

A transportable FTICR/MS for direct and real-time analysis of VOC contaminants in air and water

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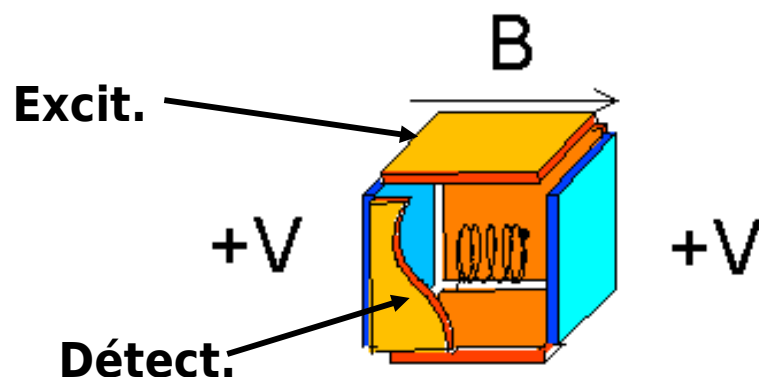
1 - Laboratoire de Chimie Physique, UMR 8000
Université Paris Sud 11

2 - Alyxan

Outline

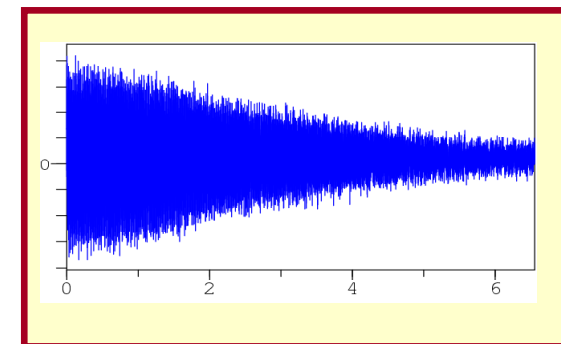
- FTICR mass spectrometry : a brief introduction
- Transportable FTICR : Micra and B Trap
- Traces analysis : chemical ionization
- A few applications
- Specific instruments
- Summary

FTICR spectrometry

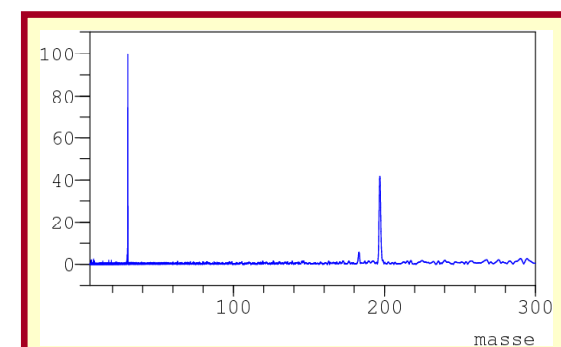


Frequency
measurment in a
magnetic trap

$$\nu_c = \frac{qB}{2\pi m}$$



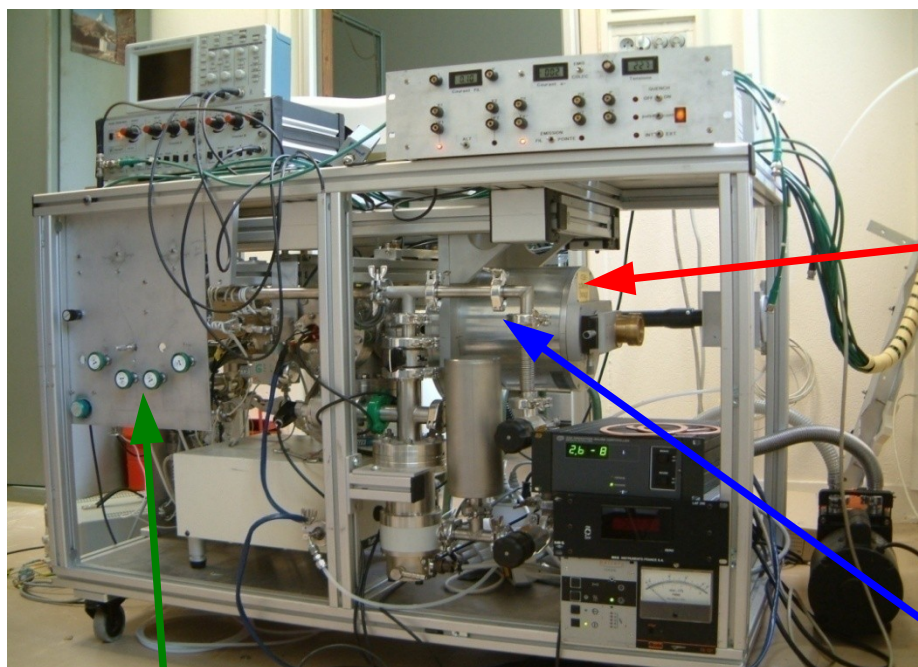
FT
↓



- mass resolution => formula
- trapping => controlled time sequence
- mass selection => precursor formation
- time control => controlled reaction kinetic

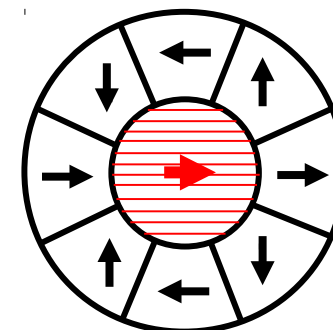
MICRA : Mobile ICR Analyzer (2004)

G. Mauclore et al., Eur. J. Mass Spectrom. 2004, 10, 155-162

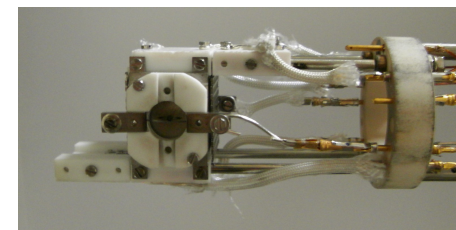


gas inlets :
4 + membrane inlet
(3-way pulsed valves)

cubic cell
2x2x2 cm



permanent magnet
Halbach structure
1,24 T, radial field

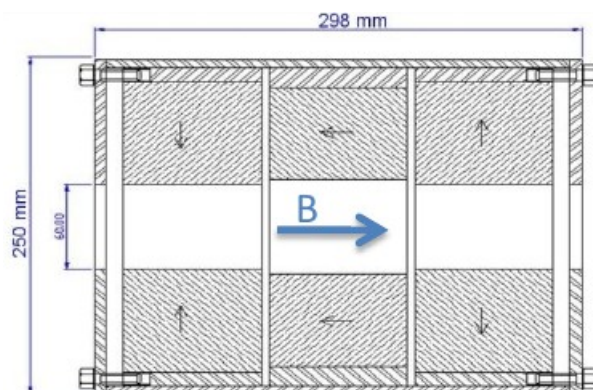
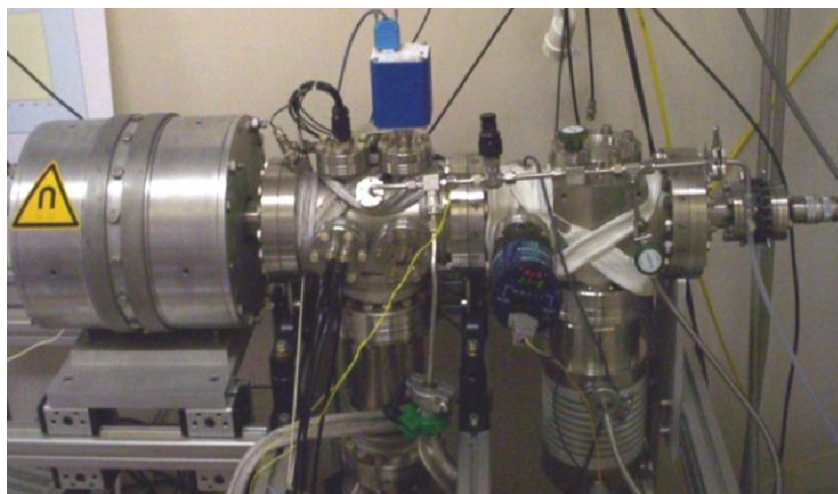




