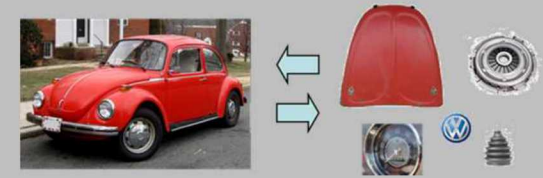
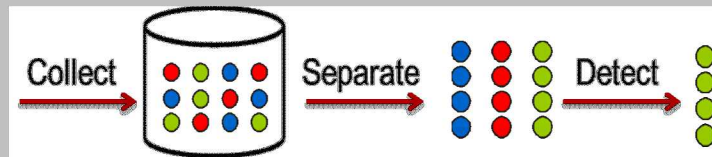


Identification of Unknown Outgassing Species Using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry



“Identification” of Unknown Outgassing Species Using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

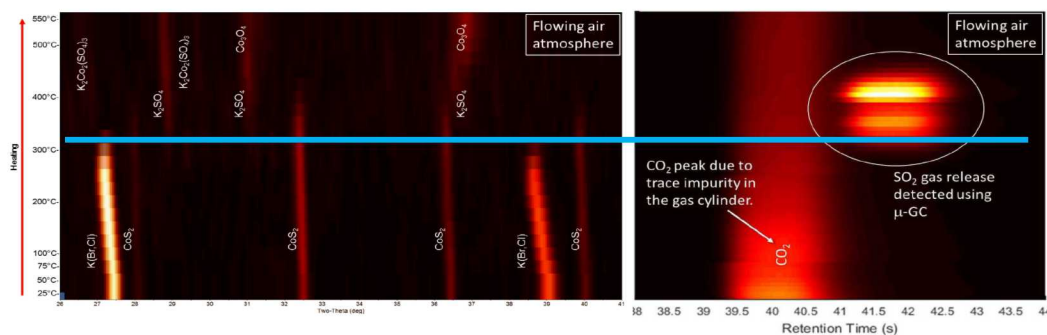
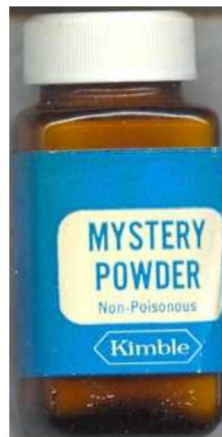
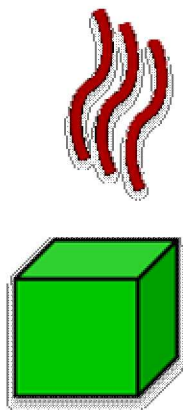
Curtis Mowry, Lance Miller, Adam Pimentel, Ray Fuentes
Sandia National Laboratories

“Identification” of Unknown Outgassing Species Using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

Chemical species can be released, or outgassed, from materials such as polymers, epoxies, or foams. These species can be unreacted starting materials or the product of complex decomposition reactions and once released can interact with other materials. A conformal coating was discovered to outgas which created concern regarding aging and interactions with other materials. To understand the risk, experiments were undertaken to identify specific products and quantities. Outgassing was assessed after various treatments (heat, vacuum, etc.) which would mitigate some source terms and is a common strategy for certification by manufacturers and those performing outgassing measurements. One major outgassed product detected in GC/MS (gas chromatography with mass spectrometry detection) experiments, however, was assigned with high confidence as two different species by two labs. Strange? Yes. In this situation it was possible for the measurement method to alter the measured species, so identification confidence based on library spectral matching was high. We will discuss the tools and process that demonstrates both labs were correct! This situation highlights the need sometimes to perform additional experiments to identify a true unknown species involved with critical materials and component investigations. We must remember that any analytical method is only detecting a small subset of the chemical space. Various authors are attempting to define the process of generating and communicate true “confidence” for GC/MS data [1,2]. Details and discussion of the Uvikote story are presented in this context of identifying unknown outgassed products.

1. Milman, B. L.; Zhurkovich, I. K., The chemical space for non-target analysis. TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry 2017, 97, 179-187.
2. Schymanski, E. L.; Jeon, J.; Gulde, R.; Fenner, K.; Ruff, M.; Singer, H. P.; Hollender, J., Identifying Small Molecules via High Resolution Mass Spectrometry: Communicating Confidence. Environ Sci Technol 2014, 48 (4), 2097-8.

Many Materials Outgas



XRD map

Gas data map

M. A. Rodriguez, E. N. Coker, J. J. M. Griego, C. D. Mowry, A. S. Pimentel, T. M. Anderson, Monitoring of CoS_2 reactions using high-temperature XRD coupled with gas chromatography (GC). *Powder Diffraction* 2016, 31. 7.

There are many tools to measure outgassing

- Follow analytical chemistry trident

Sample preparation

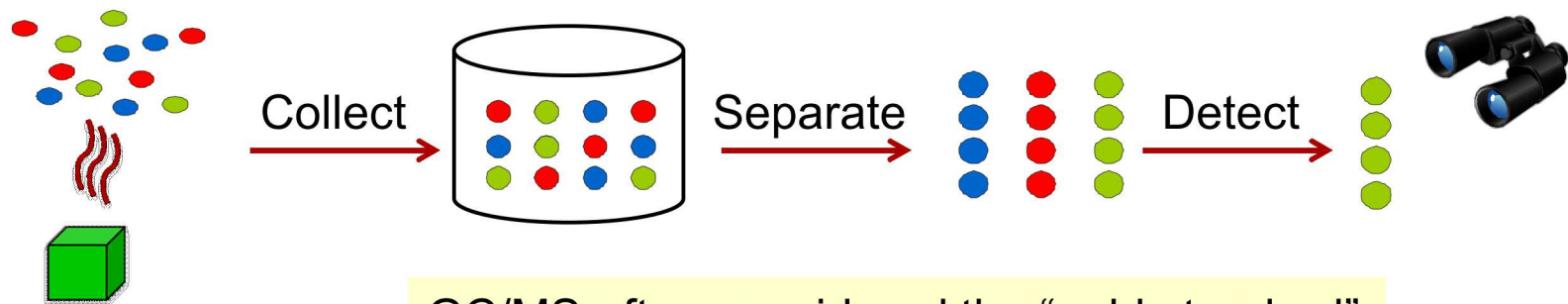
Extraction Digestion
Purge & trap Cryo-focus
Preconcentration
Thermal extraction
Derivatization

