



# Comprehensive Two-Dimensional Gas Chromatography coupled with Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry for Broad Spectrum Organic Analysis GCxGC-TOFMS

GACID - Group for Analytical Chemistry Instrument Development

Harsh Environment Mass Spectrometry workshop  
09/22/2003  
Sarasota, FL

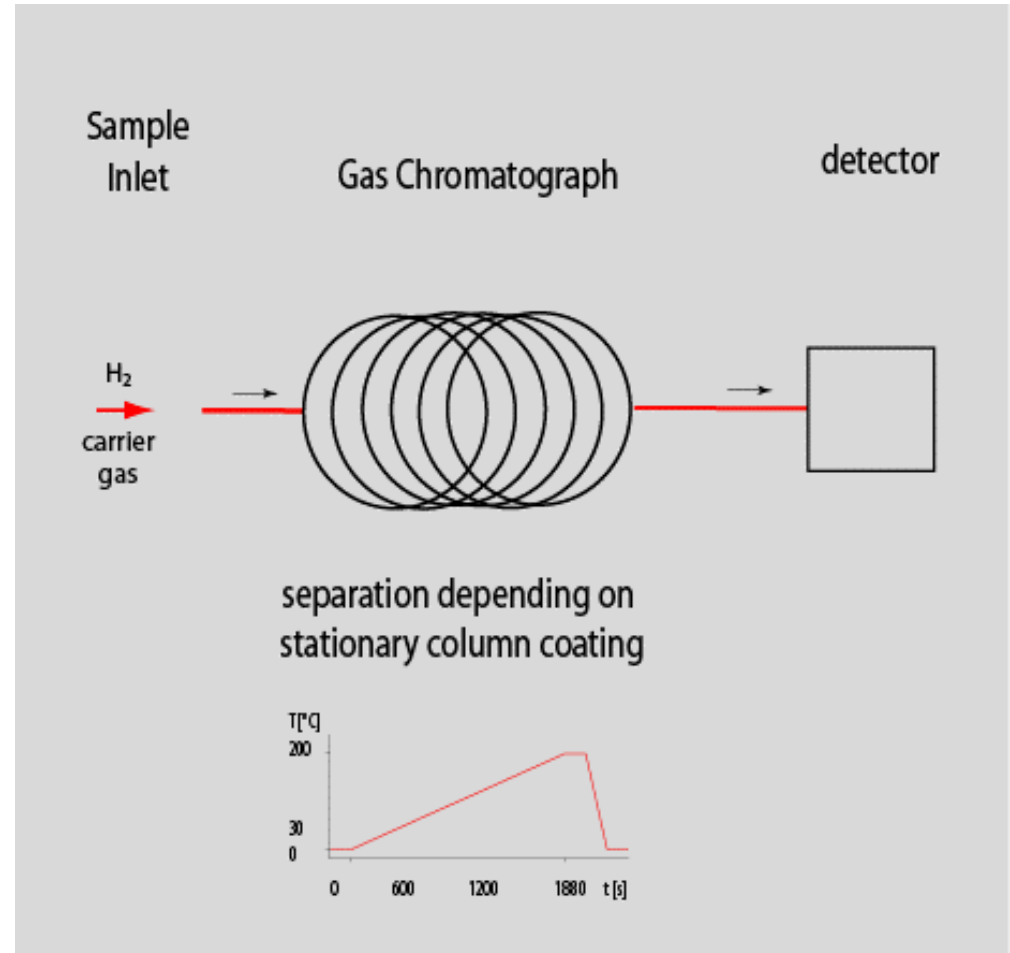
**Stefan Scherer**  
Department for Atmospheric, Oceanic, and Space Sciences  
Space Physics Research Laboratory  
**University of Michigan**

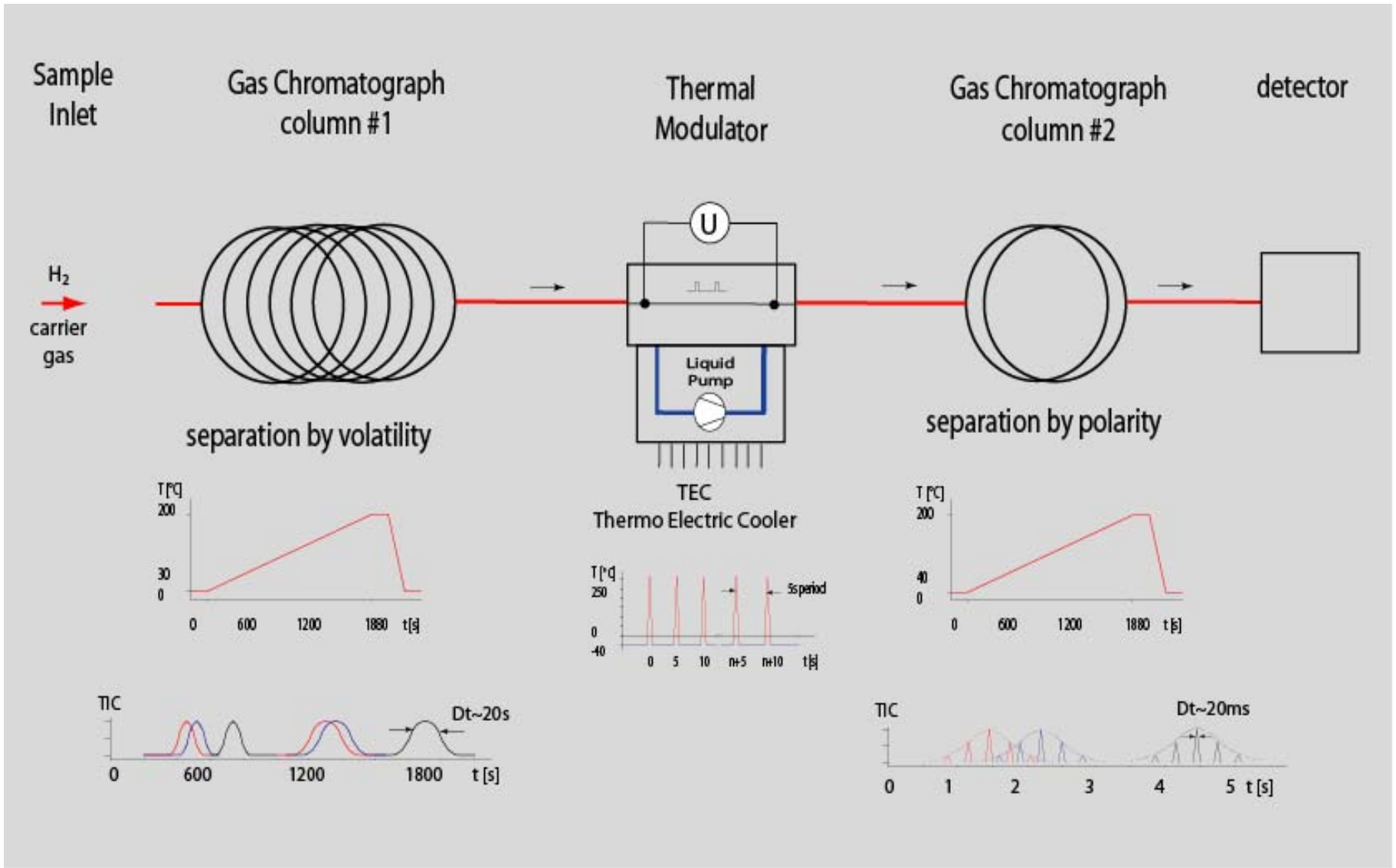


- Separation using Comprehensive 2-Dimensional Gas Chromatography (GCxGC)
  - 1-D GC versus 2-D GC
- Identification using Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry TOFMS
  - Capabilities of TOFMS
- Applications for GCxGC-TOFMS (selected examples)
  - Tholins
  - CWA simulants detection in gasoline
  - Breath analysis
- Field deployment at UMBS
- Subsystem development activities
  - Thermal Modulator
- Future steps
- Acknowledgement

## Standard 1D-GC technique

- narrow sample plug injection into the chromatographic column
- Sample transport happens in the mobile phase by the flow of an inert carrier gas
- separation of the sample occurs along the coated column with various stationary phases by interaction of the sample material with the column coating
- Retention time of the effluent is detected

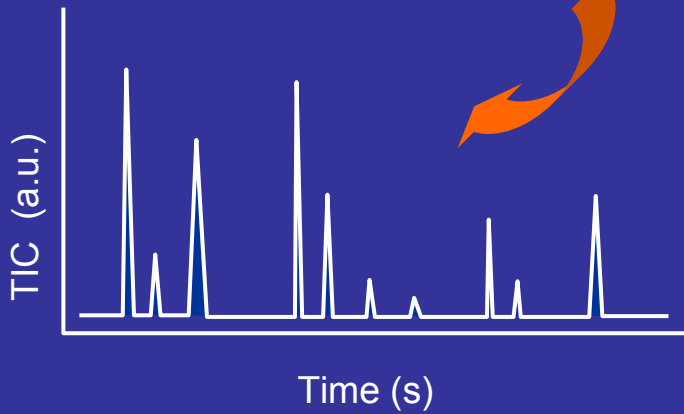
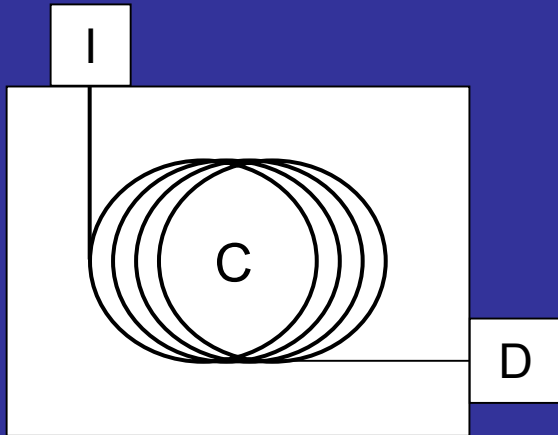




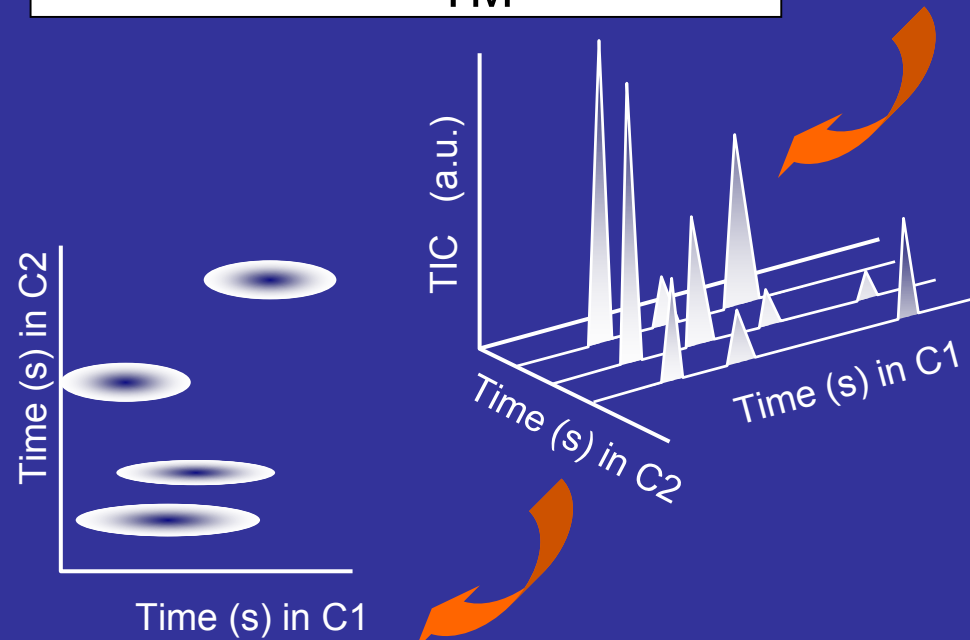
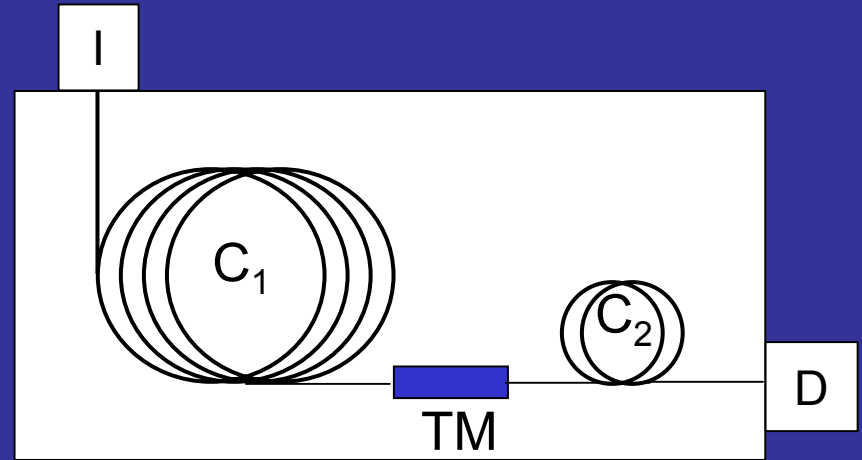


