



# Rethinking the Anatomy of the Gas Chromatograph

**GCC 2014**

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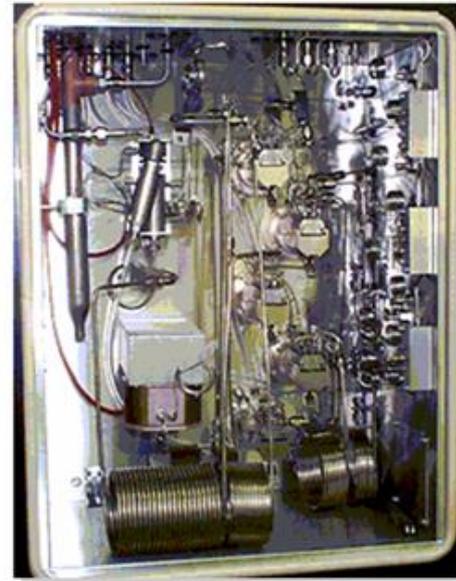


# *Size of Traditional GCs Dictated by Large, High Thermal Mass Ovens*

- *Requires More Material*
- *Requires More Space*
- *Requires More Power*
- *Greatly Inhibits Modularity*

## Conventional GC Oven

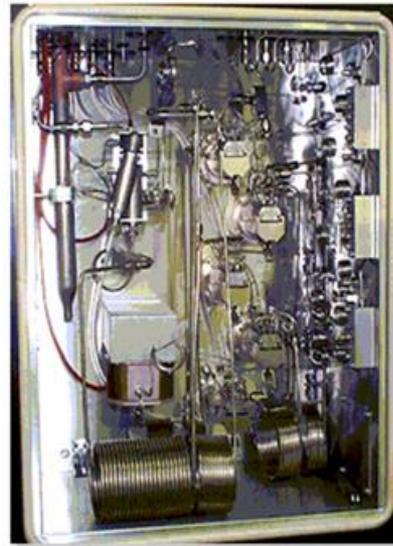
Large Thermal Mass



# Eliminating the Large, High Thermal Mass Oven is the Definitive Starting Point For Rethinking the Anatomy of GCs

Conventional GC Oven

Large Thermal Mass



# *A Few Commercially Available GCs Have Eliminated the Large, High Thermal Mass Oven*

- *New Designs and Patents have Focused on Directly Heating the GC Columns*

## US Patents Relating to Fast GC Analysis

- 8,414,832 – Resistively heated stainless steel column and its thermal management
- 8,591,630 – Capillary column inserted into a resistively heated metal tube
- 5,589,630 – A fast temperature program module
- 5,437,179 – Reduced dead volume to increase analysis speed
- 5,310,681 – Flash heating of a trap (vapor concentrator device)

# *With the Large Oven Eliminated . . .*

- *GC components can be designed in micrometer rather than millimeter dimensions - much smaller.*
- *Analyzer weight can be reduced by a factor of 10 or more, i.e. 20 lbs vs. 200 lbs*
- *Power consumption can be reduced by a factor of 10 or more, i.e. 300 watts vs. 3000 watts*