Separation

Gas, Liquid or Ion
chromatography
thermal
permeation

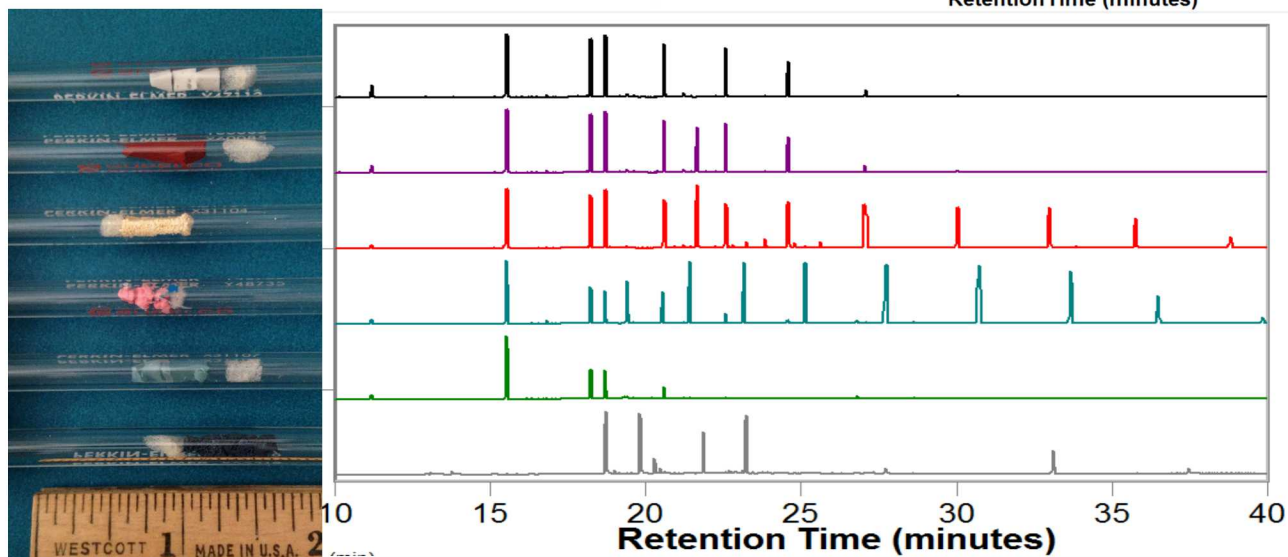
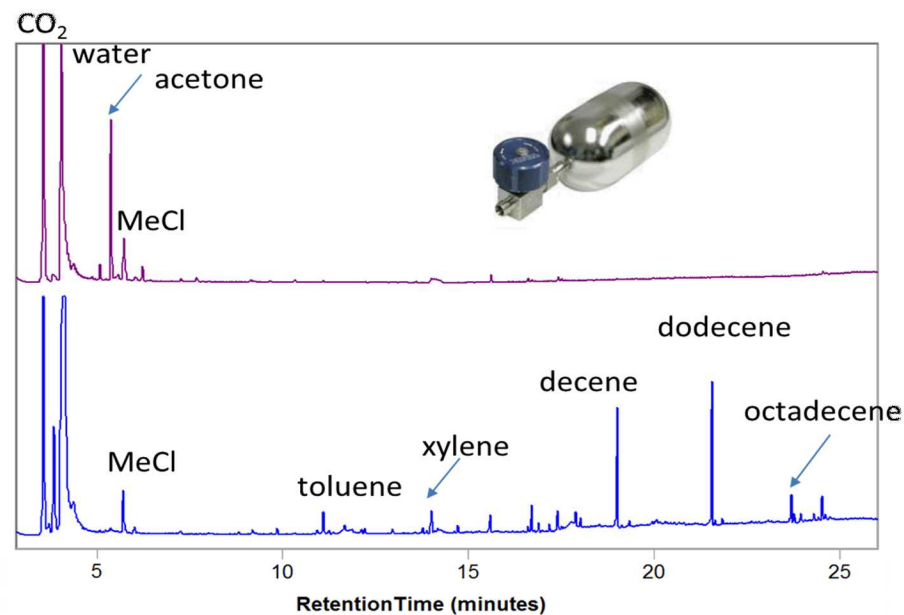
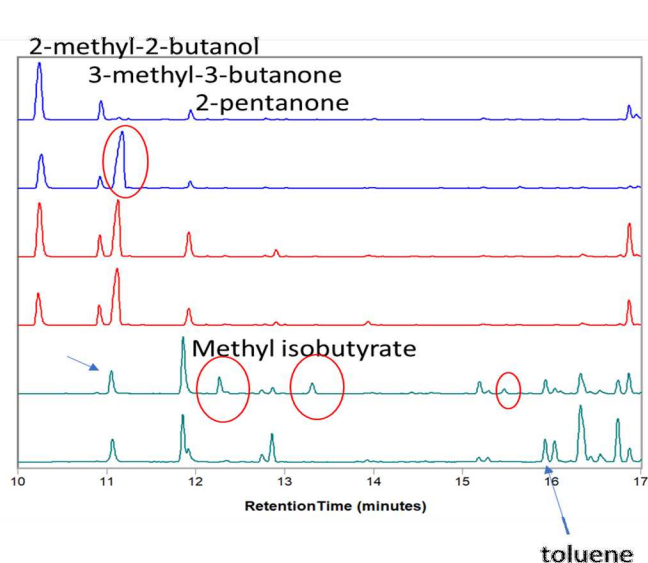
Detection

Electrochemical
Spectroscopy (emission, UV/VIS)
Mass spectrometry (QQQ, MSⁿ)
FID, TCD, FPD, PDID, ECD

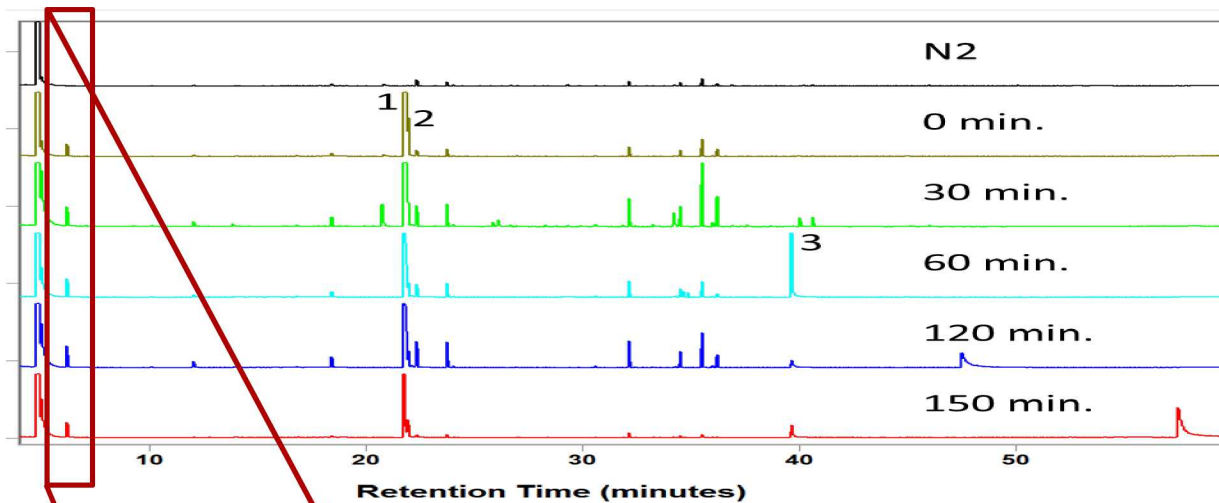


GC/MS often considered the “gold standard” because it provides “identification”