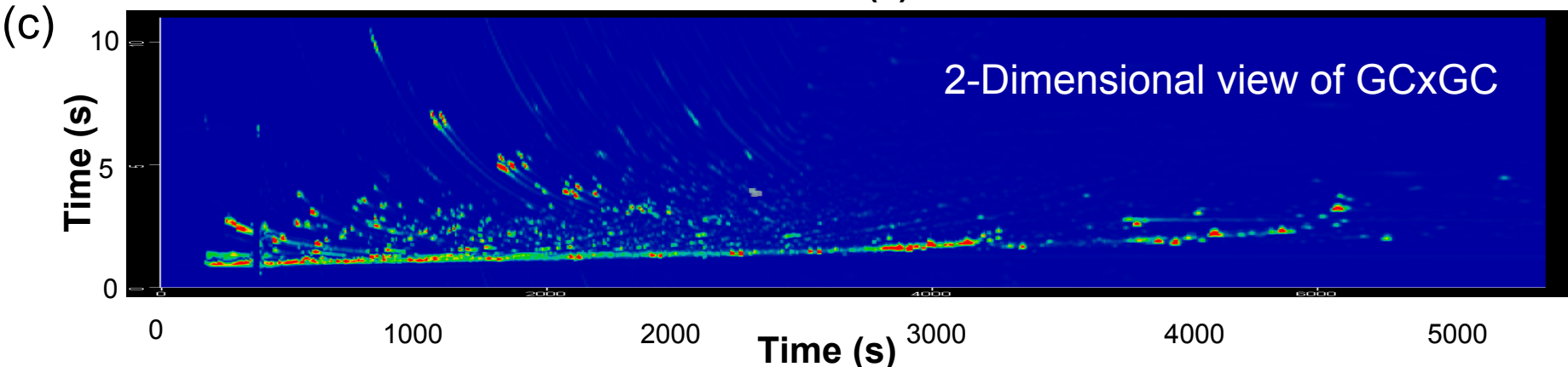
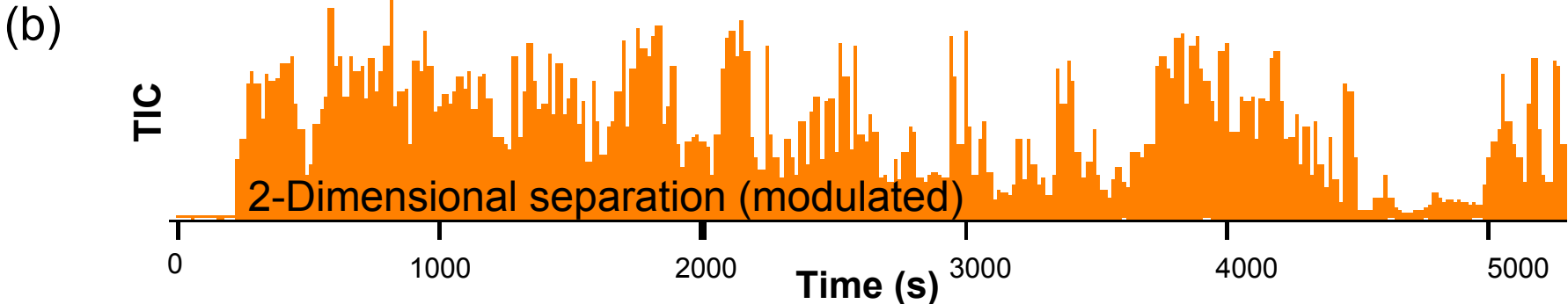
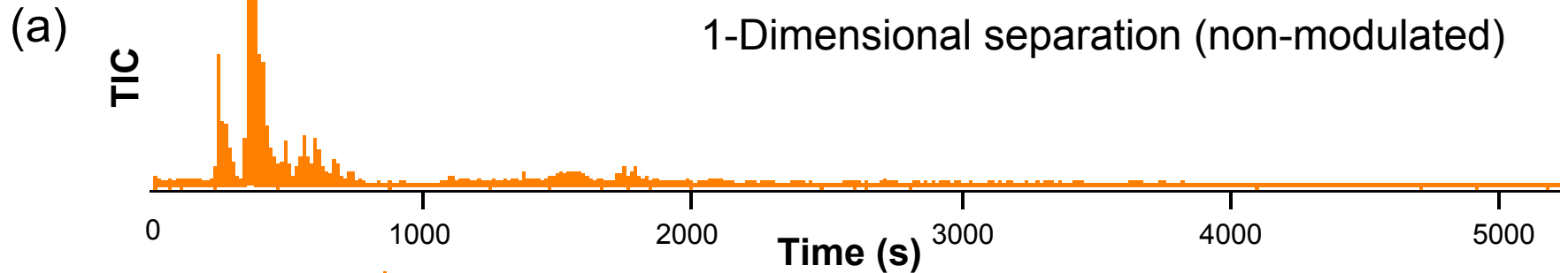
# 1-Dimensional versus 2-Dimensional Gas Chromatography (1/2)

## 1-Dimensional GC



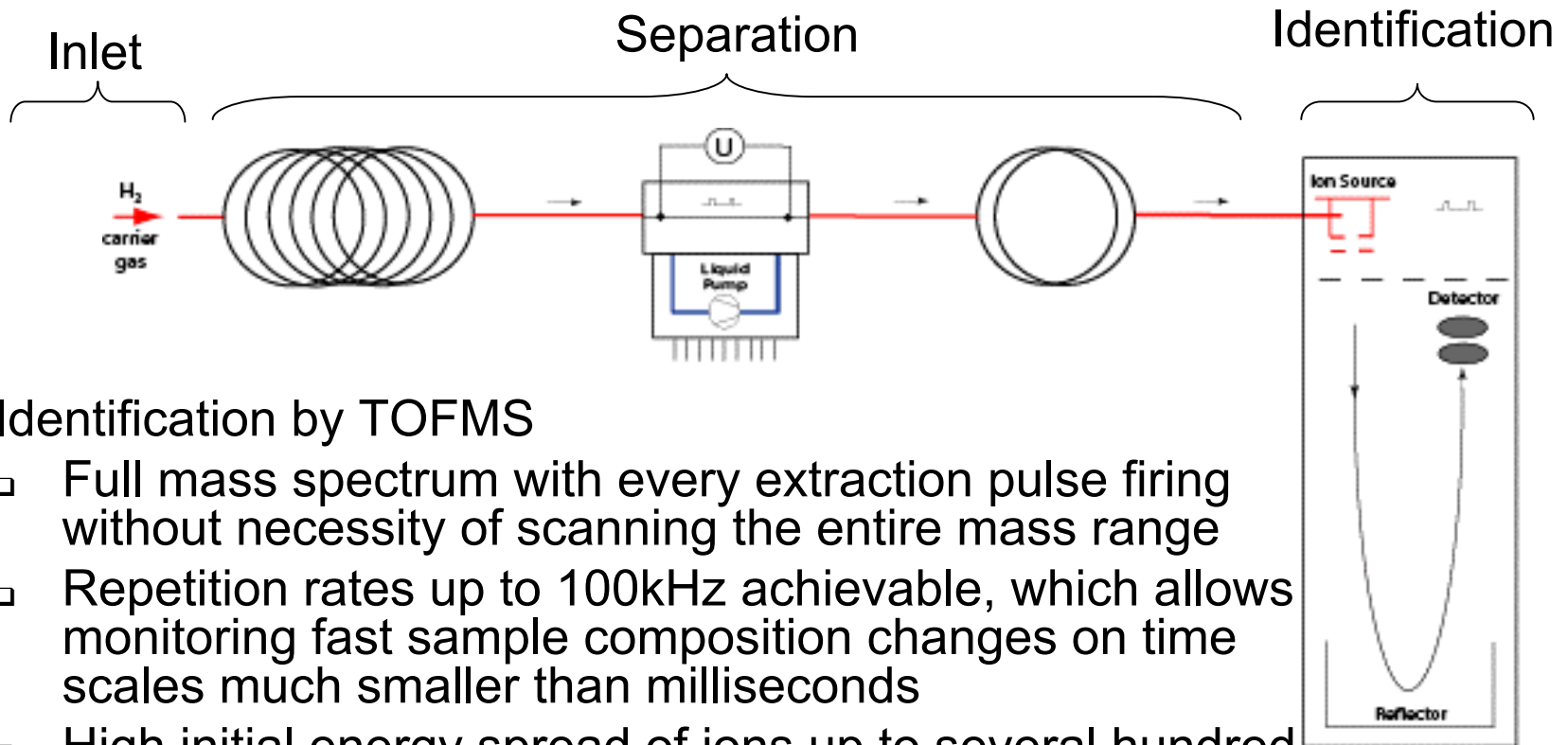
## Comprehensive 2-Dimensional GC







- ❑ Analysis of organic carbon compounds C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>25</sub>
- ❑ High peak capacity (several thousand peaks per chromatogram)
- ❑ Typical analysis cycle duration 30 min
- ❑ Various sampling methods are available
  - ❑ Solid samples using pyrolysis  
(10-100 µg/cycle sample material using Flash or Stepped Pyrolysis)
  - ❑ Volatile samples using direct sampling/pre-concentration
  - ❑ Liquid sampling using split/splitless injection
- ❑ Sensitivity in the low parts per trillion (ppt) range
- ❑ Increased detectability
- ❑ Linearity over more than 3 orders of magnitude (ppb - ppt)
- ❑ Thermal Modulator (TM) is key component of GCxGC
  - commercial TM require consumables
  - consumable-free TM under development

