



Real time measurements of VOCs by transportable mass spectrometry using chemical ionization methods

air quality and industrial emissions assessment

Julien Leprovost

Why are VOCs so Important?

VOCs are produced by metabolic processes and by a wide range of industrial and domestic processes.



 VOCs participate in the formation of tropospheric ozone 



Formaldehyde, benzene, acetaldehyde... are toxic air contaminants

2 major challenges:

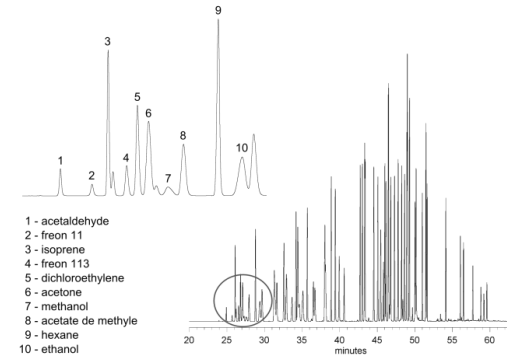
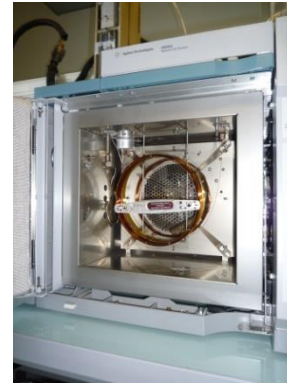
- A large variety of compounds
- Low concentration sub ppm, ppb, ppt level

Gas Chromatography

Adsorption on TENAX™ or equivalent

GC-FID for quantification

GC-MS for identification



Normalized laboratory technique (ISO 16000-6) for indoor air quality assessment

Slow: 2 minutes → 40 minutes

Need for « real time/online measurements »

How to analyze a complex mixture without a Gas Chromatography separation?



BTrap

Selective Chemical Ionization
+
High Resolution Mass Spectrometry
(FTICR)

= well-suited analytical solution for a fast and accurate quantitative measurement of several VOCs, simultaneously and continuously.

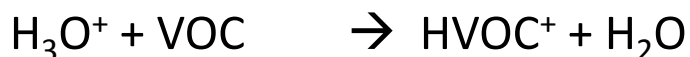
Based on Ion-molecule reaction:

- Positive or negative ions
- Proton Transfer, Charge Transfer, H Transfer, other reactions

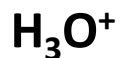
Key points:

- **Selectivity** : *no reaction with the matrix*
- **Little or no fragmentation**: *mass spectra easier to interpret*
- **Quantitative methods** : *chemical ionization reactions follow first order kinetic laws - absolute measurements (without any calibration) is then possible by knowing the rate constant.*

PTRMS (Proton Transfer Reaction Mass Spectrometry)



Which compounds can be measured?



Alkenes
Aromatics
Alcohols
Acids
Aldehydes
Amines
....



NO
NO₂

Alkenes
Aromatics
Alcohols
Acids
Aldehydes



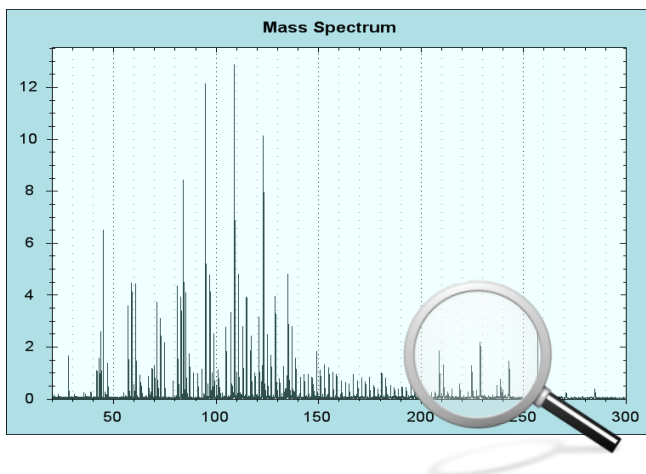
Freon R134a
....

Fluorinated compounds
Chlorinated compounds

Possibility to work sequentially with several precursor ions (chemical ionization methods) : O_2^+ , CF_3^+ , O^- , NO^+ ...

FTICRMS: High resolution solution for VOCs analysis

Broadband detection: monitoring/screening...