Outgassing and GC/MS – an easy fit

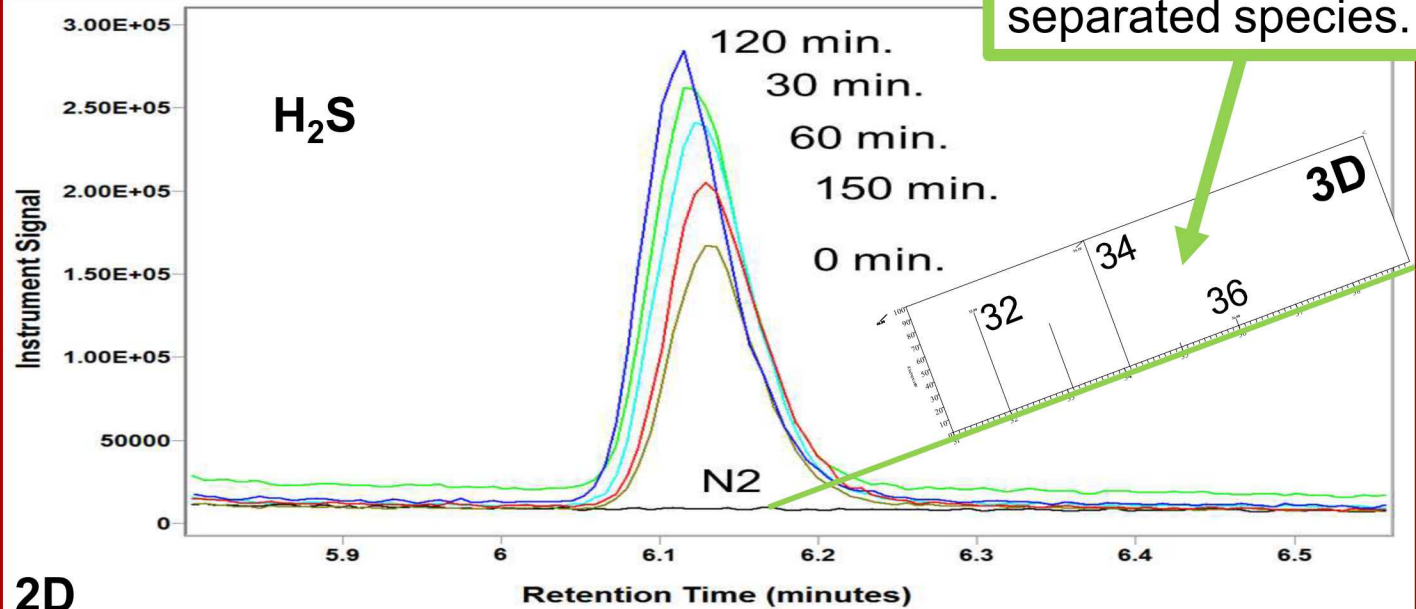


GC/MS, the “Gold Standard” for identification?



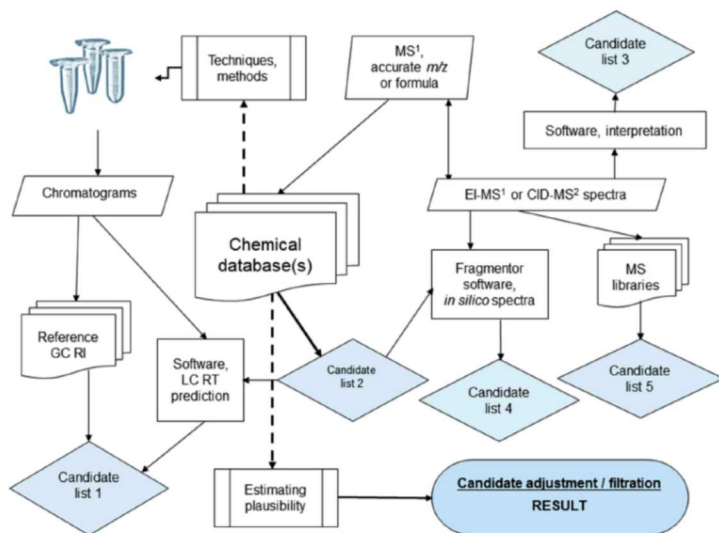
MS ion signal used to identify each separated species.

ZOOM



2D

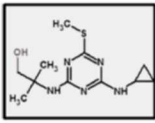
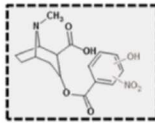
The confidence behind “identification” is subjective



1. Compare w/authentic (RT,MS)
2. Compare w/libraries (RT,MS) (not same conditions)
3. HRMS, m/z, isotopes
4. Compare w/predicted (frags, loss)
5. Interpretation (software)