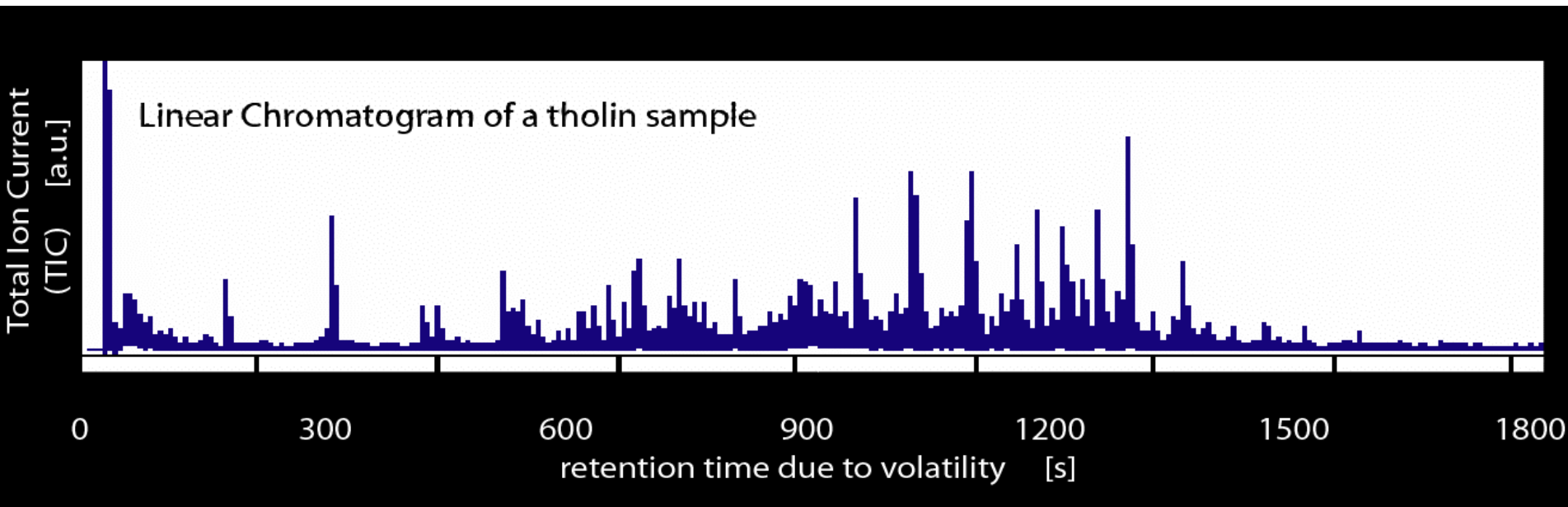


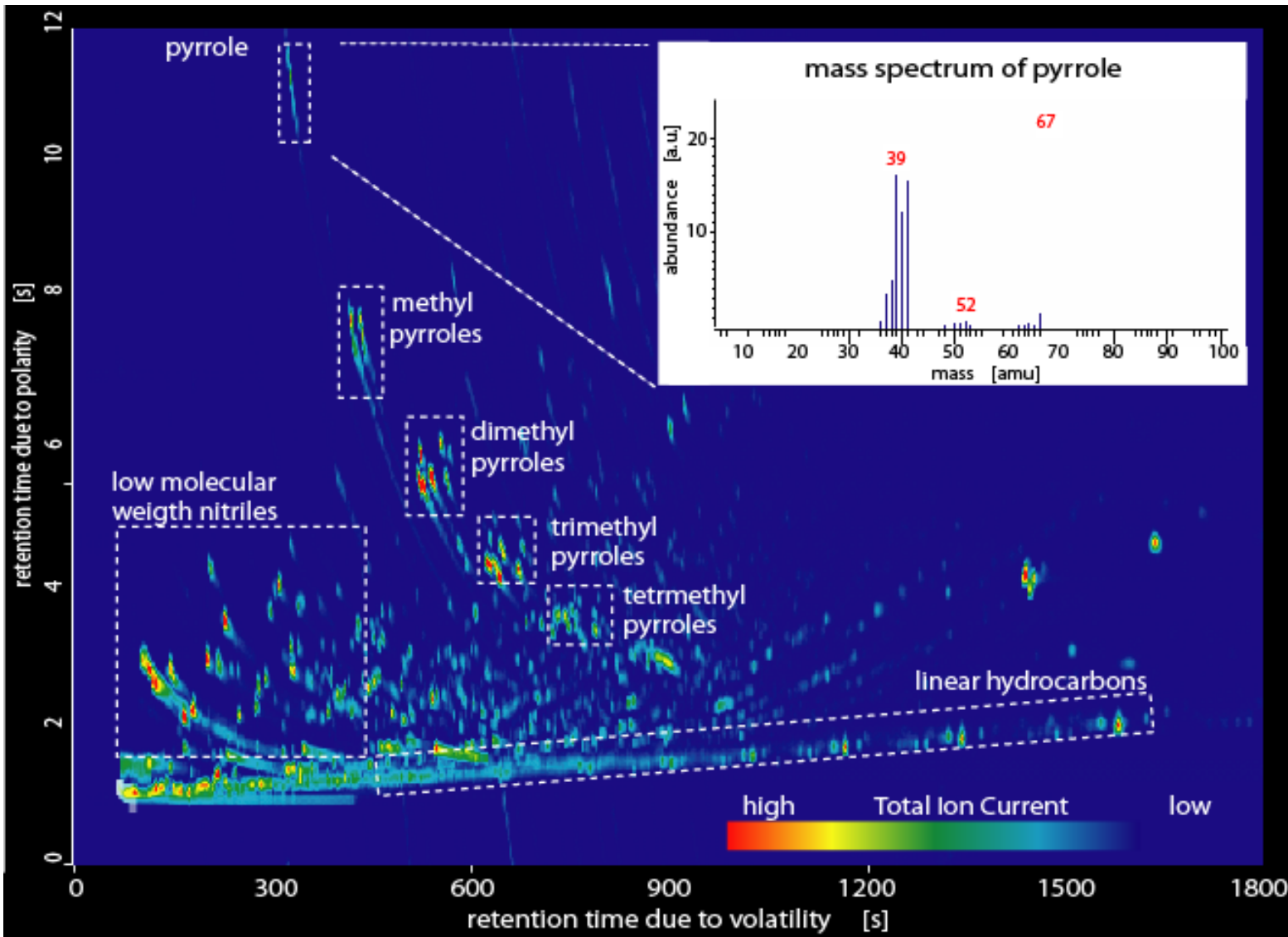
## Identification by TOFMS

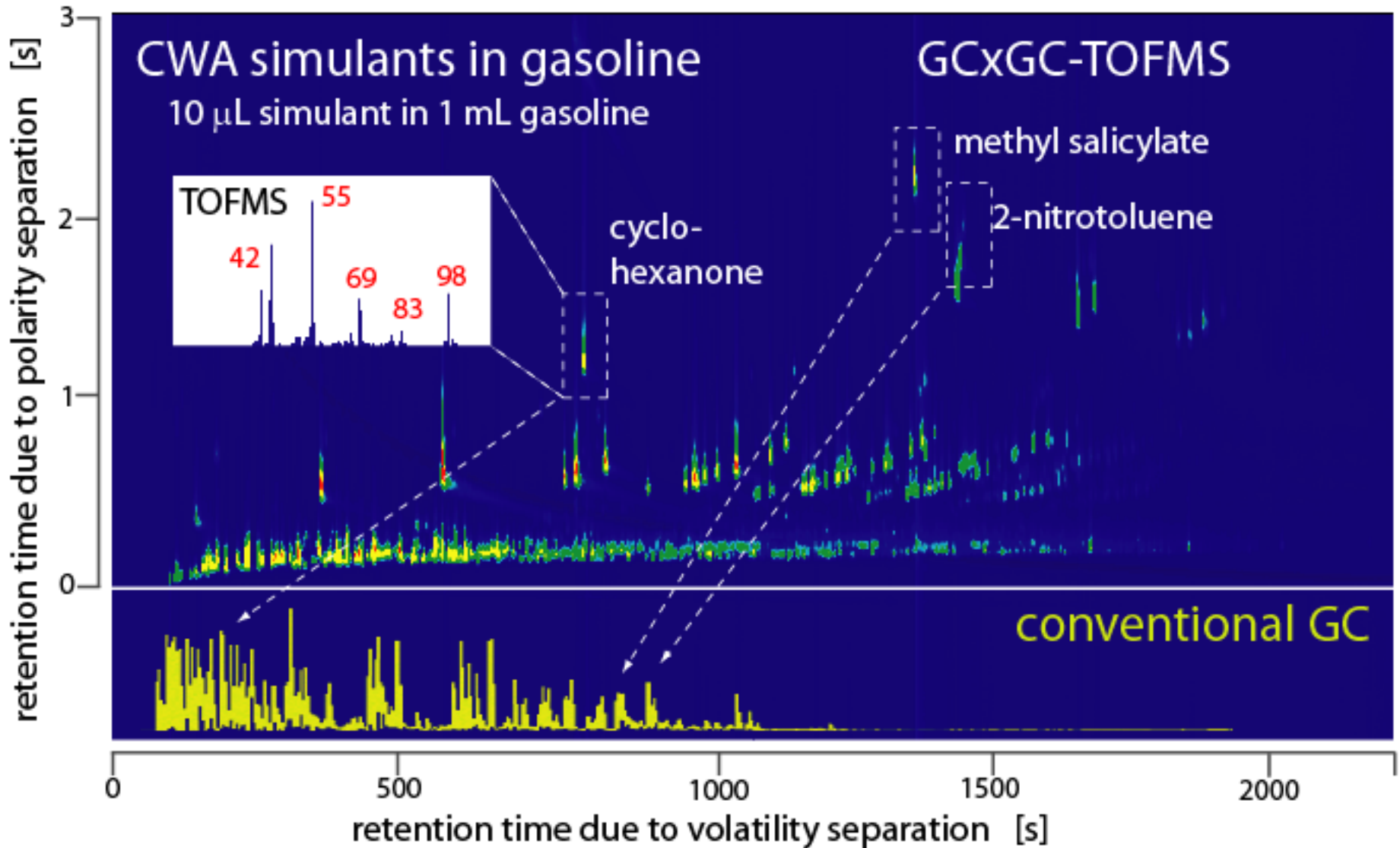
- ❑ Full mass spectrum with every extraction pulse firing without necessity of scanning the entire mass range
- ❑ Repetition rates up to 100kHz achievable, which allows monitoring fast sample composition changes on time scales much smaller than milliseconds
- ❑ High initial energy spread of ions up to several hundred eV is admissible
- ❑ Neither static nor dynamic magnetic fields are required
- ❑ Performance depends mainly on electrical circuits rather than mechanical alignment
- ❑ Mass scale calibration for TOFMS is simple and reliable



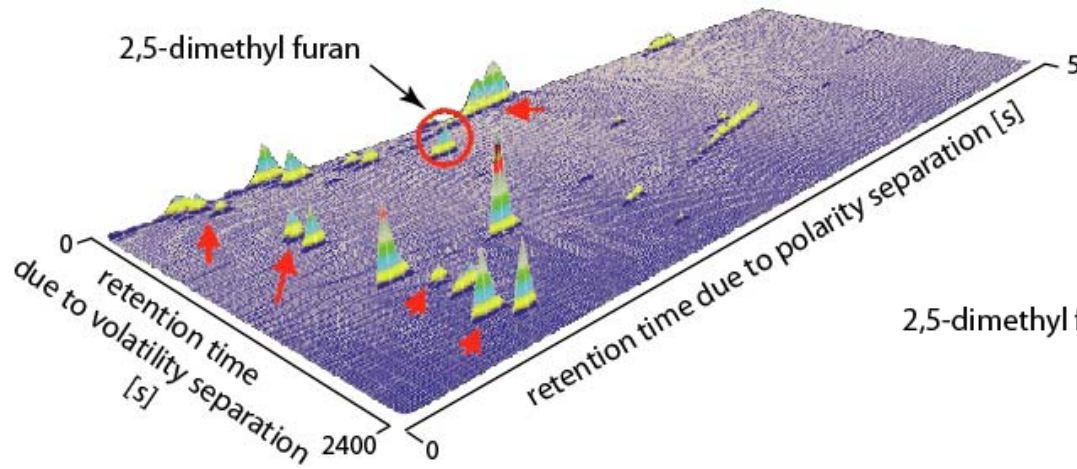
sample (tholin) analyzed by commercial laboratory equipment (LECO Corp.) using pyrolysis injection (CDS).



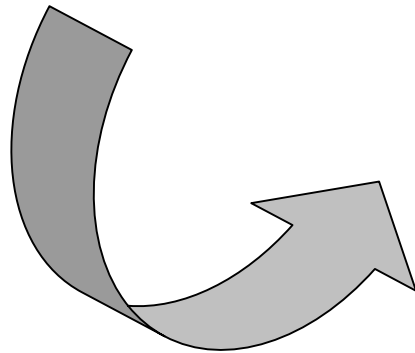
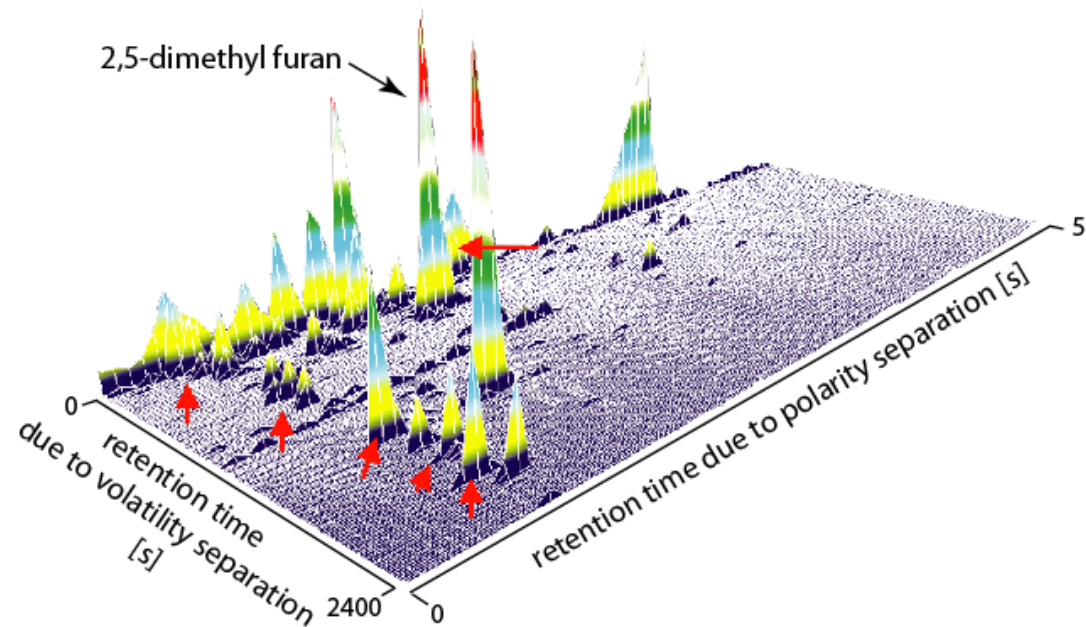




