

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

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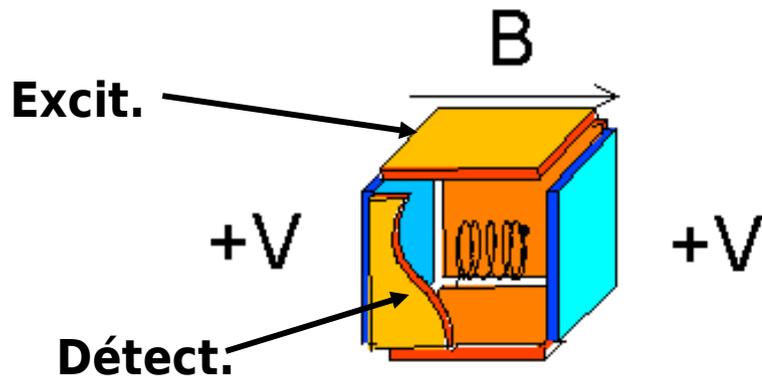
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Outline

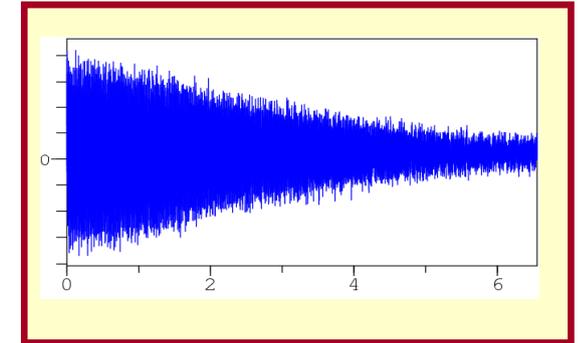
- FTICR mass spectrometry : a brief introduction
- Transportable FTICR : Micra and B Trap
- Traces analysis : chemical ionization
- A few applications
- Specific instruments
- Summary

FTICR spectrometry

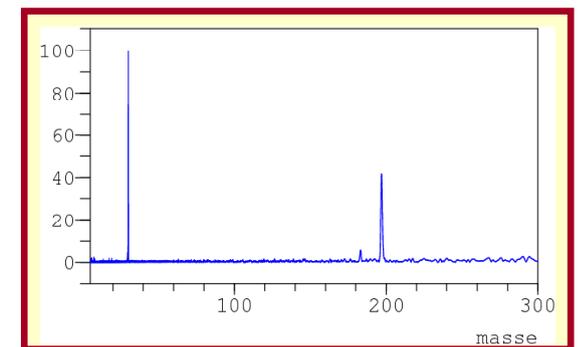


Frequency measurement in a magnetic trap

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



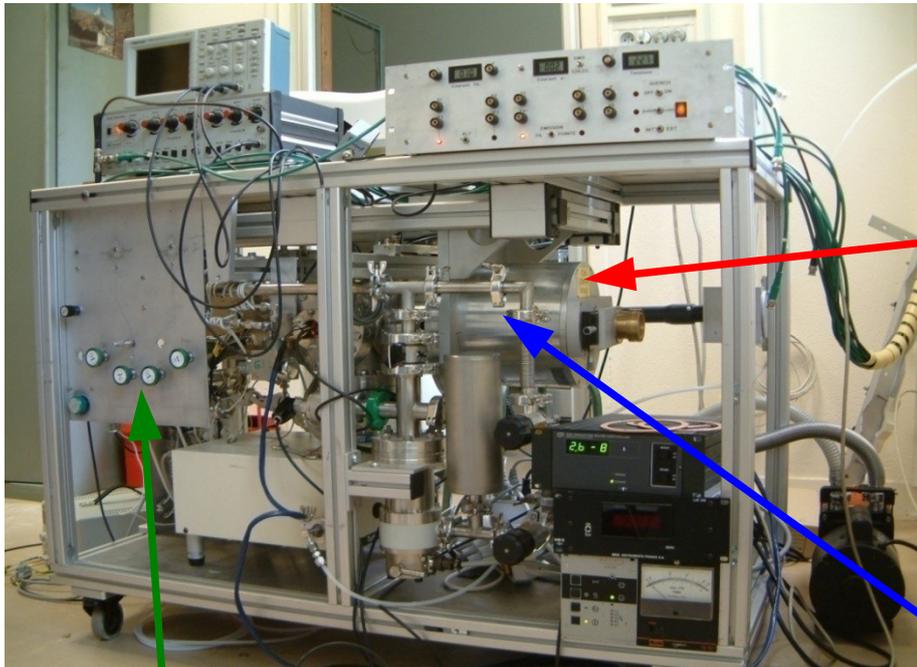
FT ↓



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

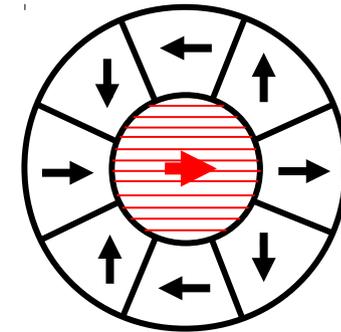
MICRA : Mobile ICR Analyzer (2004)

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

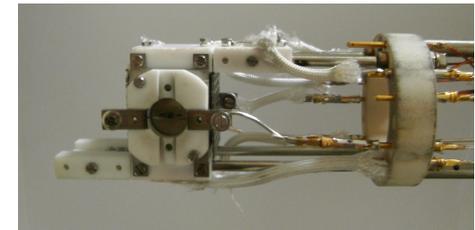


gas inlets :
4 + membrane inlet
(3-way pulsed valves)