Transportable FTICR



Axial field instrument



AlyXan

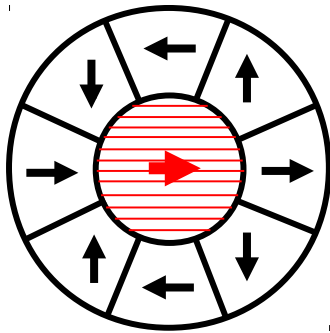


B Trap

radial (1 to 1,5 T) or axial
@1,5 T : DL = 200 ppb

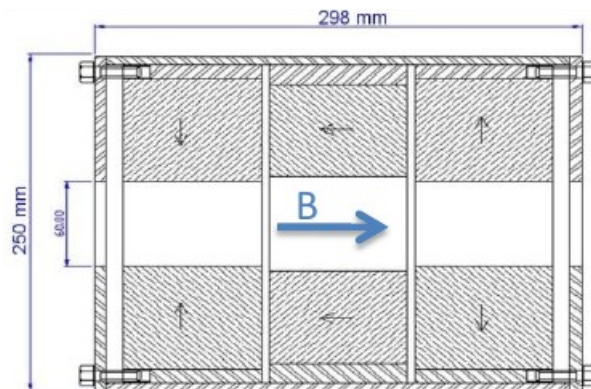
Permanent magnet

Halbach structure : cylinder, radial field



$B = 0.8-1.5 \text{ T}$
weight $\sim 12 \text{ kg}$
NdFeB

Axial field



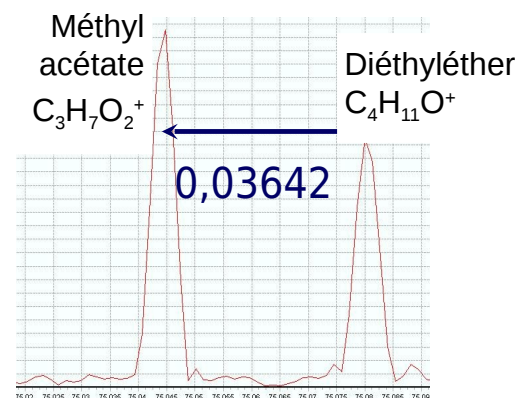
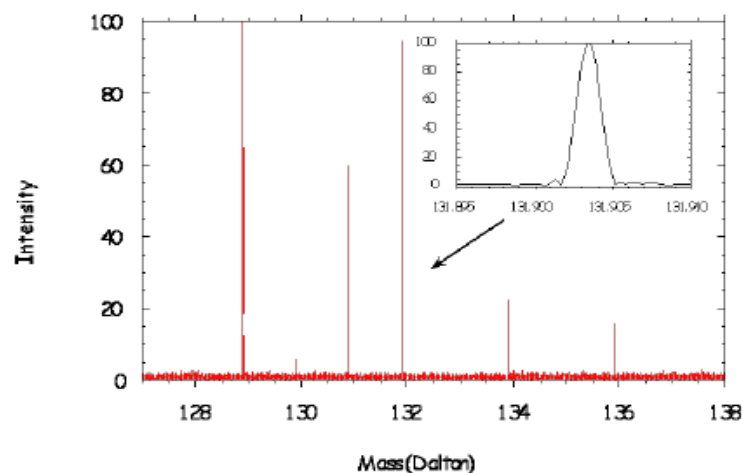
Standard Halbach homogeneity : 10^{-2}
Association of two cylinders : 10^{-3}

$B = 1.1 \text{ T}$ (less than radial)

MICRA : performance

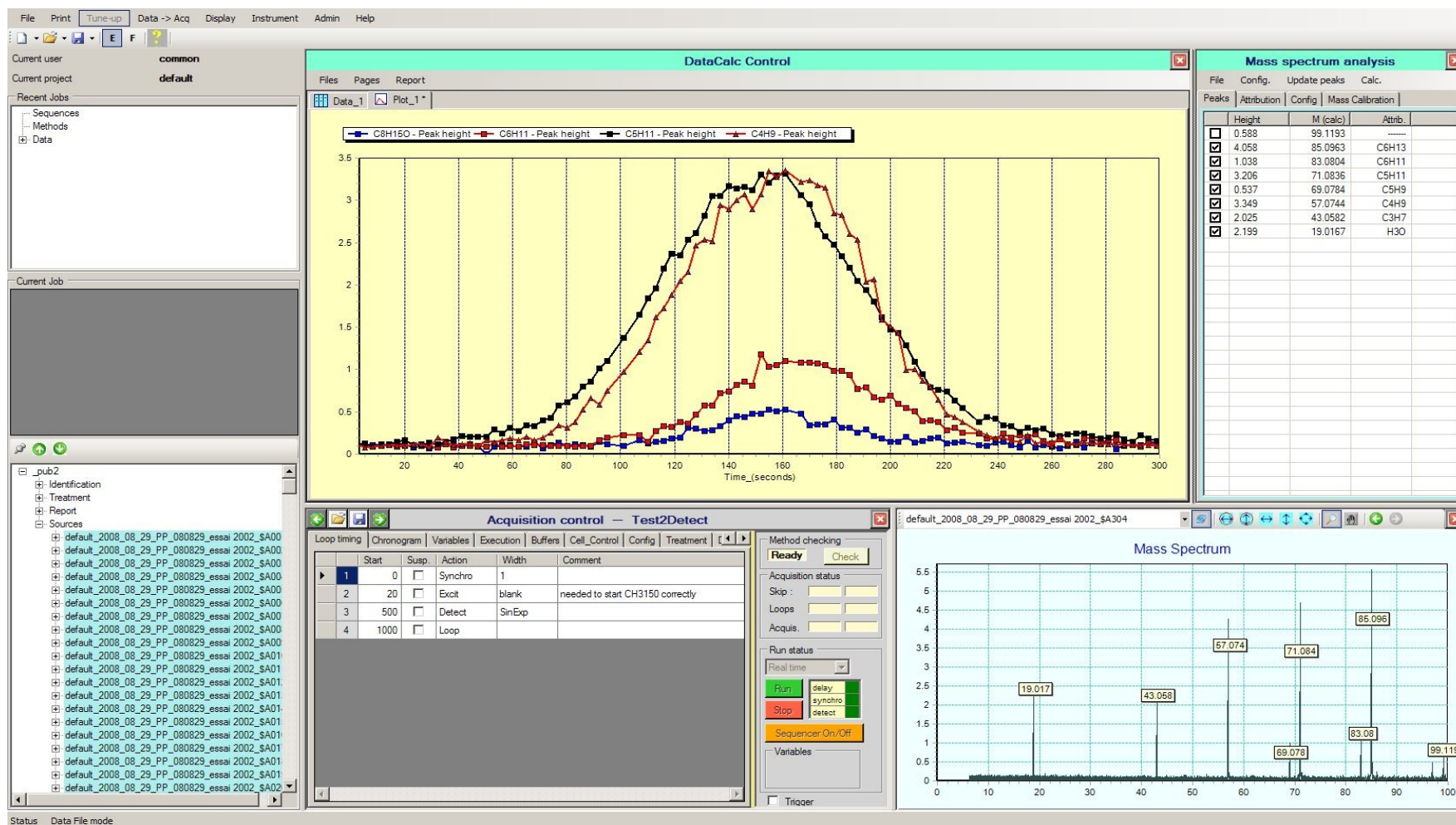
G. Mauclaire et al., Eur. J. Mass Spectrom. 2004, **10**, 155-162