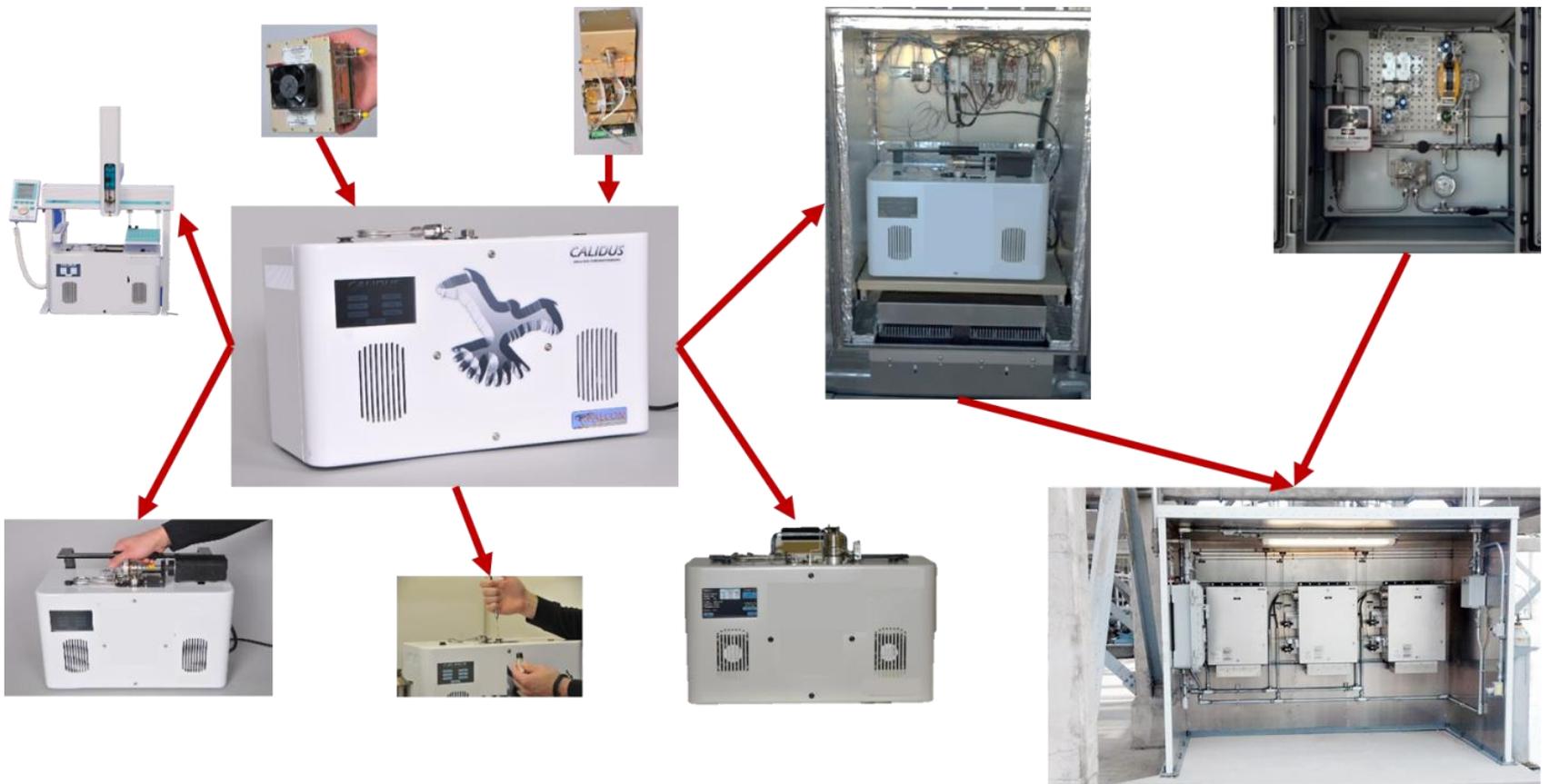


# ***GC Size Reduction Benefits***

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- ***Placement strategies become more functional, cost-efficient and compact***
- ***Lab bench space is greatly reduced***
- ***GC's become far more transportable***
- ***Modularity of major subassemblies is enabled, i.e. columns, detectors and sample transport***