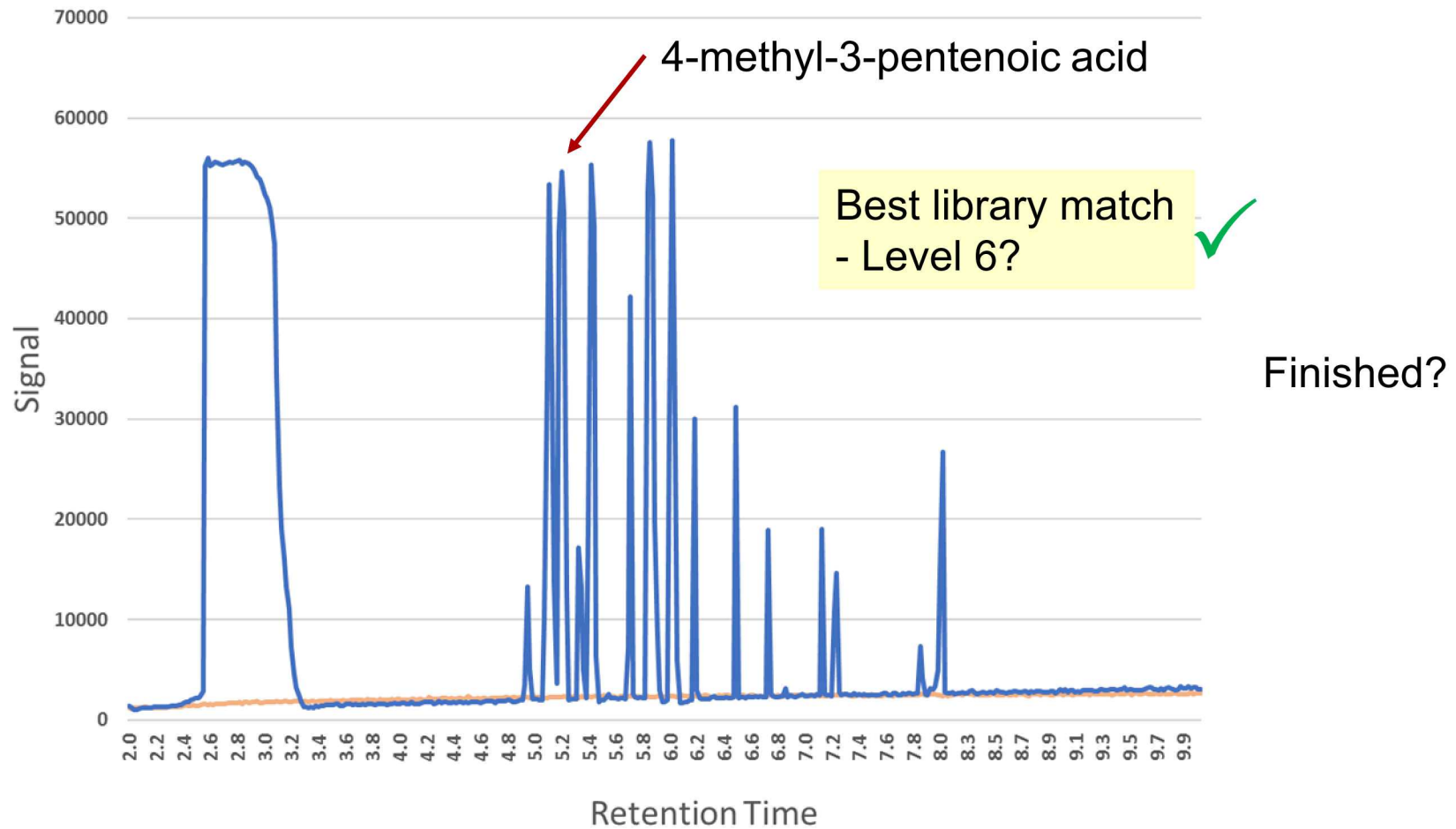
Milman 2015

Milman 2017

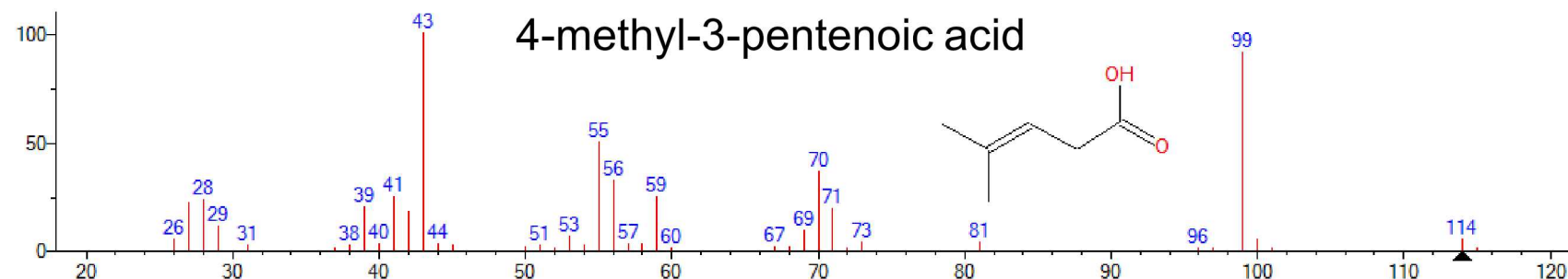
Example	Identification confidence	Minimum data requirements
	Level 1: Confirmed structure by reference standard	MS, MS ² , RT, Reference Std.
	Level 2: Probable structure a) by library spectrum match b) by diagnostic evidence	MS, MS ² , Library MS ² MS, MS ² , Exp. data
	Level 3: Tentative candidate(s) structure, substituent, class	MS, MS ² , Exp. data
C ₆ H ₅ N ₃ O ₄	Level 4: Unequivocal molecular formula	MS isotope/adduct
192.0757	Level 5: Exact mass of interest	MS

Schymanski 2014

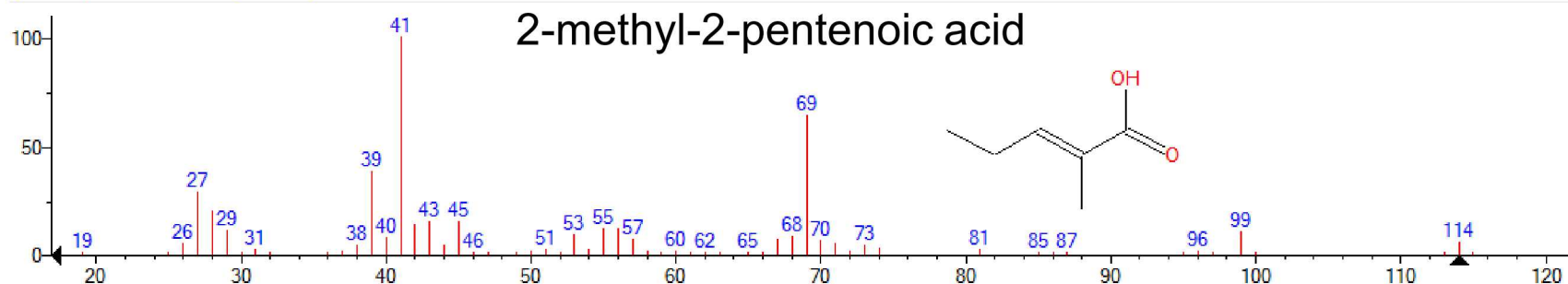
Many species were observed outgassing from conformal coating Uvikote