- Resolving power : $m/\Delta m > 70000$ @ m/z 131
- Mass Domain : 2-500
- Separation @72
- Ionization : electronic and chemical



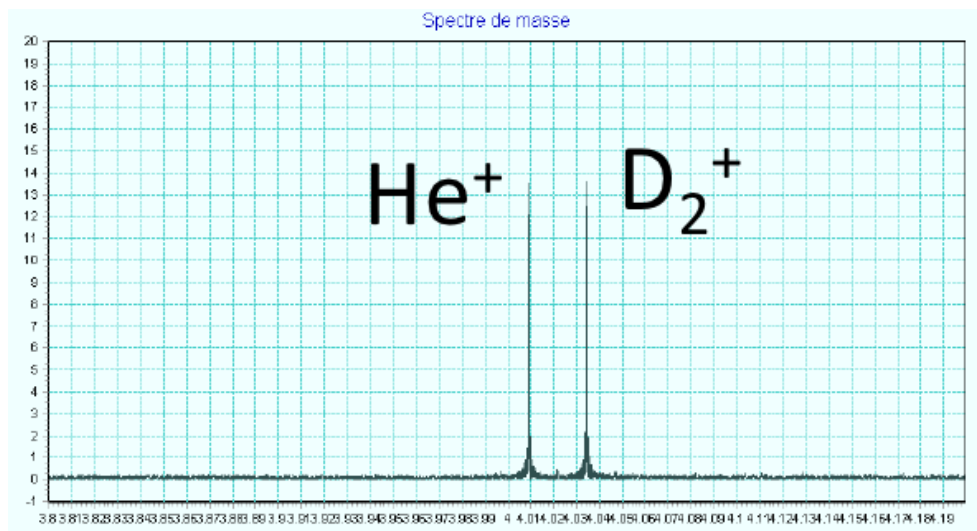
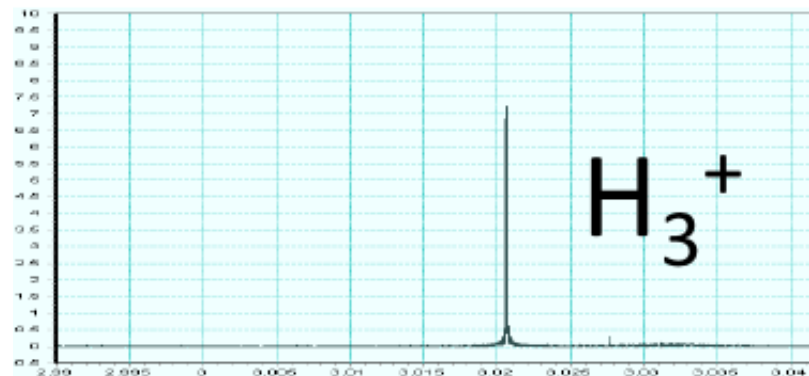
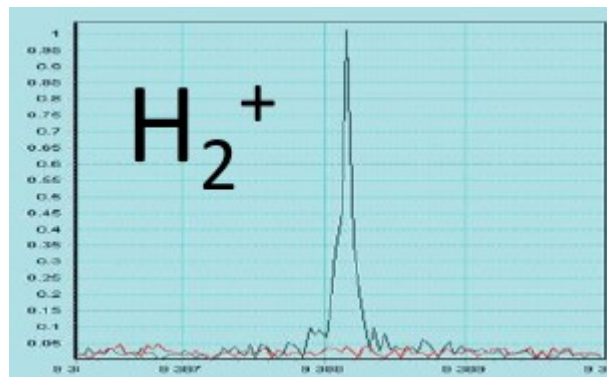


Software





Low mass domain

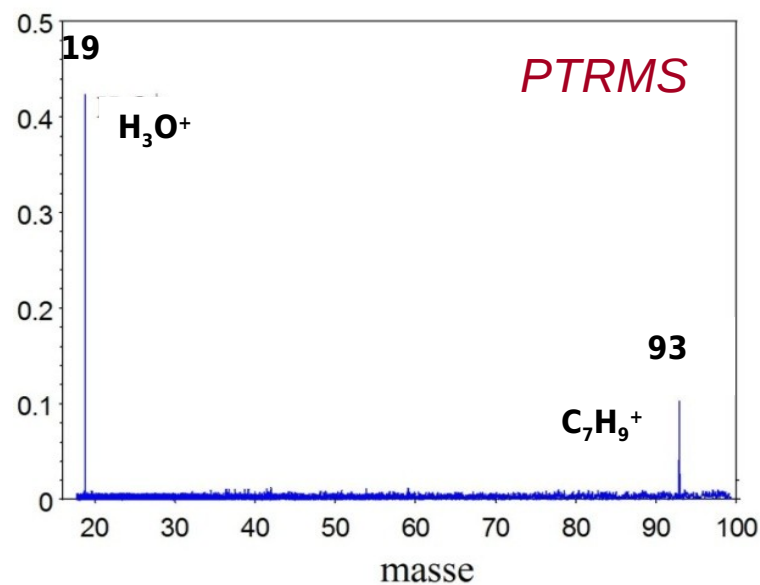
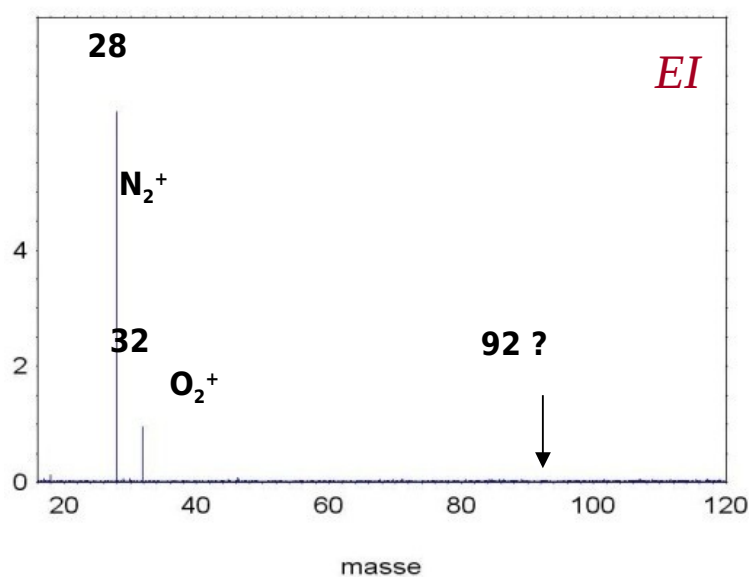