# The New GC Anatomy



# ***Analysis Enhancements***

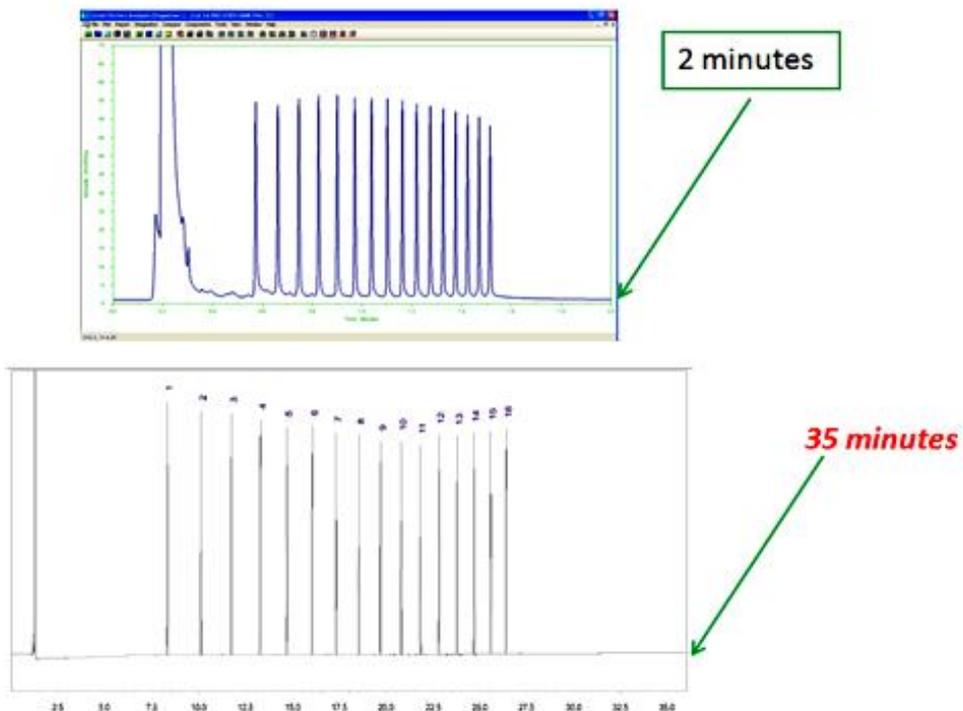
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- ***Faster Heating and Cooling of the Column(s)***
- ***Reduced “dead volume”***
- ***Analysis Times 10 - 50 Faster than Conventional GCs***
- ***Greater Component Resolution Capability***
- ***Greater Long Term Stability***

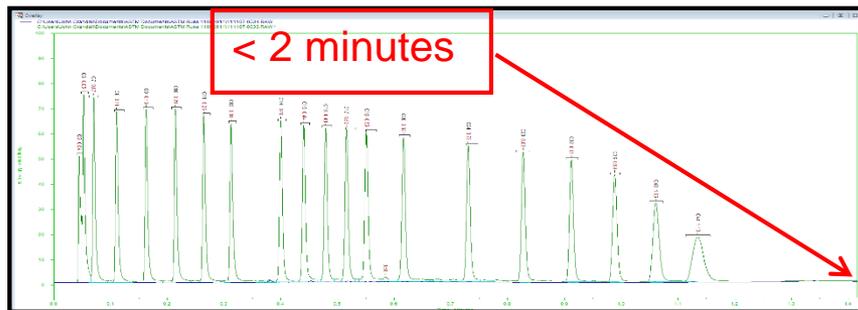
# Examples of Analysis Enhancements

## N-C10 to N-C25 Alkanes Calibration Sample

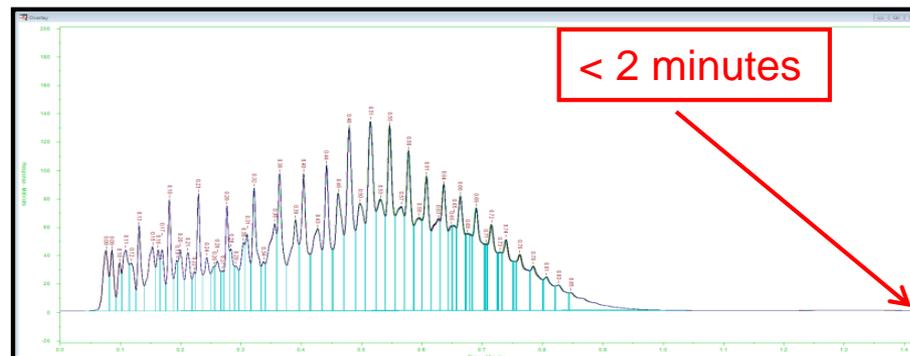
Chromatogram Incorporating Resistively Heated Column vs. GC Oven