cubic cell
2x2x2 cm



permanent magnet
Halbach structure
1,24 T, radial field

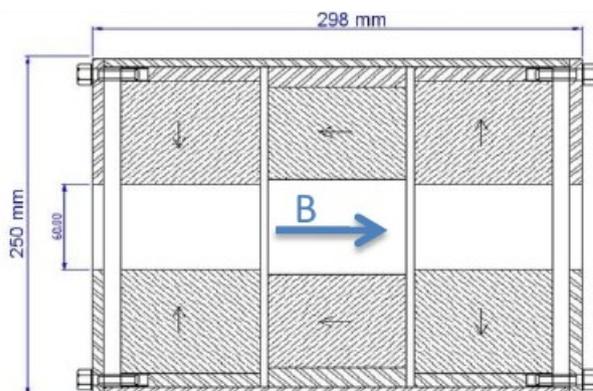
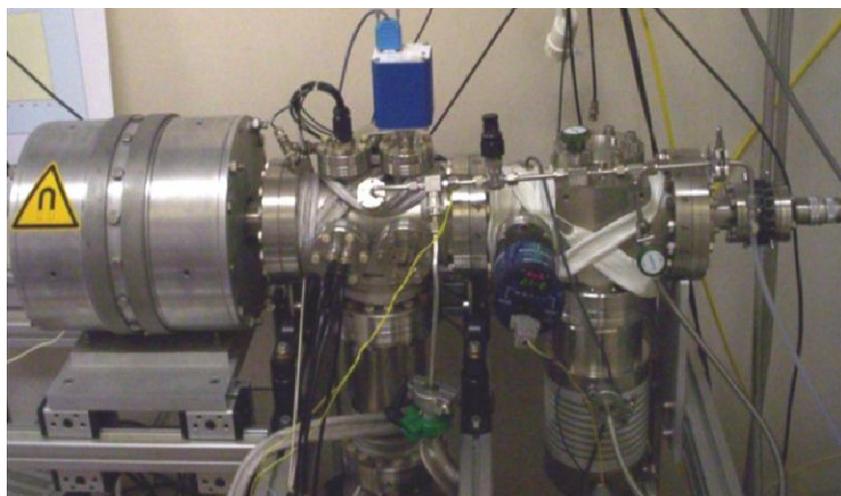




Transportable FTICR



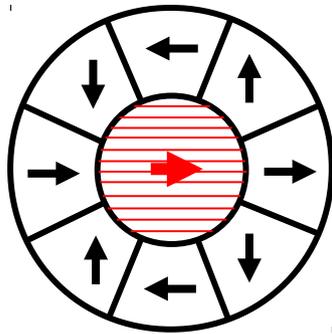
Axial field instrument



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

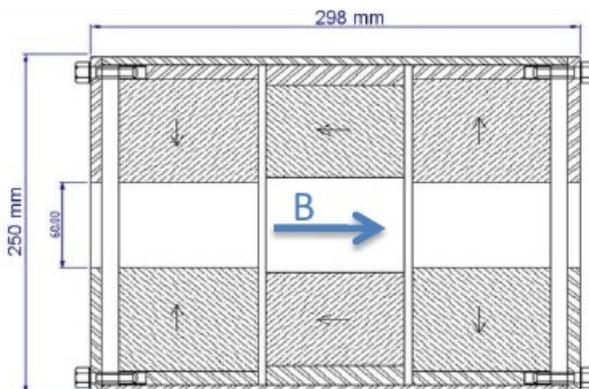
Permanent magnet

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}

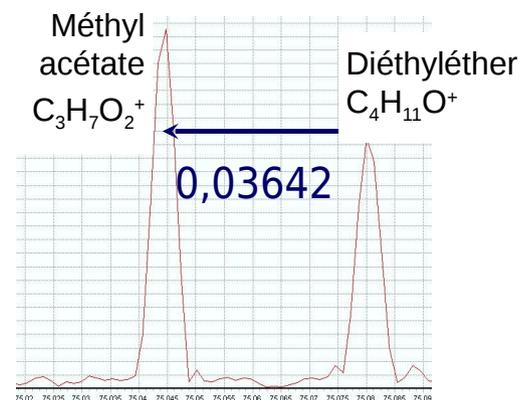
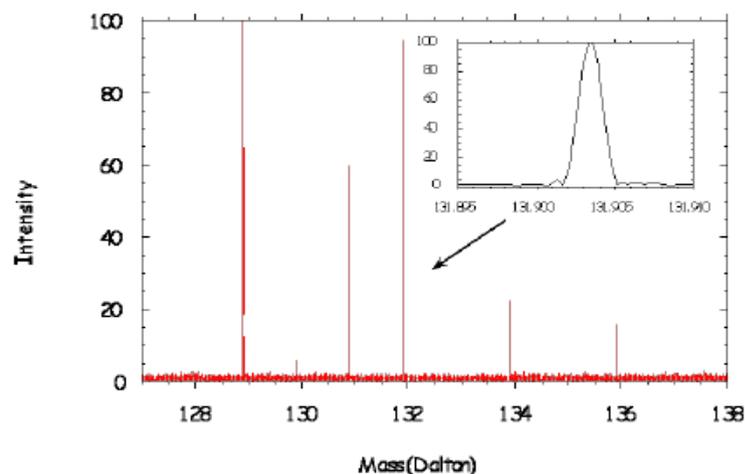
$B = 1.1 \text{ T}$ (less than radial)



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

The screenshot displays a multi-panel software interface. The top-left panel shows user and project information. The central panel, titled 'DataCalc Control', features a line graph of peak heights over time for four compounds: C8H16O, C6H11, C6H11, and C4H9. The bottom-left panel, 'Acquisition control - Test2Detect', includes a table for loop timing and method checking options. The bottom-right panel, 'Mass Spectrum', shows a mass spectrum plot with labeled peaks.