Pre-defined and unexpected components

Identification

Measured mass

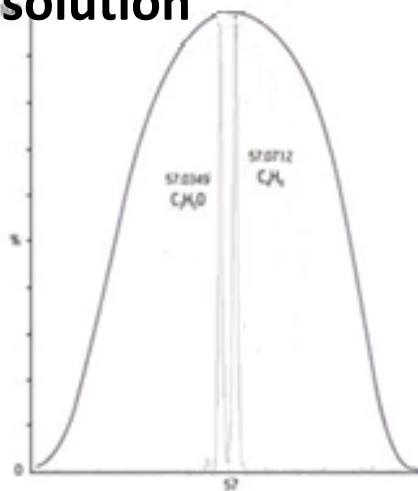
Difference with exact mass (10^{-3})

Mass 59

Protonated acetone



High resolution



Isobaric separation

Technical data

Low magnetic field: 1T to 1,5T (Two patents)

- Permanent magnet: Halbach cylinder
- Cubic cell: edge between 1.8 cm to 3 cm

Turbomolecular pumps

Pulsed Valves

Electron Impact and Chemical Ionization

Mass range: 4-300 u

Mass resolution power: 10 000

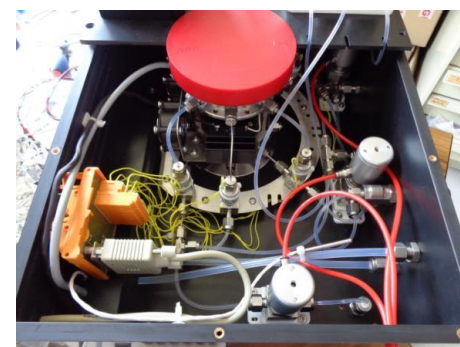
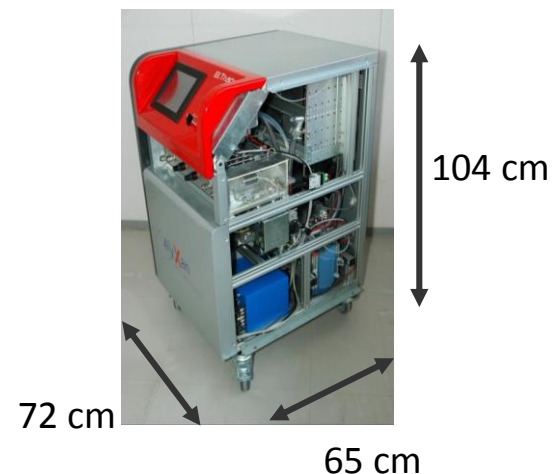
Weight: ~ 150 kg.

Mobile, no fluid needed .

Sensitivity: LOD 200 ppb (1s).

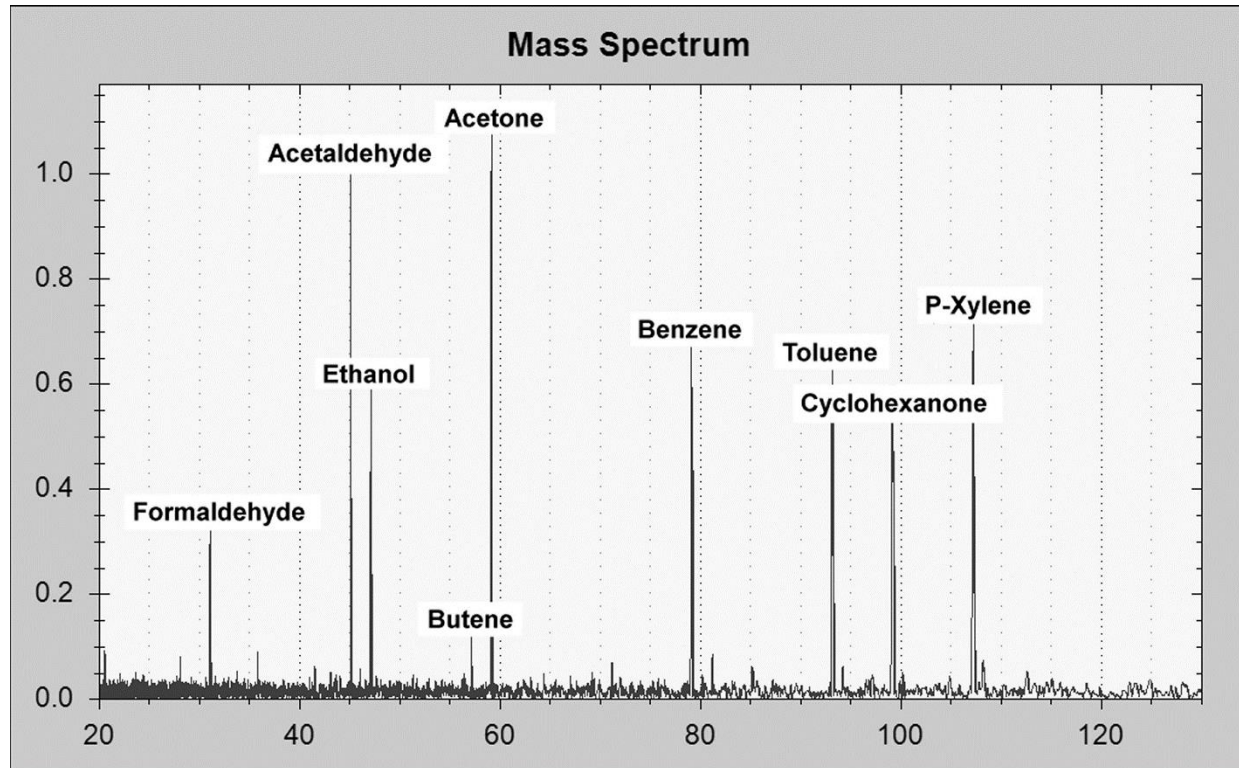
Few ppb (min) with MIMS preconcentration