## Human breath analysis before smoking



## Human breath analysis shortly after smoking



## LECO Pegasus 4D

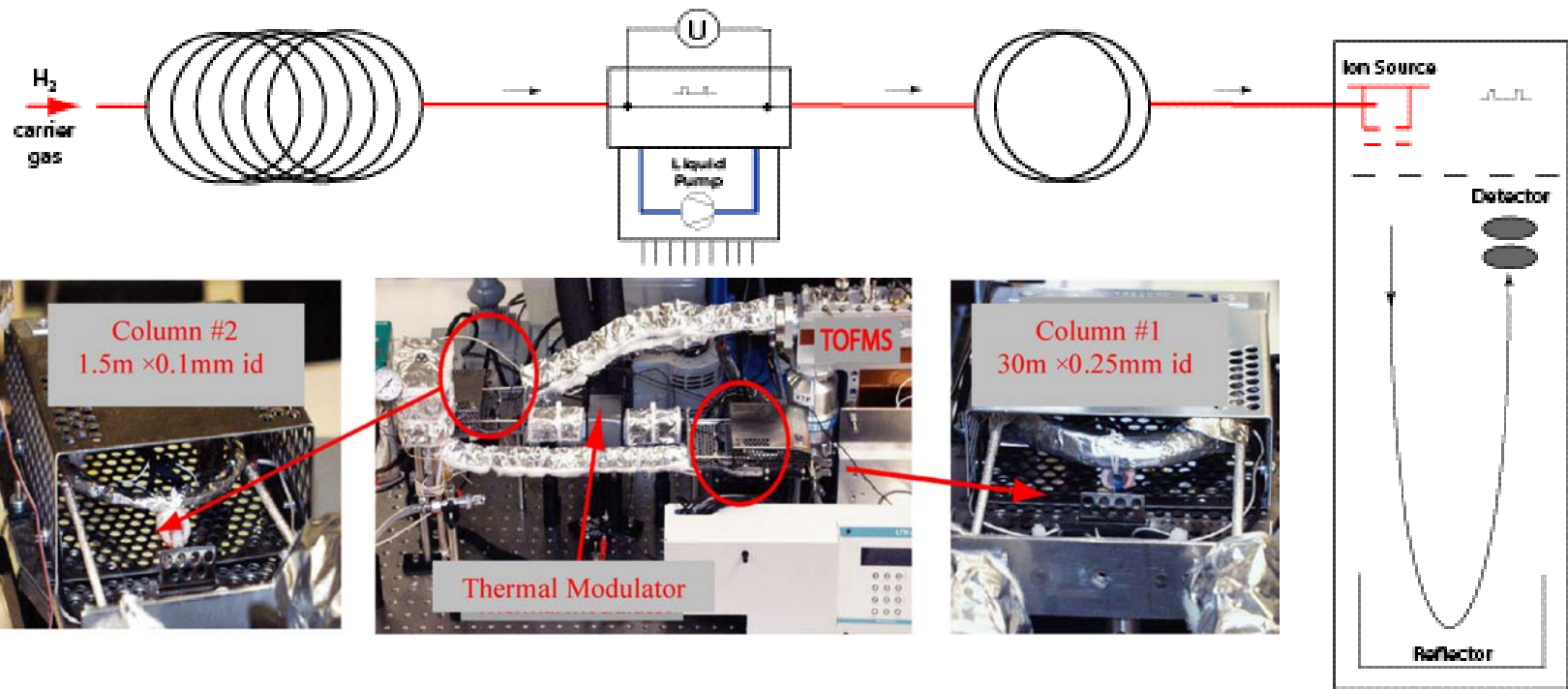


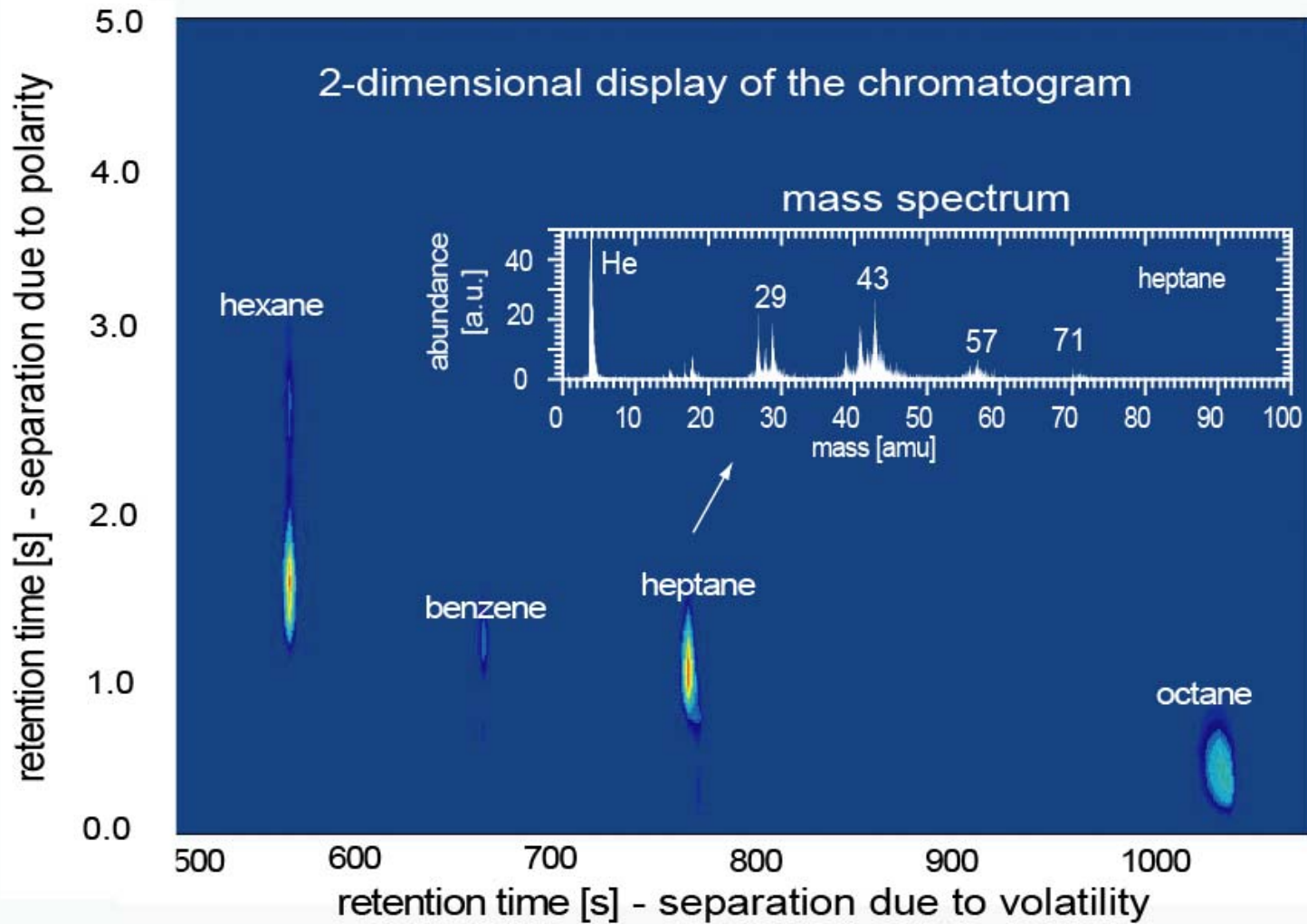
## GCxGC – TOFMS

- Resource intensive liquid LN<sub>2</sub> cooled four jet Thermal Modulator (dewer of LN<sub>2</sub> /week)

## GCxGC – TOFMS breadboard

- Custom made pre-concentrator
- Integrated packaged columns (RVM Scientific)
- Custom made closed-loop air-cooled consumable-free TM
- TOFMS (Ionwerks)