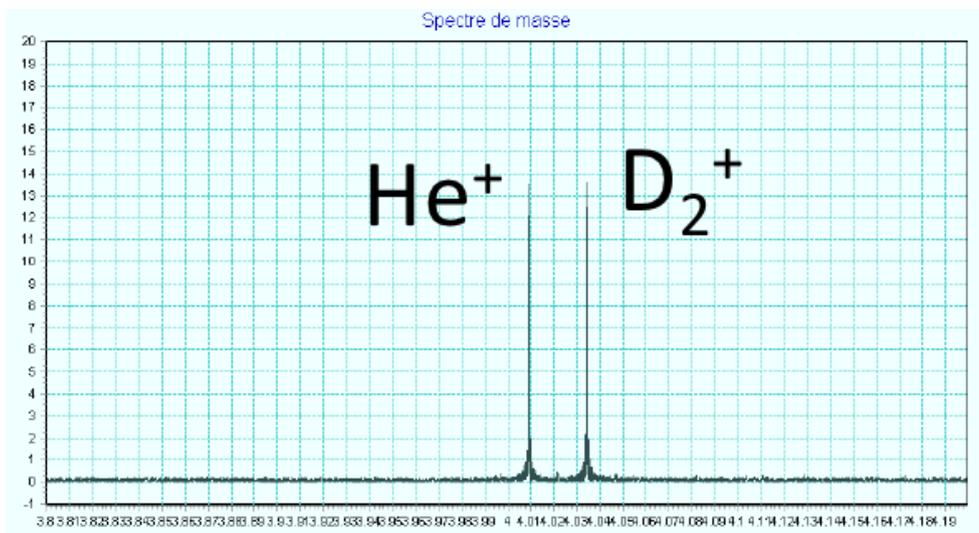
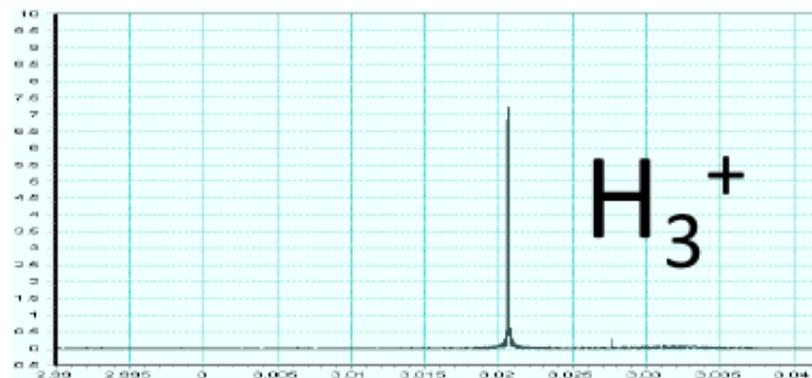
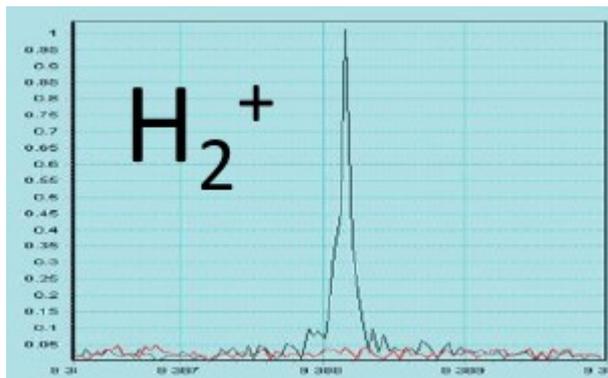
Peaks	Attribution	Config	Mass Calibration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Height	M (calc)	Attrib.
<input type="checkbox"/>	0.588	99.1193	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4.058	85.0963	C6H13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.038	83.0804	C6H11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.206	71.0836	C5H11
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.537	69.0784	C5H9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.349	57.0744	C4H9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.025	43.0582	C3H7
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.199	19.0167	H3O

Start	Susp.	Action	Width	Comment
1	0	Synchro	1	
2	20	Exit	blank	needed to start CH3150 correctly
3	500	Detect	SinExp	
4	1000	Loop		

Retention Time (min)	Mass (m/z)
19.017	19.017
43.068	43.068
57.074	57.074
69.078	69.078
71.084	71.084
83.08	83.08
85.096	85.096
99.119	99.119



Low mass domain



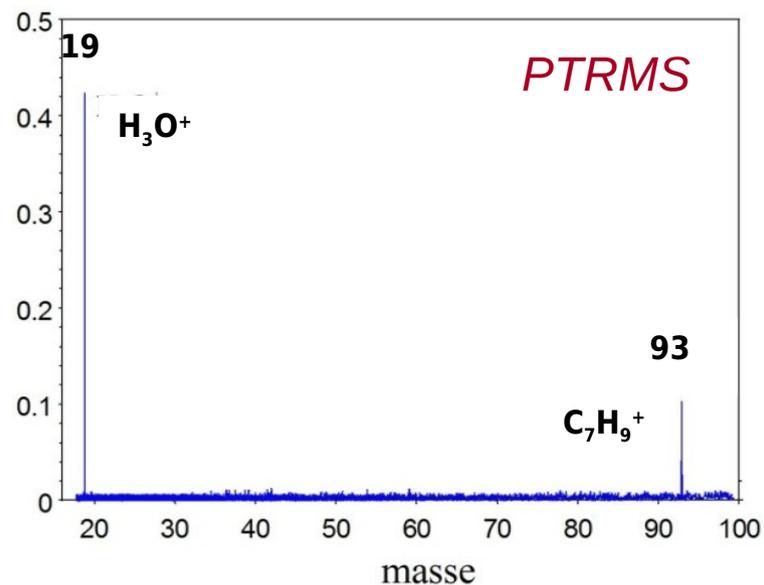
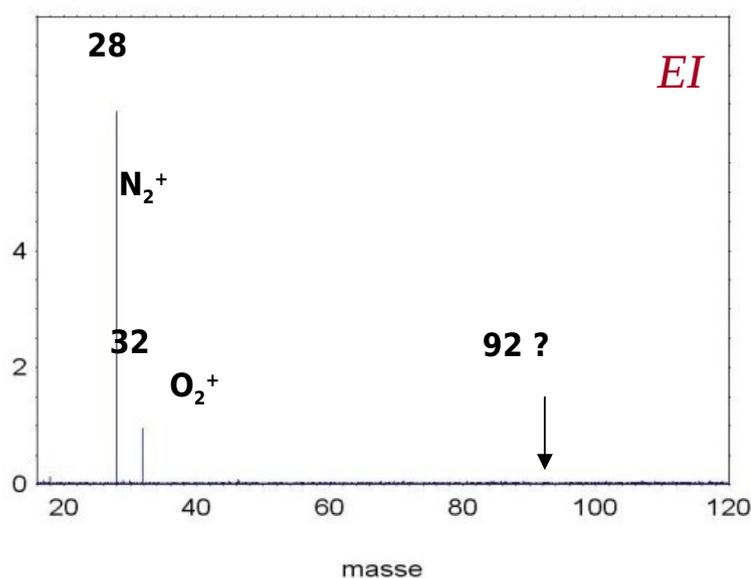
He^+ 4.00260 dalton
 D_2^+ 4.02800 dalton



Ionization and traces

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

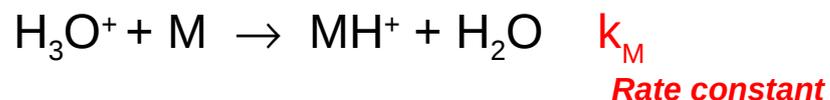
- soft ionization : little fragmentation
- specific : based on ion-molécule reaction (no matrix ionisation)





