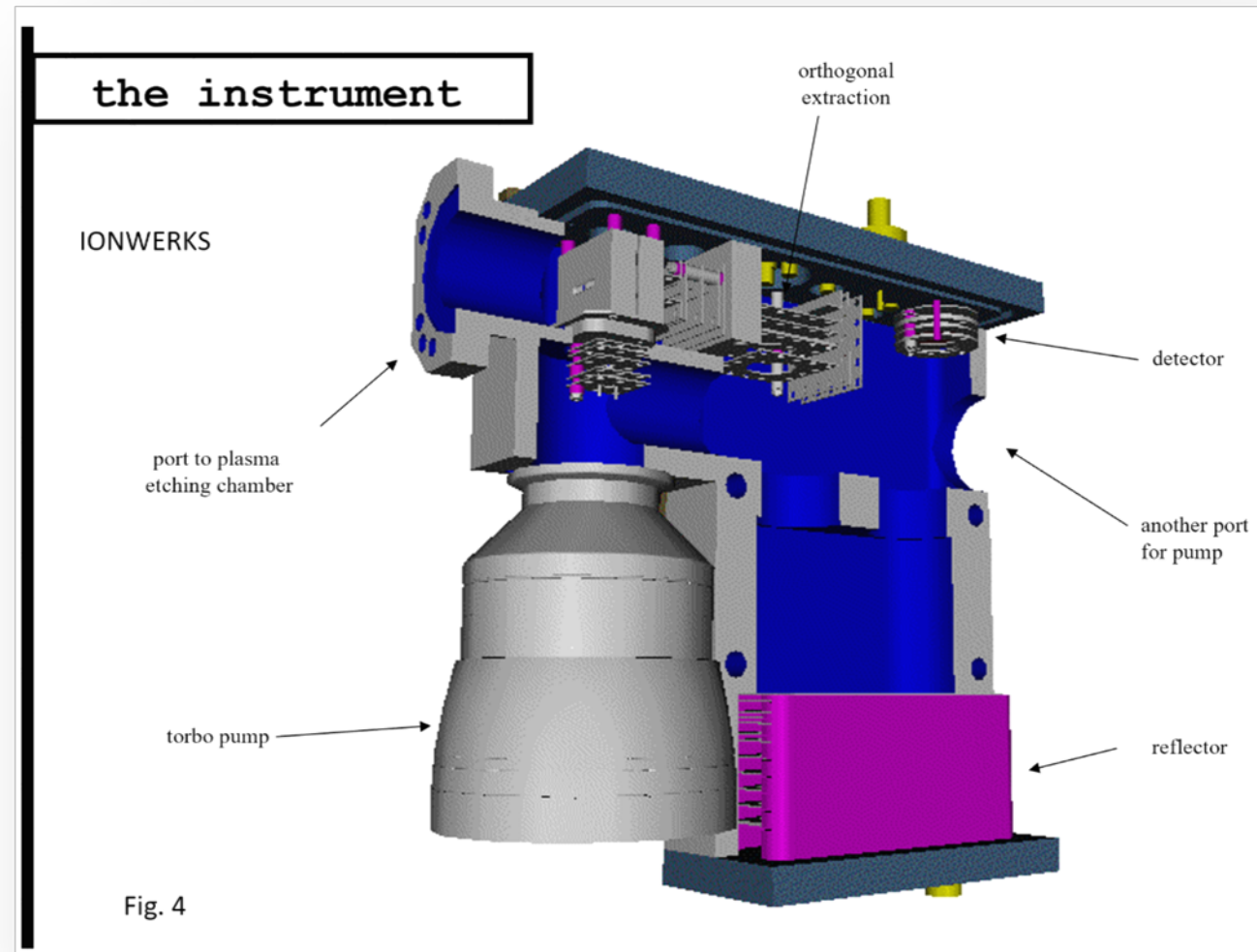
History

Atmospheric Chemistry

The Future

Conclusions



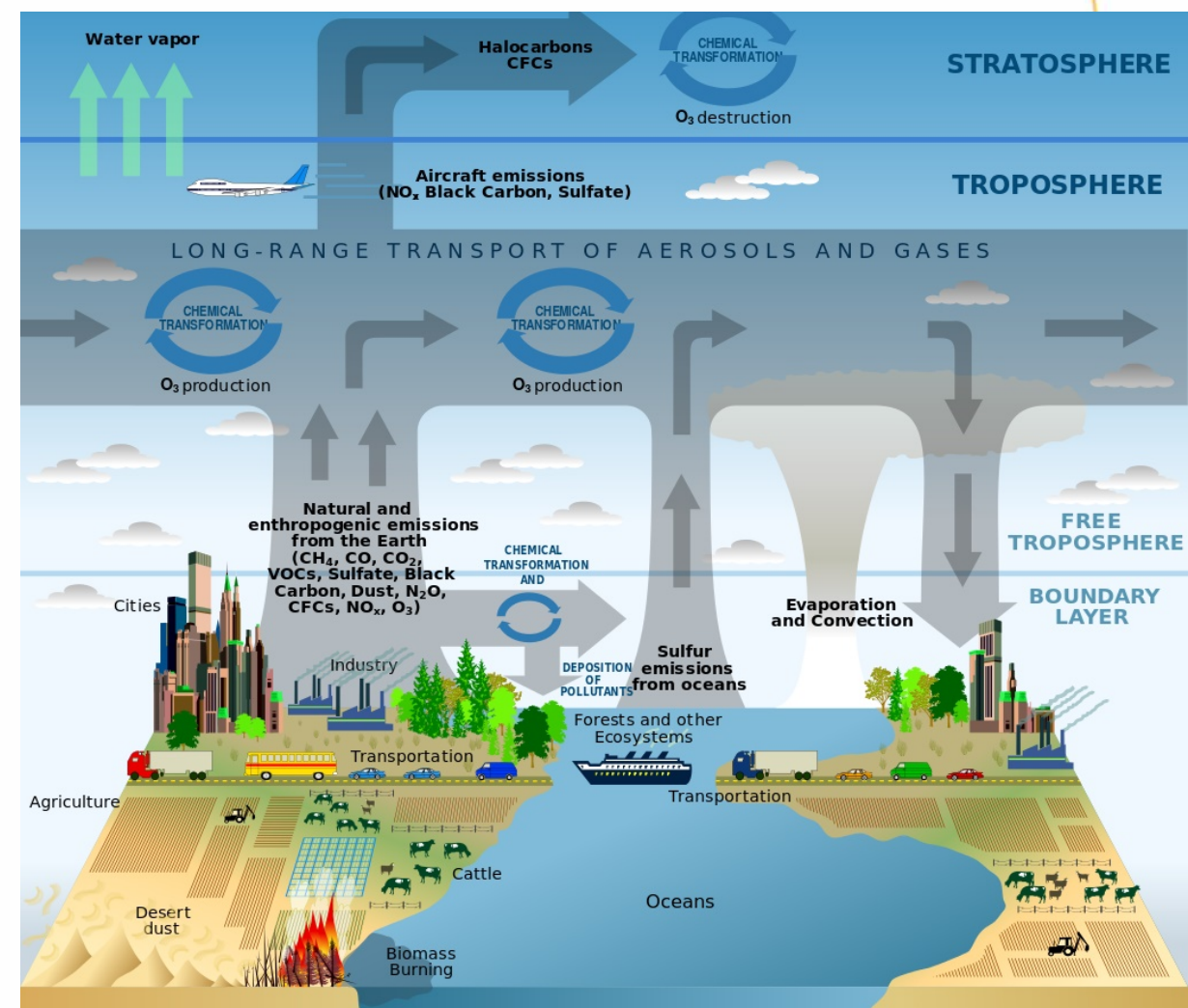


financed by NASA

# Atmospheric Chemistry

## Introduction

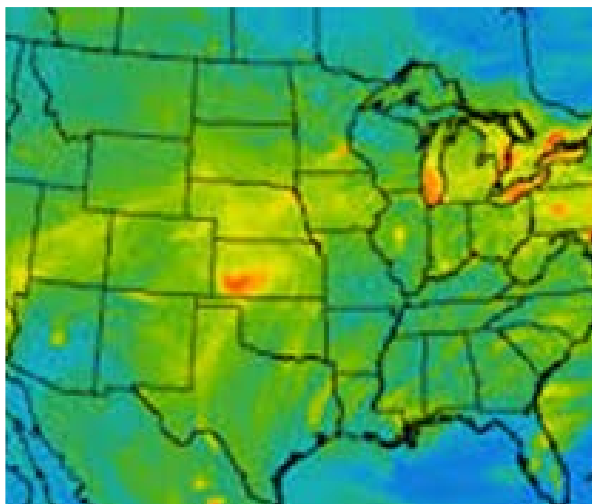
- Complex mixture
  - **Anthropogenic**
  - **Biogenic**
- Intricate processes
  - Local mixture
  - Transport
  - Multiphase processes
- **Altitude**
  - Photochemistry conditions
- **Bring instrument anywhere**



• Credit: Phillipe Rekacewicz – Strategic Plan for the U.S. Climate Change Science Program, Public Domain

# Atmospheric Chemistry

## Introduction



Models



SOAS Field site, Alabama

Field



CLOUD chamber, CERN

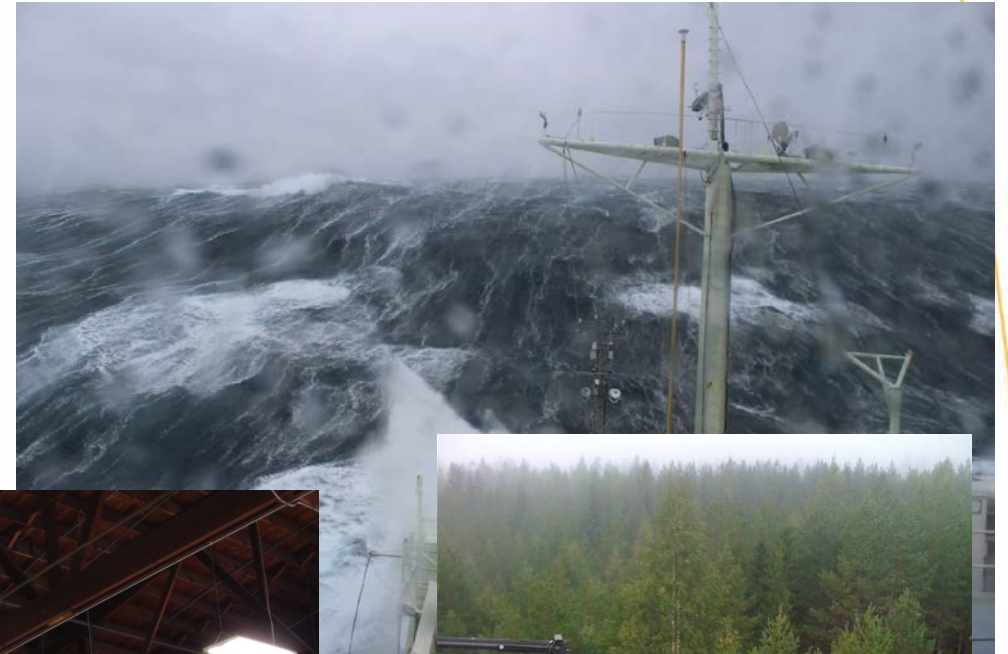
Laboratory



# Operational Challenges

- Transported to remote places
  - Compact size
  - Survive to “exotic” shipment
  - Reasonable weight

## Instrumentation

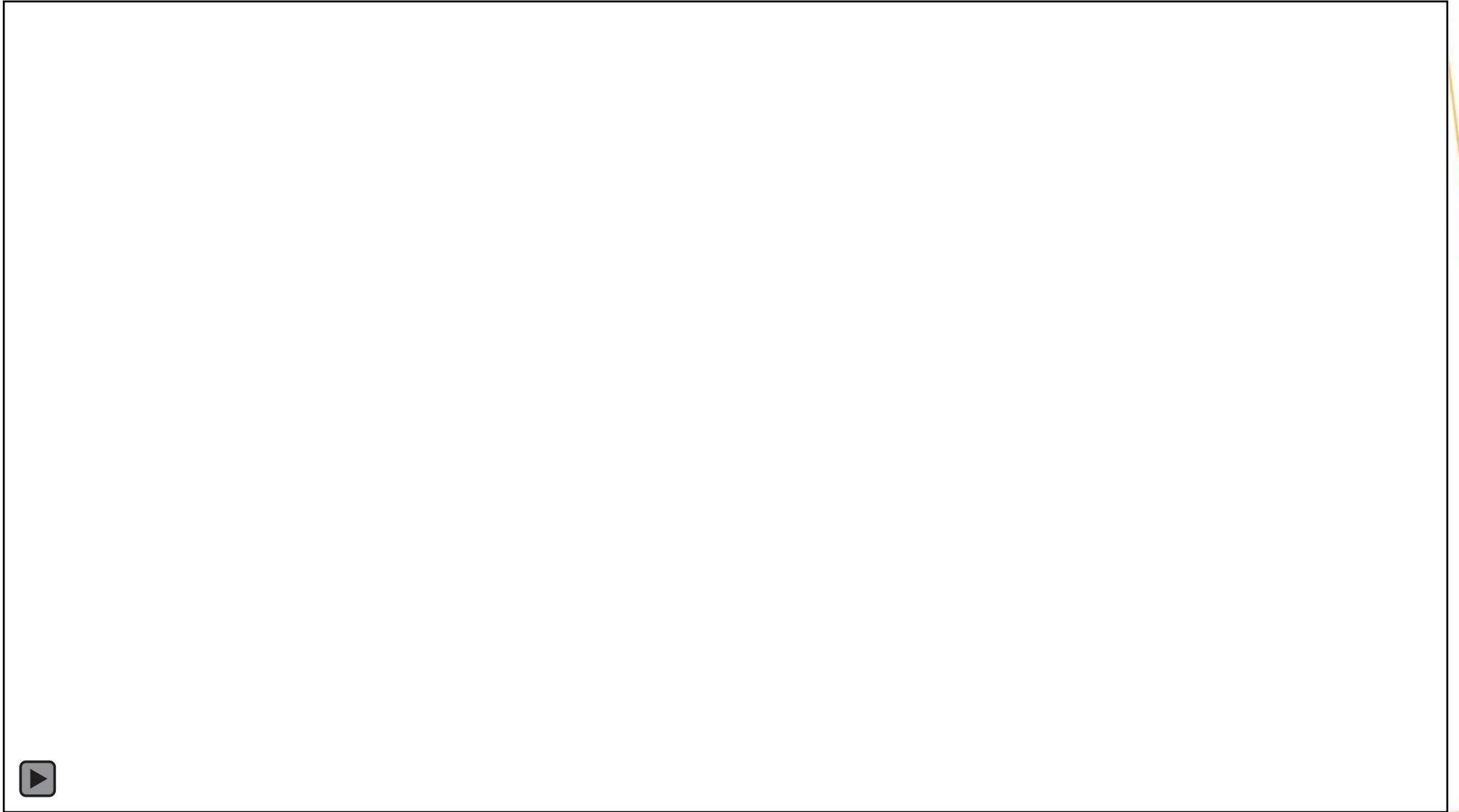


TOF-CIMS on HI-SCALE campaign



# Operational Challenges

Instrumentation





# Operational challenges

## Instrumentation

- Transported to remote places
- Work in “unspecified” environments
  - Pressure changes
  - Limited/unstable power
  - Survive power failures