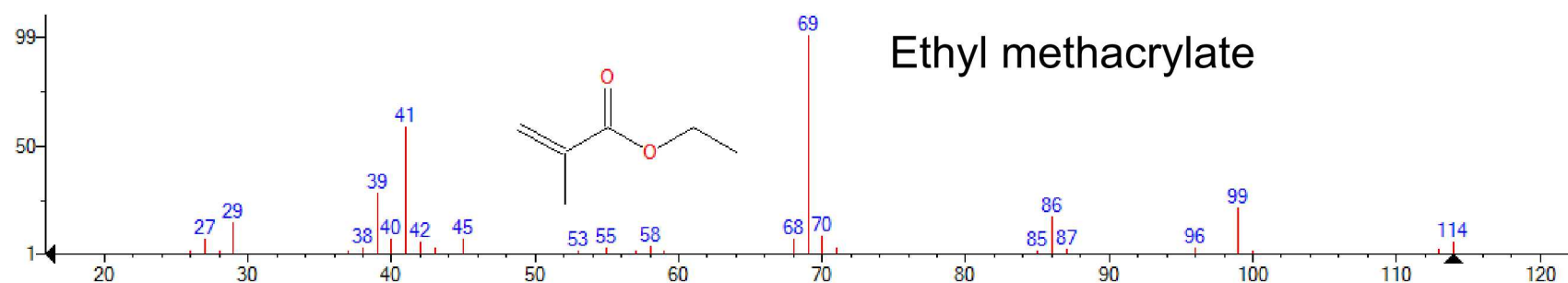
Library match requires good separations and/or deconvolution



(mainlib) 3-Pentenoic acid, 4-methyl-



(mainlib) 2-Pentenoic acid, 2-methyl-



(mainlib) Methacrylic acid, ethyl ester

Identification level 5, 4, and 3



5: Exact mass

$C_4H_8N_3O$ MW=114.0667338

$C_6H_{10}O_2$ MW=114.068076

dm=0.3 ppm

dm=12.1 ppm



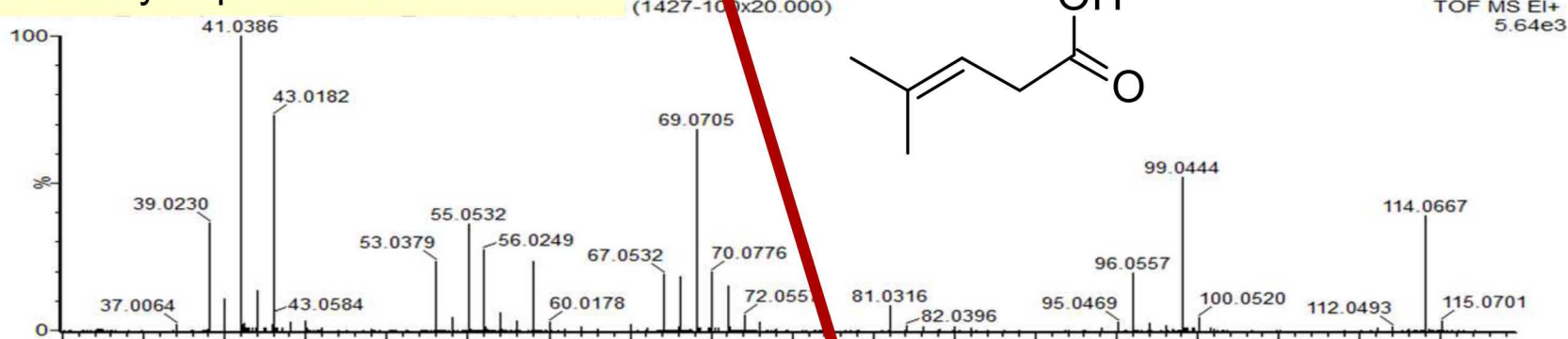
4: Isotopic

Same isotope ratio!!

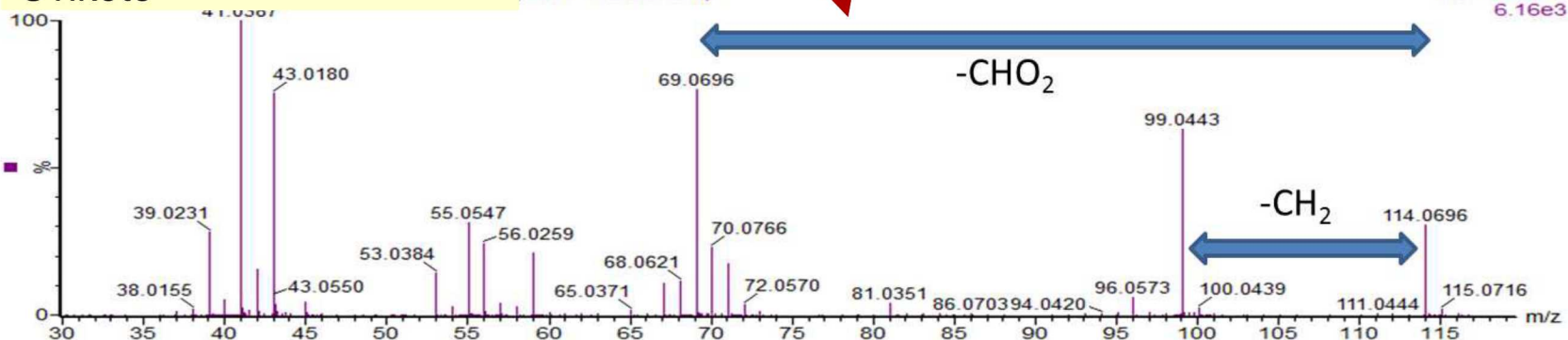


3: structure or class

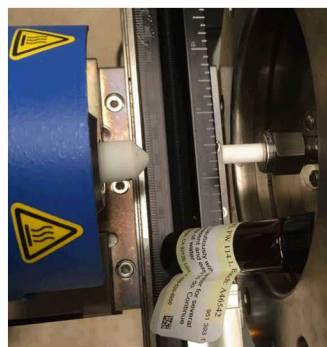
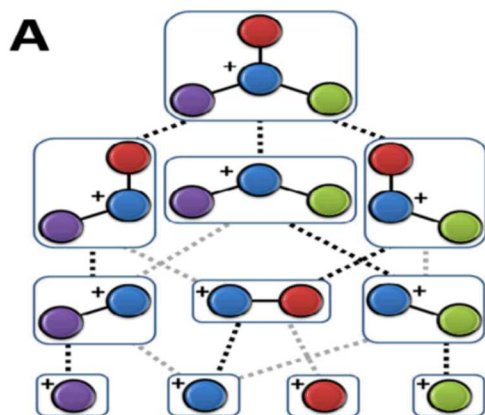
4-methyl-3-pentenoic acid