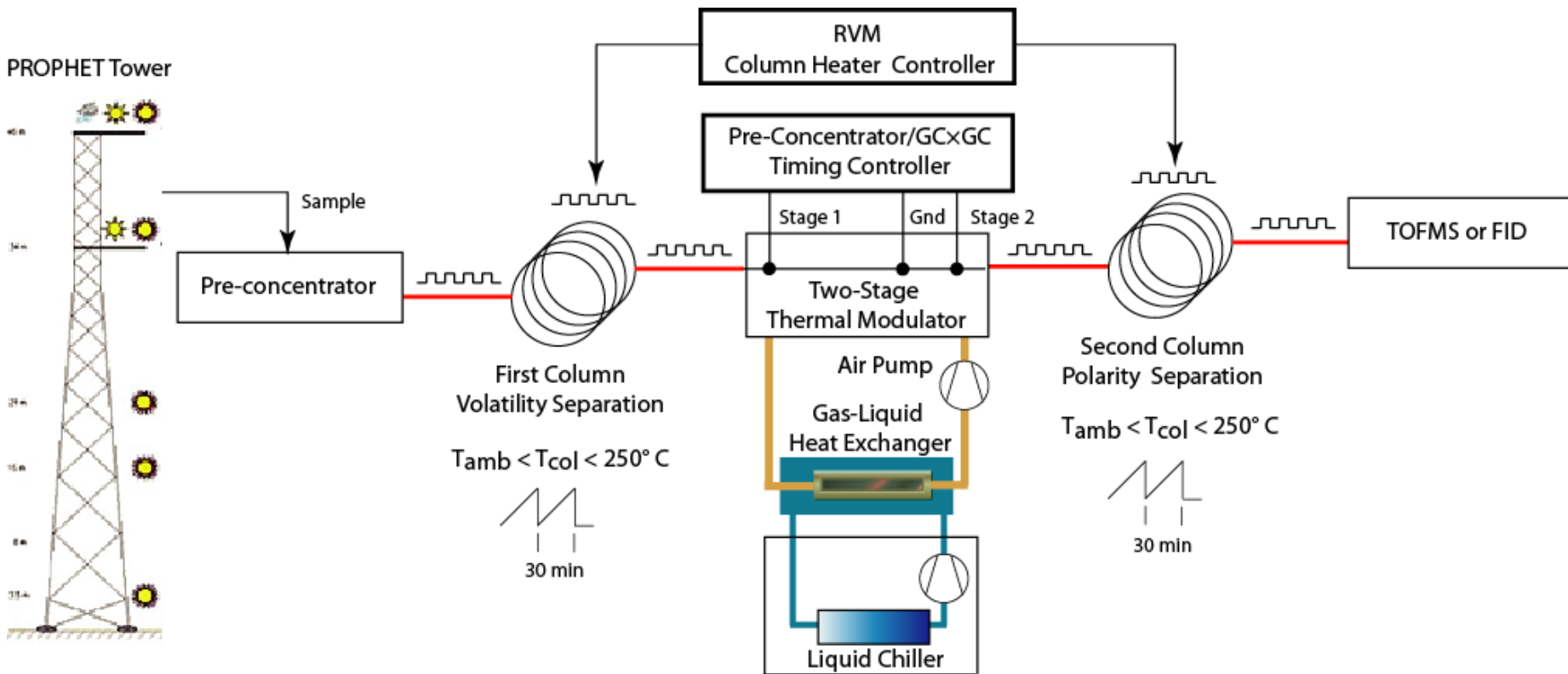


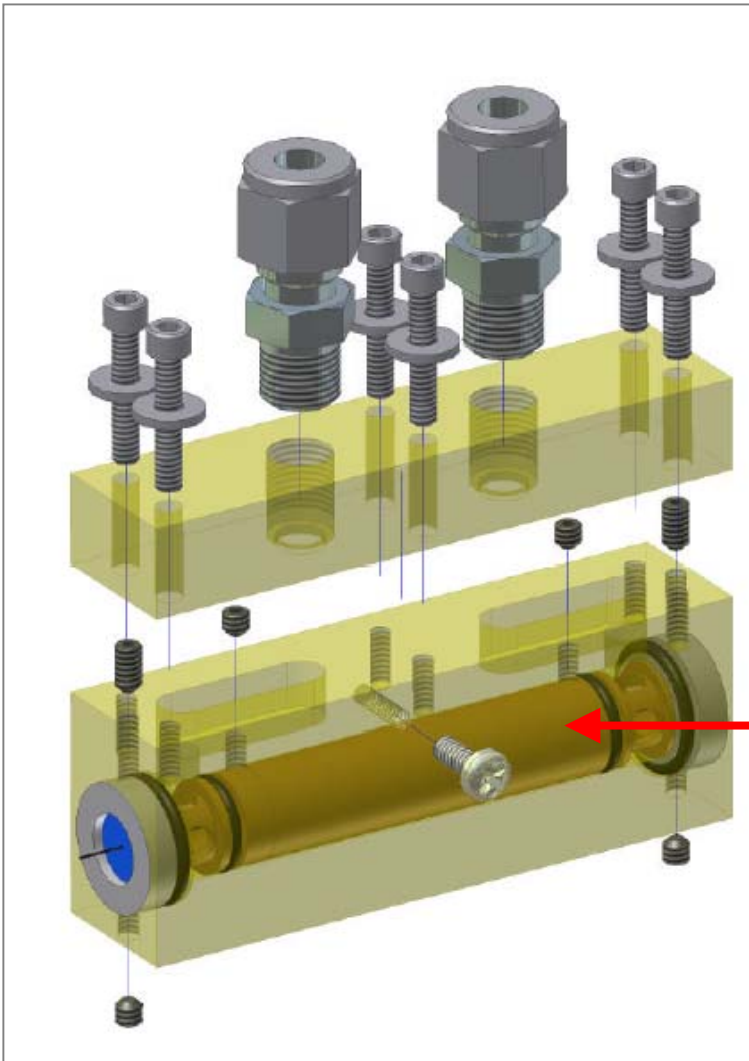




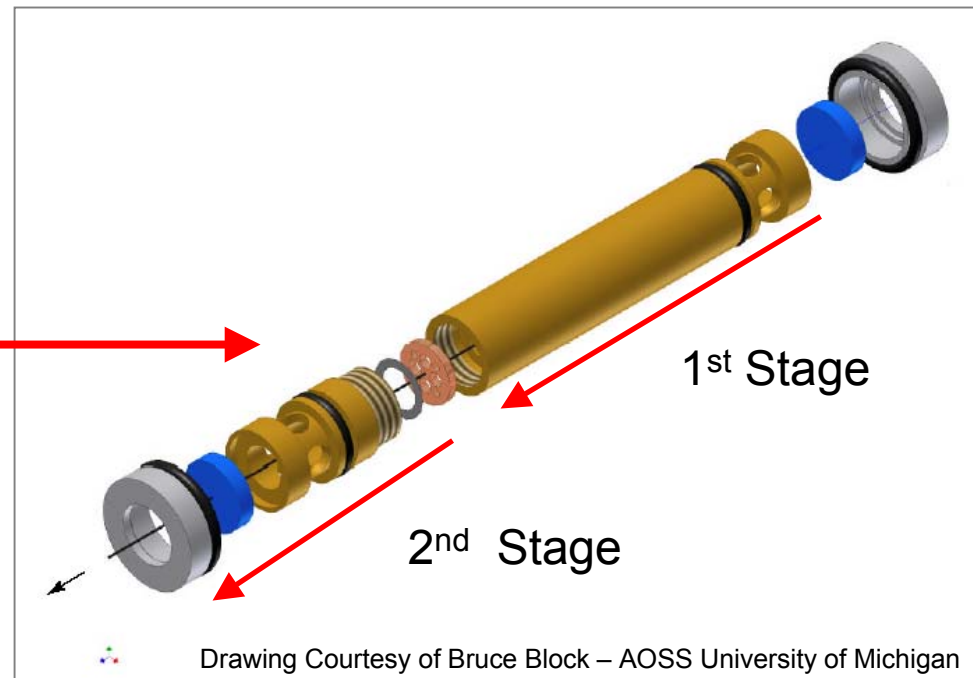
GCxGC-TOFMS breadboard field deployed during summer 2005 campaign at the PROPHET tower laboratory at the University of Michigan Biological Station (Northern Michigan); refer to poster from Judy Yu

Measurement Goal: VOCs and isoprene measurements



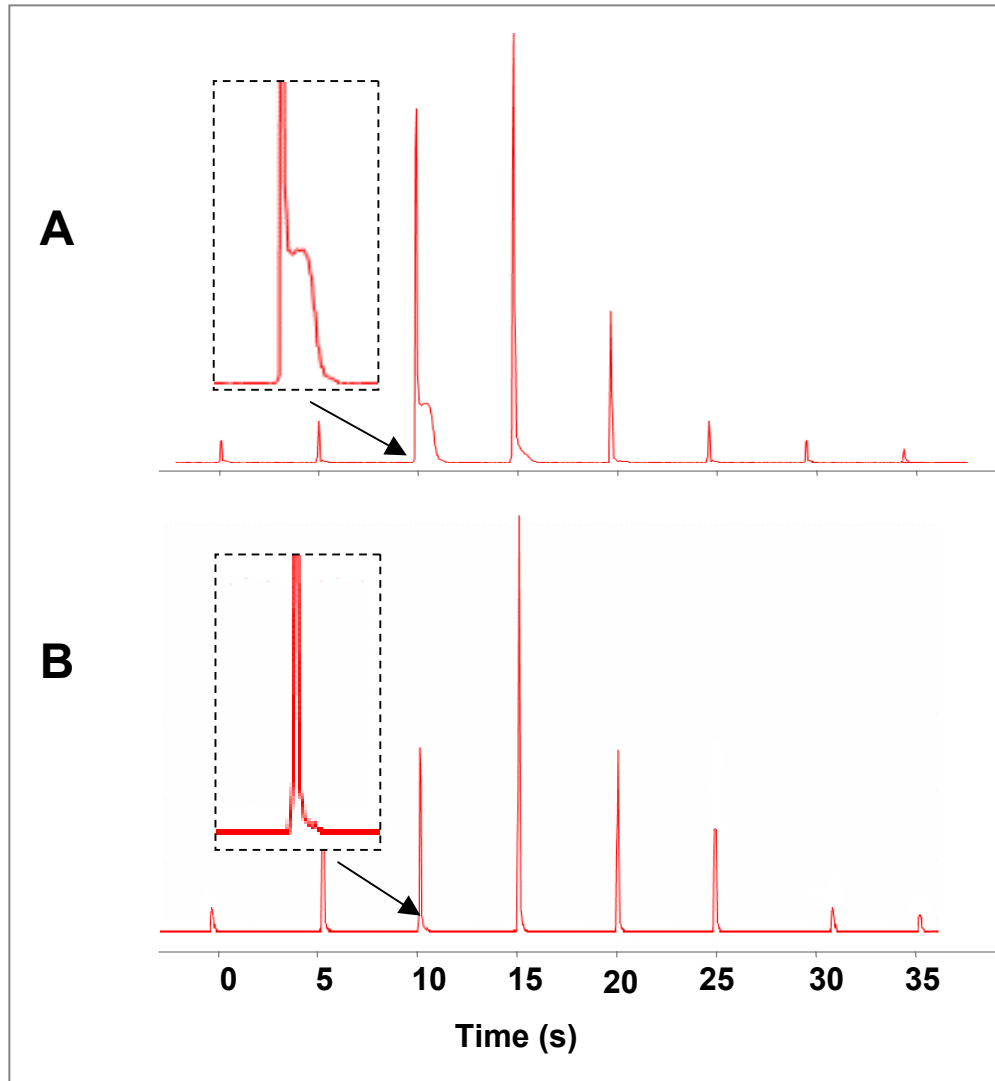


- Two-Stage Thermal Modulator designed and prototyped at the University of Michigan
- Set Industry Standard for Modulators
- Two-Stage will eliminate sweep through





# Single Stage versus 2-Stage Thermal Modulator



## Single-Stage Air-Cooled

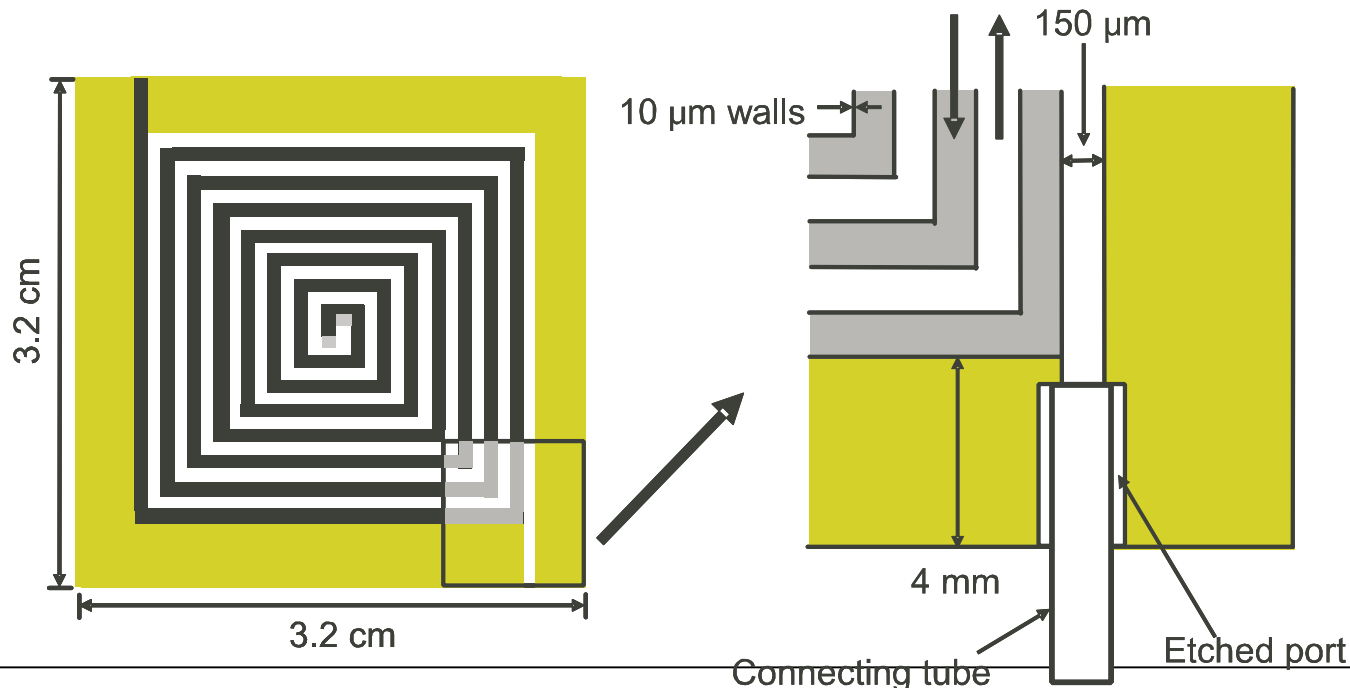
- limited quantitative analysis
- Breakthrough observed
- Peak Tailing as concentration inside modulator increases

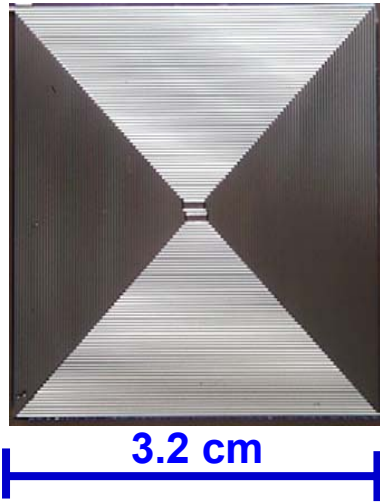
## Two-Stage Air-Cooled

- Improved quantitative analysis
- Minimal Breakthrough
- No Peak Tailing

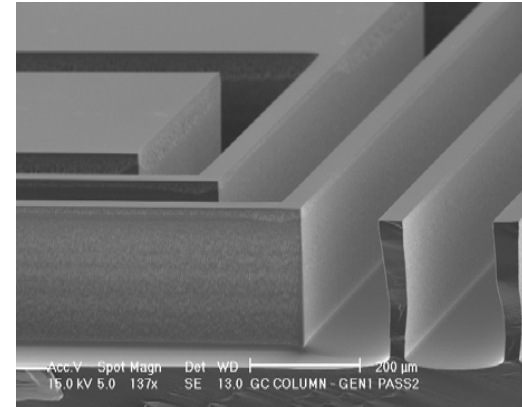
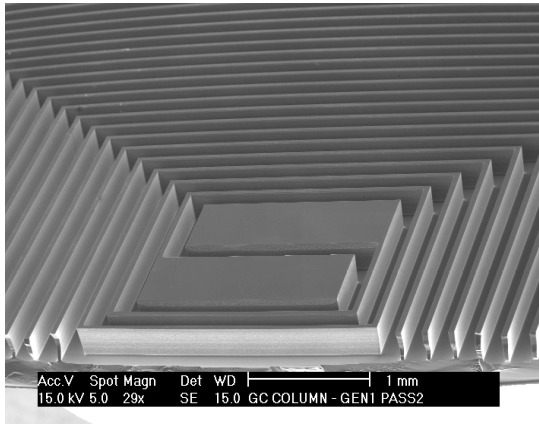
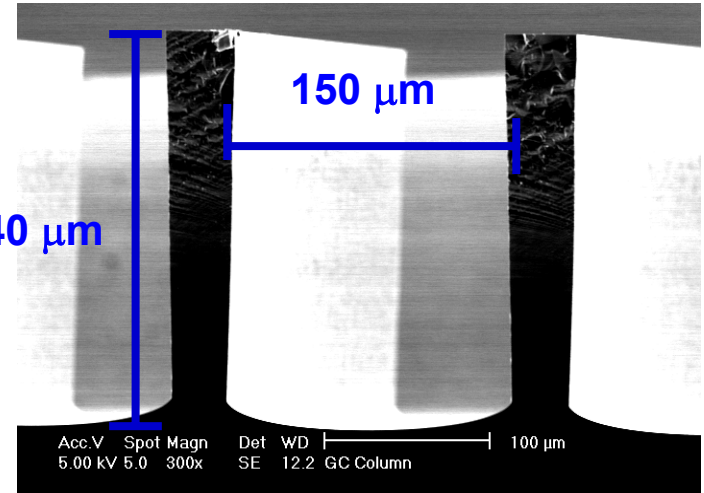
1 ppm Octane