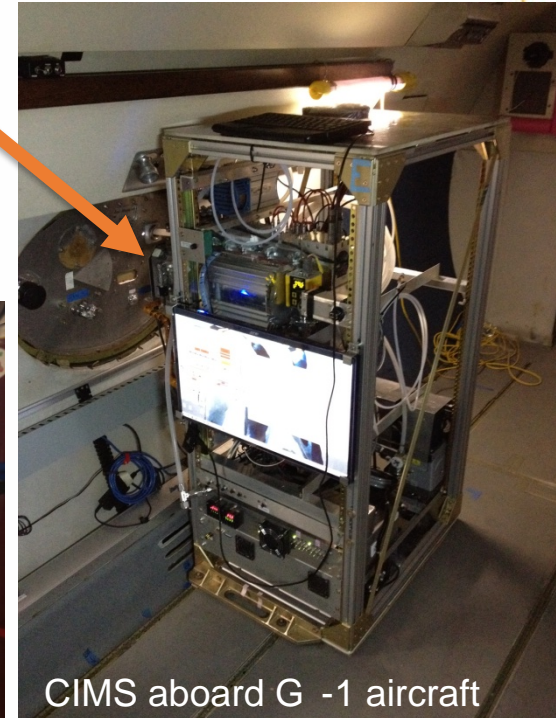
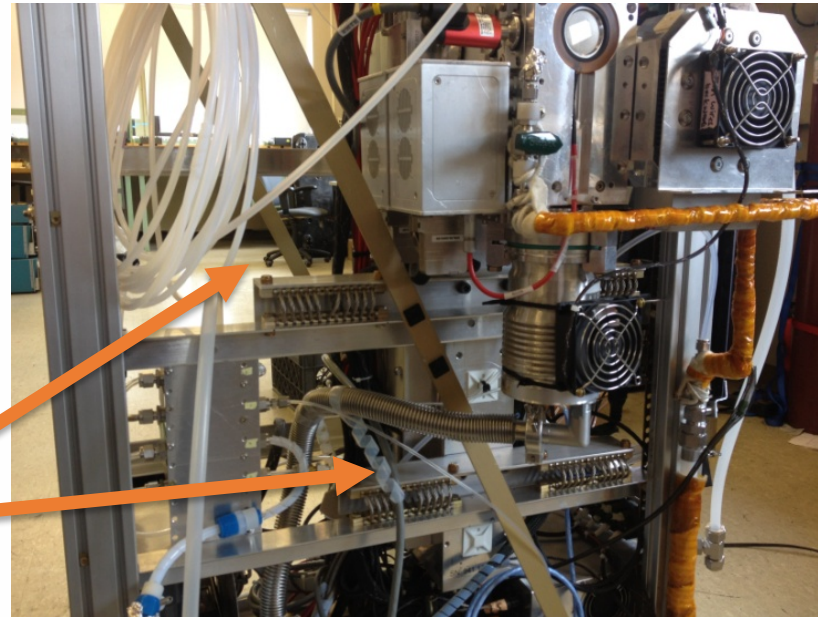


*Credits: Federico Bianchi, University of Helsinki*

# Operational challenges

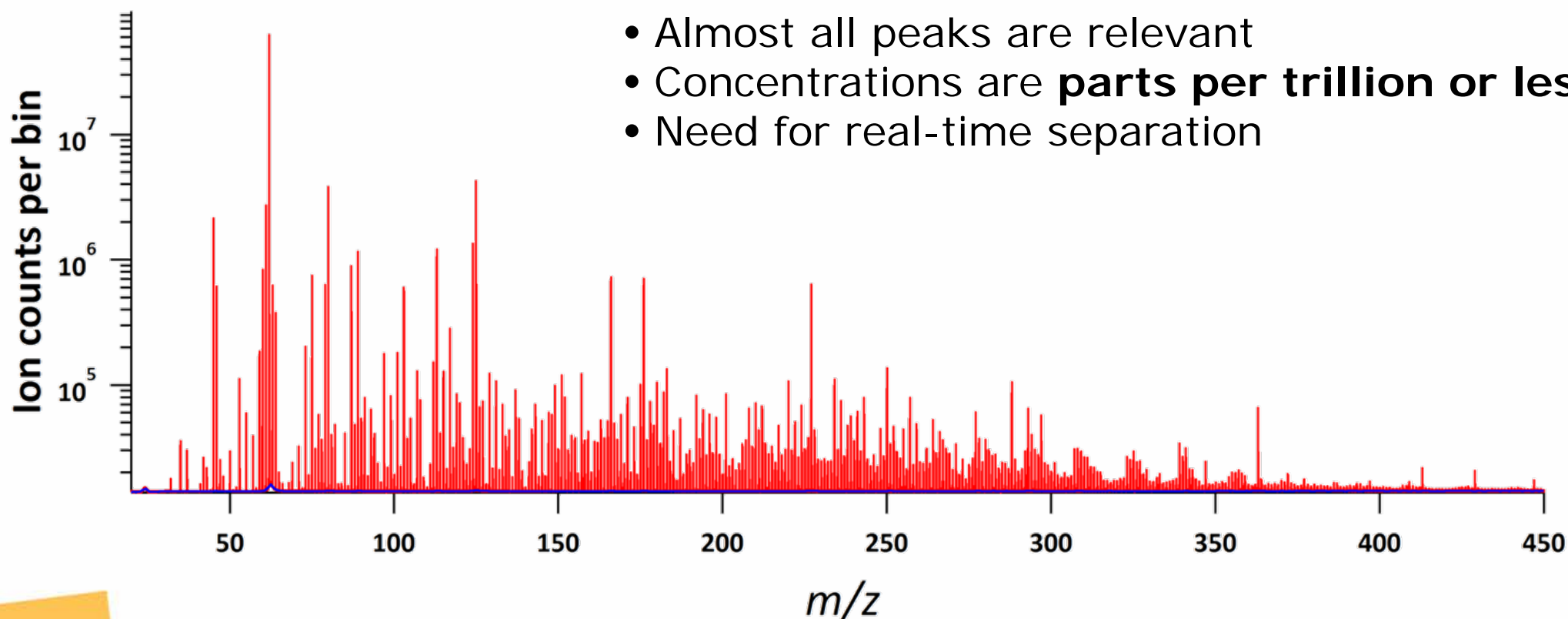
- Transported to remote places
- Work in “unspecified” environments
- “Unbox your MS”
  - Fit customized ion-source / inlet
  - Comply with aircraft regulation
  - Survive to turbulent flights
    - Vibrations / Shocks
    - Heat

## Instrumentation



*Credits: Siegfried Schobesberger , Uni. Washington*

## MS background *is* our measurement





# Comply with these challenges

Instrumentation

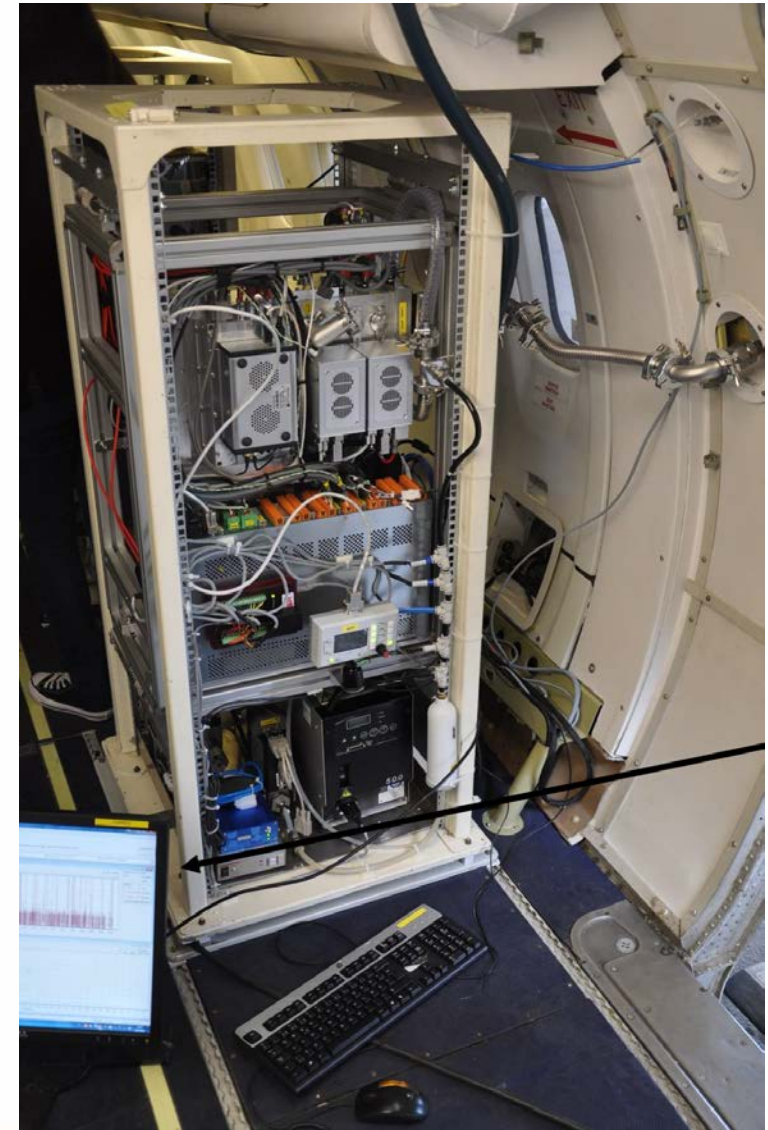


## APCI-TOF platform

- Top performance
- Compact
- Customizable
- Robust
- Scalable
- Upgradable (IMS)
- **Unconditional support**
- Open data format
- ...

