### Making Tube Sampling Easy: the Development of a New Type of "Grab Sampler "

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### Agenda

- Overview of sample collection and analysis
  - Focus canister sampling
  - Focus Sorbent tubes
- Objections against sorbent tubes
- Development of an easy sampling device
  - Synergy with Time-of-Flight detectors



### **The Thermal Desorption Process**



### Canister analysis methods (e.g. US EPA TO-15)

#### Method summary

- Grab sampling using canisters is easy, TWA monitoring is not
- Samples may be stored for up to 30 days
- A small volume of air from the canister (typically ~500 mL) can be introduced straight to the focusing trap of the desorber
- Trapping conditions are set such that water is selectively eliminated during the trapping process.
- Analysis by GC/MS in scan or SIM mode



#### 'Air toxics' in canisters: US EPA Method TO-15

44

45

46

47

48

43 Methyl n-butyl ketone

Chlorobenzene

Xvlene

Xvlene

1,2-Dibromoethane

Dibromochloromethane

Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene

Methyl ethyl ketone

1,1,1-Trichloroethane

Ethyl acetate

Chloroform

Tetrahvdrofuran

22

23

24

25

26

27

1 Propylene

- 2 Dichlorodifluoromethane
- 3 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
- 4 Methyl chloride
- 5 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 6 1,3-Butadiene
- 7 Vinyl chloride
- 8 Methyl bromide (bromomethane)
- 9 Chloroethane
- 10 Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon<sup>®</sup> 113)
- 11 Ethanol
- 12 1,2,-Dichloroethylene
- 13 1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
- 14 Acetone
- 15 Carbon disulfide
- 16 Isopropyl alcohol
- 17 Methylene chloride
- 18 Tert-butyl methyl ether
- 19 n-Hexane
- 20 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 21 Vinyl acetate

#### 1 L of a 1 ppb air toxics mix analysed **splitless and cryogen-free** using UNITY-CIA 8

Source: TDTS 81

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### Air monitoring: Canisters or tubes?

Use canisters:

- 1. For ultra-volatiles
- 2. For non-polar compounds
- 3. Preferably at trace levels
- 4. When you have to

#### **Canister limitations**

- 1. Expense (€500 -1000 each)
- 2. Poor recovery of anything higher boiling than Xylene
- 3. Cleaning needs expensive vacuum equipment, at least 3 cleaning cycles and verification with GC/MS





#### **Canisters or tubes?**

	Tubes	Canisters
Perception	World-wide acceptance	Gold standard for US ambient air market
Applications	Ambient air, indoor air, vapor intrusion, industrial hygiene Material emissions Food & flavor Chemical weapons	Ambient air, indoor air, vapor intrusion, emergency response
Handling	Light weight for personal monitoring and general ease of use	Larger and heavier; more costly to ship
Sampling	$\rm C_{3^{-}}$ $\rm C_{40}$ Concentration range ppt to %	$C_2$ - $C_{10}$ Concentration range ppt to low ppm
Cleaning	Analytical process automatically cleans tube for re-use	Canister cleaning requires separate equipment as additional step prior to background certification and sampling.
Cost	\$50 – \$130 each	\$200 - \$700 each

Profiles of soil gas contaminated with kerosene obtained using:

a) canister sampling and TO-15 analysis (blue)

b) sorbent tube sampling with TO-17 analysis (red)



Data courtesy of H. Hayes, Air Toxics



## **Active (Pumped) Sampling**

- Pump air through sorbent tube
- Flow Rate = 20 100 ml/min
- Volume = 500 ml 100 L
- Much faster technique compared to diffusive sampling
- Important do not exceed breakthrough volume for a compound on a given sorbent





#### Tube Based Thermal Desorption – An Overview of the process





### **Tube Based Thermal Desorption**

Sample passes onto the sorbent



Compounds of interest are adsorbed on the sorbent surface



### **Tube Based Thermal Desorption**





## **Air Monitoring - Pumped**

Sorbent selection for both tubes and focusing trap are very important

#### Semi volatile compounds - Weak sorbent

Helps prevent retention of unwanted compounds

Very volatile compounds - Strong

sorbent Prevents breakthrough of light compounds







### **Sorbent selection**

The sorbent(s) selected must quantitatively retain the compounds of interest from the volume of air / gas sampled **and** must then release those compounds as efficiently as possible during the desorption process.

Sorbent selection principally depends upon the volatility of the analyte(s) concerned –*the more volatile the analyte to be trapped, the stronger the sorbent must be.* 





### **Common Sorbents**

Sorbent Name	Volatility Range
Quartz wool / silica beads	C <sub>30</sub> - C <sub>40</sub>
Tenax TA	C <sub>7</sub> - C <sub>30</sub>
Carbograph 2TD	C <sub>8</sub> - C <sub>20</sub>
Carbograph 1TD	C <sub>5/6</sub> - C <sub>14</sub>
Carbopack X	C <sub>3/4</sub> - C <sub>6/7</sub>
UniCarb	C <sub>3</sub> - C <sub>8</sub>
Carboxen 1000	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>
Carbosieve SIII	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>

Water retention





### **Air Monitoring - Pumped**

What if you have a wide range of compounds you wish to trap?