He^+ 4.00260 dalton
 D_2^+ 4.02800 dalton

Ionization and traces

C. Dehon et al., *IJMS*, 2008, **272**, 29-37

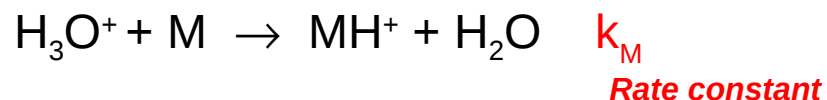
- soft ionization : little fragmentation
- specific : based on ion-molécule reaction (no matrix ionisation)





Quantitation

C. Dehon et al., IJMS, 2008, 272, 29-37

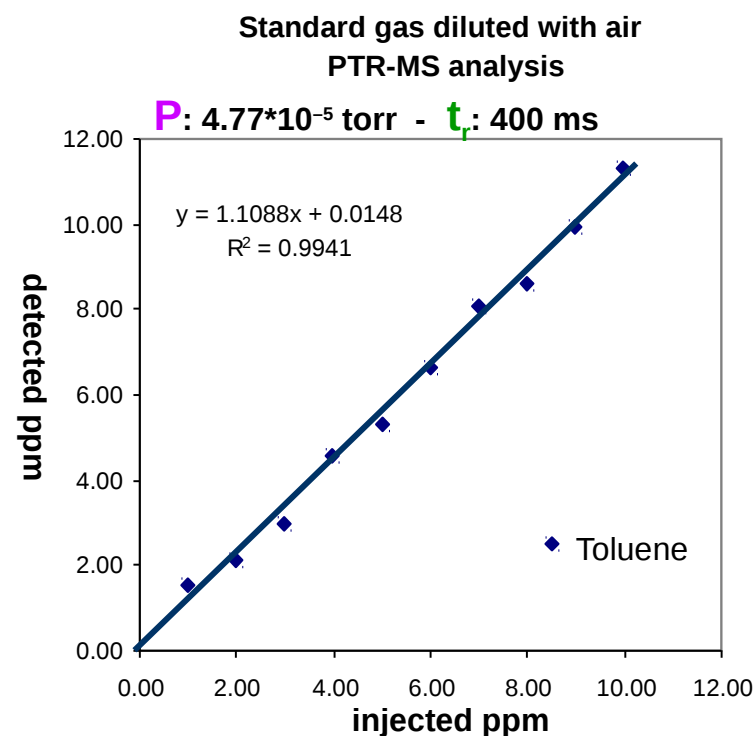


$$d(\text{MH}^+) / dt = k_{\text{M}} [\text{M}] t$$

$$[\text{M}] = \frac{-\ln(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) \times (\text{MH}^+)}{k_{\text{M}} t_{\text{r}} (1 - (\text{H}_3\text{O}^+))}$$

Relative abundance
Reaction time
Pressure

$$\text{At } 300 \text{ K : } X_{\text{M}} (\text{ppm}) = \frac{10^6 [\text{M}]}{P(\text{torr}) \times 3.21 \times 10^{16}}$$





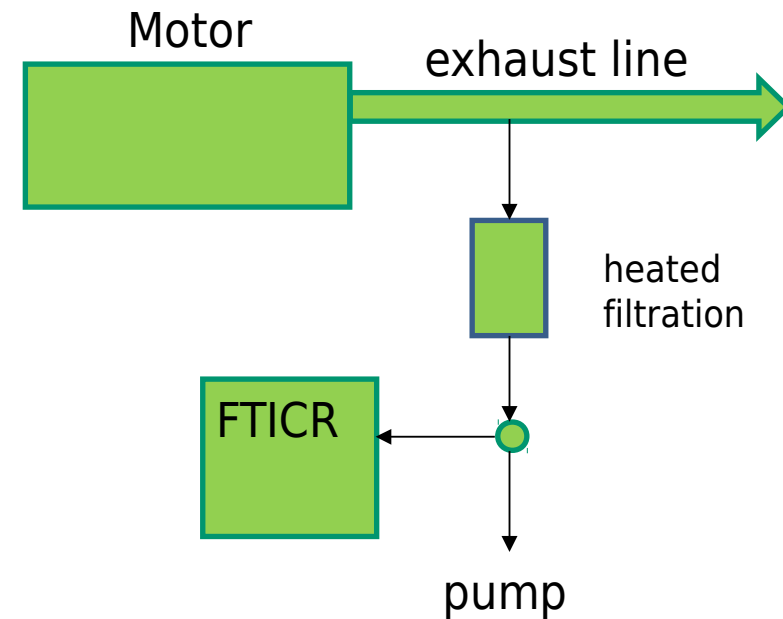
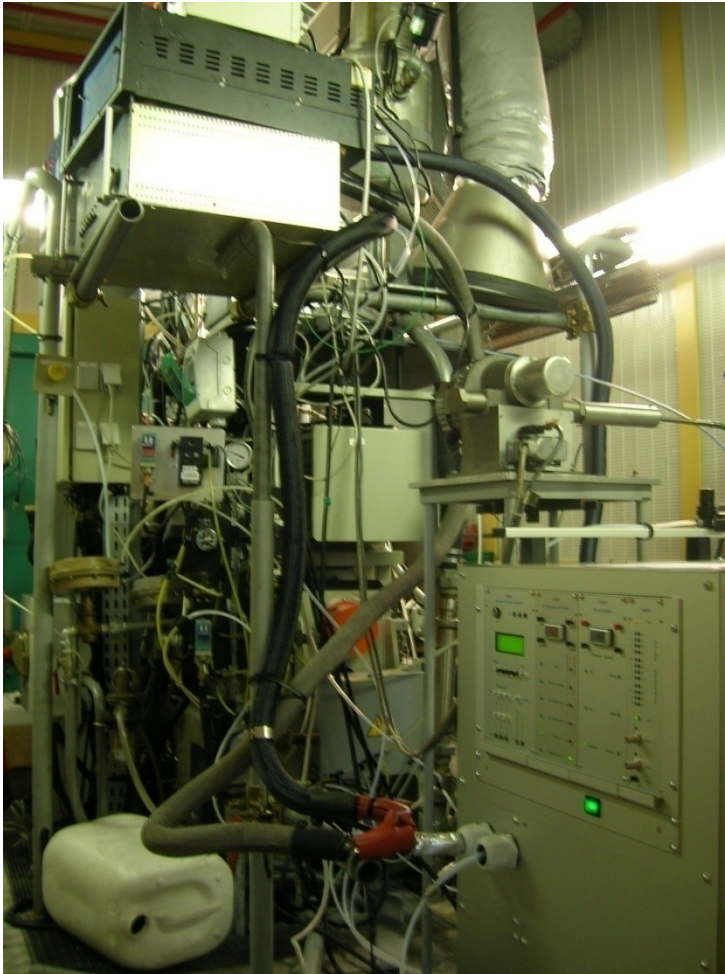
Chemical Ionization : precursors