# Instrument in airplane

Instrumentation

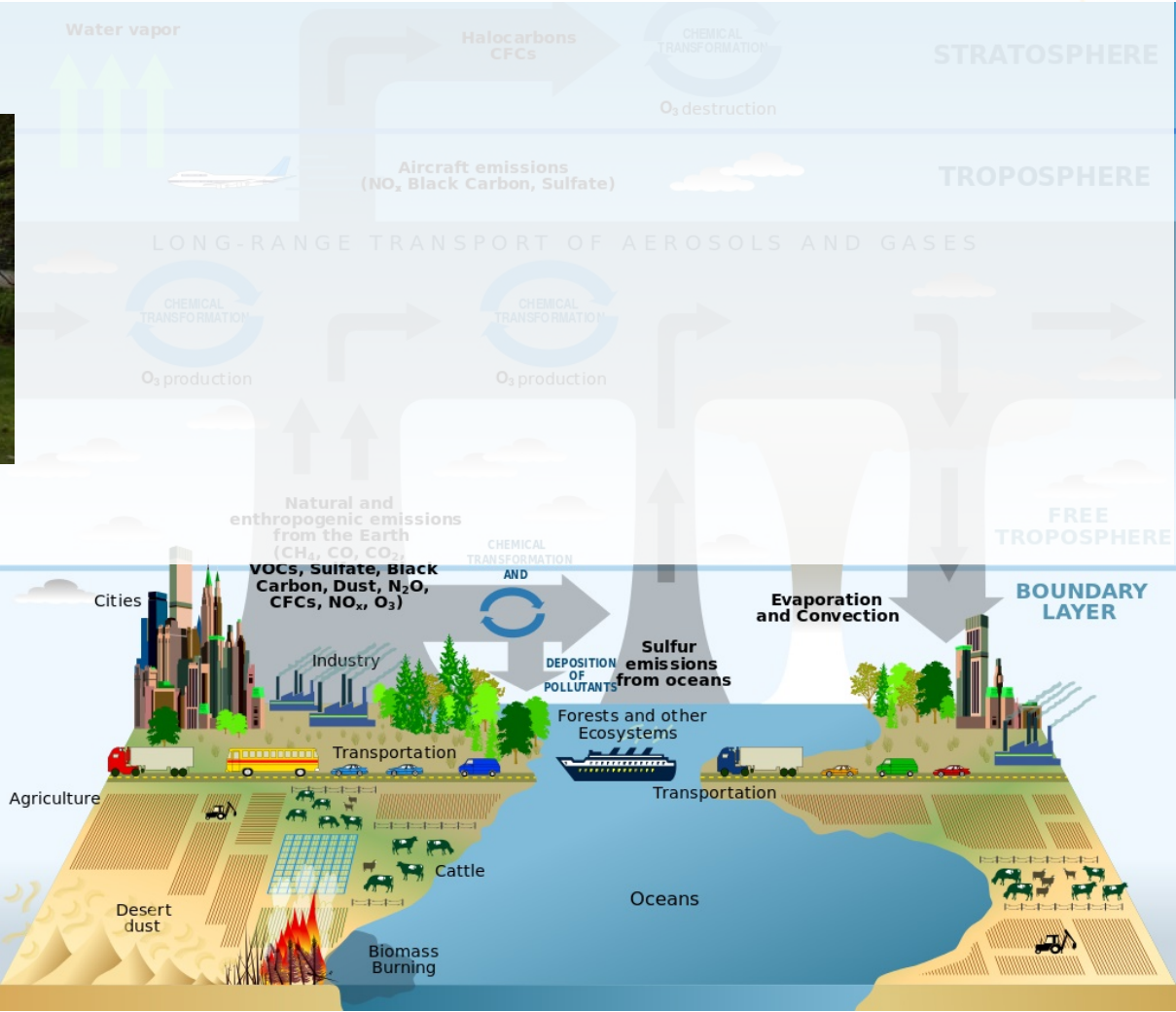


by Jonathan Duplissy



# Move your MS to the field!

Boundary Layer



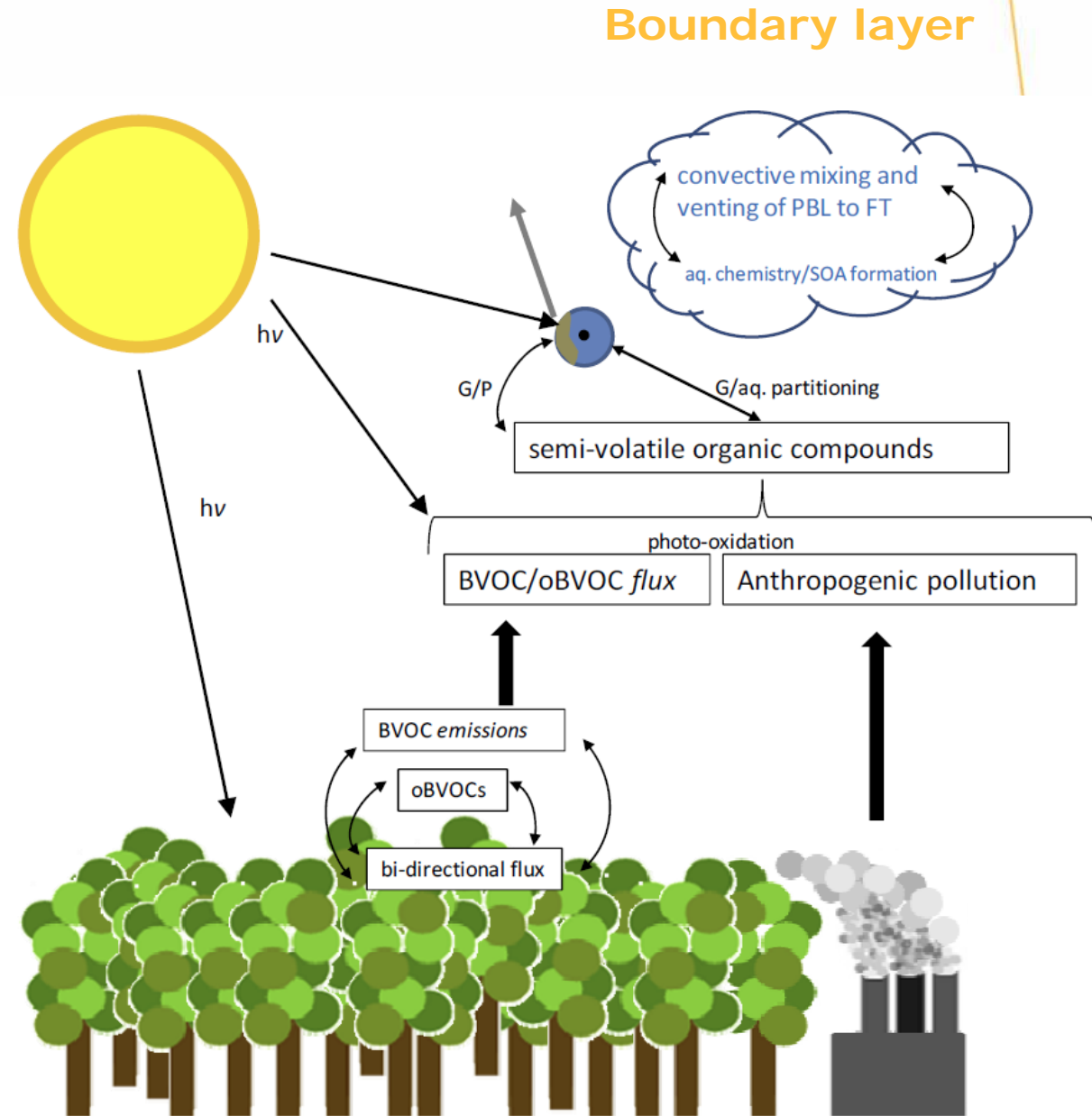
# SOAS Campaign 2013

- Southern Oxidant and Aerosol Study

? Fate of biogenic compounds in anthropogenically-influenced environments?

- $\text{HO}_x/\text{NO}_x/\text{O}_3$ /organics/aerosol distributions, fluxes, sources, sinks
- Focus on formation of Secondary Organic Aerosol (SOA)

Source: SOAS white paper





# SOAS 2013: Instrumentation

Boundary layer

- First deployment of a  $(\text{NO}_3^-)$ -IMS-TOF
- Detection of **highly oxidized species** likely to form particles
- Detect **isomeric variants**
- Understanding reactions pathways
- Characterizing partitioning behavior



IMS-TOF in situ at SOAS 2013  
Centreville Alabama field site, USA

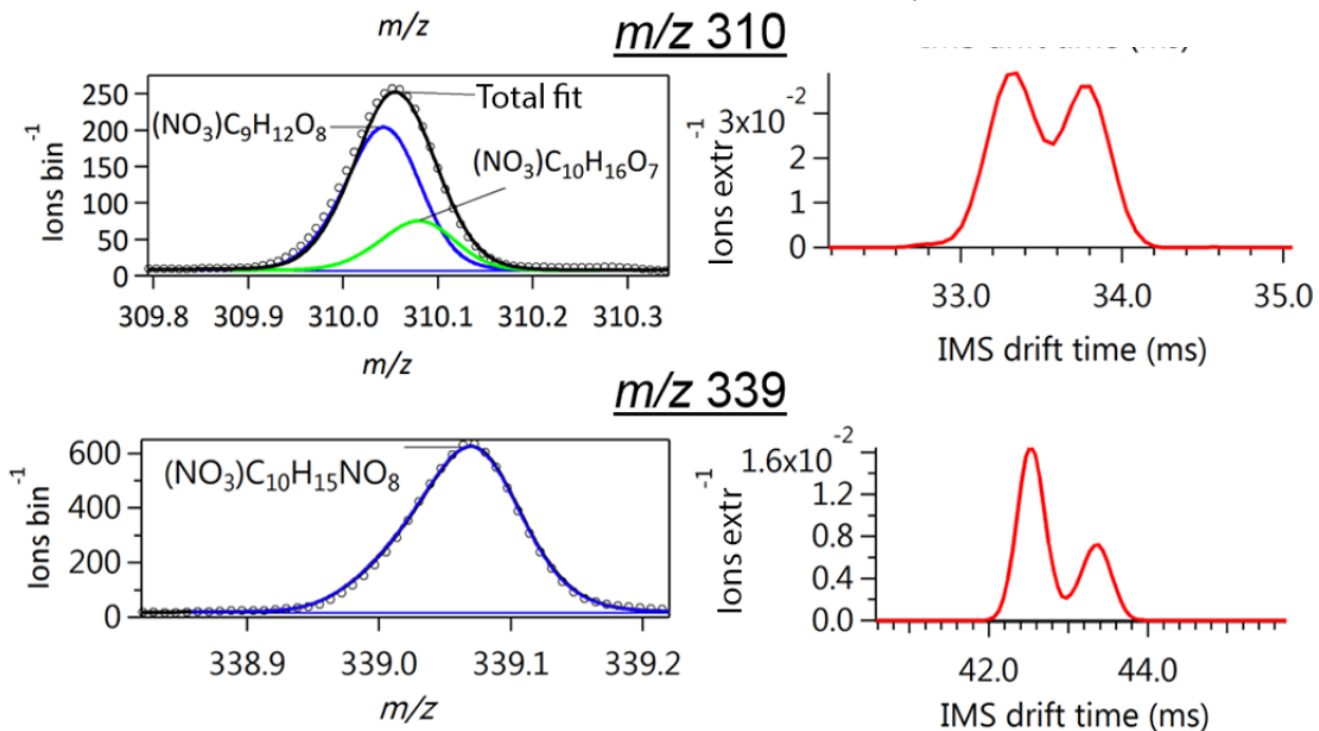
*Credits: Jordan Krechmer*

# SOAS 2013: Results

Boundary layer

## Benefits of IMS-TOF

- Increase separation
- Compensate for missing GC
- Compensate for limited mass resolution
- New information not available from MS alone



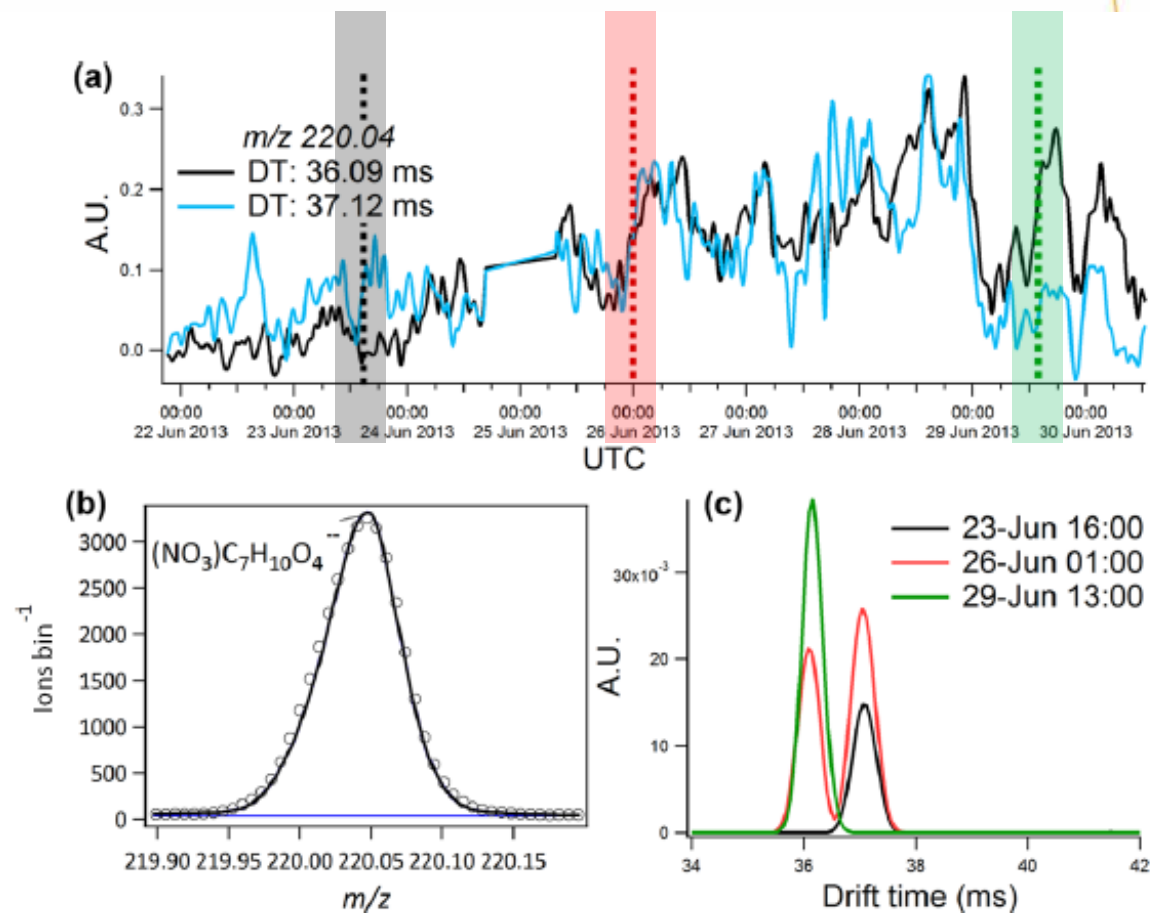
Krechmer, J. E. *et al*, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 3245-3262, 2016

# SOAS 2013: Results

Boundary layer

## Benefits of IMS-TOF

- Compensate for limited resolution
- New information not available from MS alone
- Time-resolved measurements of gas-phase **isomers**



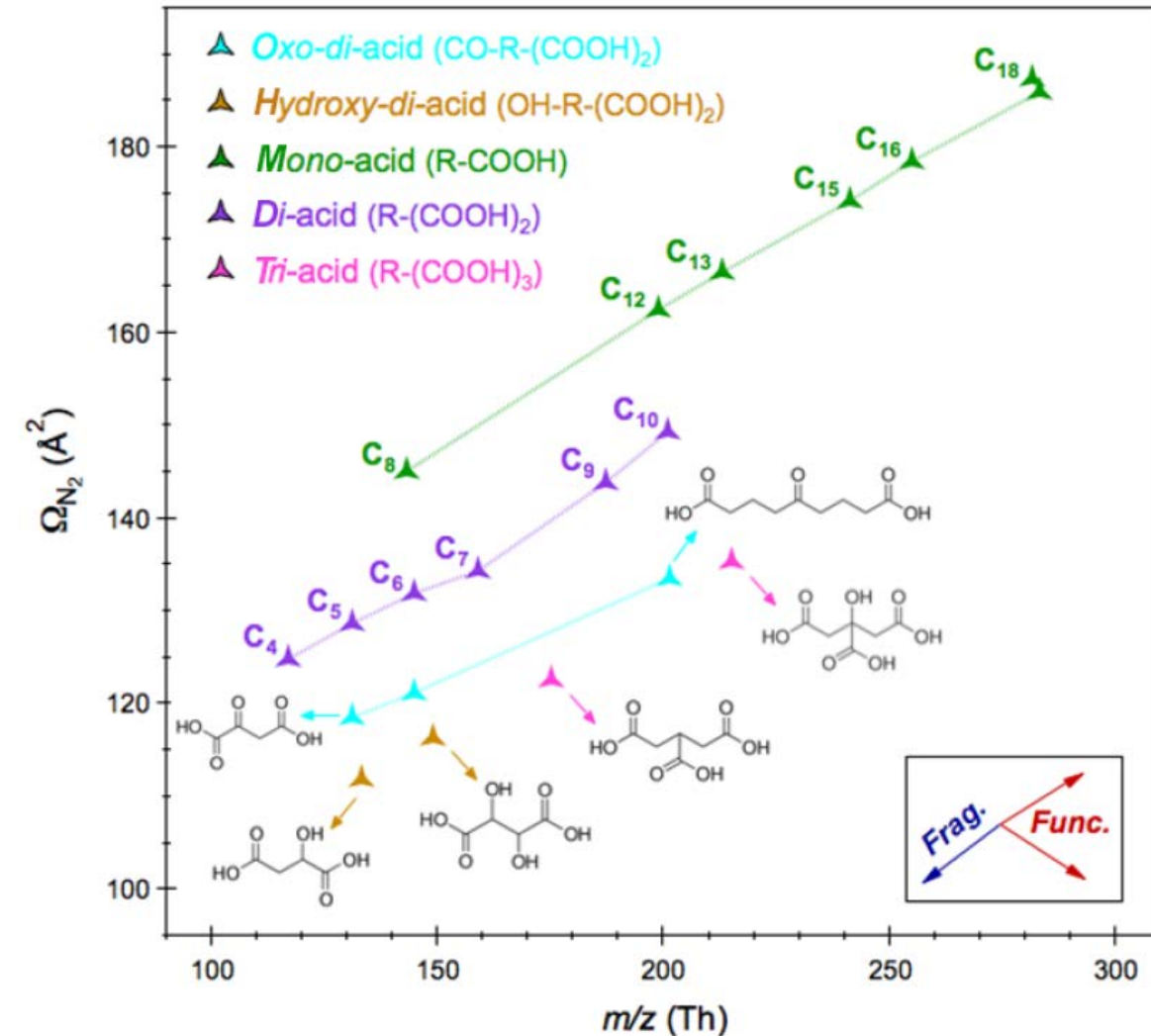
Krechmer, J. E. *et al*, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 9, 3245-3262, 2016