No limitation for high concentrations (%).



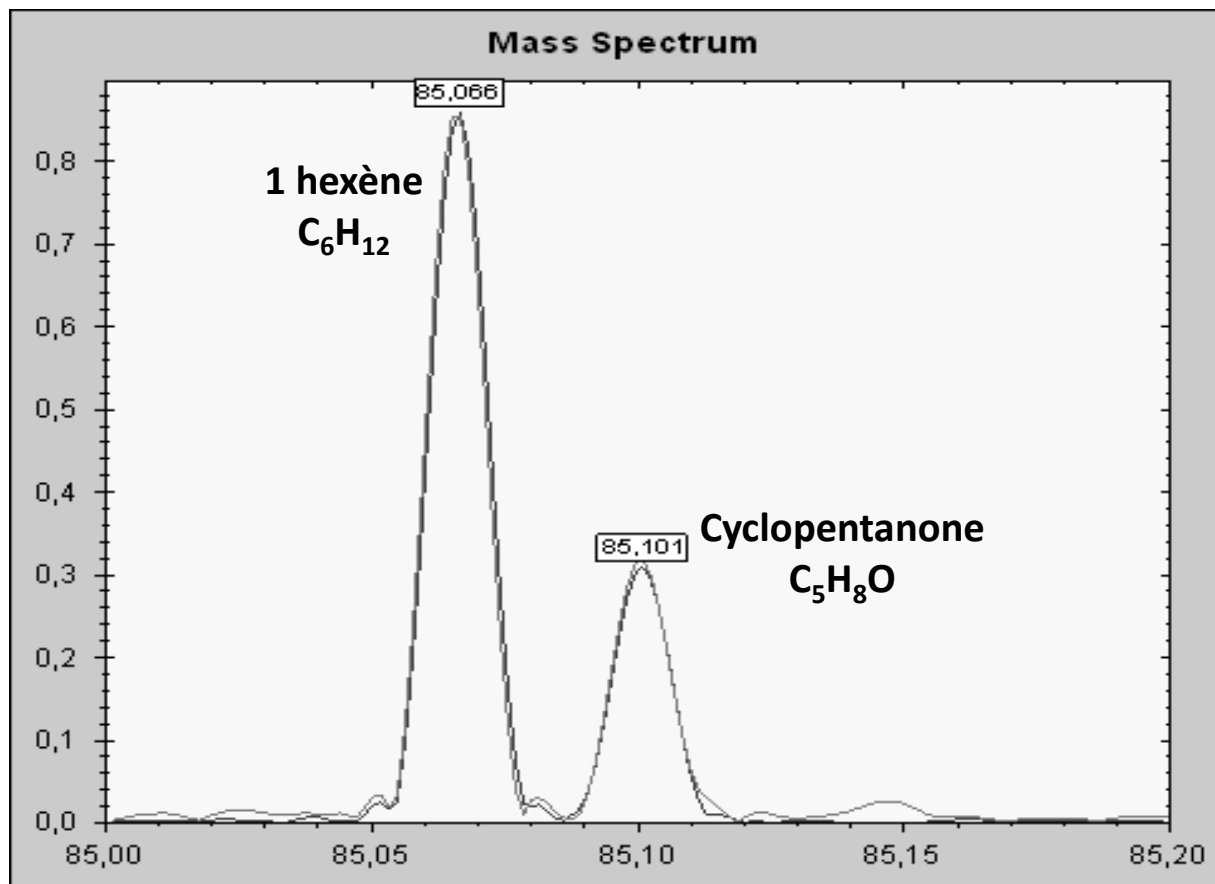
BTrap sampling system

BTrap performances – on site applications



Air analysis of 9 pollutants at ppm level

BTrap performances – on site applications



Isobaric separation in real time

Transportable, rugged



Air measurements in a wastewater treatment plant