- Further miniaturize the separation section by using MEMS technology for the GCxGC subsystem
- Decrease physical size as well as reduce resource requirements with on-chip heating
- Collaboration with the WIMS center at UofM

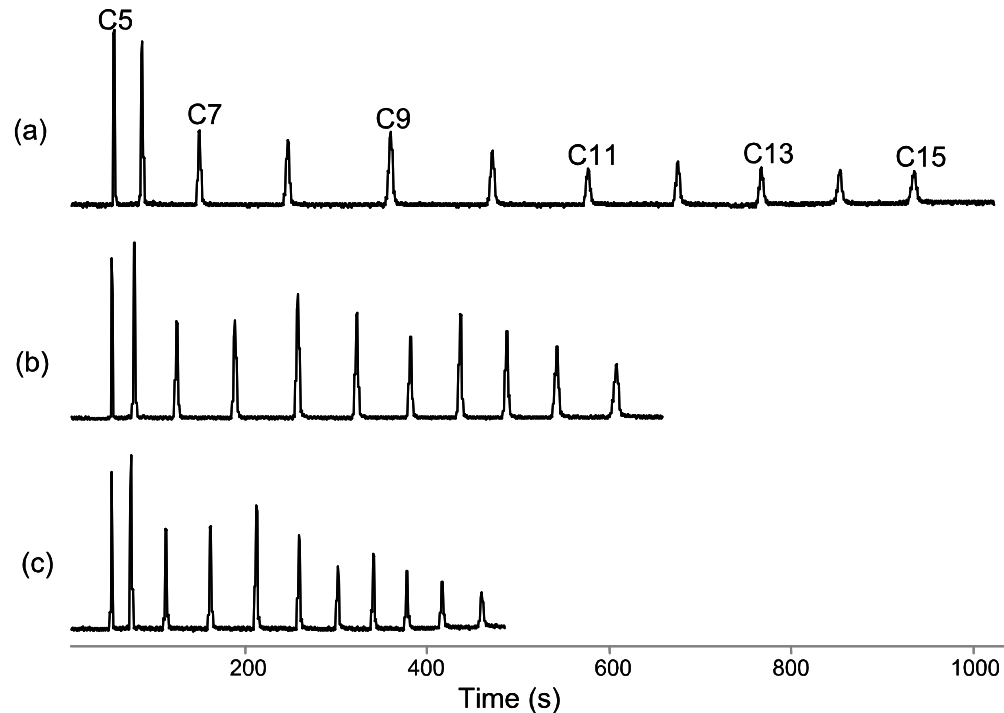




- Capillary length 3m
- Chip size (3.2cmx3.2cm)
- cross section  
150  $\mu\text{m}$  wide x 240  $\mu\text{m}$  deep
- Side ports etched in Si for more mechanical stability
- Etched back structure for reduced thermal mass



- Separation of series of n-alkanes ( $C_5$  to  $C_{15}$ ) at 3 temperature programs
  - a) 10 K/min
  - b) 20 K/min
  - c) 30 K/min
- Design of a meso-scale TM using thermo-electric cooling and resistive heating attached to columns in MEMS technology





... By the enthusiastic effort of the following team members at the University of Michigan the results have been made possible ...

College of  
Engineering

Charlie Hasselbrink

Atmospheric,  
Oceanic, and Space  
Sciences

Hunter Waite

Megan McGuigan

Bruce Block

Stefan Scherer

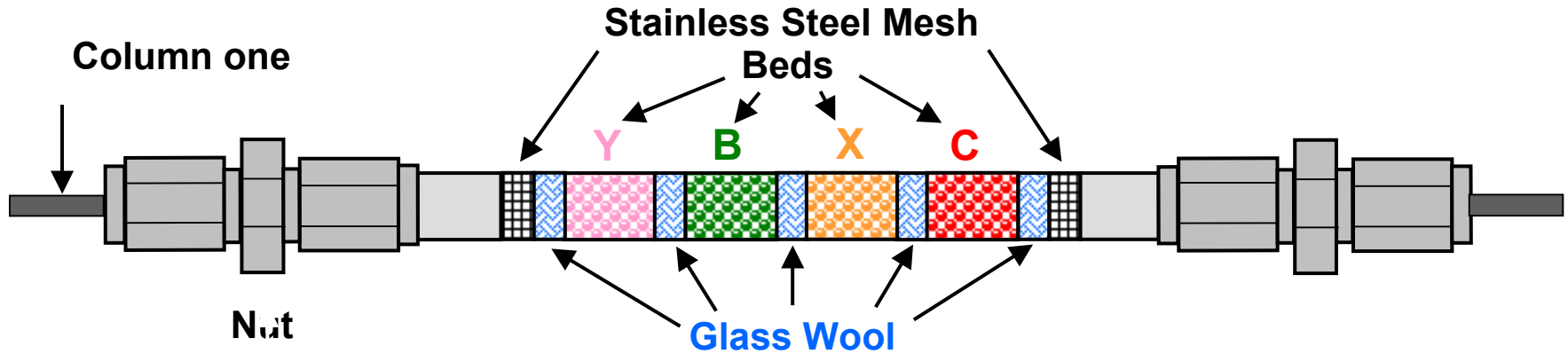
Chemistry

Richard Sacks

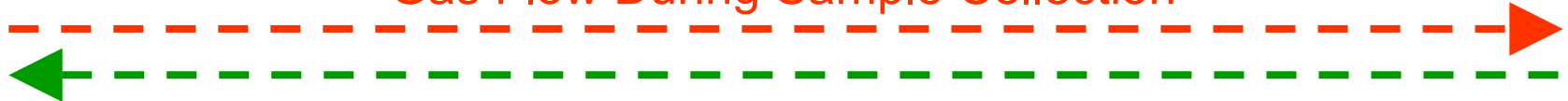
Amy Payeur

PT Stevens

Mark Libardoni



Gas Flow During Sample Collection

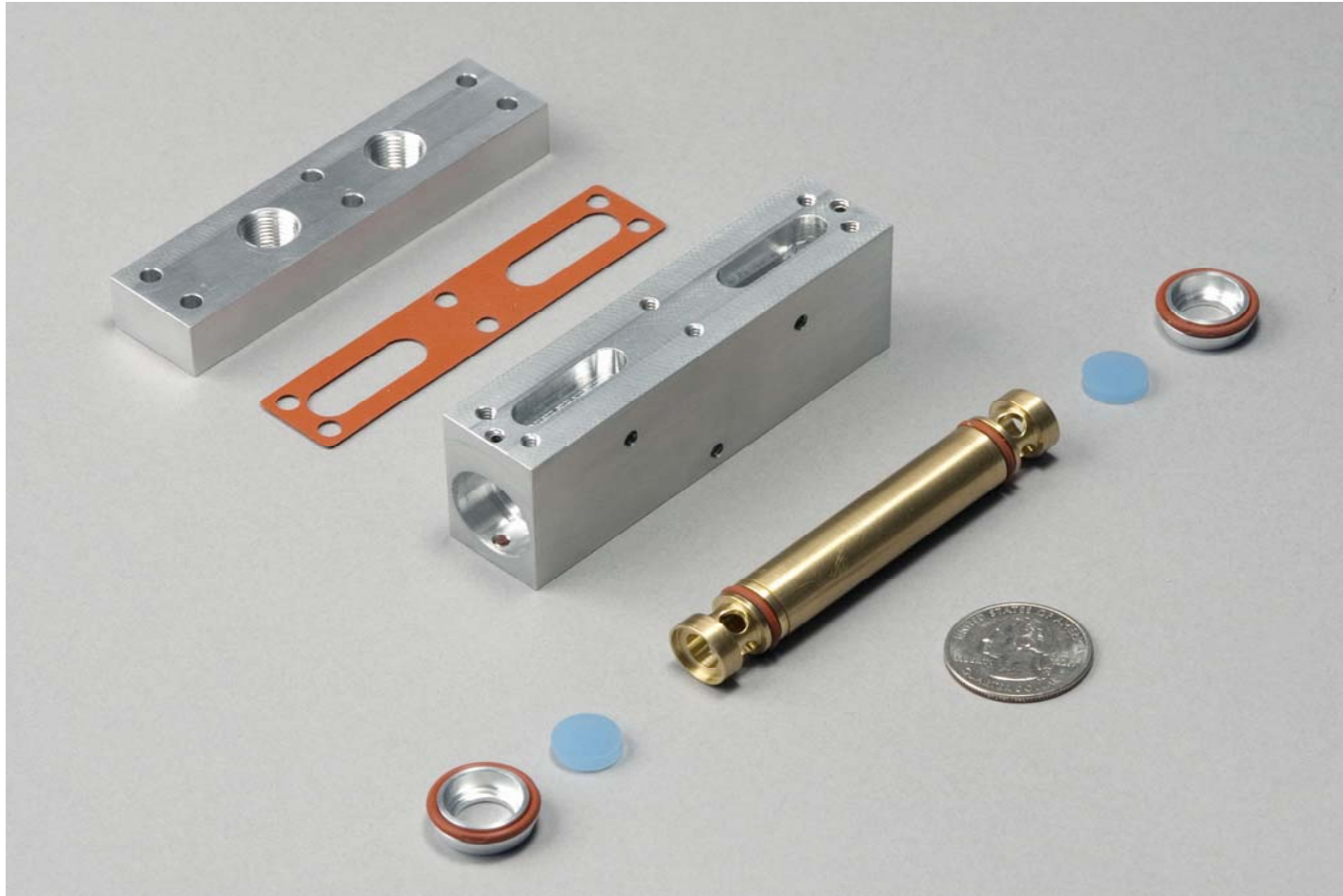


Gas Flow During Sample Desorption

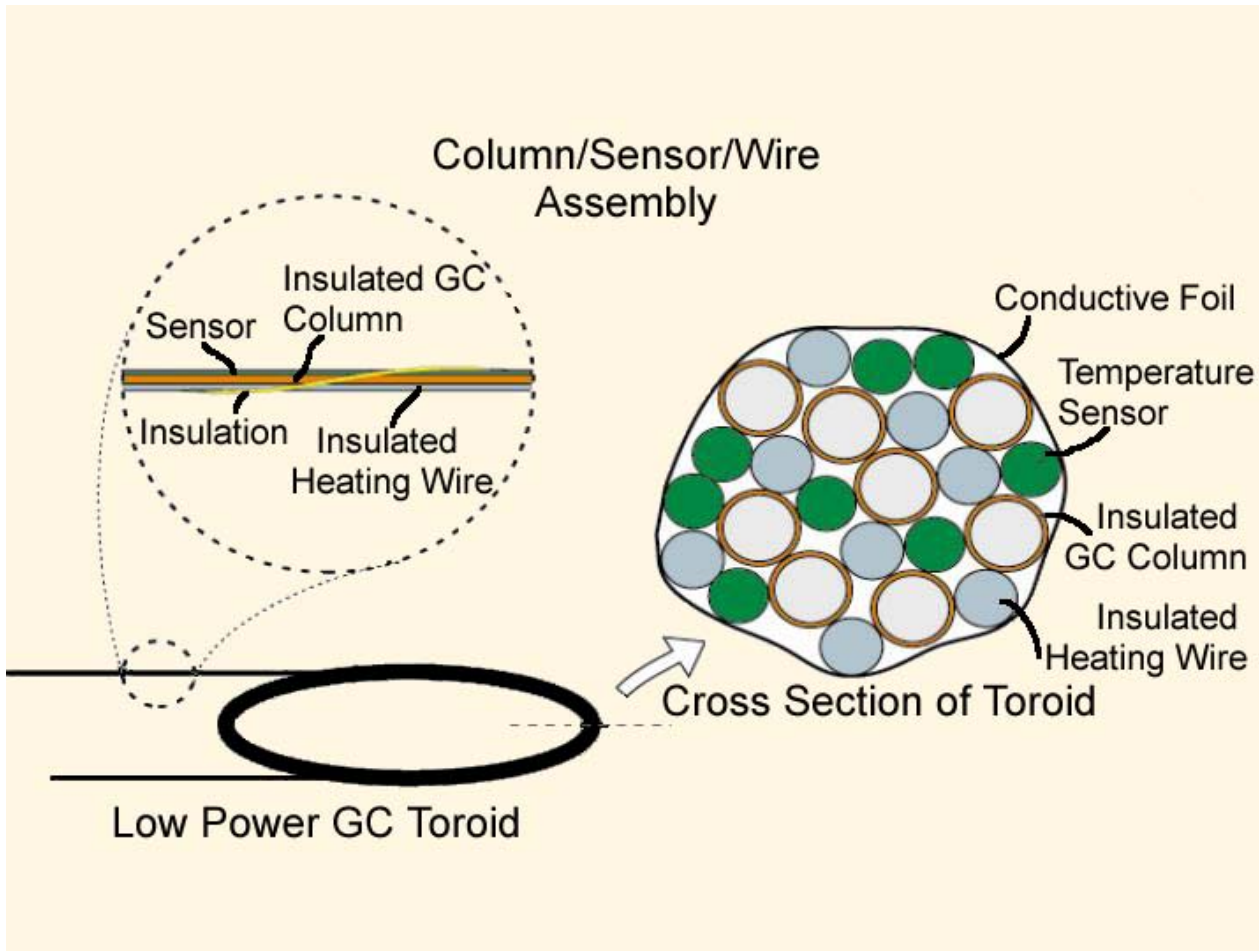
	Symbol	Adsorbent	Adsorbent Strength	Application
<i>Carbon Molecular Sieve</i>	<b>C</b>	Carboxen 1000	Strongest	C <sub>2</sub> to C <sub>5</sub>
<i>Graphitized Carbon</i>	<b>X</b>	Carbopack X	Stronger	C <sub>3</sub> to C <sub>5</sub>
	<b>B</b>	Carbopack B	Weaker	C <sub>5</sub> to C <sub>12</sub>
	<b>Y</b>	Carbopack Y	Weakest	C <sub>12</sub> to C <sub>20</sub>