# SOAS 2013: Results

## Benefits of IMS -TOF

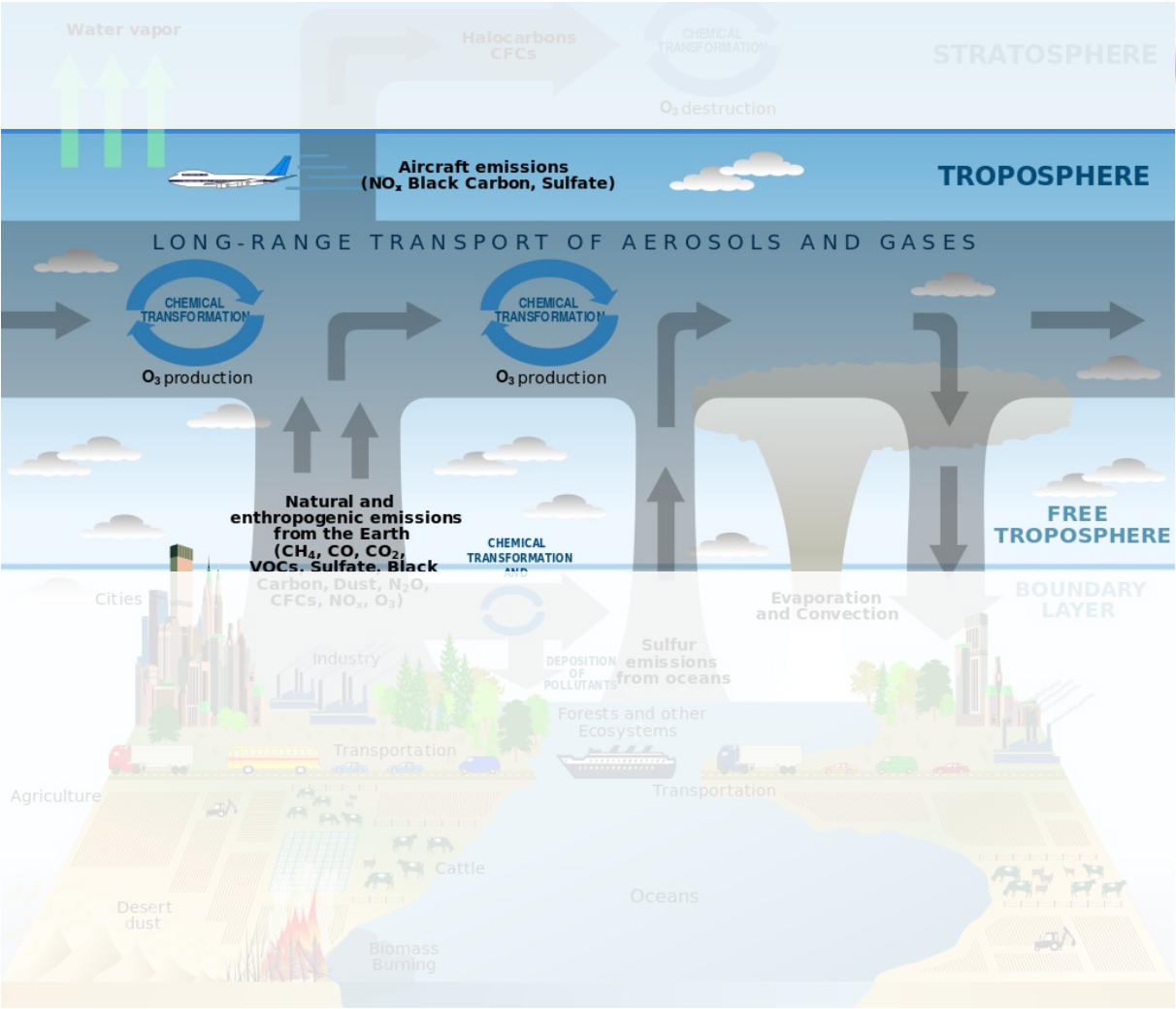
- Compensate for limited resolution
- New information not available from MS alone
- Time-resolved measurements of gas phase isomers
- Chemical classes information / transformation of organics



Zhang, X. et al., Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 12945-12959, 2016

# Move your MS to the sky!

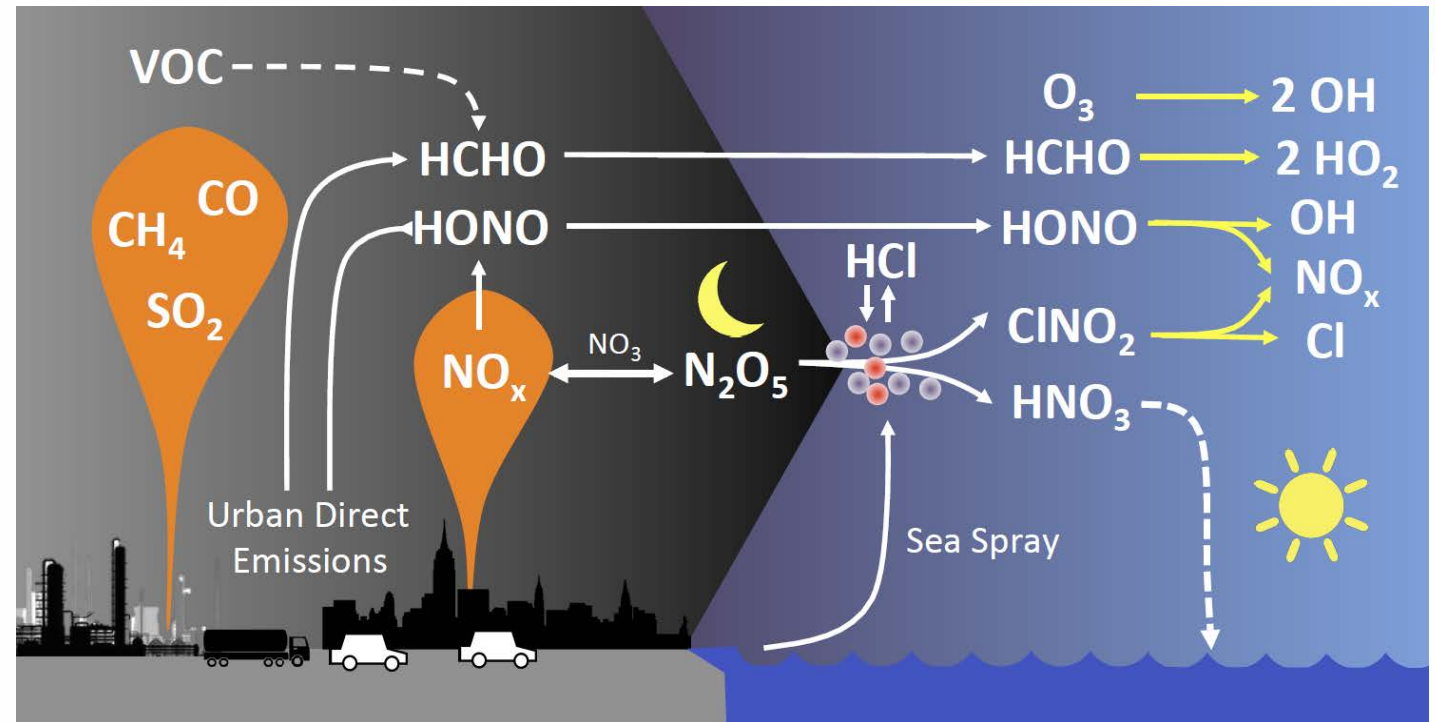
Troposphere



# WINTER campaign 2015

Troposphere

- Studying the emissions and **fate of pollutants during winter** across the eastern U.S.
- Photochemistry slow
  - $\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$
- Chemical transformations
  - At night
  - At sunrise
  - Over polluted area
  - Over sea



Source: Felipe Lopez -Hilfiker



# WINTER 2015: Instrumentation

Troposphere

Onboard NSF/NCAR C-130 research aircraft

- APCI-TOFMS (iodide)  
CINO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>, ...
- APCI-TOFMS (acetate)  
HONO, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, ...
- One airplane = One rack

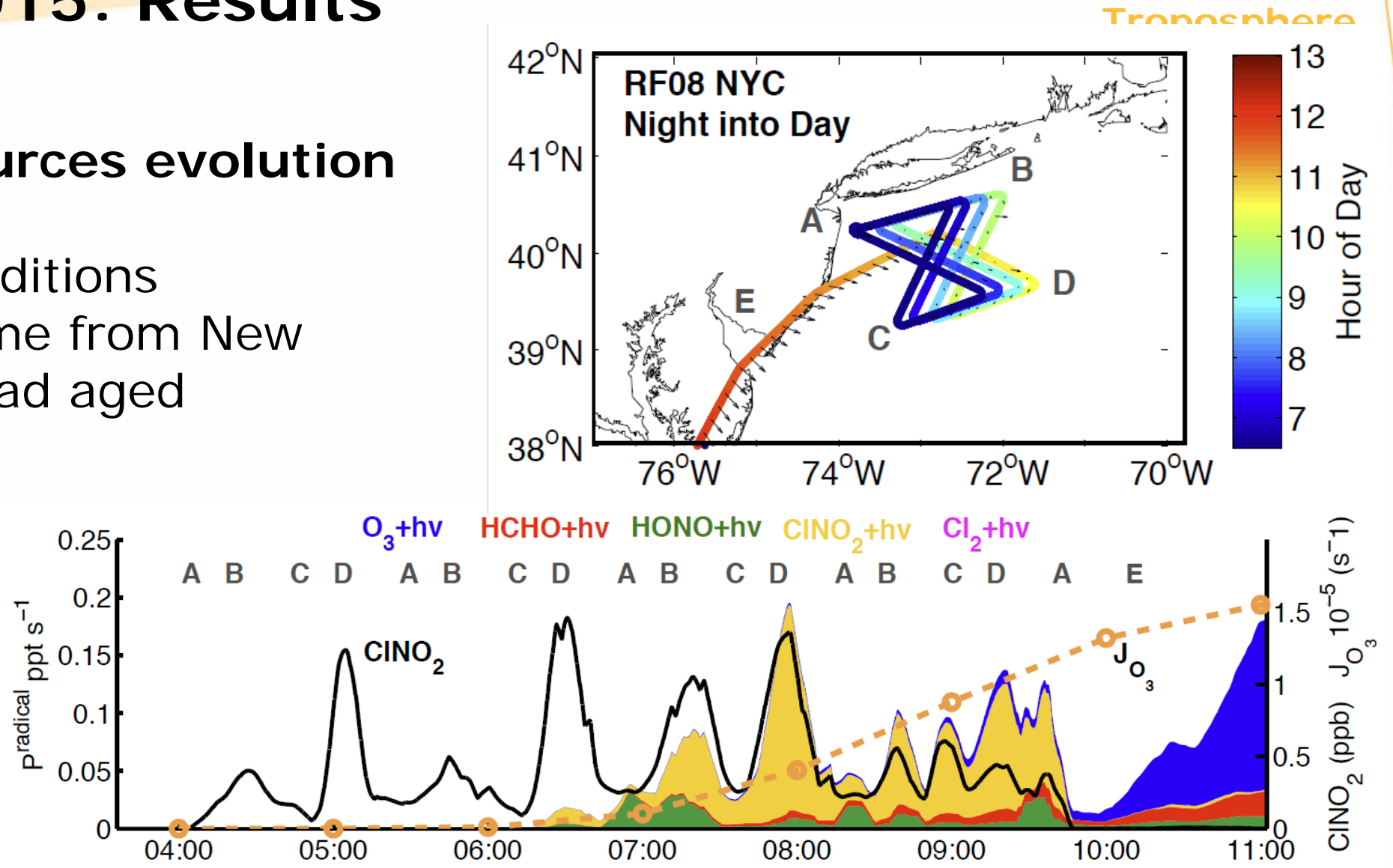


TOF-CIMS instrument in flight configuration

Source: Felipe Lopez -Hilfiker

# WINTER 2015: Results

- Radicals sources evolution at sunrise
- Stagnant conditions
- Pollution plume from New Jersey that had aged overnight