Air monitoring in a confined space



Engine test





Air quality assessment



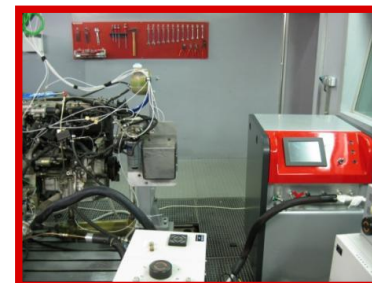
Industrial emissions



**VOCs emissions from degradation
of materials**



Car exhaust emissions

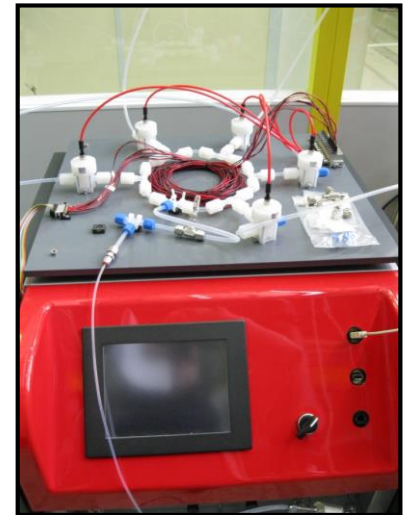
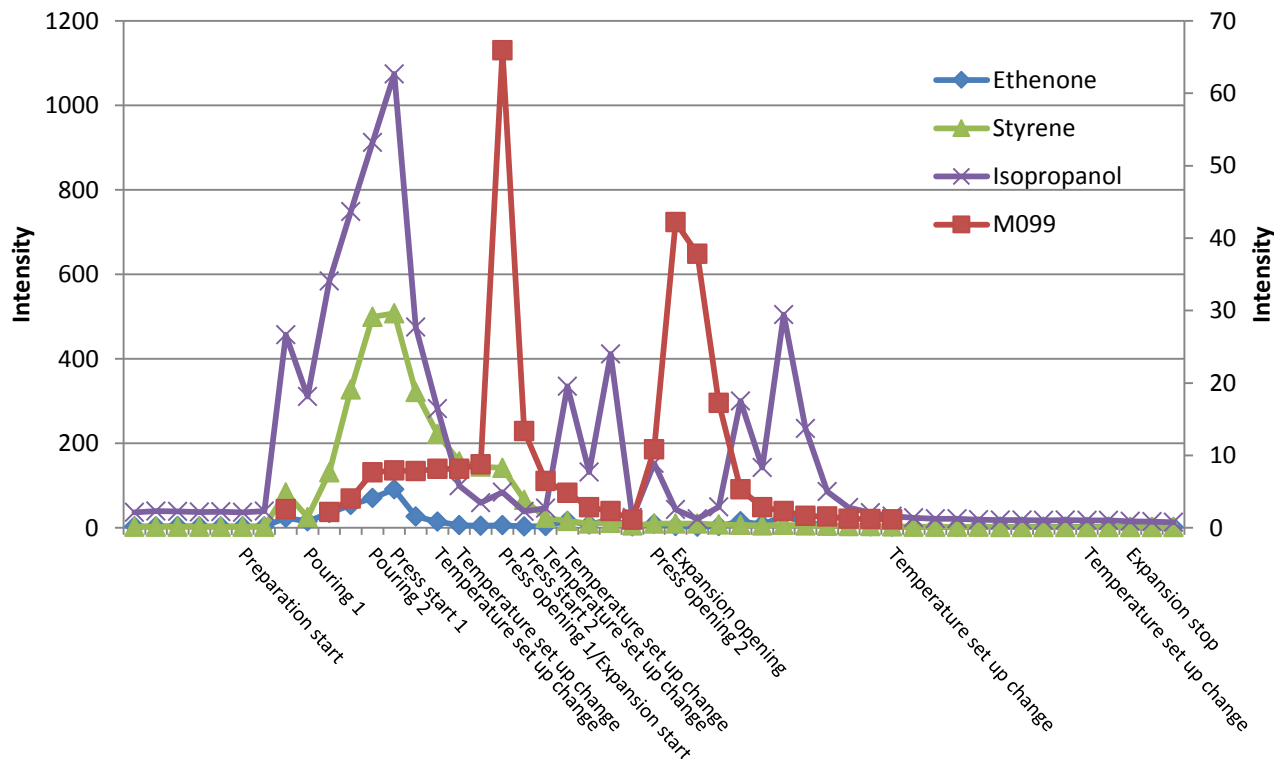