C. Dehon et al., IJMS, 2008, **272**, 29-37

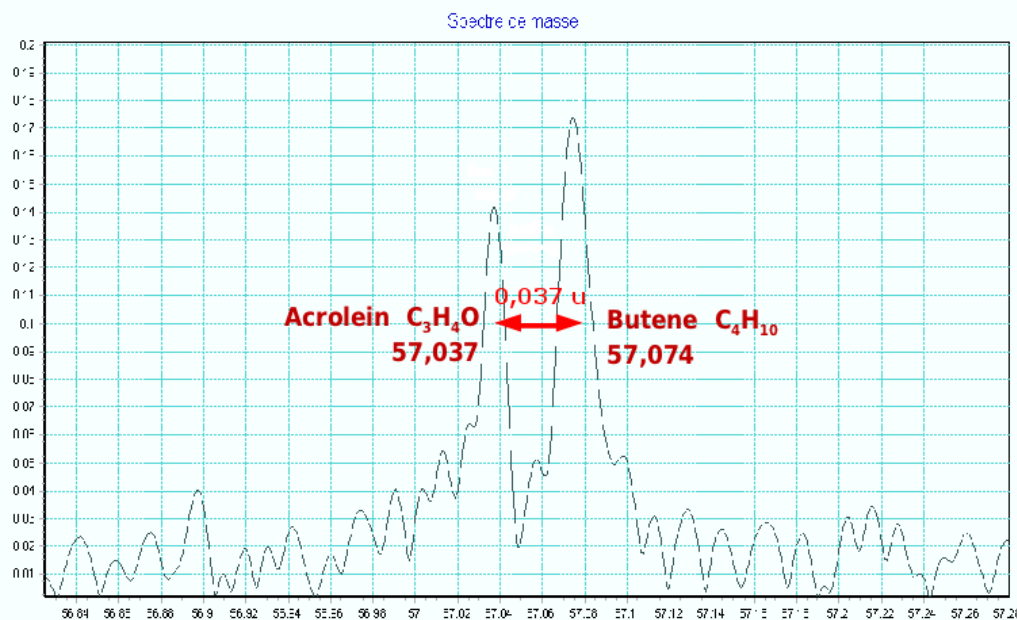
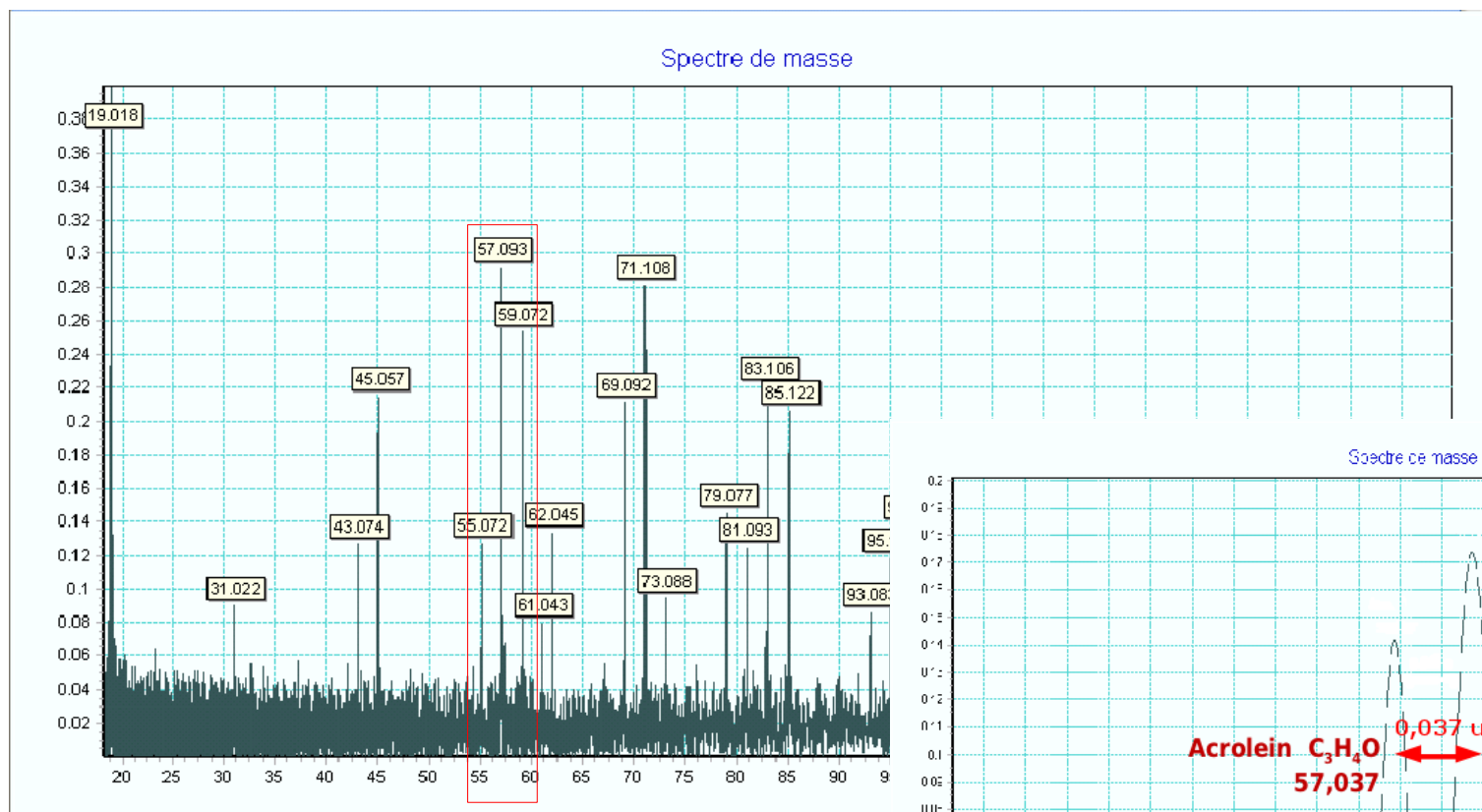
C. Dehon et al., IJMS, 2011, **299**, 113-119

			alkanes	CFC,...	HCFC, THM,...	Oxygenated,...
	precursor formation	ions formation	C_3H_8	CH_2FCF_3 (R134a)	$CHCl_3$	C_3H_6O
H_3O^+	$H_2O + e^-_{70eV} \rightarrow H_2O^{+\cdot} + 2e^-$ $H_2O^{+\cdot} + H_2O \rightarrow H_3O^+ + HO\cdot$	$H_3O^+ + M \rightarrow H_2O + [M+H]^+$				$C_3H_7O^+$ 4,1 [3,9]
CF_3^+	$CF_4 + e^-_{70eV} \rightarrow CF_4^{+\cdot} + 2e^-$ $CF_4^{+\cdot} \rightarrow CF_3^+ + F\cdot$	Ex : $CF_3^+ + RX \rightarrow CF_3X + R^+$	$C_3H_7^+$ 0,5 [1,1]	$C_2H_2F_3^+$ 1,1 [1,8]	$CHCl_2^+$ 0,2	$C_3H_6F^+$ 1,1 [2,6]
HO^-	$H_2O + e^-_{7eV} \rightarrow H\cdot + HO^-$	$HO^- + M \rightarrow H_2O + [M-H]^-$		not tested	Ccl_3^- 3,4 [2,3]	$C_3H_5O^-$ 5,0 [4,0]