Answer: Use multiple sorbent beds





#### 'Air toxics' on sorbent tubes: US EPA Method TO-17

#### 1 Propylene

- 2 Dichlorodifluoromethane
- 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane 3
- 4 Methyl chloride
- 5 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,3-Butadiene 6
- 7 Vinyl chloride
- 8 Methyl bromide (bromomethane)
- 9 Chloroethane
- Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon<sup>®</sup> 113) 10
- Ethanol 11
- 1,2,-Dichloroethylene 12
- 13 1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane
- 14 Acetone
- 15 Carbon disulfide
- 16 Isopropyl alcohol
- 17 Methylene chloride
- 18 Tert-butyl methyl ether
- 19 n-Hexane
- 20 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 21 Vinyl acetate

- 22 Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- 23 Methyl ethyl ketone
- 24 Ethyl acetate
- 25 Tetrahydrofuran
- Chloroform 26
- 27 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 28 Cyclohexane
- 29 Carbon tetrachloride
- 30 Benzene
- 31 n-Heptane
- 32 Trichloroethylene
- 33 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 34 1,4-Dioxane
- 35 Bromodichloromethane
- 36 Trans-1,3-dichloropropene
- 37 Methyl isobutyl ketone
- 38 Toluene
- 39 Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
- 40 Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- 41 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 42 Tetrachloroethylene

- Methyl n-butyl ketone 43
- 44 Dibromochloromethane
- 1,2-Dibromoethane 45 46 Chlorobenzene
- Xy lene
- 47 48 Xylene
- 49 **Xylene**
- 50 Styrene
- 51 Tribromomethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 52
- 53 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 54 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
- 55 1-Ethyl-4-methyl benzene
- 56 Ethylbenzene
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 57
- 58 1,3-Dichlorobenzene
- 59 Chloromethylbenzene (alpha)
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 60
- 61 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 62 Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene











### **Objections**

• What about breakthrough?



### **Breakthrough**





### Objections

- What about breakthrough?
- Capping and secure shipment of the tubes.



#### **Tube Capping**

#### SafeLok Tubes\*

- Reduces risk of contamination
- Prevents necking caused by over tightening
- Facilitates pumped sampling at low flow rates (< 1 ml/min)
- Safer to handle tubes used to collect toxic compounds
- Same mass of sorbent and same external dimensions as standard tubes







### Objections

- What about breakthrough?
- Capping and secure shipment of the tubes.
- Calibration of the pump before sampling.



#### Easy-VOC – Pumped tube sampling made easy

- Grab sampling for sorbent tubes: Reliable sampling of 50 or 100 ml volumes (or multiples of same)
- Kit includes: hand pump, Safelok tubes and caps.
- Main features
  - Ease of use great for inexperienced personnel
  - Humidity effects Negligible
  - Breakthrough? Minimised
  - Use of SafeLok tubes and push on caps simplifies operation and prevents over tightening of storage caps



Easy-VOC - For soil gas, workplace air & stack gas.

Also the perfect complement to high sensitivity GC detectors

## Comparisons of Easy-VOC with standard pumped sampling



Comparison with FLEC constant flow pump (Black) and Hand
IARKES pump (Red & Blue) – equal performance
ternational

### Extending the volatility range

Smaller volume less chance of breakthrough, so lighter compounds can be retained.



## Application examples; High/Low concentration



### Sample security using sample re-collection

Stage 1: Primary (tube) desorption with optional (inlet) split





The heated valve isolates the TD system allowing method compliance: leak testing, backflush trap desorption, purge to vent, overlap mode, *etc.* 

#### Sample security using sample re-collection

Stage 2: Secondary (trap) desorption with optional (outlet) split



### Using Re-collection (SecureTD-Q<sup>™</sup>)



#### **MARKES** international

NB: ASTM Method D6196 references quantitative re-collection for validation

## Re-analysis of low concentration sample

The 4 ppb standard was re-collected for re-analysis using SIM detection conditions.



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#### BenchTOF-dx:

#### Clearer, Accurate, Selective, and Sensitive





### What does BenchTOF-dx offer?



- Spectral Accuracy
- Sensitivity
- Clarity
- Selectivity



### **Previous quality standard of HCB**







### Today, a new standard in GC/TOF spectral fidelity ALMSCO

HCB spectrum from an extract of hops



Data courtesy of Prof H Nitz, Department of Brewing Technology and Quality, Weihenstephan, Technical University Munich







- Spectral Accuracy
- Sensitivity
- Clarity
- Selectivity



### Sensitivity



- A quadrupole analyser is a mass filter
  - Scanning is extremely wasteful of ions formed in the source
- Quad analyser duty cycle is very low in scan mode
  - < 0.5% for scanning 45-250 amu (VOCs)</p>
  - < 0.2% for scanning 45-500 amu (SVOCs)</p>
  - < 0.1% for high mass applications (e.g. PBDEs)
- A TOF analyser does not filter
  - >90% ions injected into analyser can be detected
  - This is Comprehensive MS, not Wasteful MS



### Sensitivity



- S/N values 800:1 for 1pg OFN from full range spectra (1-1000 amu)
- Enhanced sensitivity is a function of direct (axialzion extraction (c.f oa-TOFs)
- High ionisation efficiency/ transmission rates
- Femtogram-level detection

OFN  ${}^{13}$ C rel ab~ 11%  ${}^{12}$ C ${}^{12}$ C OFN= 1pg, ${}^{13}$ C OFN= 110fg ${}^{13}$ C S/N~ 108:1(MDL ~ 3fg)



OFN <sup>13</sup>C isomer S/N (RMS) 80:1







50 mL sample volume near diesel car exhaust



500 mL sample of 4 ppb Ozone precursor standard



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Abundance



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### 200 mL of ambient rural air





BenchTOF data, Quad data Full scan and **SIM** (ten ions) n a а o n

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### 200 mL of ambient rural air





ernation

Quad data(x 500) Full scan and SIM (ten ions)

### Summary

- Sampling on to sorbent tubes has been simplified
  - No need to worry about
    - Breakthrough
    - Calibration
    - Training operators
- Sample volumes between 50 ml and 500 mL can be taken to deal with high and low concentration samples
- High humidity environments take small sample volumes; less water sampled
- Combined with BenchTOF-dx provides SIM or better LOD's but with full spectral information.



# Any Questions?





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