Quantitation

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



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

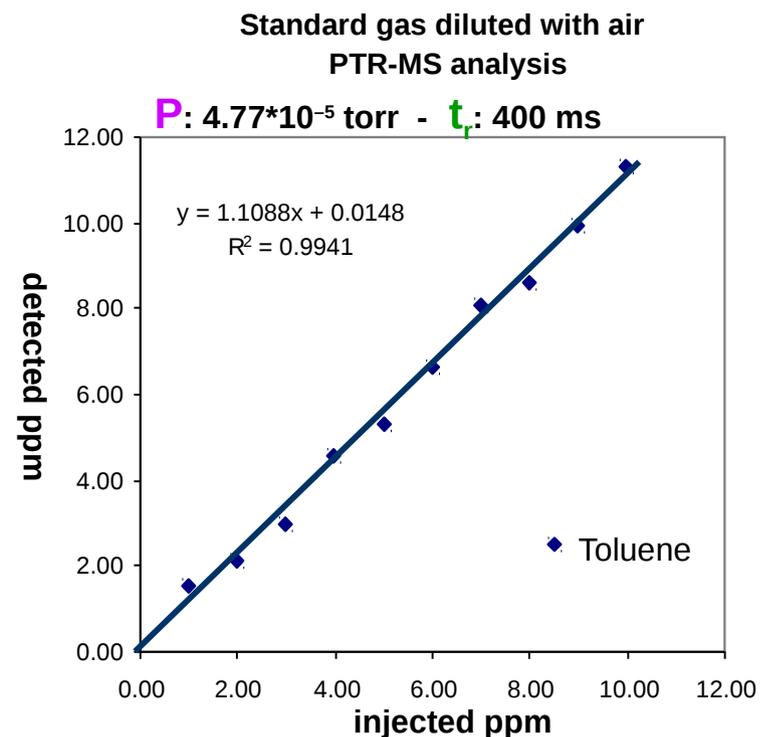
$$[\text{M}] = \frac{-\ln(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) \times (\text{MH}^+)}{k_M t_r (1 - (\text{H}_3\text{O}^+))}$$

Relative abundance

Reaction time

Pressure

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

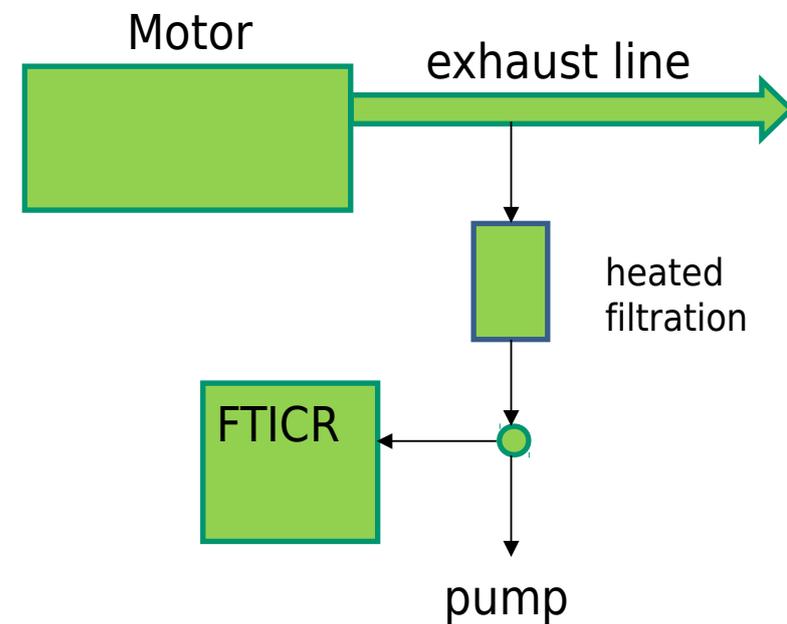
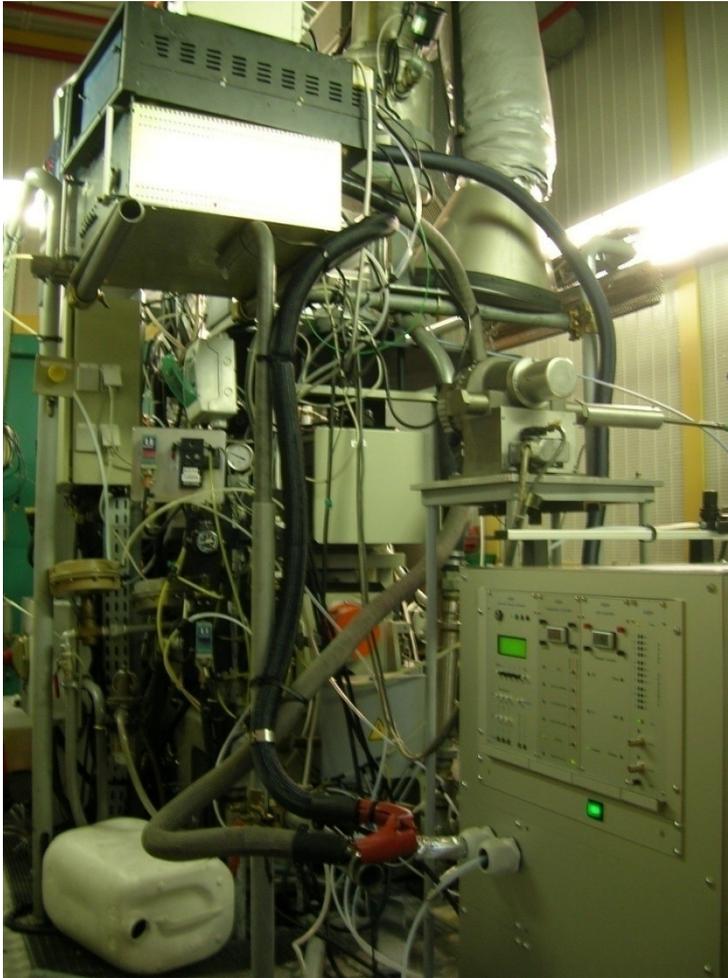