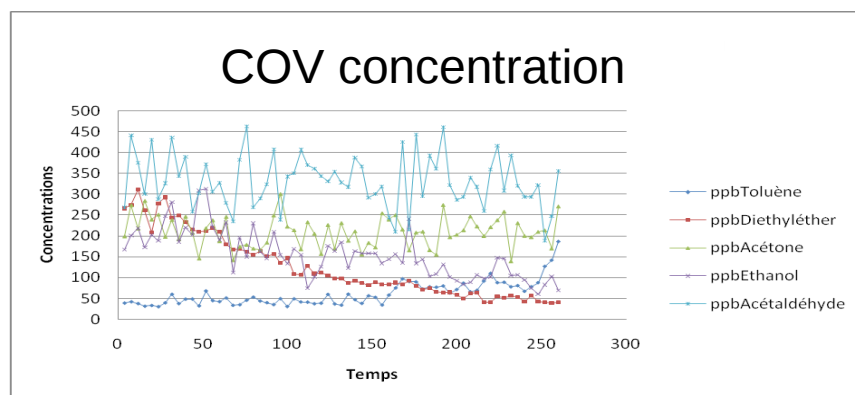
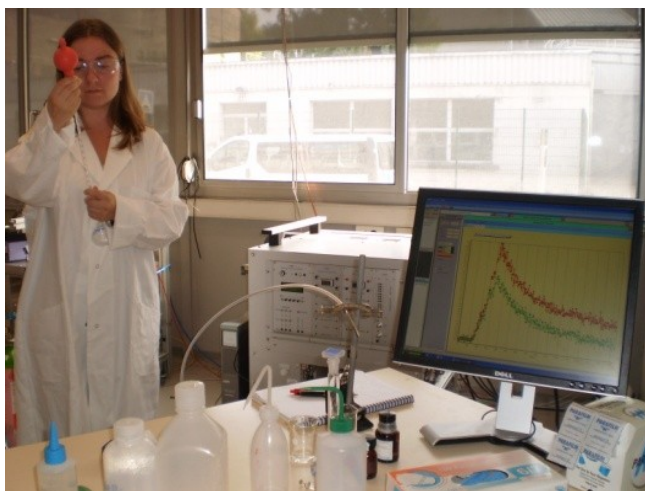
Exhaust fumes analysis (IFP)