Indoor air pollution

Analysis of indoor workplace air: example of a polymer production line.

The use of a **multiplexing** inlet system is needed for a sequential analysis of the pollutants emissions from the different parts of an industrial process.



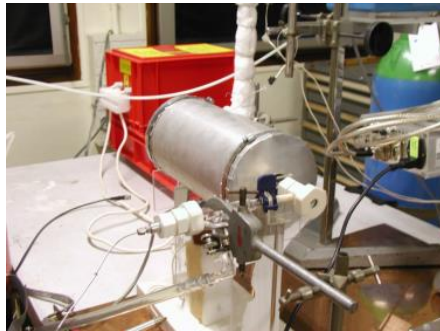
Multiplexing inlet system



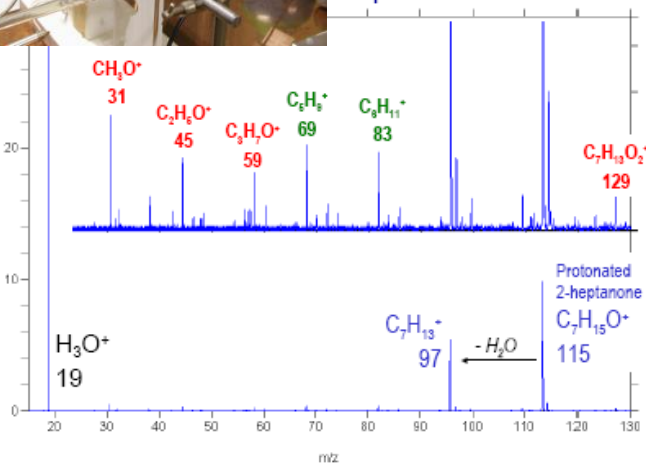
Pollution control system

Cold plasma pollution control system : study of 2-heptanone degradation (200 ppm in air).

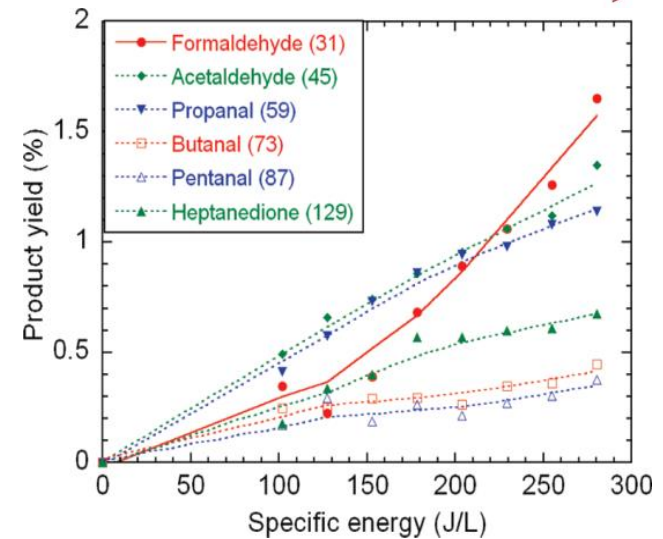
The use of a real time analyzer is needed for the characterization of the discharge which removes VOCs in the air.



Dielectric Barrier Discharge (DBD)



Identification of by-products generated by a 20 kV discharge applied on air containing 200 ppm of 2-heptanone.