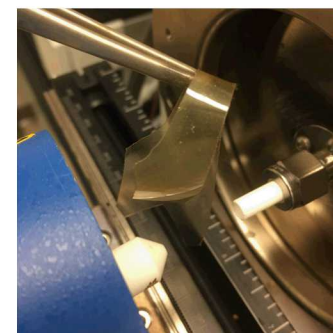
Uvikote



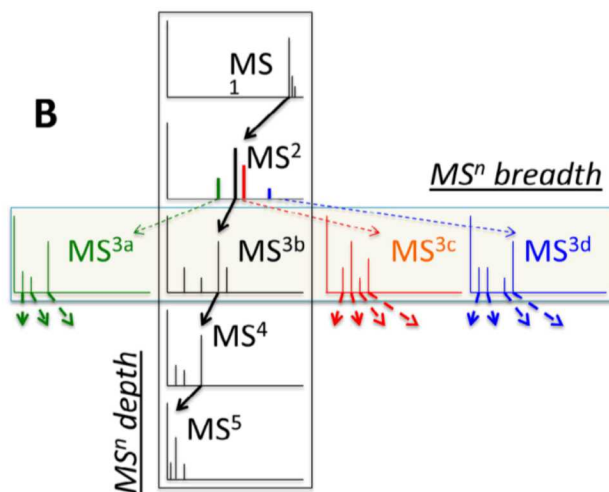
Level 2,1 : structural info from Fragmentation tree, compare to std.



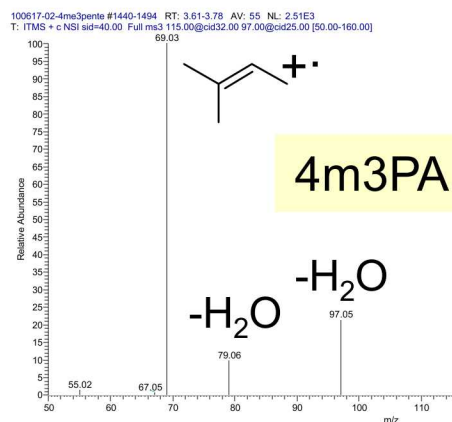
Vapor detection of
chemical standard



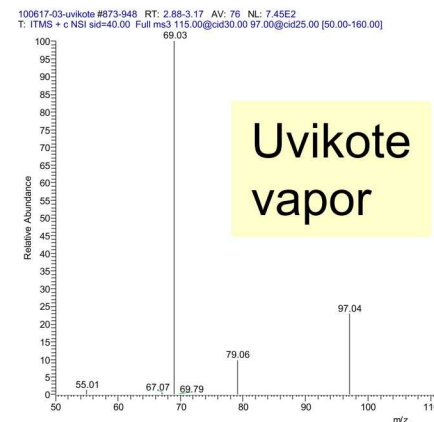
Vapor from film



Vaniya 2015



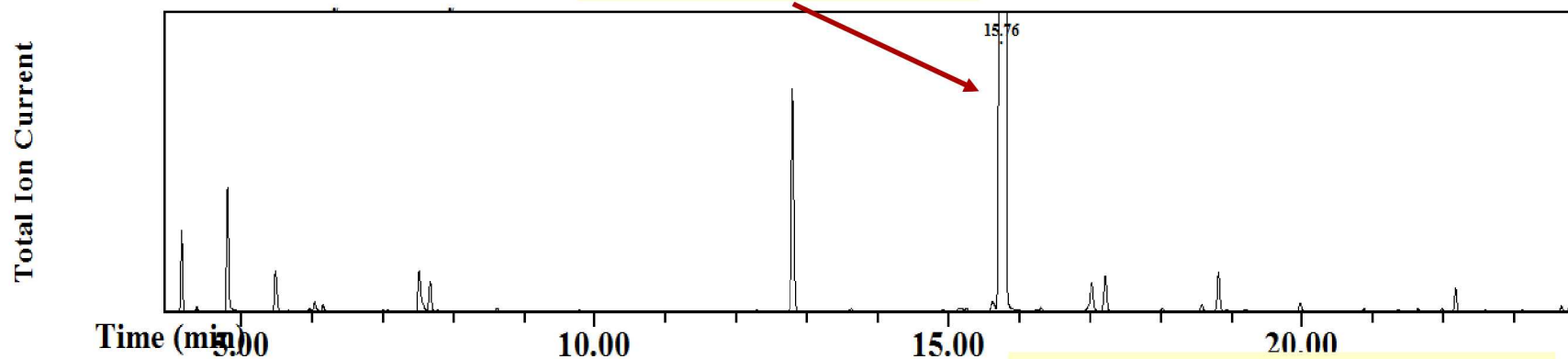
✓
115
↓
97
↓
○



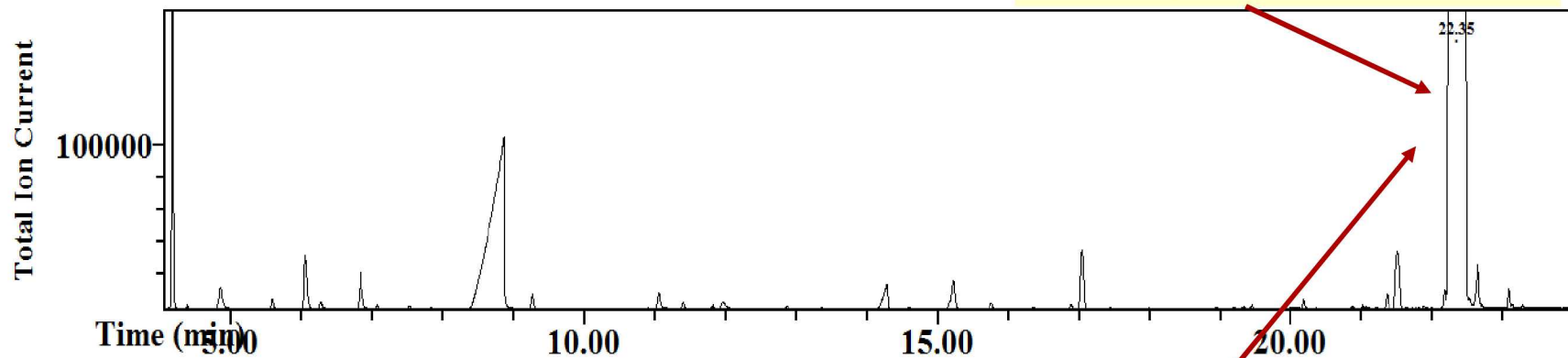
MS^3 115-→97-→scan products
note film was NOT introduced directly into hot gas

More Level 1: confirm retention time

Ethyl methacrylate



4-methyl-3-pentenoic acid

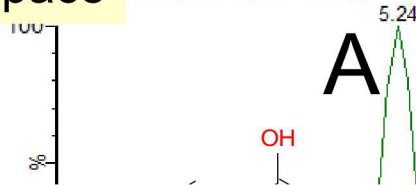


Uvikote retention time (major peak) = 22.3 minutes

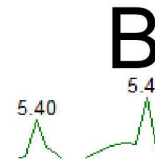
So how do we get great library matches for both 4m3PA and 2m2PA?