Chemical Ionization : precursors

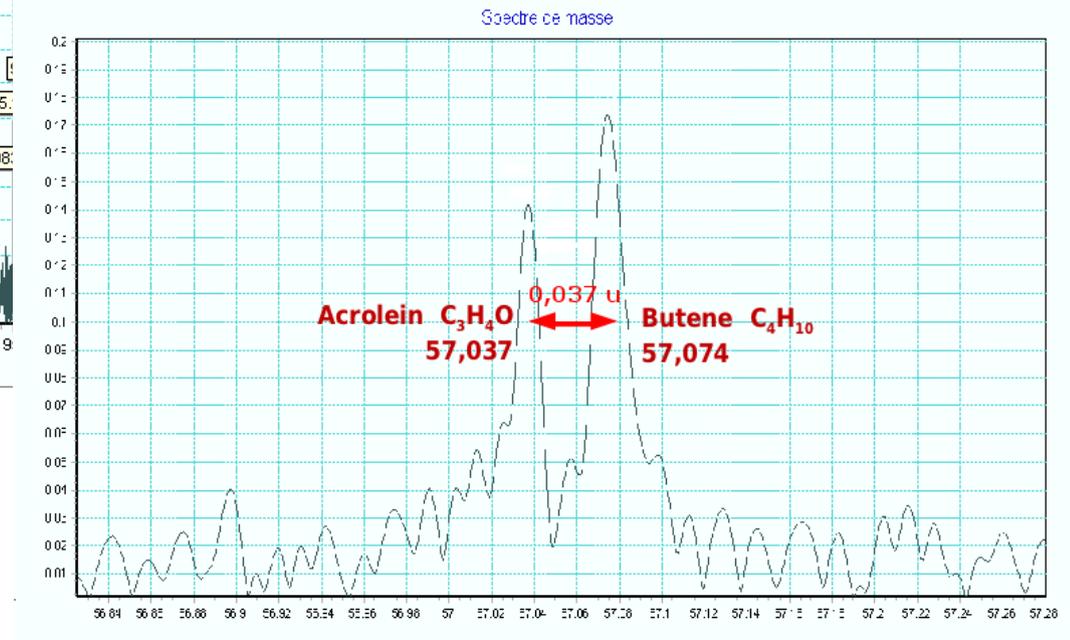
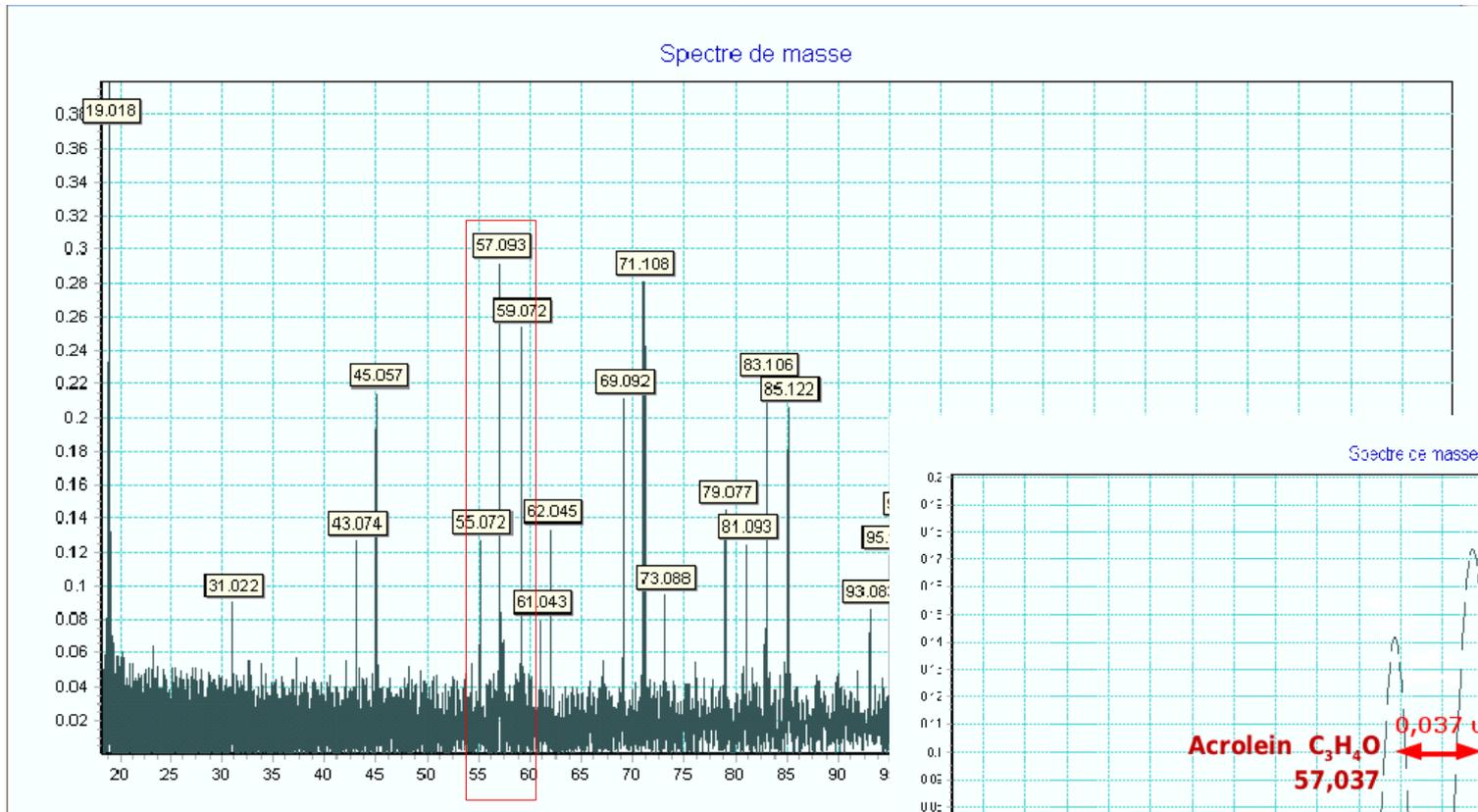
C. Dehon et al., IJMS, 2008, **272**, 29-37
 C. Dehon et al., IJMS, 2011, **299**, 113-119

	precursor formation	ions formation	alkanes C_3H_8	CFC, ... CH_2FCF_3 (R134a)	HCFC, THM, ... $CHCl_3$	Oxygenated, ... 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]
$HO\cdot$	$H_2O + e^-_{7eV} \rightarrow H\cdot + HO\cdot$	$HO\cdot + M \rightarrow H_2O + [M-H]\cdot$		not tested	Ccl_3^- 3,4 [2,3]	$C_3H_5O\cdot$ 5,0 [4,0]

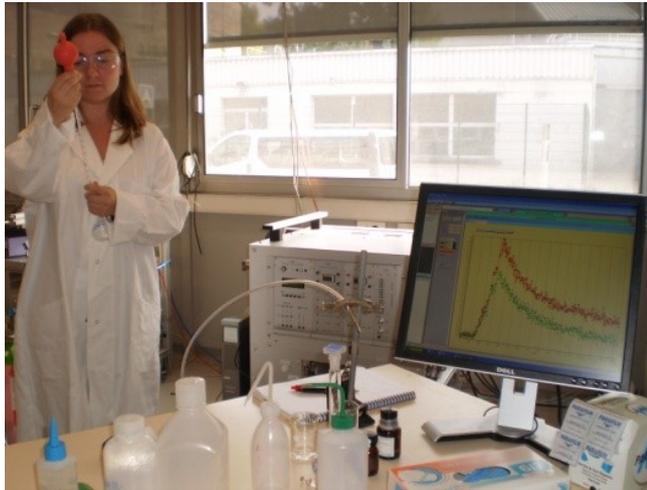
Exhaust fumes analysis (IFP)