Quantification of by-products generated according to the plasma energy used

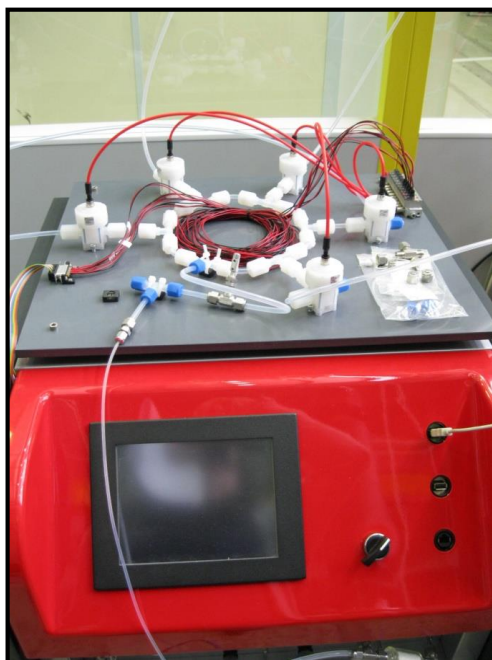


VOCs removal efficiency on an industrial process

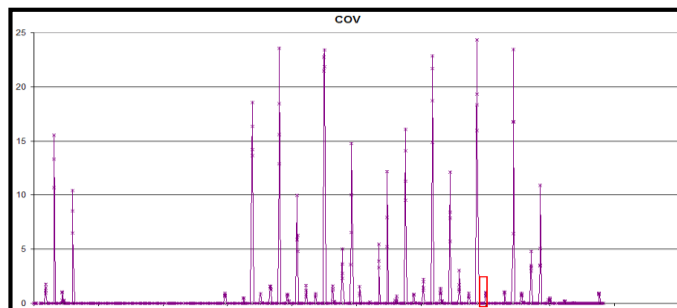
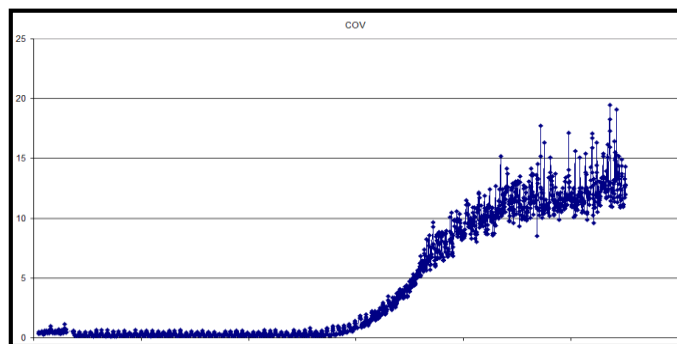
Continuous measurements over 35 days on an air pollution control unit.

Analysis were made sequentially on 6 sample points of a process in which VOCs are filtrated.

Multiplexing inlet system



Time to breakthrough volume monitoring of filters in the process





Emission and degradation of materials

Thermo-degradation of material: kinetic recording of VOCs emissions is necessary to understand mechanisms of their degradation or to estimate the associated health risks.