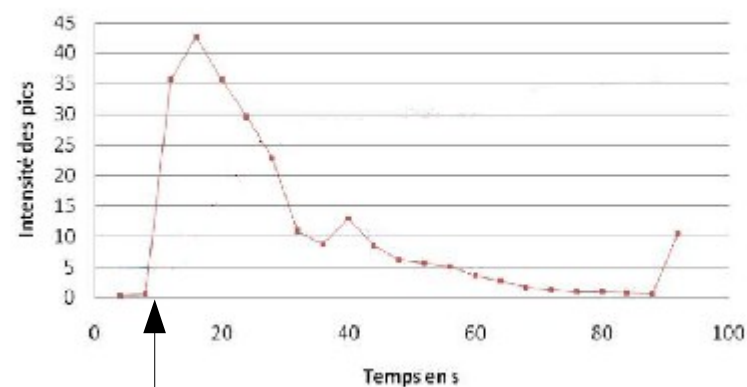
Exhaust fumes analysis



Air analysis : organic chemistry lab



Acetonitrile



Fridge door open

Water analysis : Membrane Introduction

PDMS

planar

50 or 125 μm

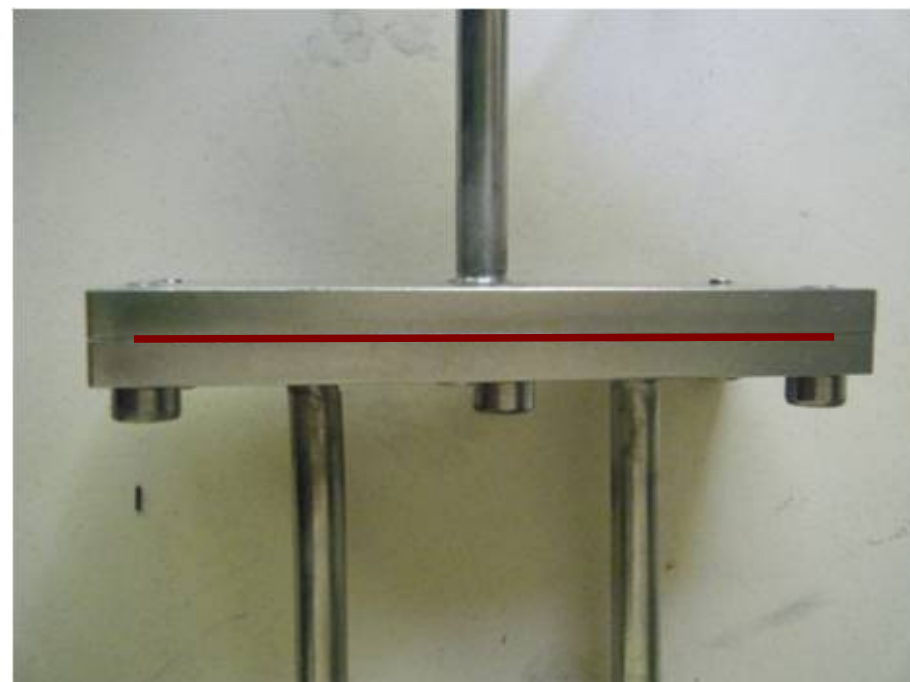
0,6 cm^2

controlled flow temperature

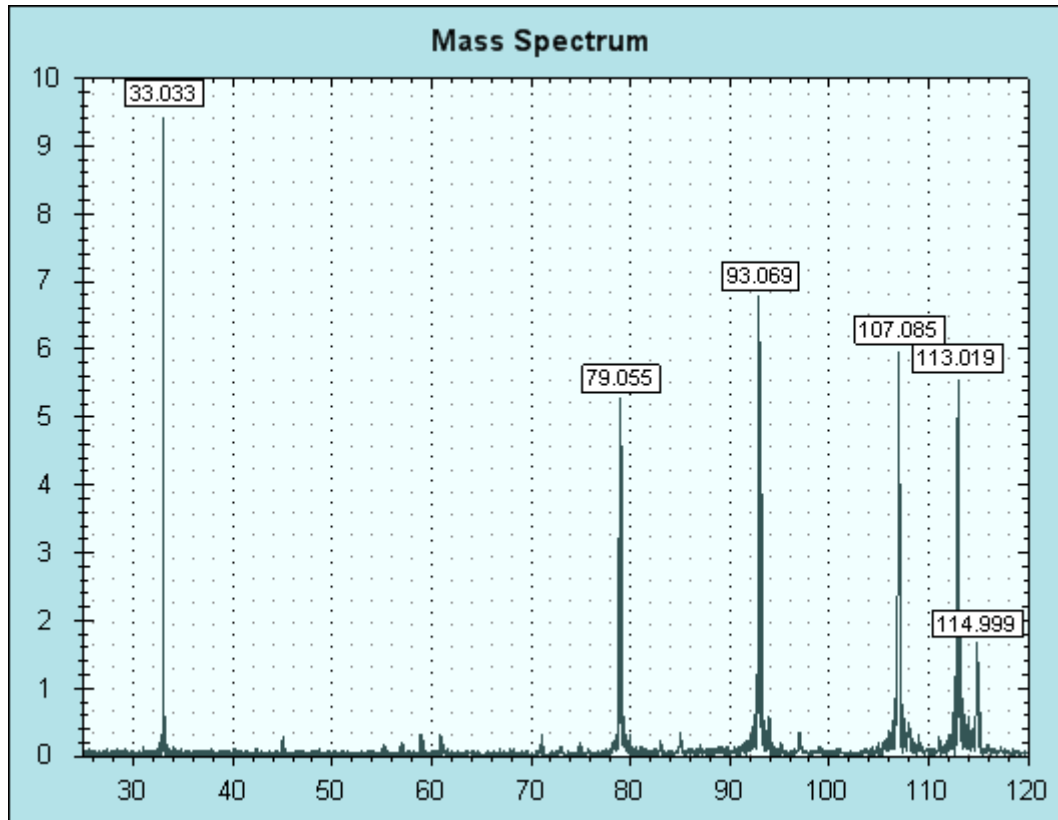
controlled sample flow



Time response < 1 min

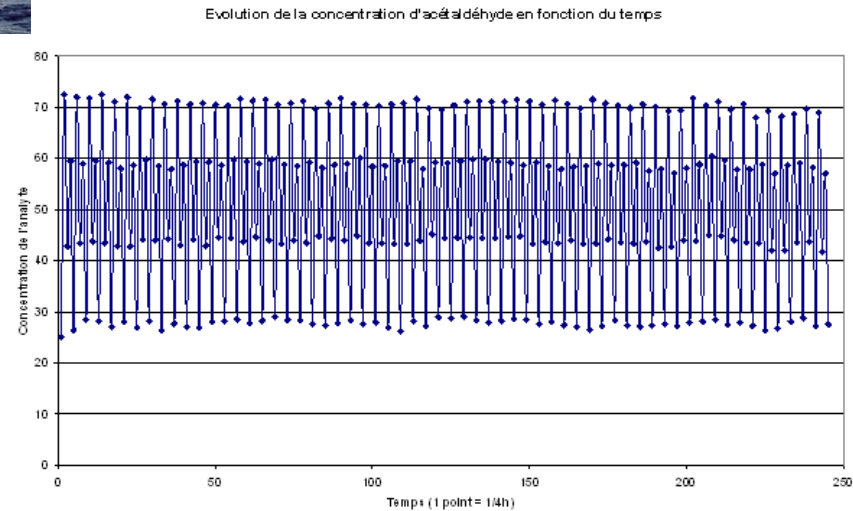


Water analysis : Membrane Introduction



Compounds	Enrichment
BTX	~ 2000
THM	~ 10 000
CHBr3	~ 70 000
chloramines	20-80
Alcool	~ 10
phenol	~ 4

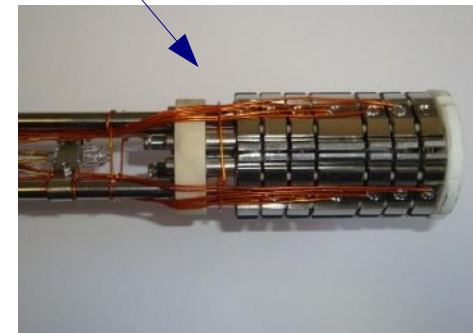
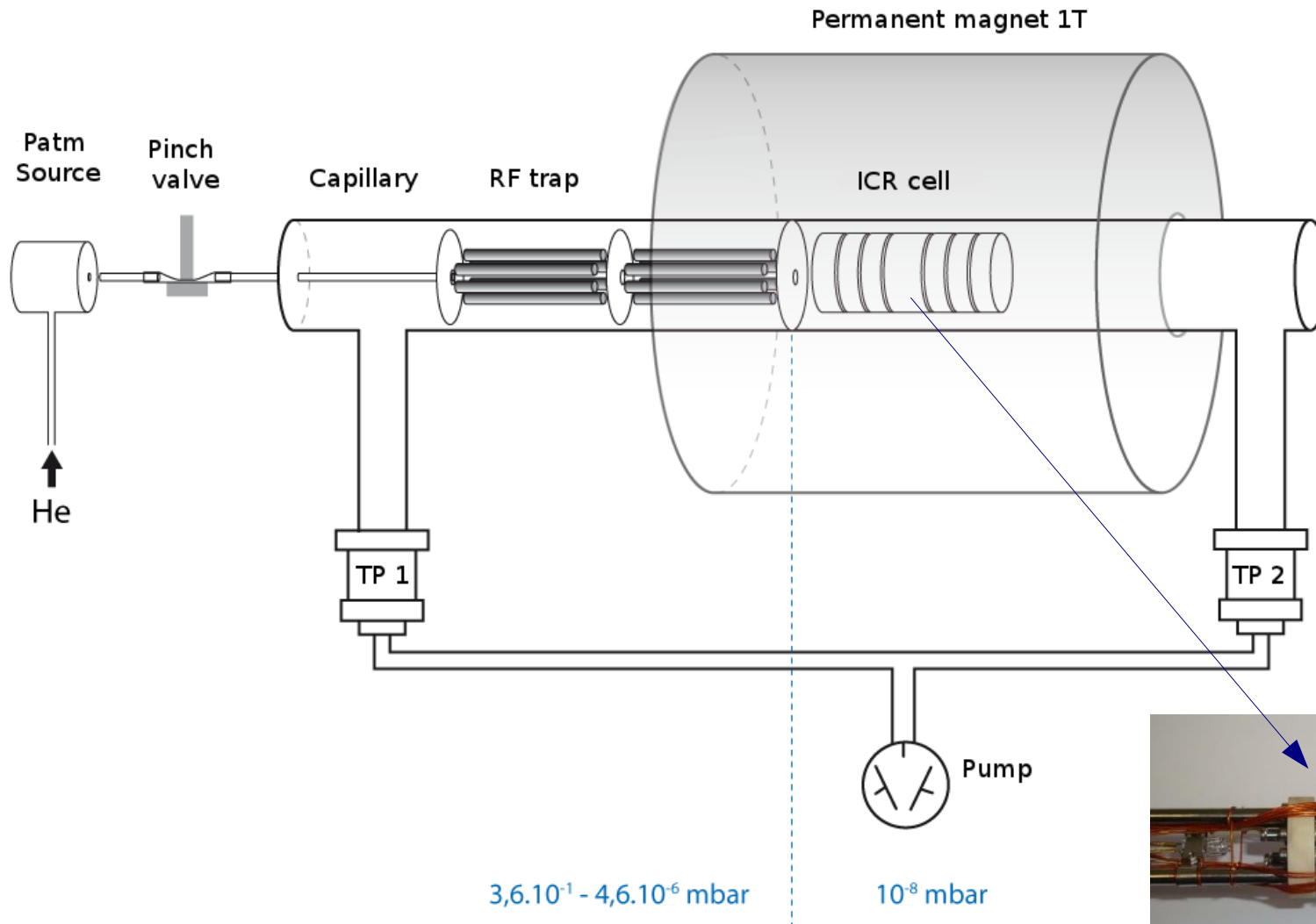
Indoor measurements (DGA)