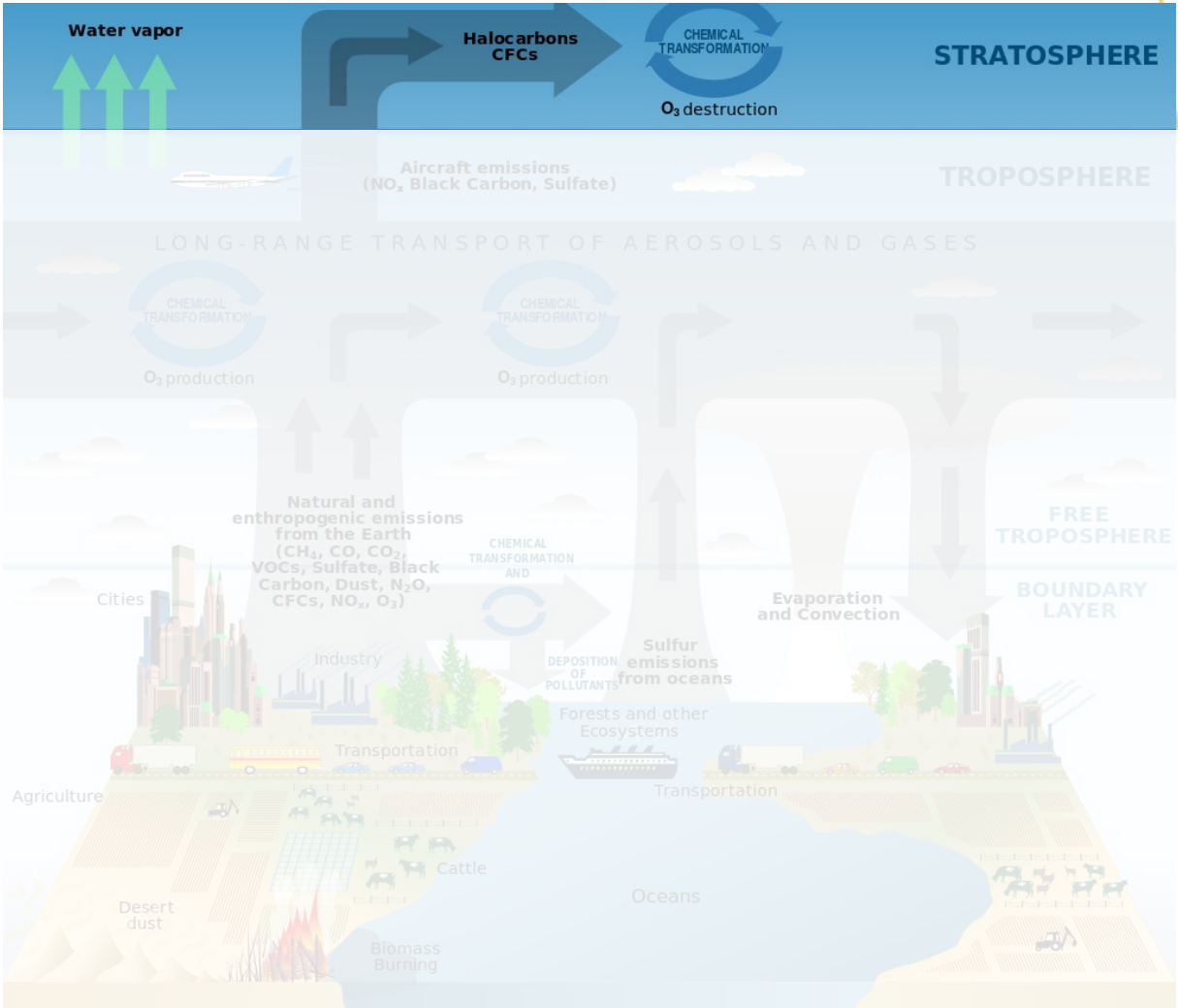


Felipe D. Lopez-Hilfiker et al, in preparation



# Move your MS even higher

Stratosphere



# StratoClim 2017

“Stratospheric and upper tropospheric processes for better climate predictions”

Measurements of:

- $\text{SO}_2$  ( $\text{CO}_3^-$  mode)
- bromine species ( $\text{I}^-$  mode)

Stratosphere



- M55 Geophysica: High Altitude Aircraft

Source: Fred Stroh from IEK -7, fz-juelich.de

# StratoClim 2017: FunMass

Stratosphere

- Custom multi chemistry ion source
  - $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$  ► stratospheric aerosol
  - $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$
- Flight unattended ► **autonomous**
- Extreme operating environment:
  - $< -80^\circ\text{C}$
  - **No pressurized compartments** (50 hPa)
- Extreme mechanical and EMC specs
  - DO 160D standard, 9g loads
  - Weight, Size and **Power Constraints**
- Extreme “standby” conditions:
  - $> +40^\circ\text{C}$
  - High humidity (India)

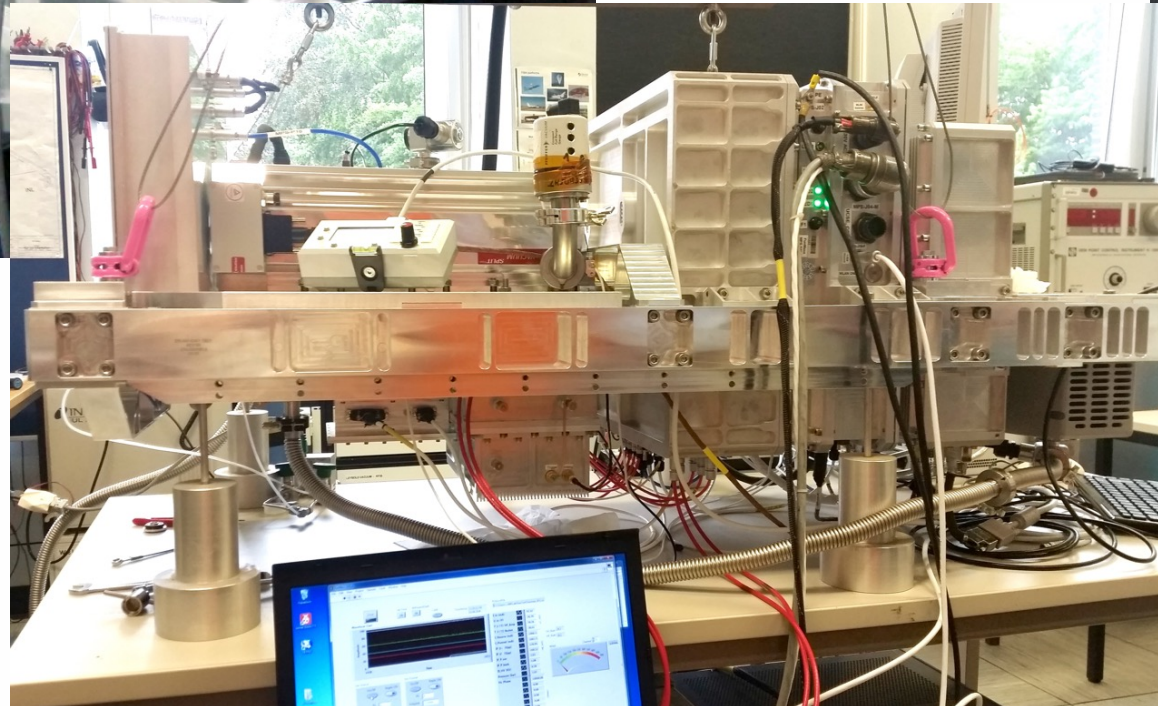
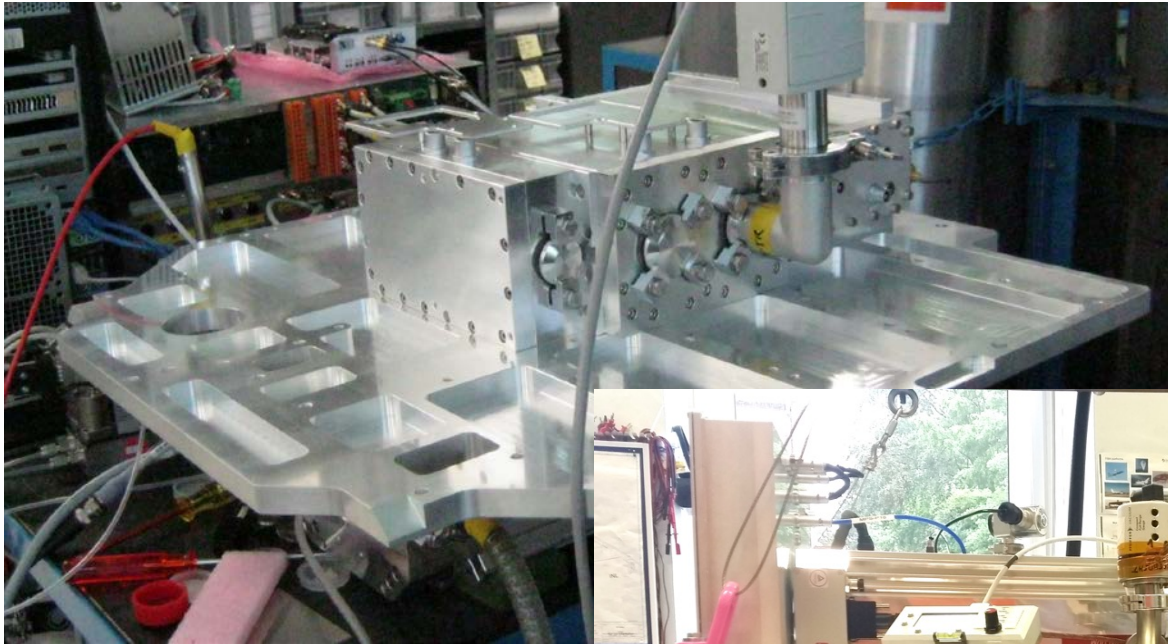


Source : Fred Stroh, IEK -7, fz-juelich.de



# FunMass : Development

Stratosphere

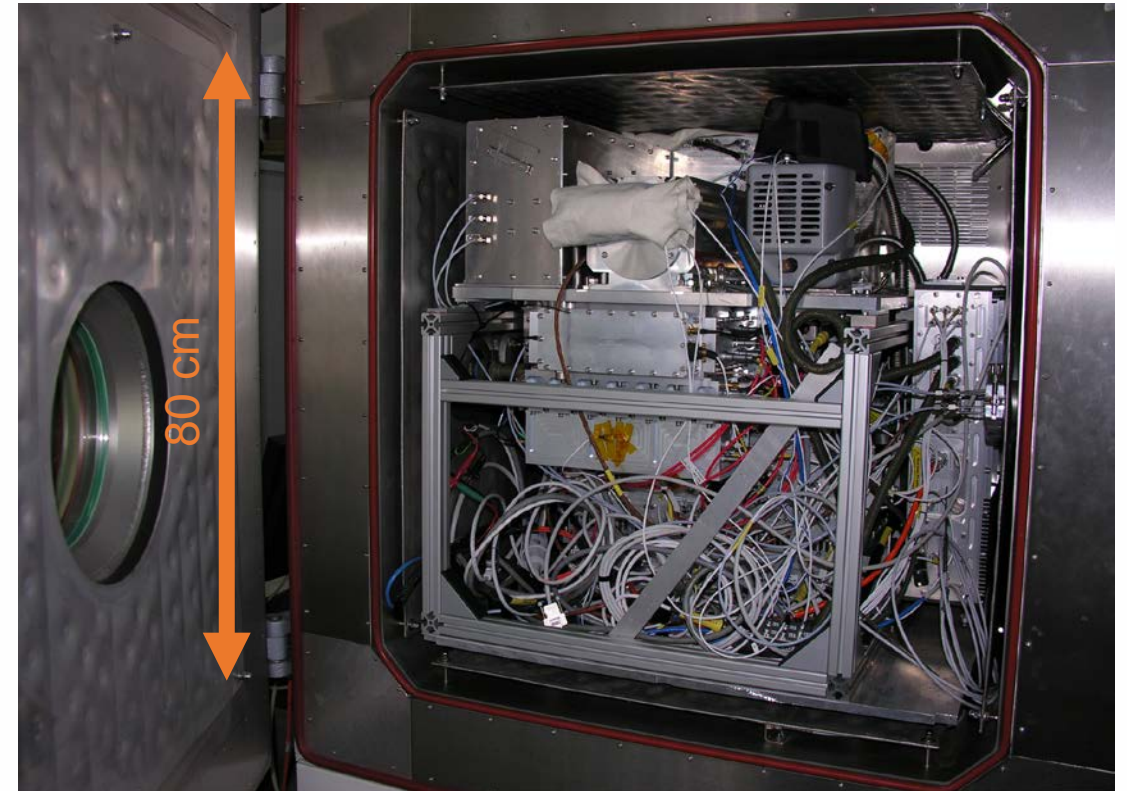




# FunMass: Stress Test

Stratosphere

- Reconfigured instrument to fit climate chamber
- Full flight simulations (4-5h) with realistic T-p variations
- Stable under all flight conditions once insulation and heating/cooling measures taken.