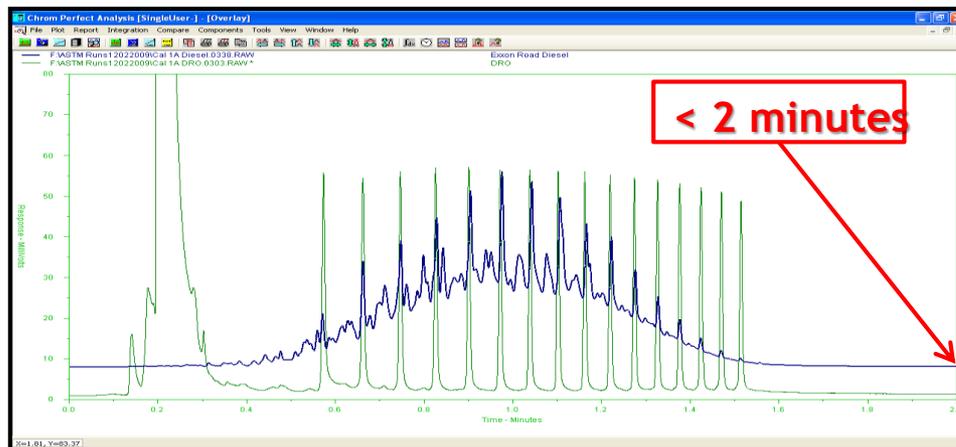
# Examples of Analysis Enhancements



n-C<sub>5</sub> to n-C<sub>44</sub> Retention Time/Boiling Point Std.