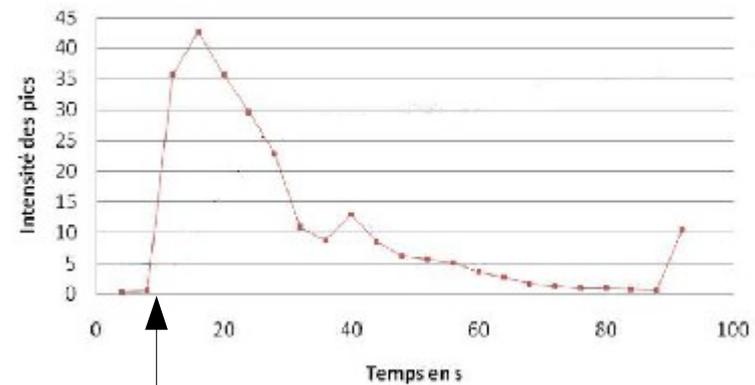
Exhaust fumes analysis



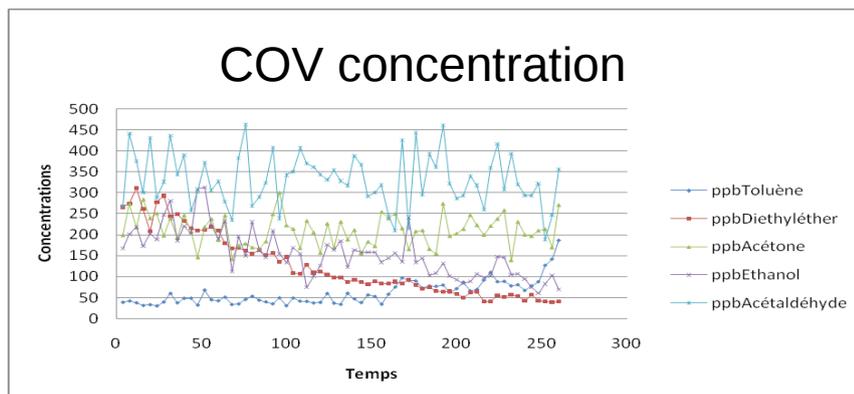
Air analysis : organic chemistry lab



Acetonitrile



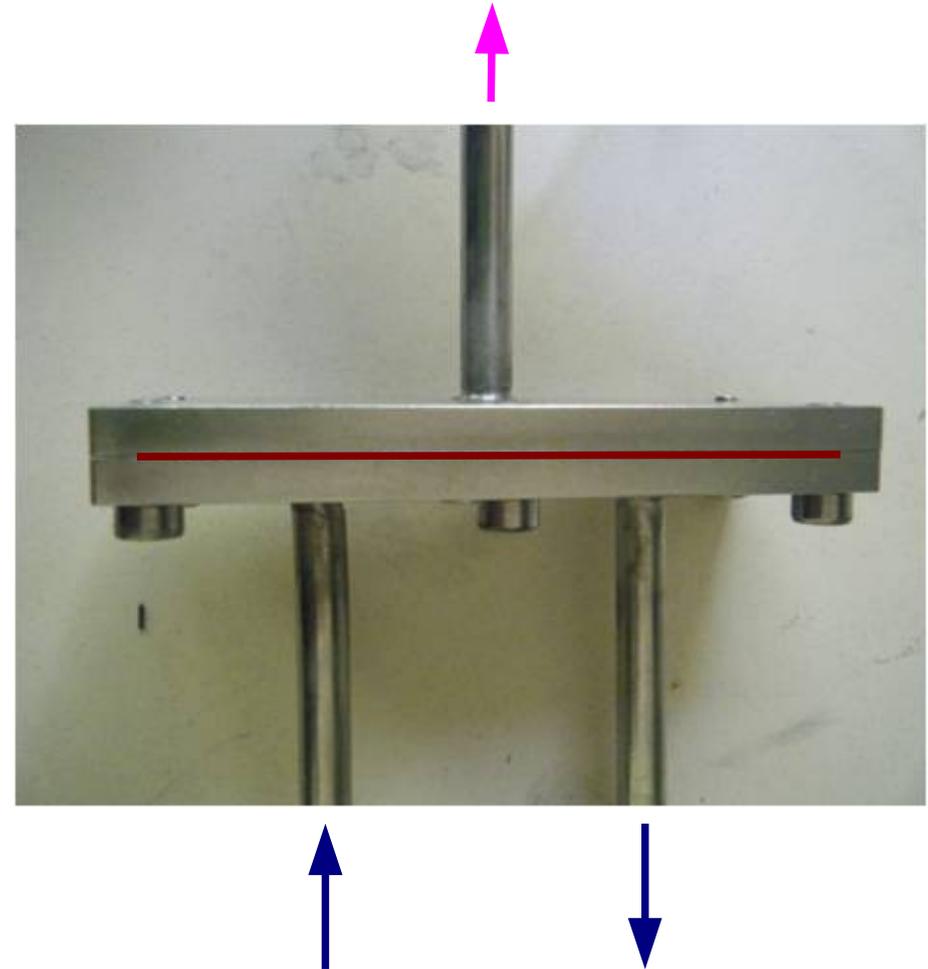
Fridge door open



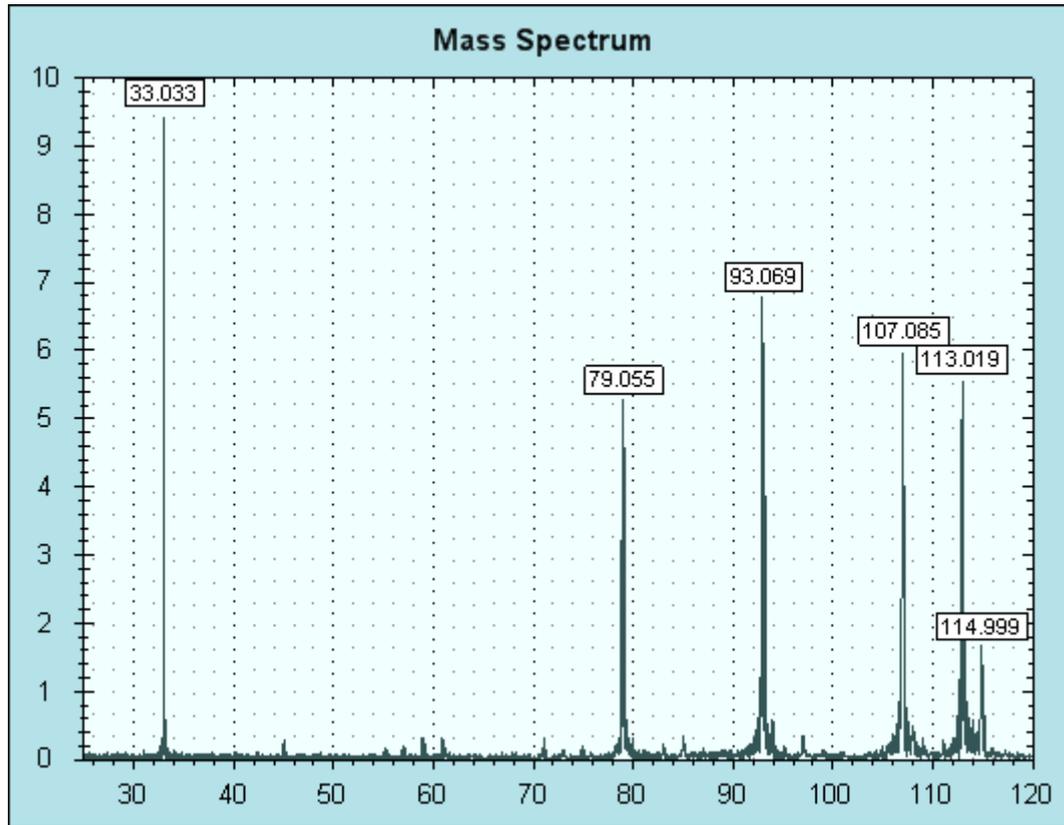
Water analysis : Membrane Introduction

PDMS
planar
50 or 125 μm