Car's passenger compartment material degassing

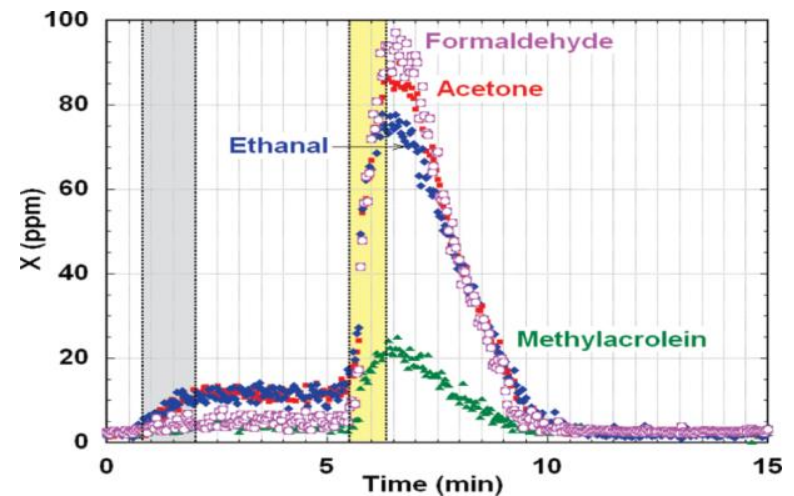
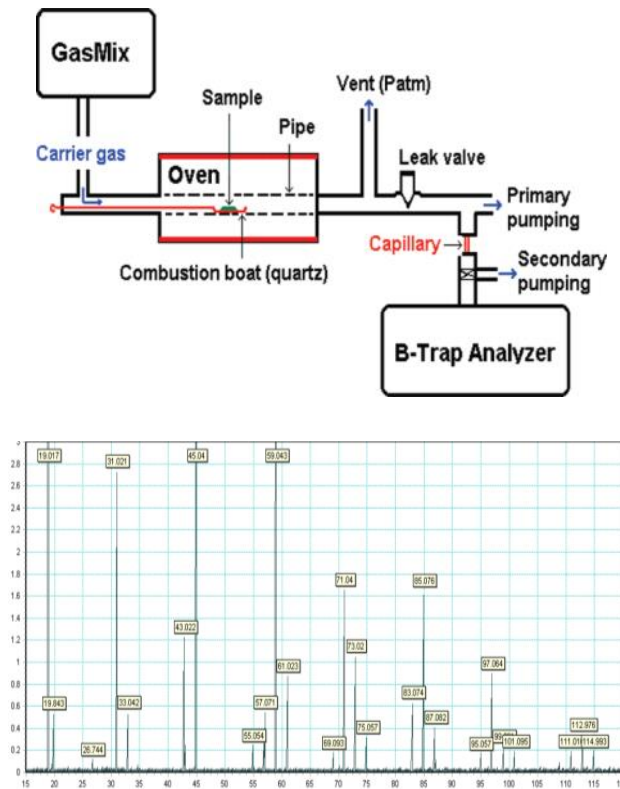
Material degassing in housing environment
(aldehydes, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, BTX, PFC, phthalates, allergens, moistures...)



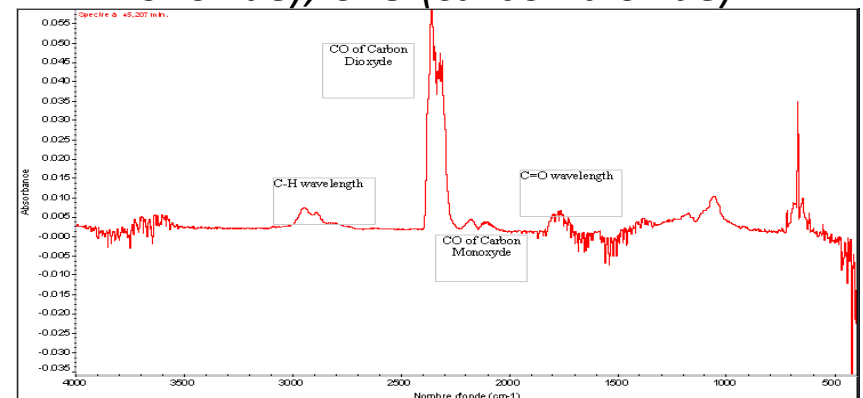
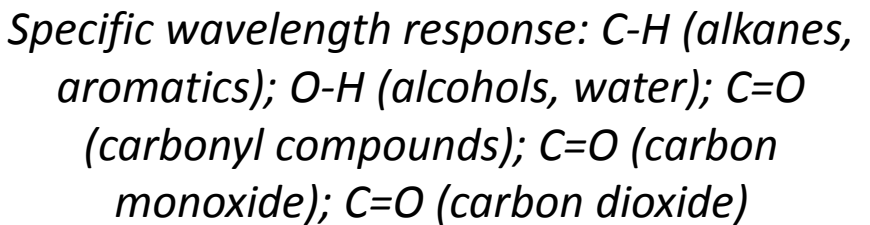
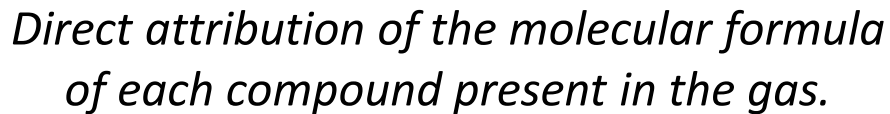
Thermo-oxidation of Polypropylene (PP)

Thermo-degradation of PP in ambient air at 256°C (isotherm study) : kinetic VOCs emissions of a PP sample under operating conditions (T° , matrix) in a process.

Experimentation set-up for thermal oxidation of PP under ambient air at 256°C.