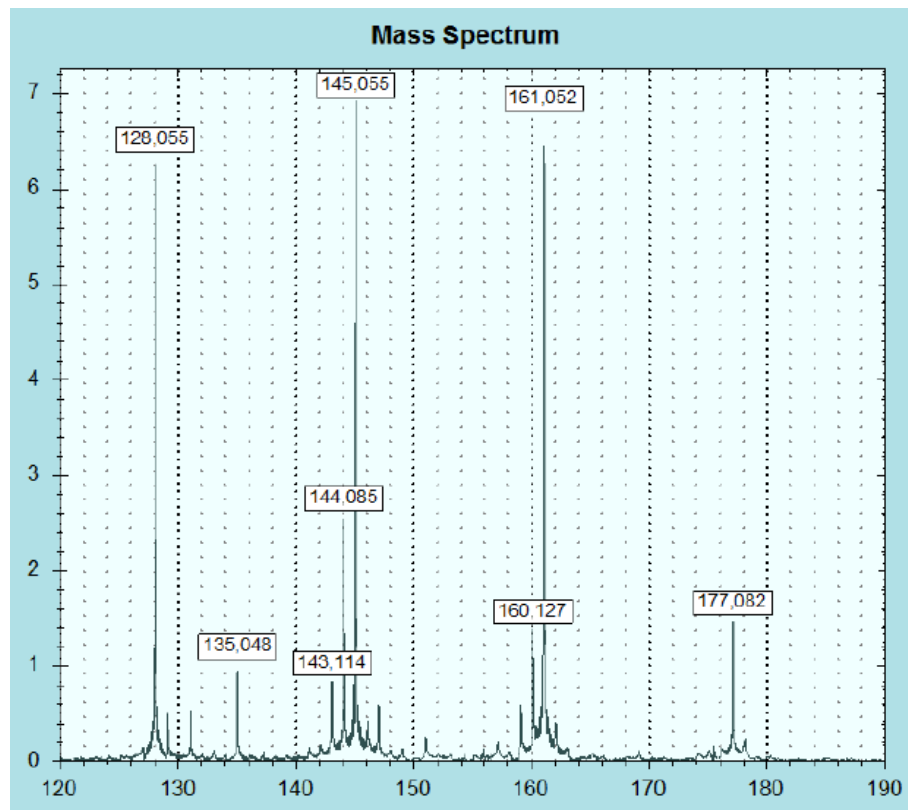
PTRMS,
Acetaldehyde 100 ppm: 220, 800, 400, 600 ppb
Measurement every 15 minutes for 60 h



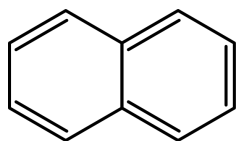
Ambient ionization



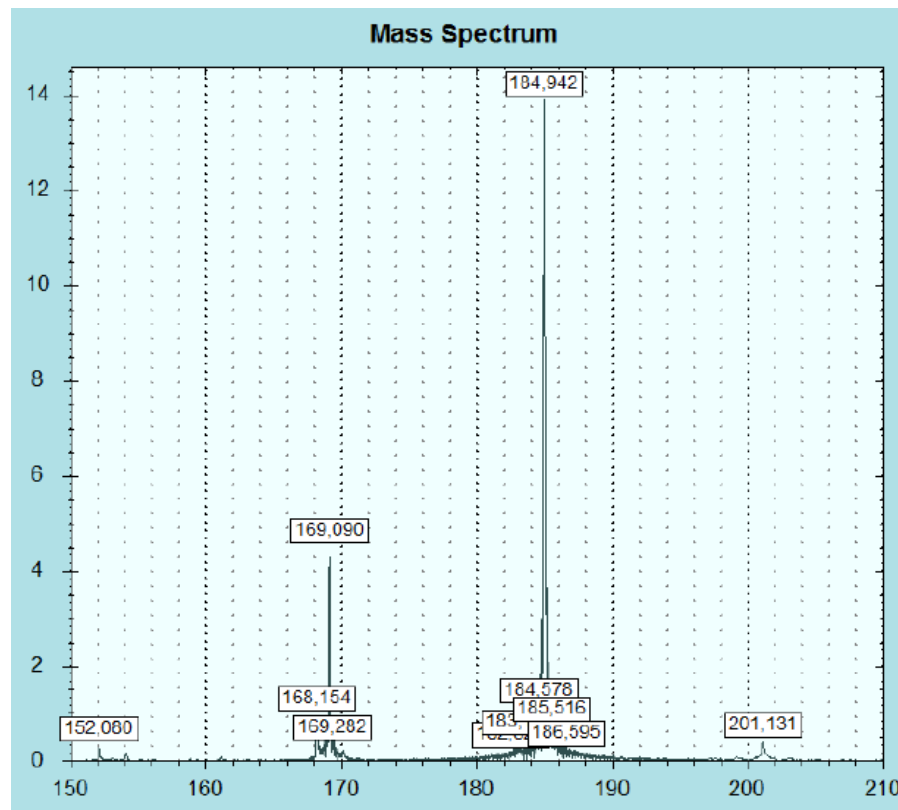
Ambient ionization : HAP identification



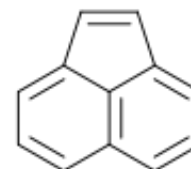
naphthalene



128 u



acenaphthylene



152 u



Conclusions

- Complexe mixture analysis in a few seconds (1s to 4s)
- Identification
- Broadband analysis
- Direct quantification

And Next ?

- Working on size and power consumption :
 - Introduction system
 - Pumping system
- Developing other precursors (negative ionization especially)

Thanks for your attention !



Prof. Hélène Mestdagh

Joël Lemaire

Clotilde Le Vot

Essyllt Louarn

Previous Students :

Christophe Dehon (PhD 2009)

Mounem Masri Idlibi (2011)

Romain Janssoone (2011)

Mouhamadou Diagne (2010)

Céline Puig (2010)

Thibault Navarro (2009)



Michel Héninger (CEO)

Julien Leprovost (applications)

Cyril Messenger (development)

Pierre Boissel (soft and physics)

Gérard Mauclaire (electronic and physics)

Philippe Gremillet (software)

David Robin (design)

Hubert Latappy (young padawan)