Headspace

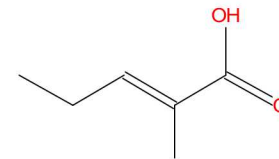
smallinjection_100-1split_10-24-2017_01



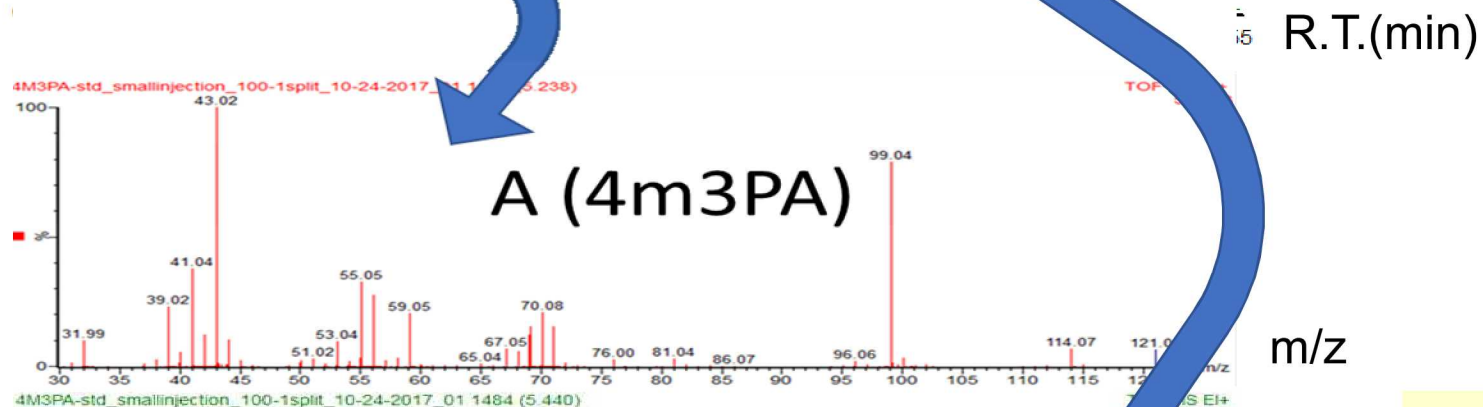
A



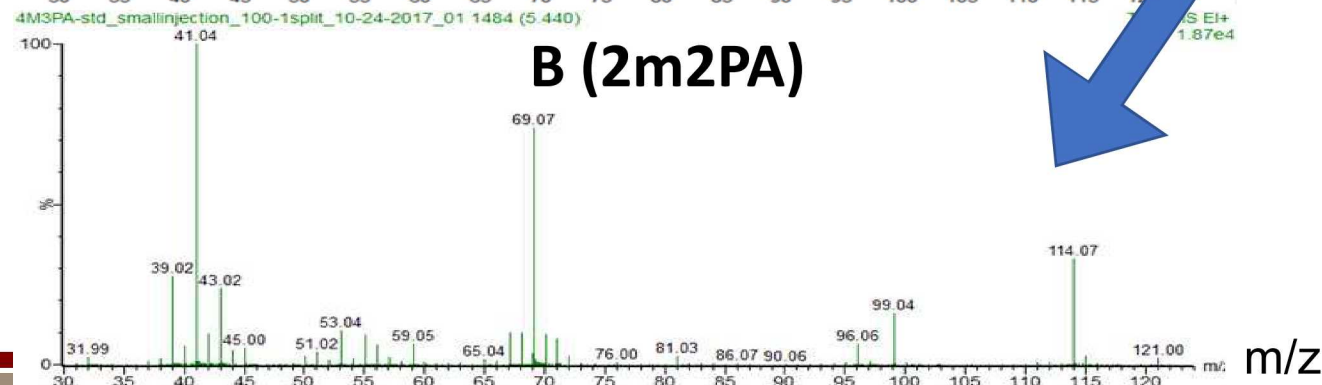
B



TOF MS EI+
99.044
e3

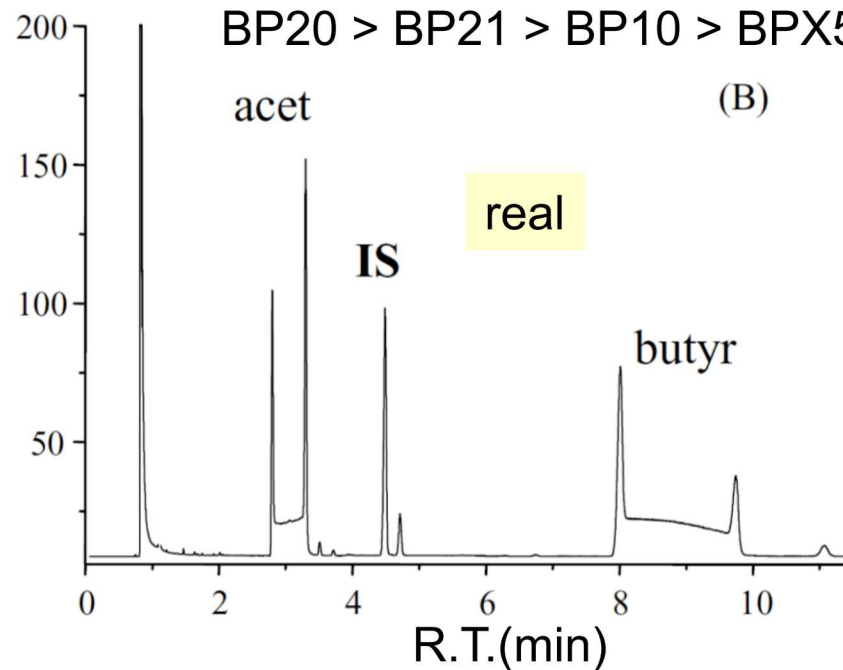
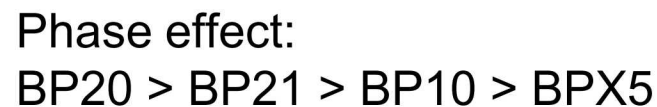