Main VOCs emitted monitoring

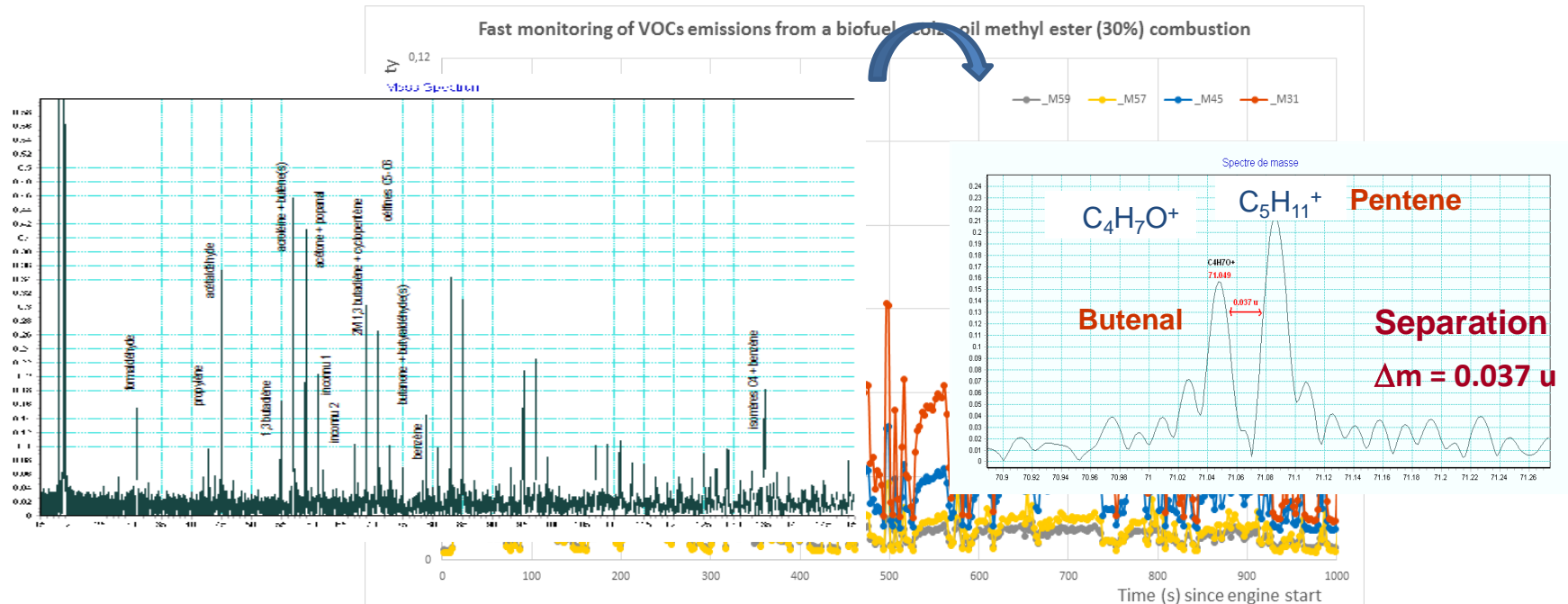




Car exhaust emissions

Test of engines using biofuels : On-line measurements of regulated compounds (NH_3 , NO) or unregulated compounds (VOCs).

High resolution is important to separate oxygenated compounds; O (15.9949 u); from hydrocarbons; CH_4 (16.0313 u); in car exhaust emissions from a biofuel combustion



Fast time VOCs monitoring (oxygenated compounds) during an Artemis test (Euro 6)

High resolution MS coupled with Chemical Ionization is well suited for real time exhaustive analysis of volatile organic compounds !

- Broadband detection: full spectrum in one second.
- High resolution and mass precision: determination of molecular formula.
- No water cluster $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O}), \dots \rightarrow$ detection of VOCs in water.
- Quantitative measurements with or without calibration



Engine emissions



Indoor air pollution



Materials degradation



Environmental analysis



Industrial process

Acknowledgments



E. Bauchard
N. Pennober
P. Boissel
P. Gremillet
G. Mauclaire
D. Robin



M. Heninger
J. Lemaire
H. Mestdagh
E. Louarn

L. Courthaudon (AlyTech)

X. Colin (Ensam)

J-P. Morin (Inserm)

D. Préterre (Certam)

P. Hayrault (IFPen)

E. Rabillard (DCNS)

S. Pasquiers (LPGP)

C. Grégoire (DGA)

J-L. Labrosse (Marées
Ingénierie)



Contact :

julien.leprovost@alyxan.fr

Tél : 01 69 96 95 19