Gas Oil SASTM Reference Standard

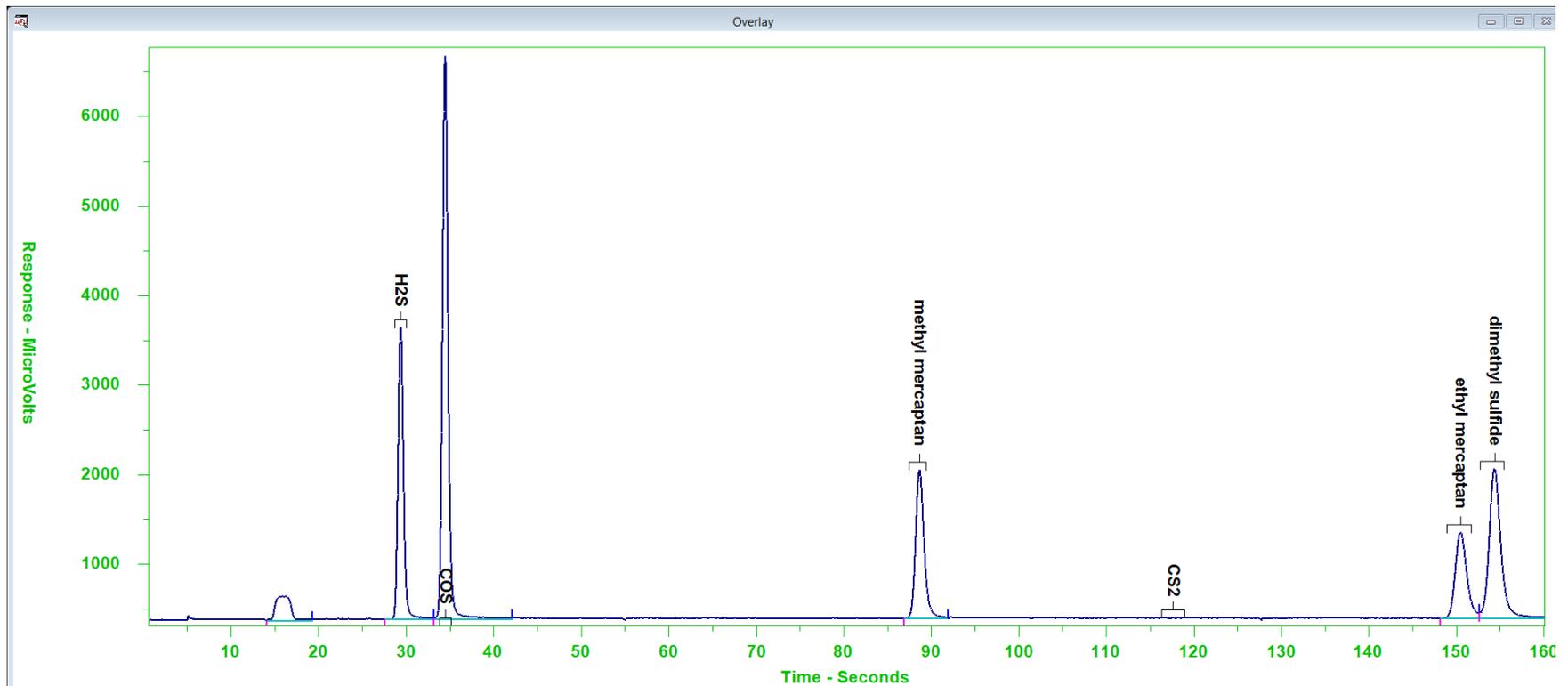


ExxonMobil Road Diesel Overlaid RT/BP Standard



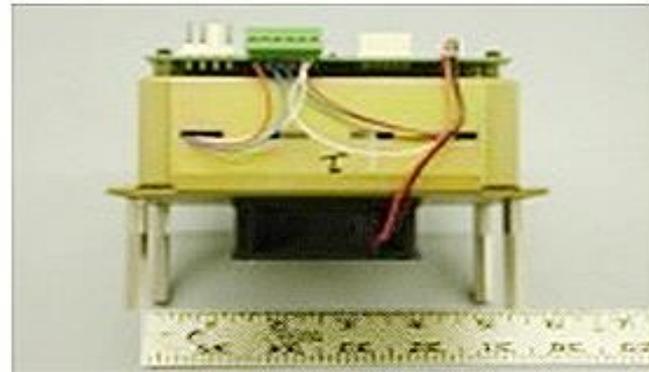
# Examples of Analysis Enhancements

1 ppm each H<sub>2</sub>S, COS, methyl & ethyl mercaptan and dimethyl sulfide in  
160 seconds



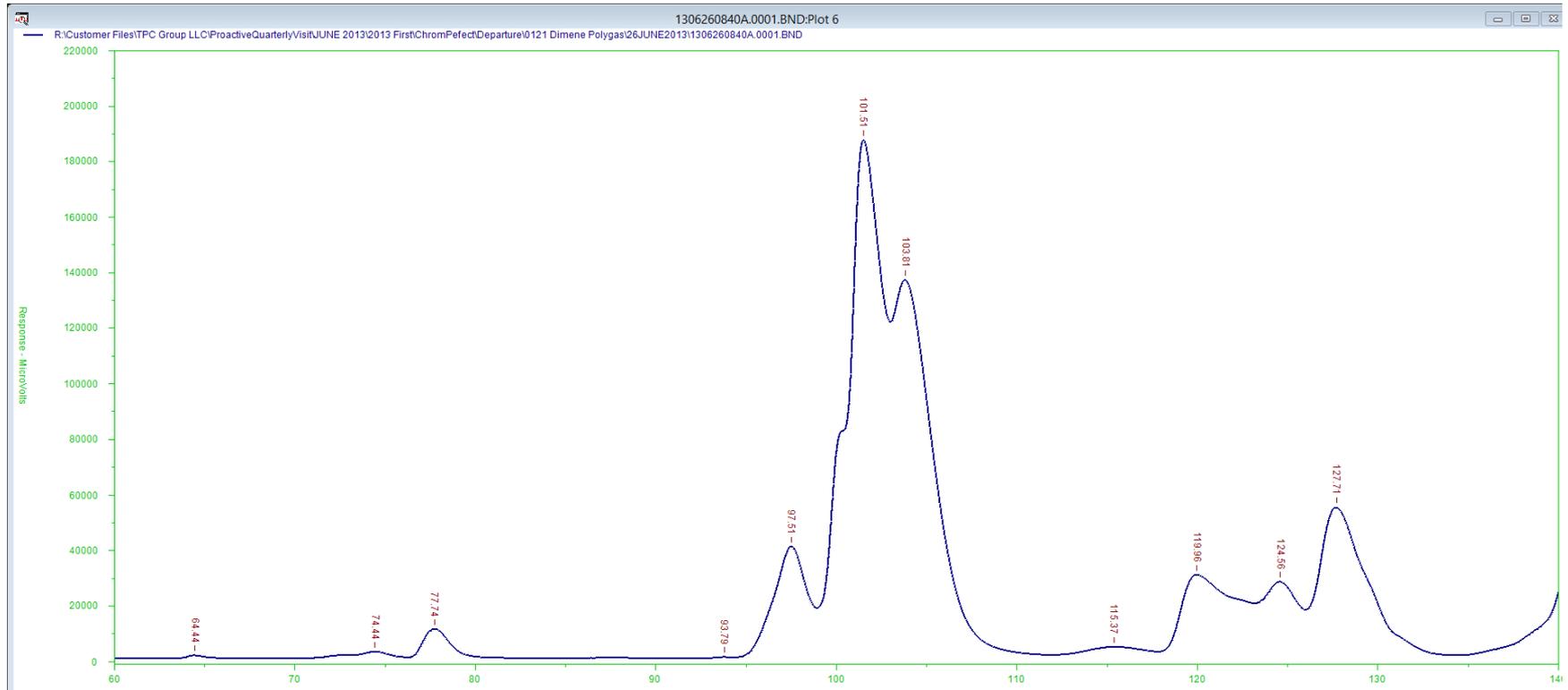
# Example of Modularity - Column Module with Temp Control ICs