0,6 cm^2
controlled flow temperature
controlled sample flow

 Time response < 1 min

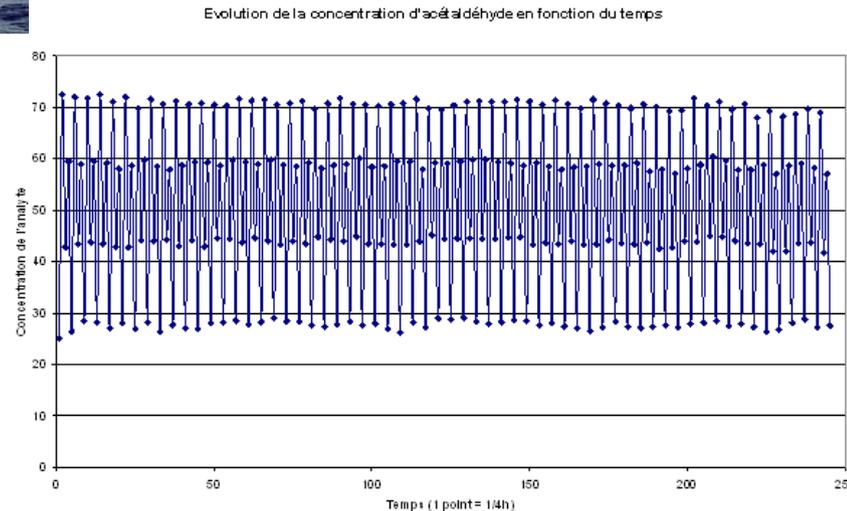


Water analysis : Membrane Introduction



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

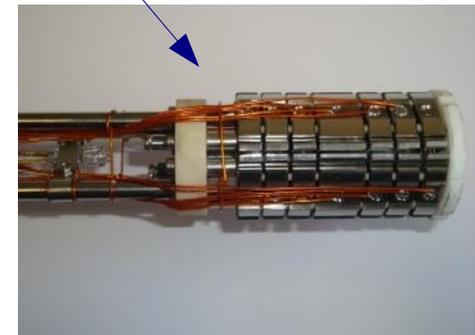
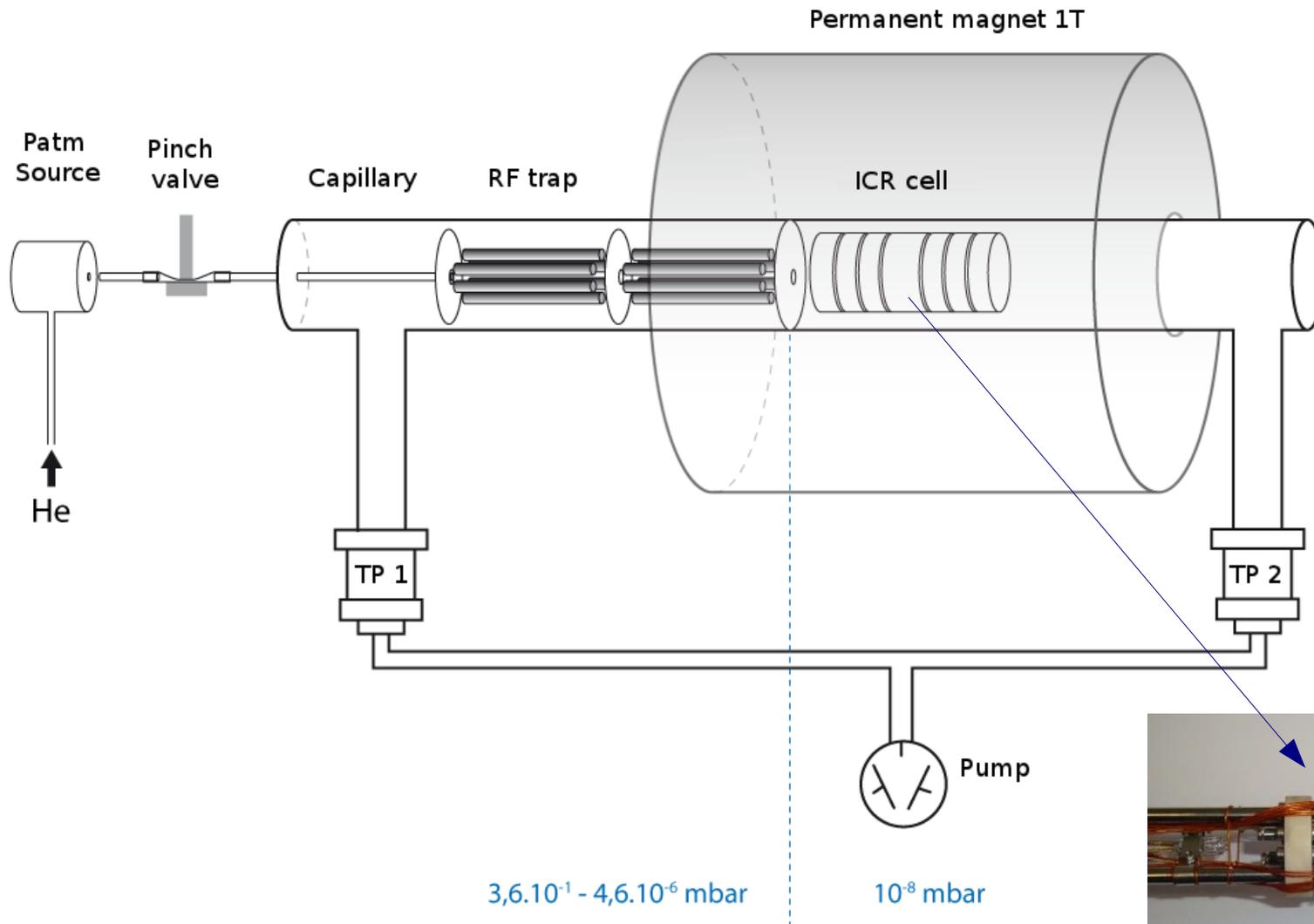
Indoor measurements (DGA)