- Weiss Climate Simulation Chamber

Source : Fred Stroh, IEK -7, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH

# Vocus Model 2R

Vocus specs

Medium Pressure Chemical Ionization: MPC-I

- Height = 1480 mm
- Width = 480 mm
- Depth = 615 mm
- Volume = 0.45 m<sup>3</sup>
- Mass = 160 kg
- Power < 1000 W
- Line Voltage = 100-260 VAC
- Line Frequency = 50/60 Hz
- Altitude = Tibet
- Temperature < 40 C

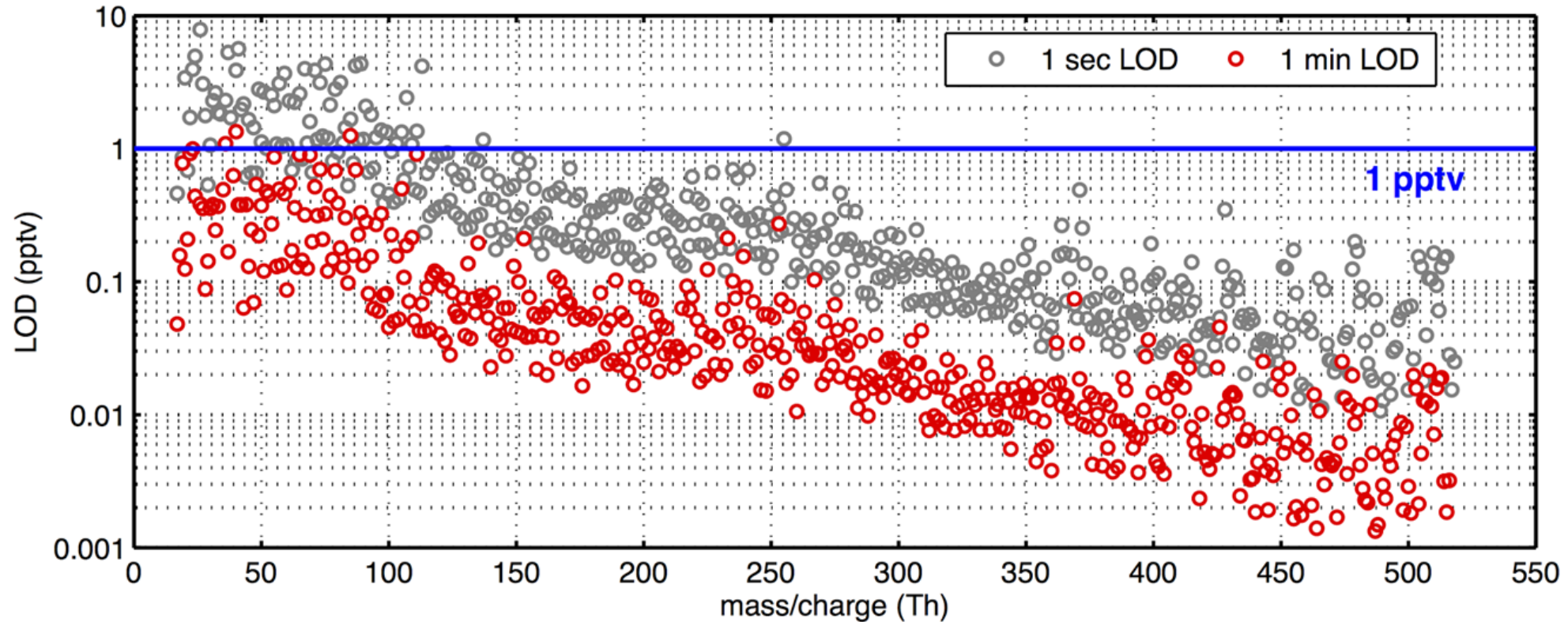
Vocus 2R





# Level of Detection (LOD)

Vocus Specs



3 times the standard deviation of a background measurement assuming the benzene sensitivity for the whole mass spectrum

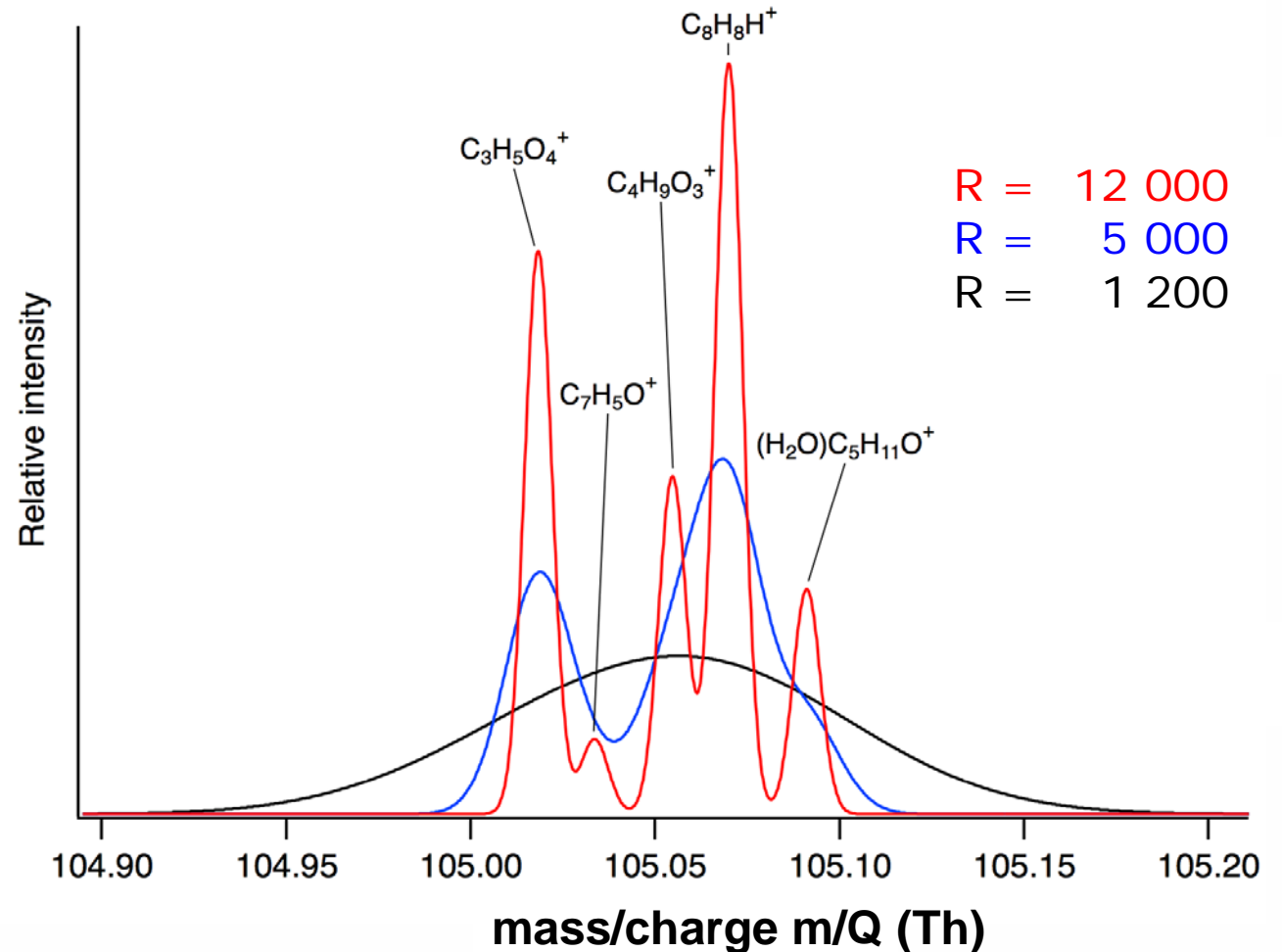
Background limited at low  $m/Q$  – counting statistics dominates at higher mass

# Mass Resolution

Vocus Specs

- **Vocus 2R** allows for
  - isobar separation
  - quantitative analysis
  - complex samples

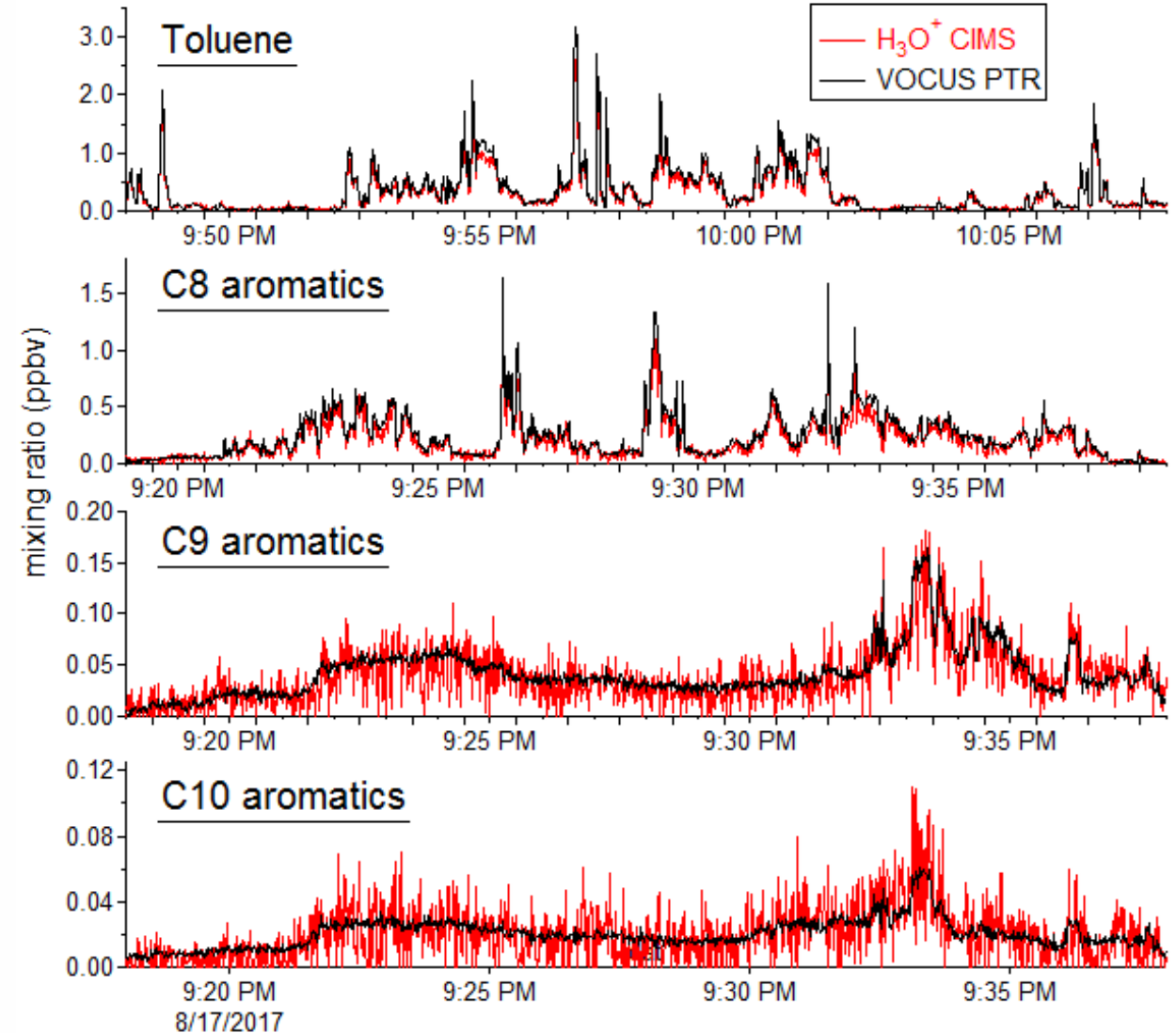
quantitative results  
require separation  
high mass resolution



# Sensitivity

- 1 Hz sampling of ambient air
- Side-by-side comparison with the
  1. NOAA PTR-TOF (**red**)
  2. Vocus 2R (**black**)
- The NOAA instrument is a state-of-the-art PTR-TOF
- **The sensitivity of Vocus yields better precision faster, especially at low concentrations.**

Vocus Specs



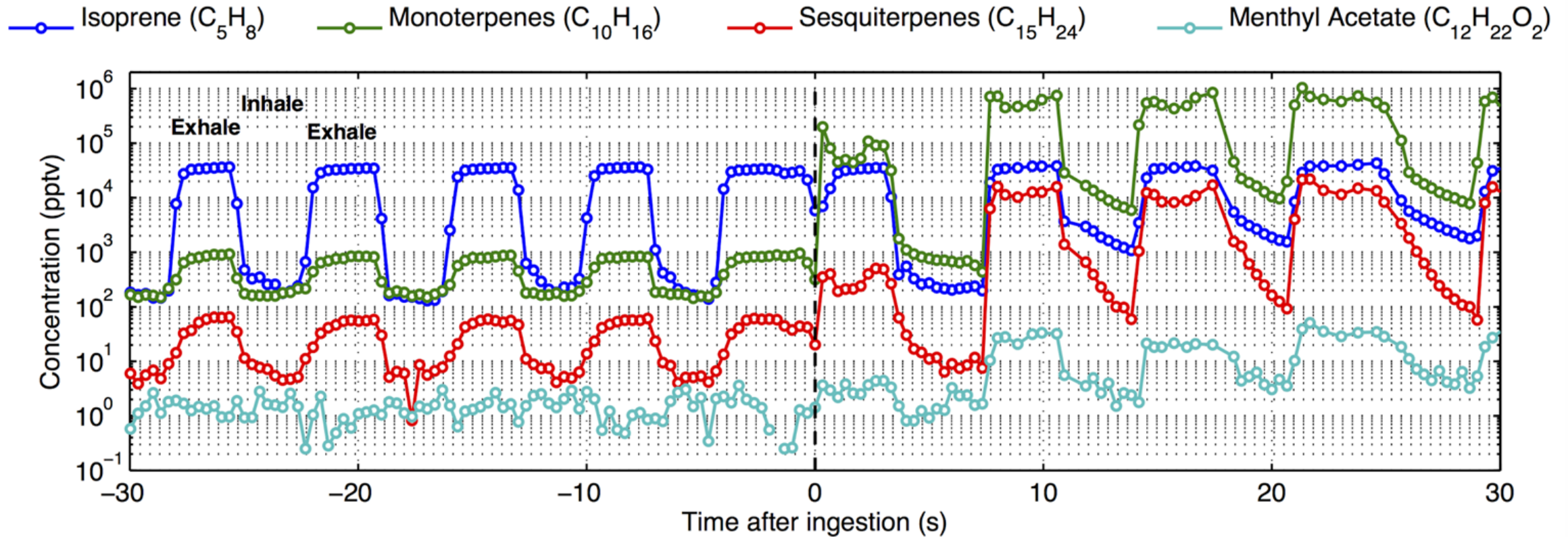
Data courtesy of Carsten Warneke, Joost DeGouw, Abby Koss