Dual stage Thermal Modulator  
- resistively heated

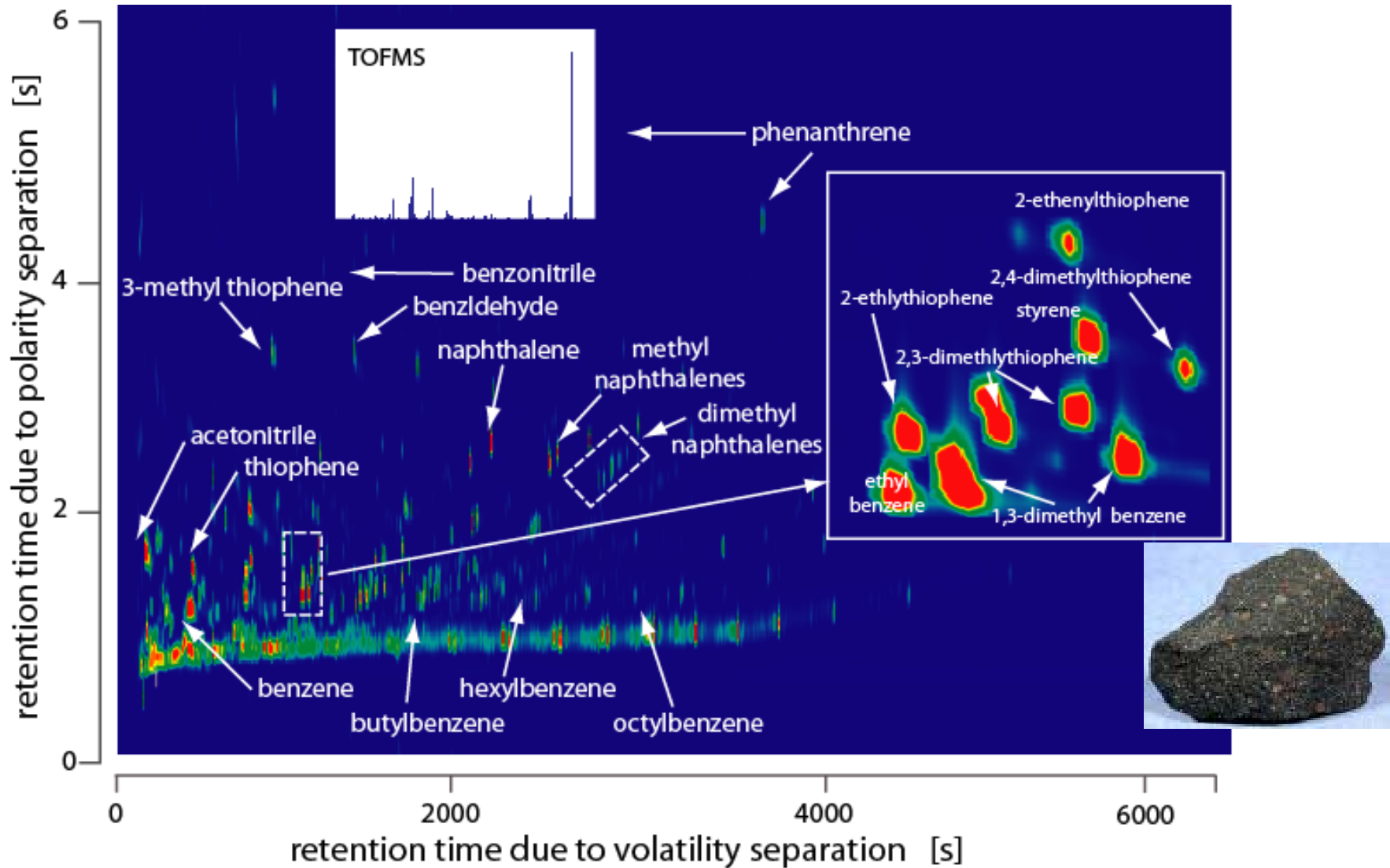
-air-cooled

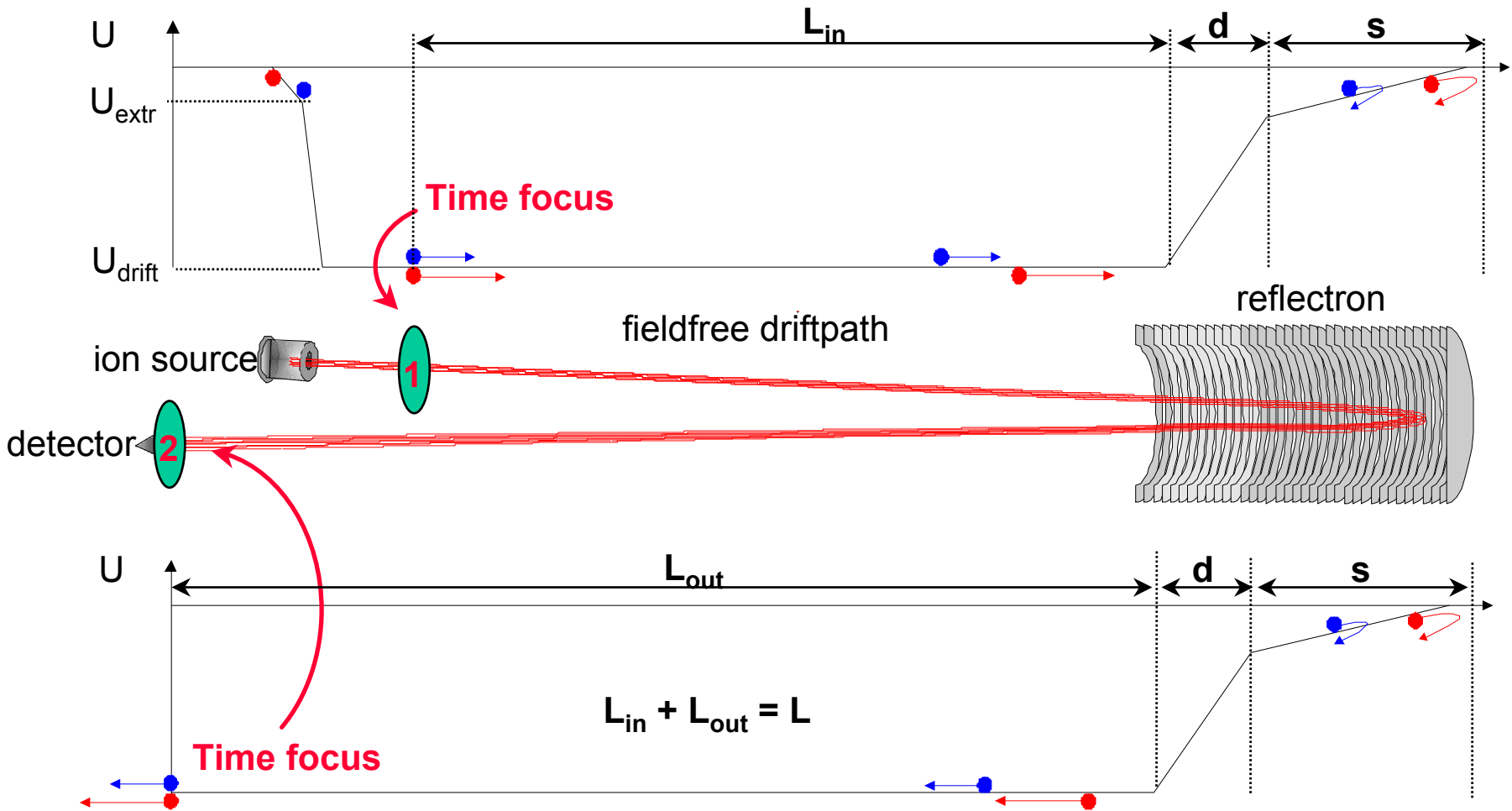


## RVM Scientific integrated columns

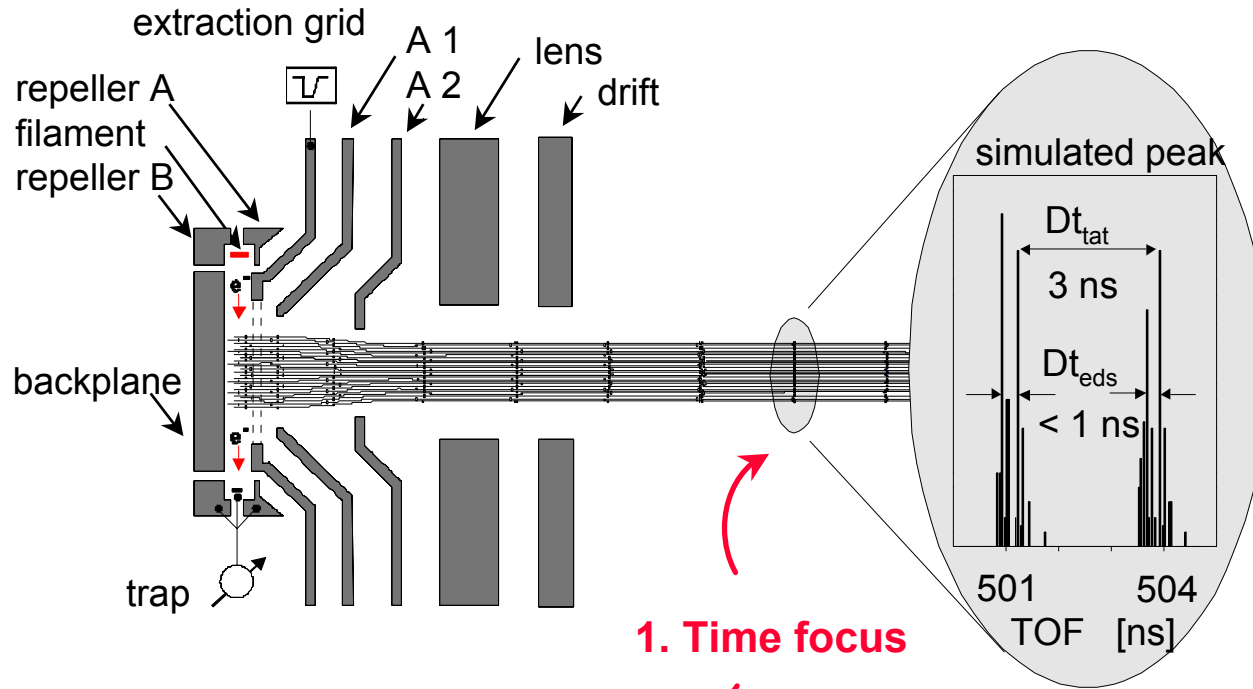


Add photo of the RVM columns



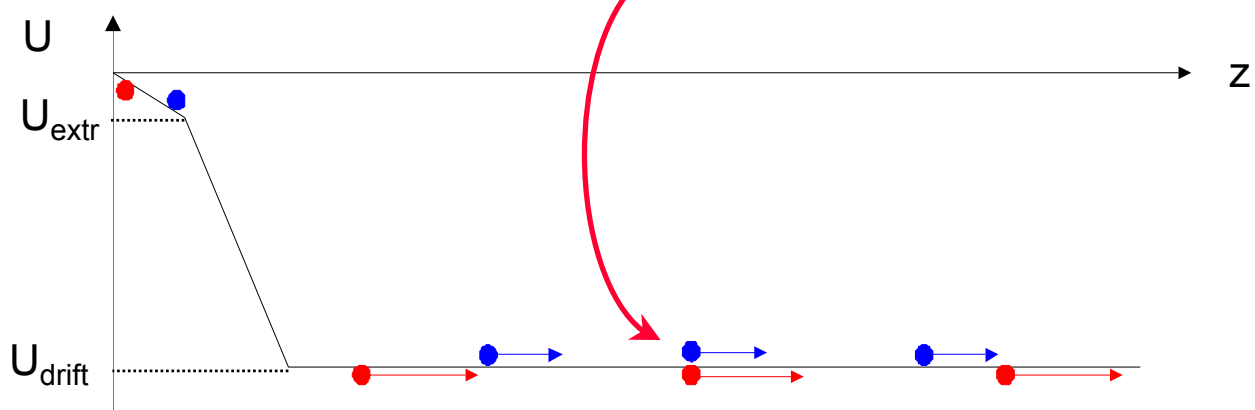


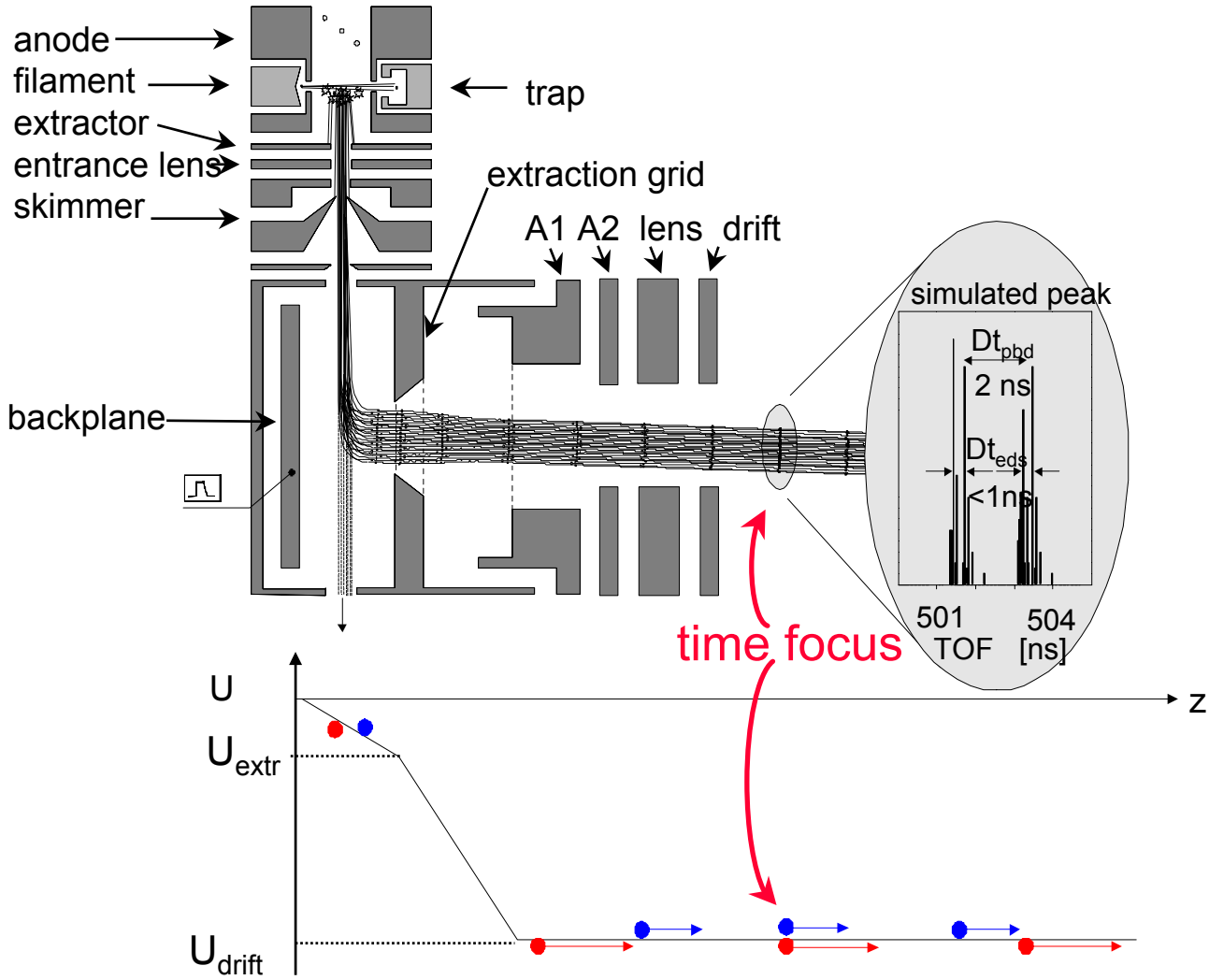
Mamyrin *et al.*, 1972

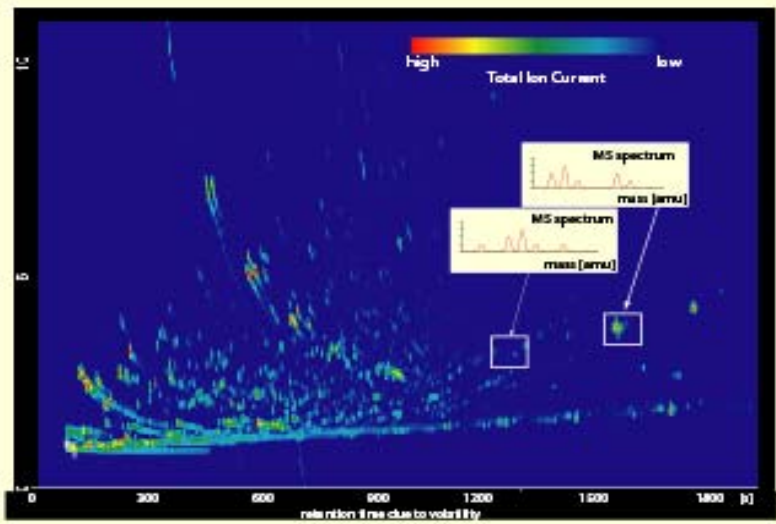
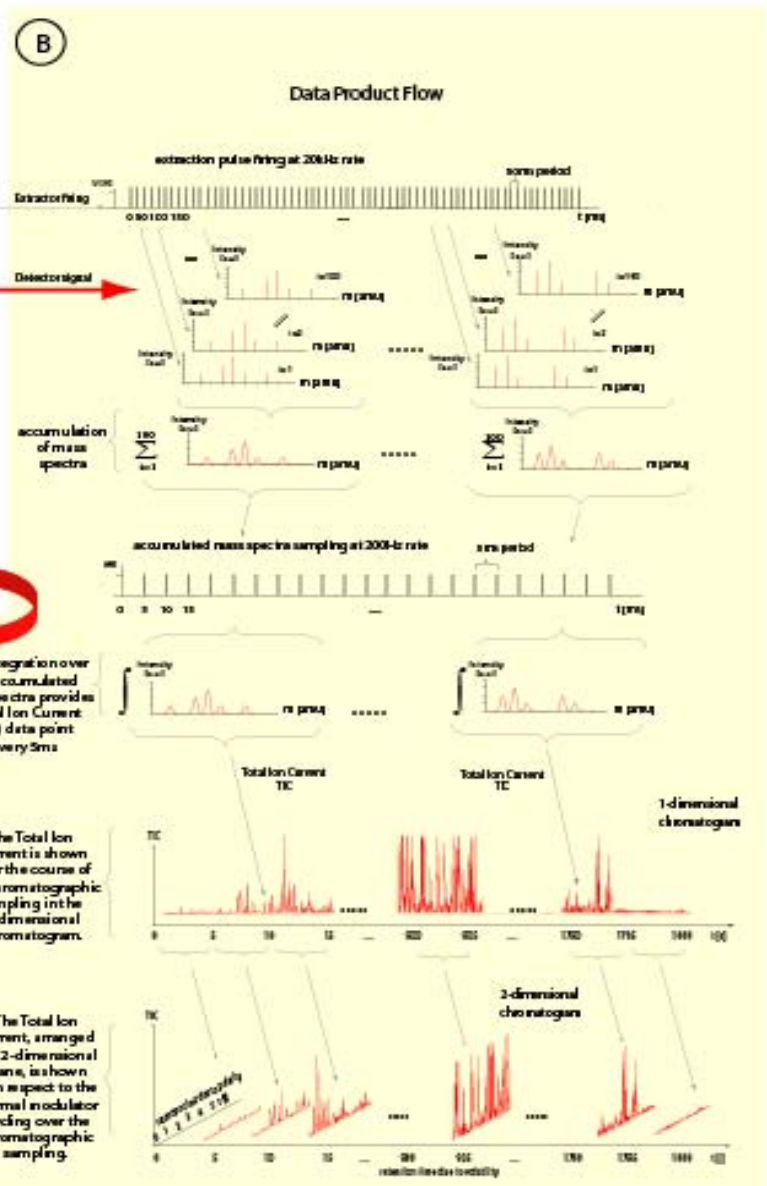
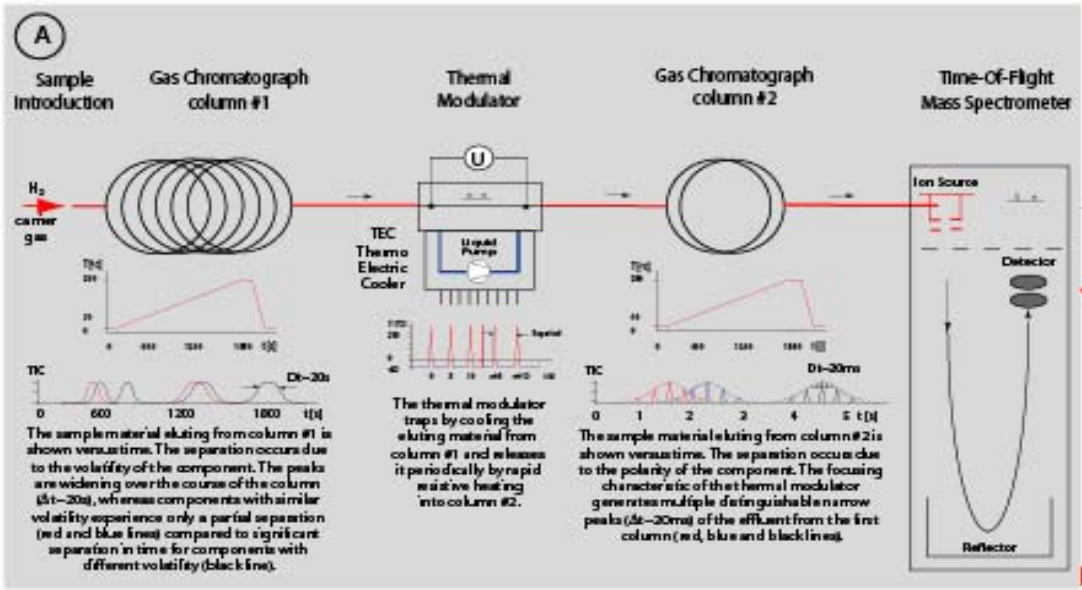


turn-around time

$$\Delta t_{tat}(m) = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2mU_0}}{q E_{extr}}$$







The 2-dimensional chromatogram on the left is an actual measurement using a Thermo sample with pyrolysis (at 600°C) and the commercial  $\Delta\text{GC-TOFMS}$  system (Leco Corp.).

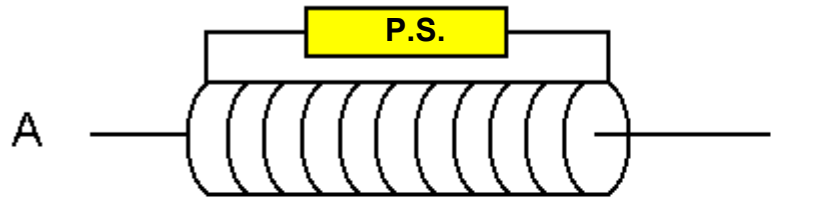
The integration over the accumulated mass spectra provides a Total Ion Current (TIC) data point every 5ms.

The Total Ion Current is shown over the course of the chromatographic sampling in the 1-dimensional chromatogram.

The Total Ion Current, arranged in a 2-dimensional plane, is shown with respect to the thermal modulator cycling over the chromatographic sampling.

The deconvoluted chromatographic data is displayed in the 2-dimensional retention time plane. The corresponding mass spectrum is available for each chromatographic data point.

Data post-processing



J.B. Phillips - 1991