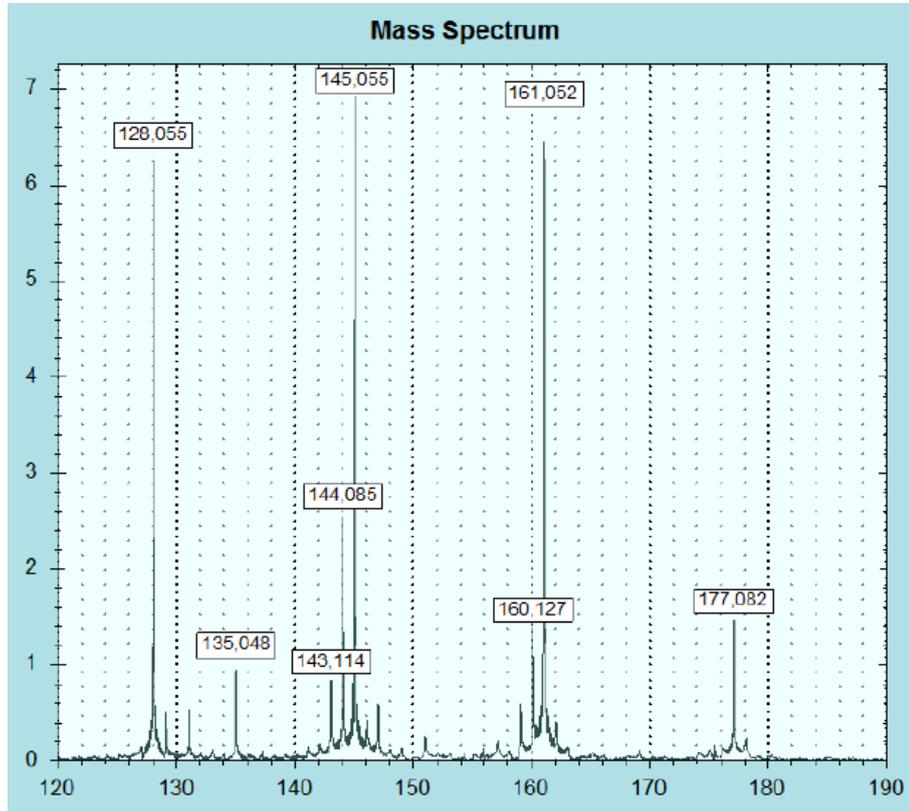
PTRMS,
 Acetaldehyde 100 ppm: 220, 800, 400, 600 ppb
 Measurement every 15 minutes for 60 h



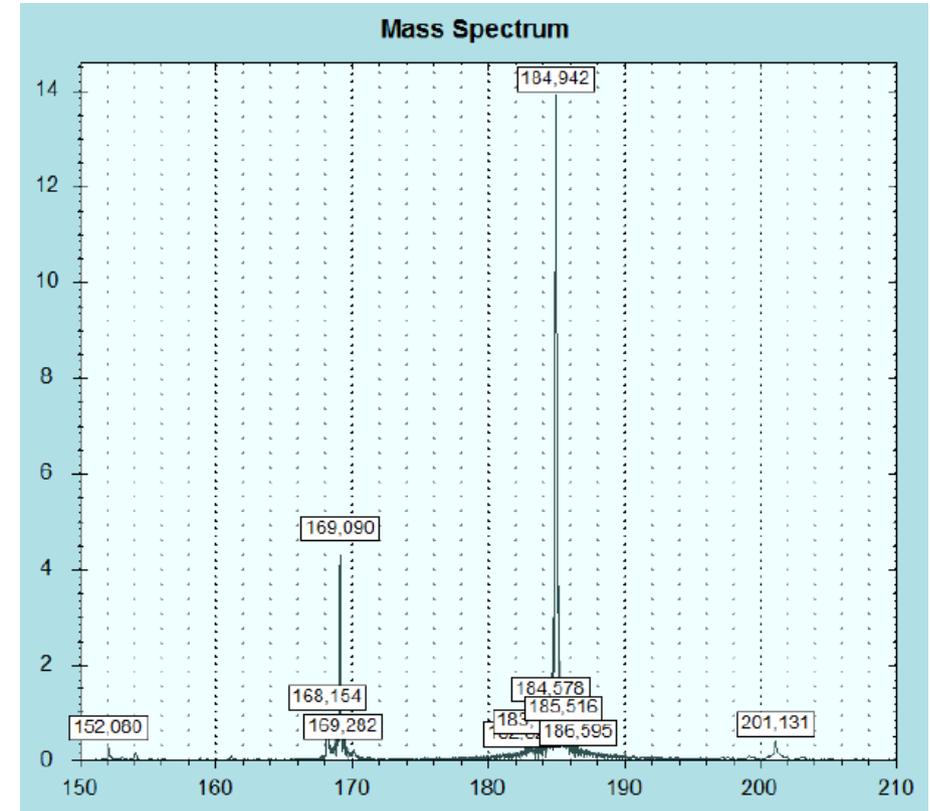
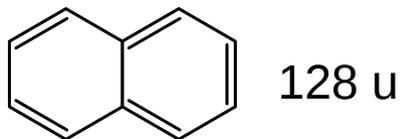
Ambient ionization



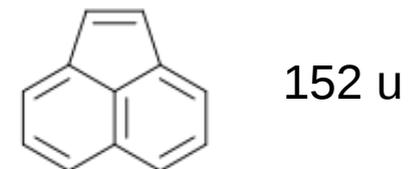
Ambient ionization : HAP identification



naphthalene



acenaphthylene



Conclusions

- Complex 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

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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)