TOFWERK



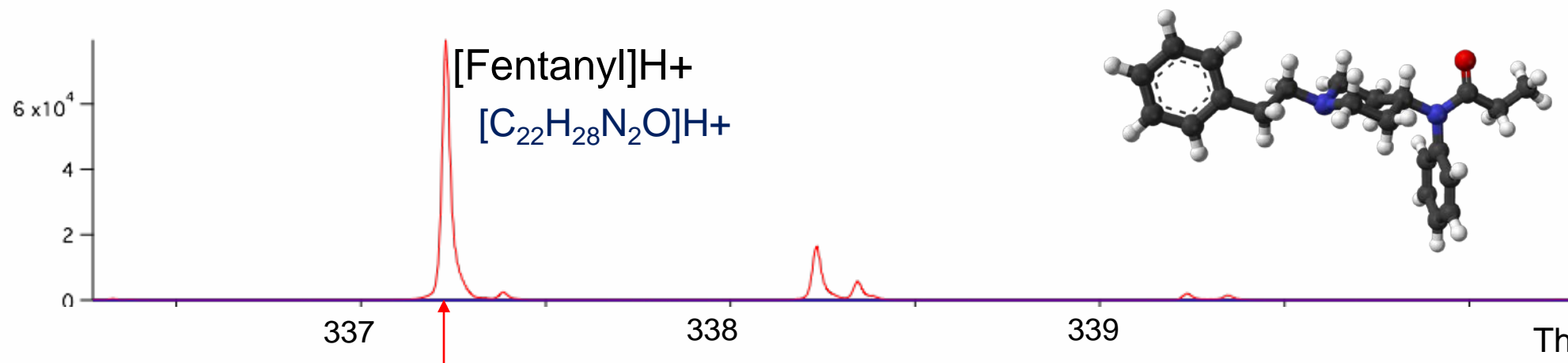
# Dynamic Range

Vocus Specs



- human breath measured **at 3 Hz** before and after ingestion of a Ricola herbal drop
- concentrations span more than **6 orders of magnitude**

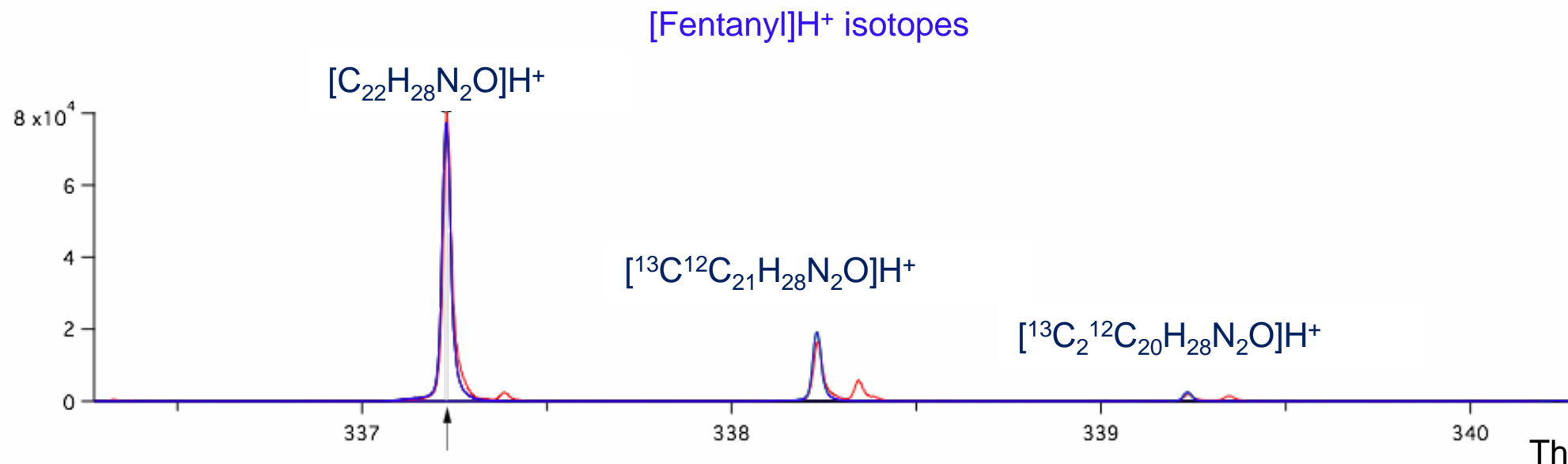
# Confirmation with accurate mass



- Fentanyl exact mass: 337.22744 Da
- Fentanyl measured mass: 337.22650 Da
- mass accuracy: 0.94 mDa
- relative mass accuracy: 2.8 ppm

→ **mass accuracy** confirms the detection of protonated fentanyl

# Confirmation with isotope pattern

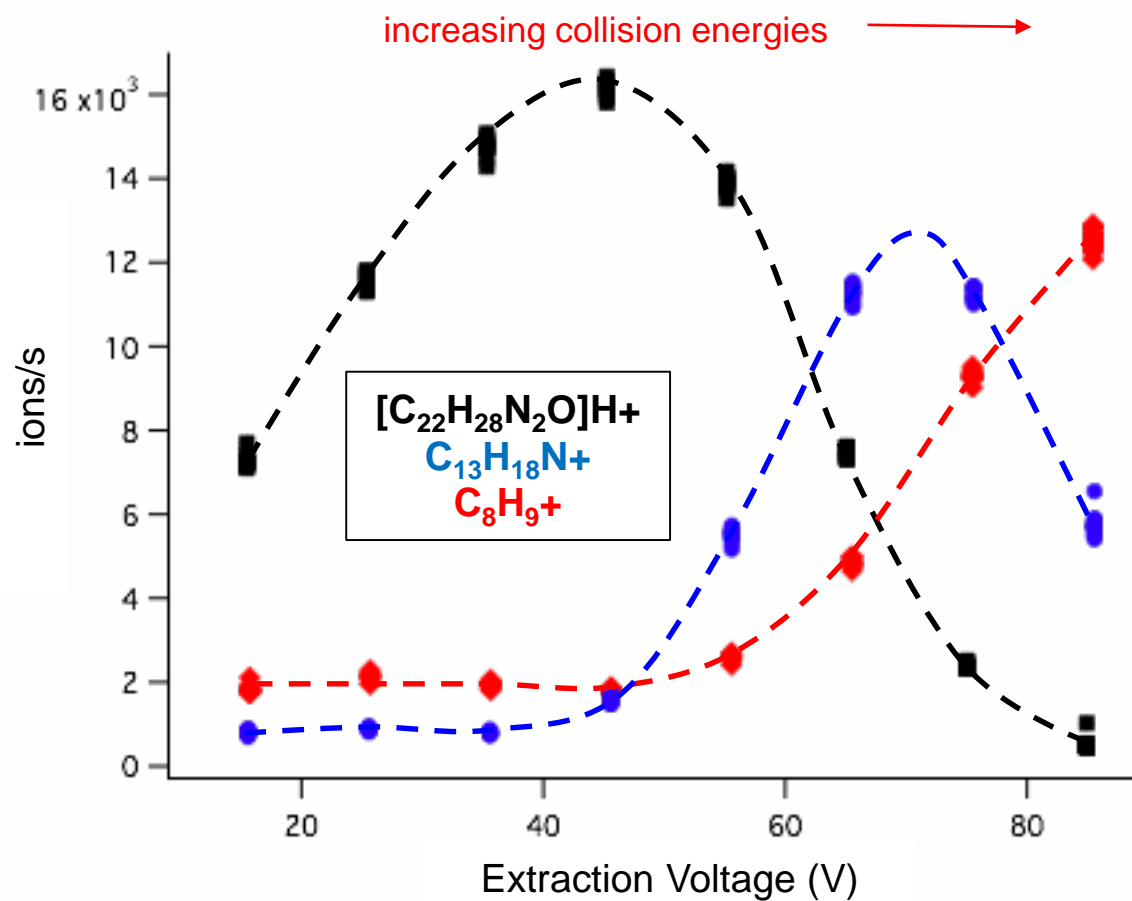
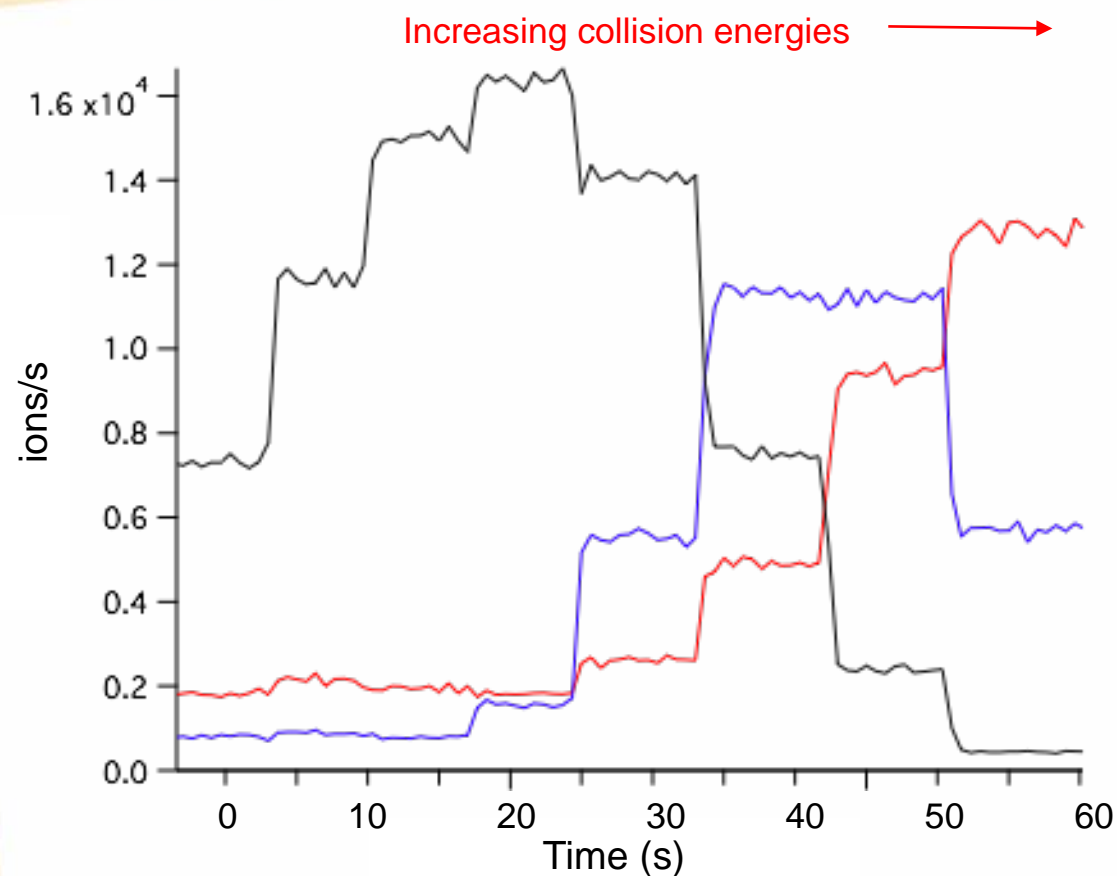


- synthetic spectrum of Fentanyl showing isotopes
- measurement of Fentanyl showing the same isotopes

→ **isotopic distribution** confirms Fentanyl



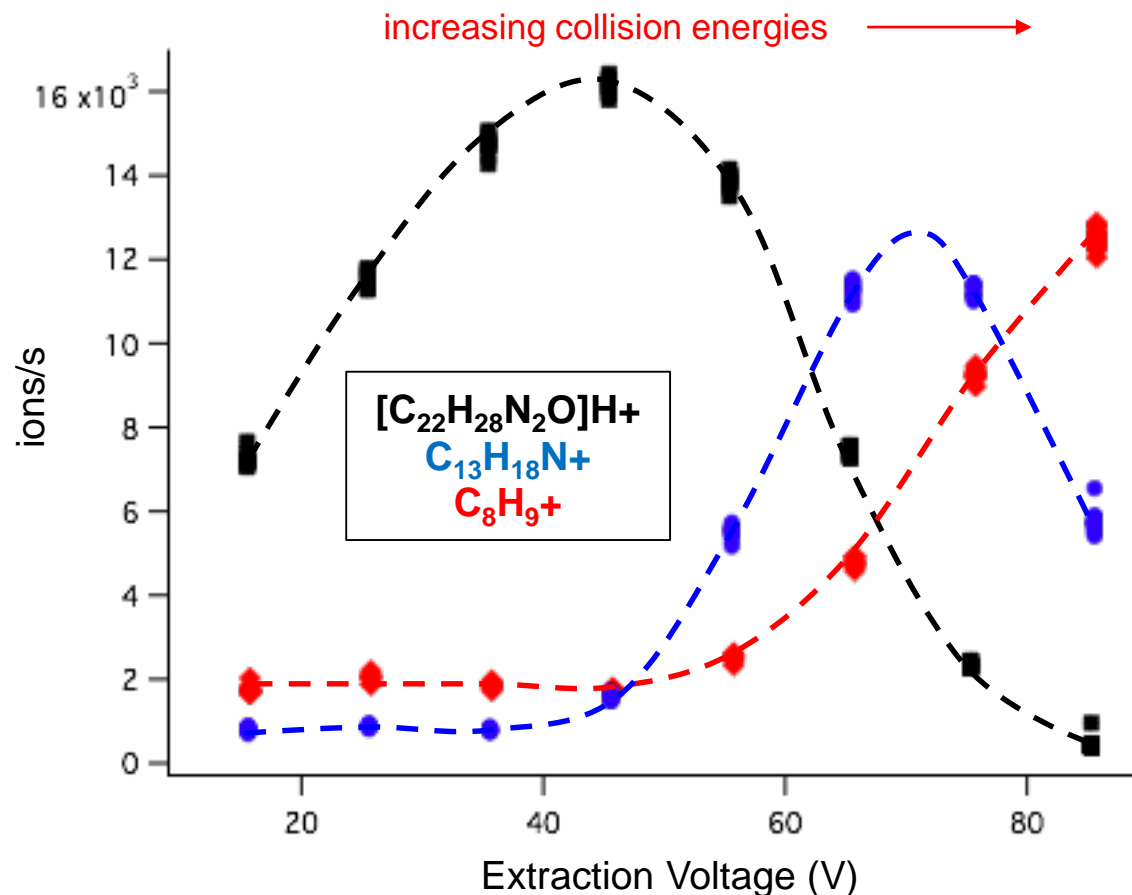
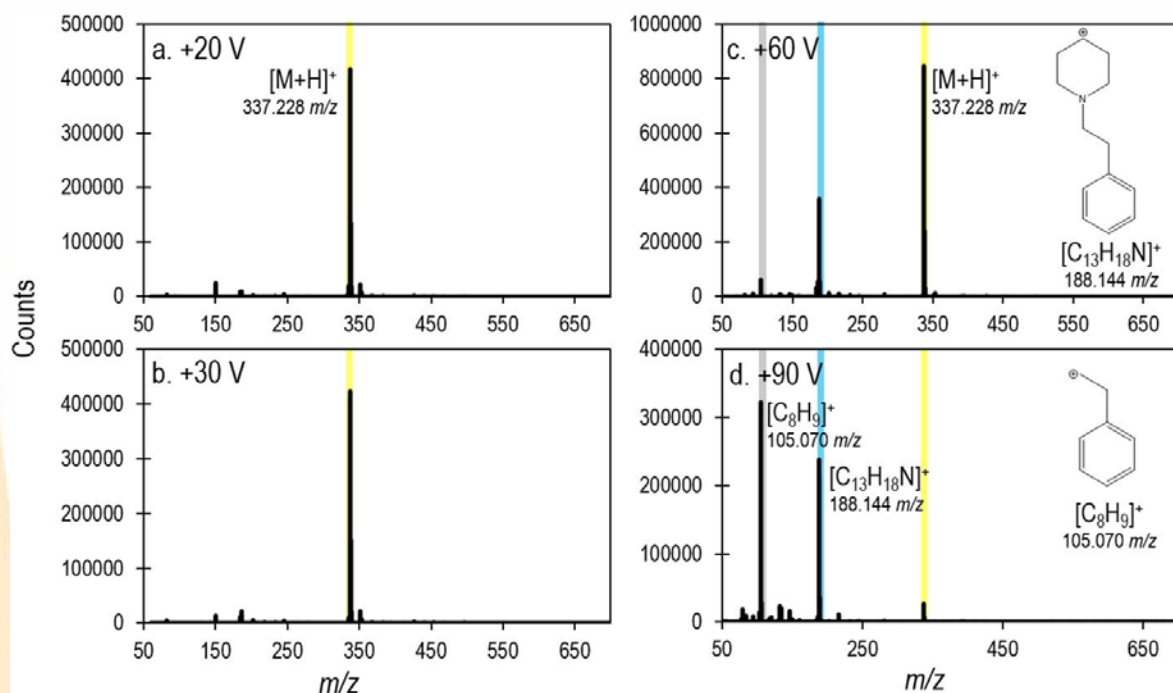
# Fentanyl confirmation using CID