A (4m3PA)



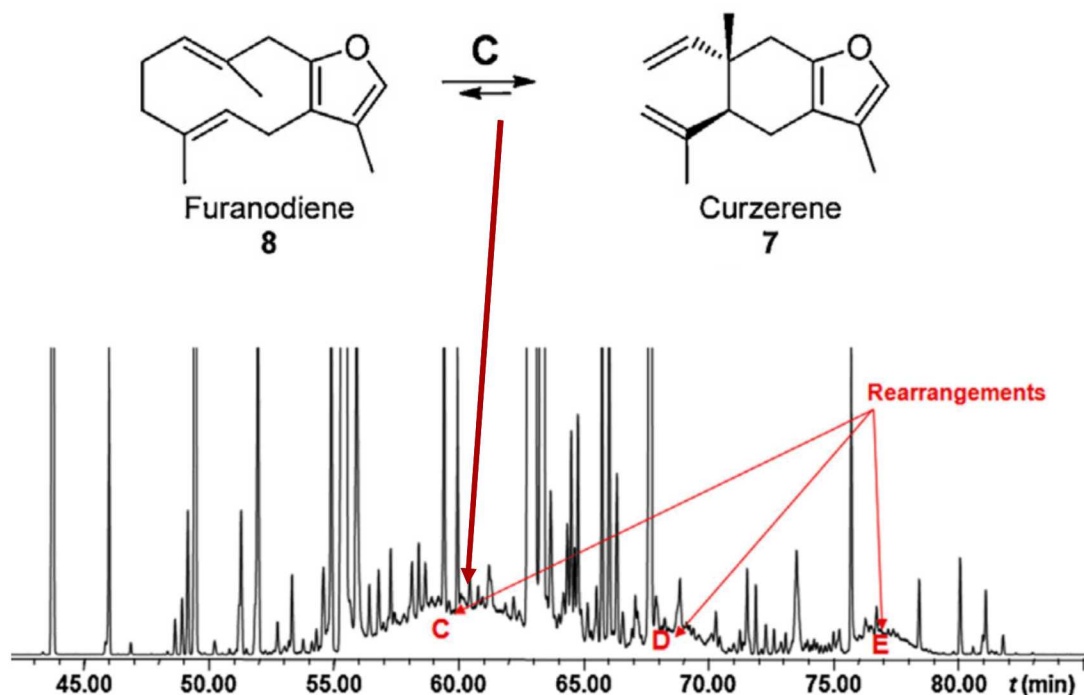
B (2m2PA)

Hint:
They're
both
actually
there

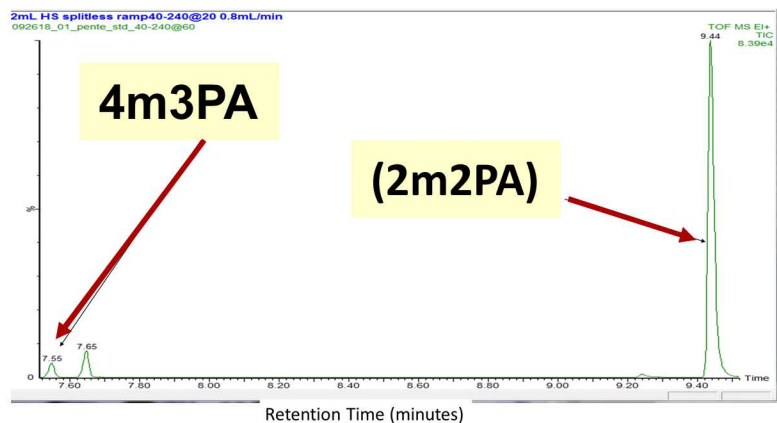


Thermal rearrangements often not noticed.

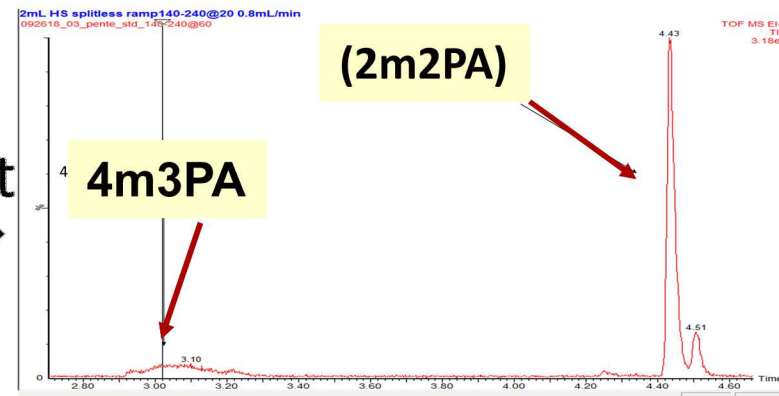
- Thermal labile compounds – Amirav labile steroids “injector is the place where most dissociation can occur...”



Can get both 2,2 and 4,3 with column temperature ramps (ffap) but not inlet temperature



Heat
➔



Temp °C	RT 4-3 (min)	RT 2-2 (min)	Area 4-3	Area 2-2	Ratio 4-me-3-pent : 2-me-2-pent
40 - 240	7.54	9.45	8.44	0.4	21:01
60 - 240	6.55	8.45	10.42	2.52	4.1:1
80 - 240	5.54	7.46	9.14	2.42	3.8:1
100-240	4.58	6.45	6.97	2.75	2.5:1
120 - 240	3.68	5.44	2.69	1.53	1.75:1
140 - 240	2.96	4.45	0.27	0.93	1 to 3.4

Conclusions

- Many materials outgas
- Spectral libraries are very useful but should not replace experienced data interpretation
- No single technique can measure the universe of molecules
- “True” identification is a multi-step process
 - Effort should match data objectives
- For the Uvikote outgassing – the method can transform and affect the measured products.

References

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- Trapp, O.; Schurig, V., Approximation function for the direct calculation of rate constants and Gibbs activation energies of enantiomerization of racemic mixtures from chromatographic parameters in dynamic chromatography. *J. Chromatogr. A* **2001**, *911* (2), 167-175.

Fragmentation can provide info

isomers