- By changing the collisional energy after the Vocus reactor, collisional induced dissociation can be used to confirm Fentanyl by formation of known fragments

# Fentanyl confirmation using CID

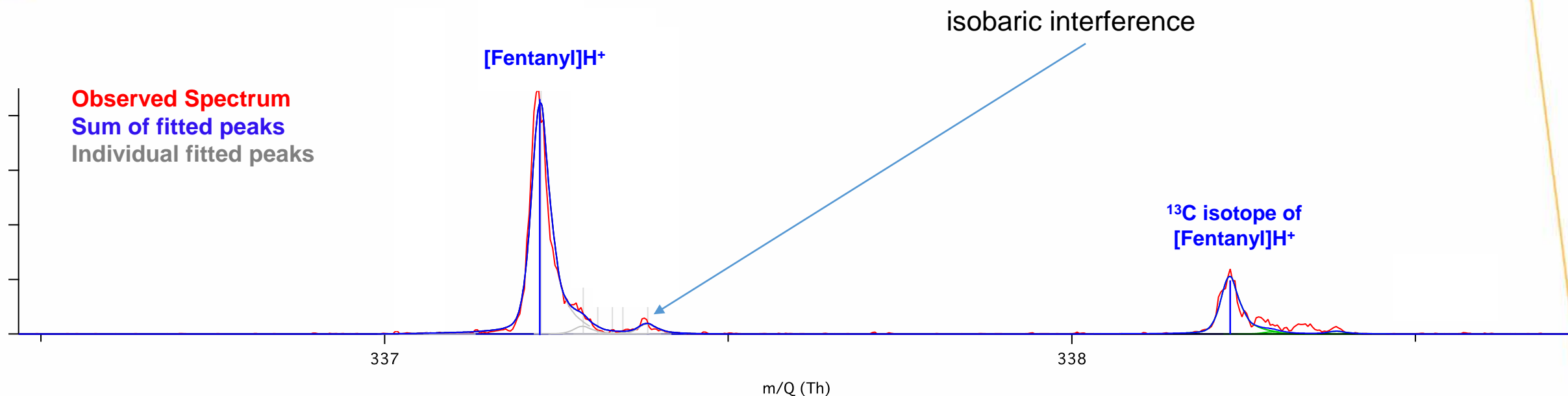
## CID fragments from library



- The fragmentation patterns are the same as observed by previous studies using gas collision cells

→ **fragmentation patterns** confirms fentanyl

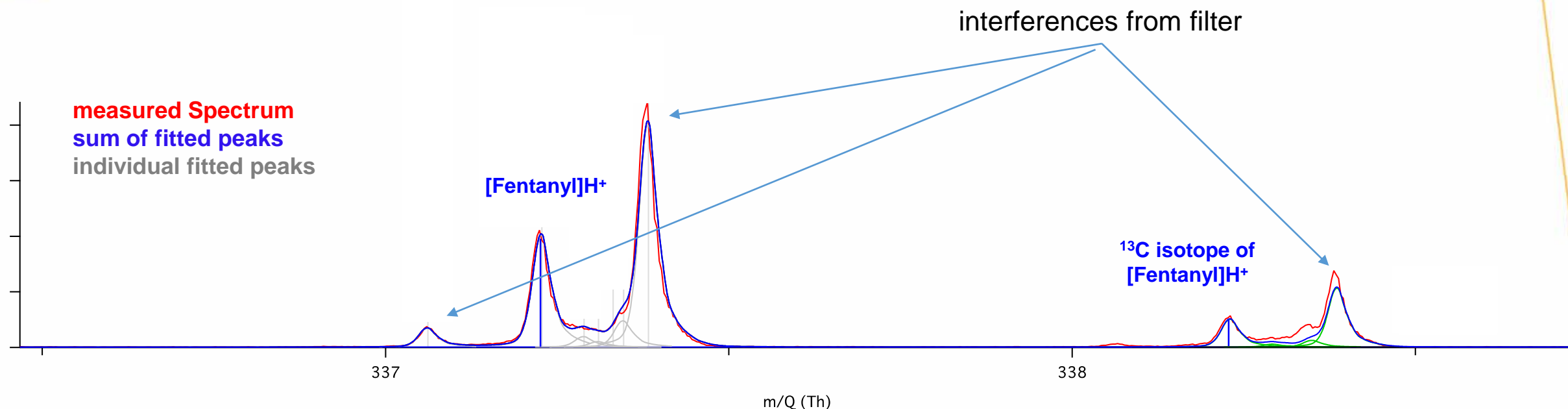
# Interference from clean glass



- Approximately 10 ng Fentanyl desorbed from a clean glass surface
- Very few isobaric interferences
- High resolution not required for pure detection

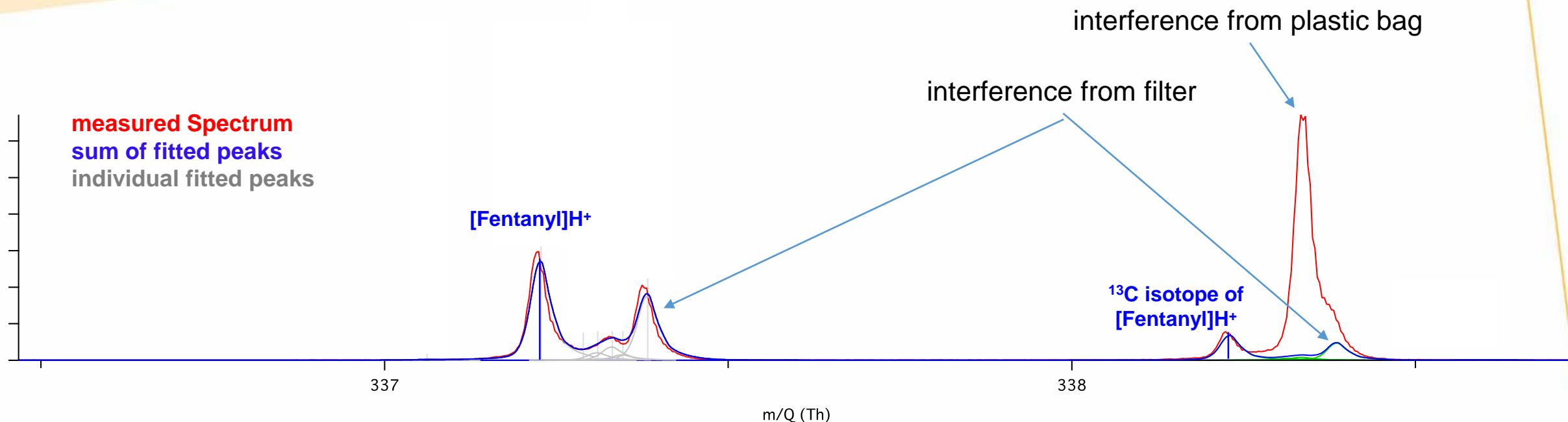


# Interferences from filter paper



- 10 ng Fentanyl in water on a 3 cm<sup>2</sup> piece of filter paper straight out of a box (uncleaned)
- Isobaric interferences at both the protonated mass and the isotope which result in interferences
- High resolution required for robust separation of Fentanyl

# Interference from plastic bag



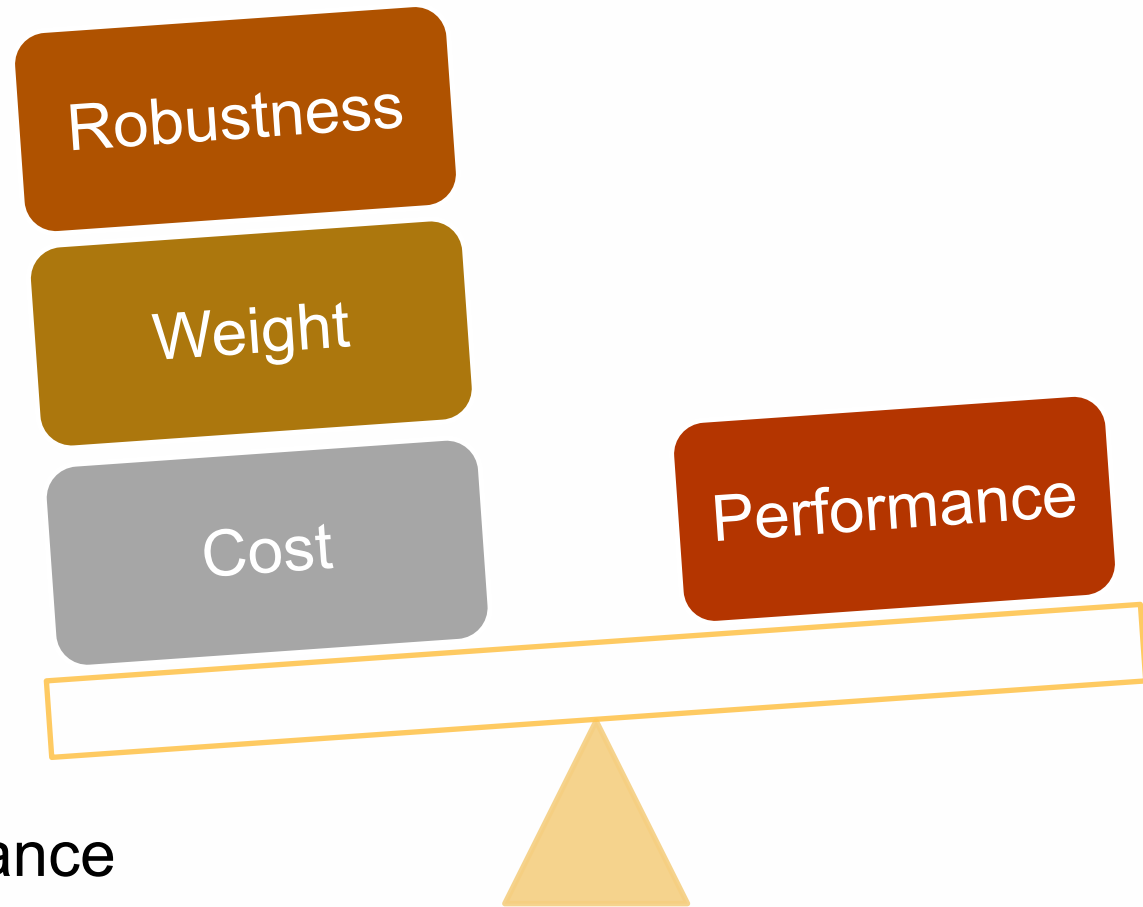
- 10 ng of fentanyl in water on a 3 cm<sup>2</sup> piece of filter paper which was rubbed on a plastic bag to add additional interferences (simulating material which is swabbed from a plastic bag).
- additional interferences are at different nominal masses (338 Th) in the region of interest.
- high resolution required

# Summary

## Field measurements are hard:

- Uncontrolled conditions
- Lot of background
- No sample prep
- Sometimes no expert users

→ You may require good performance

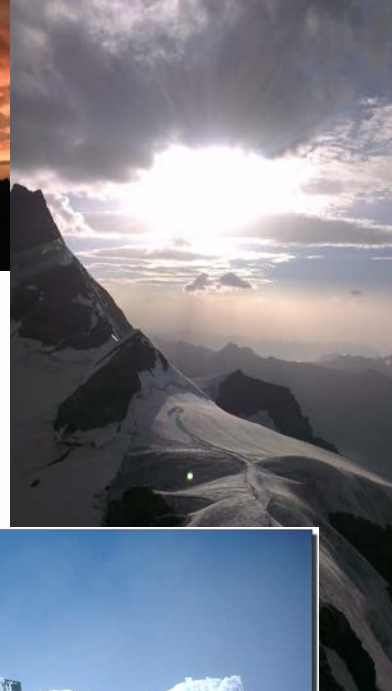


**Find the right compromise**



# Acknowledgements

- Jordan Krechmer
- Manjula Canagaratna
- Fred Stroh
- Talat Khattatov
- Yun Li
- Felipe Lopez -Hilfiker
- Joel Thornton
- John T. Jayne
- Douglas R. Worsnop



- Institute of Energy and Climate Research – Stratosphere (IEK-7), Research Centre Jülich GmbH, Jülich, NRW, Germany
- Center for Aerosol and Cloud Chemistry, Aerodyne Research, Billerica, MA, United States
- University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States
- Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), Boulder, CO, United States
- Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, United States
- Department of Physics, University of Helsinki, Finland
- TOFWERK, Switzerland