## Column Module



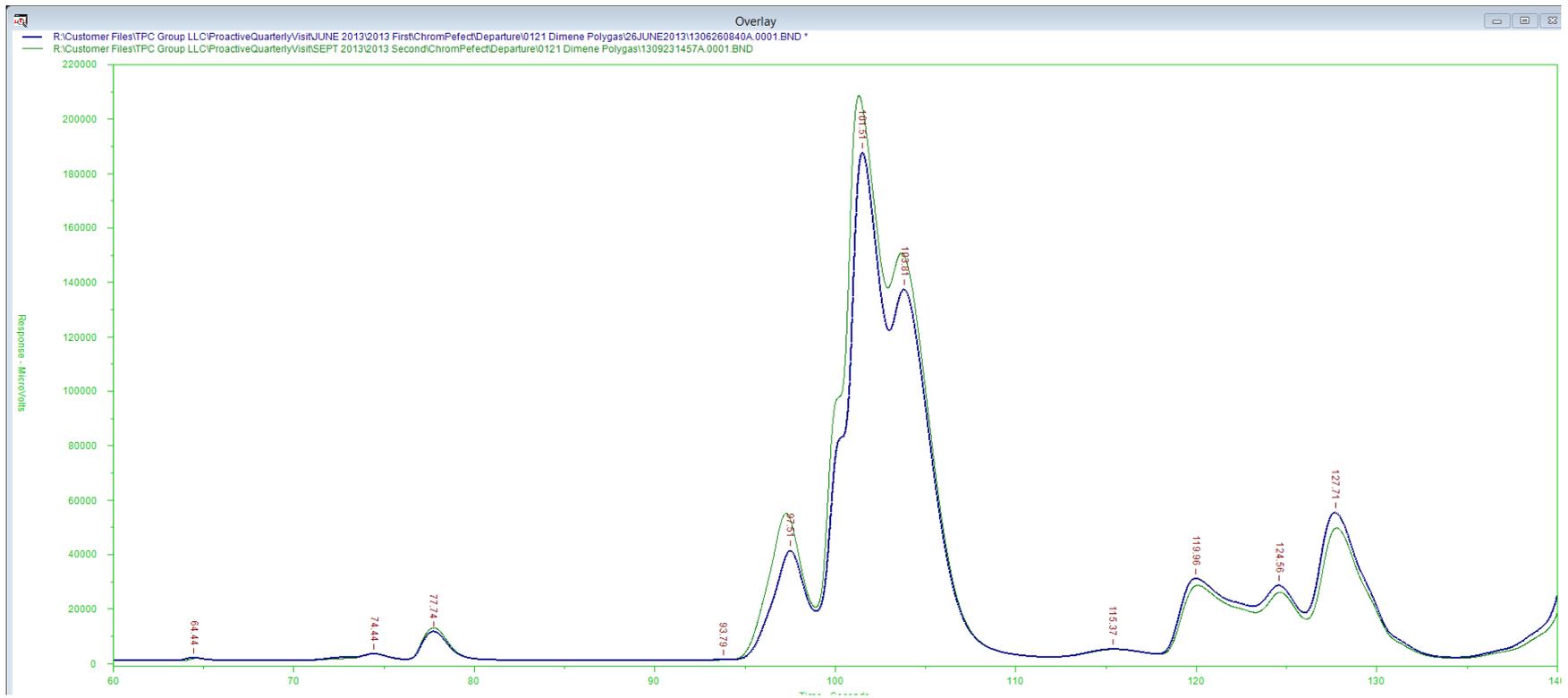
# But What about Stability?

Q1 Visit: part of last run showing 60 to 140 seconds – Retention time alignment by Infometrix LineUp implemented – dimer, trimer & tetramers of olefinics



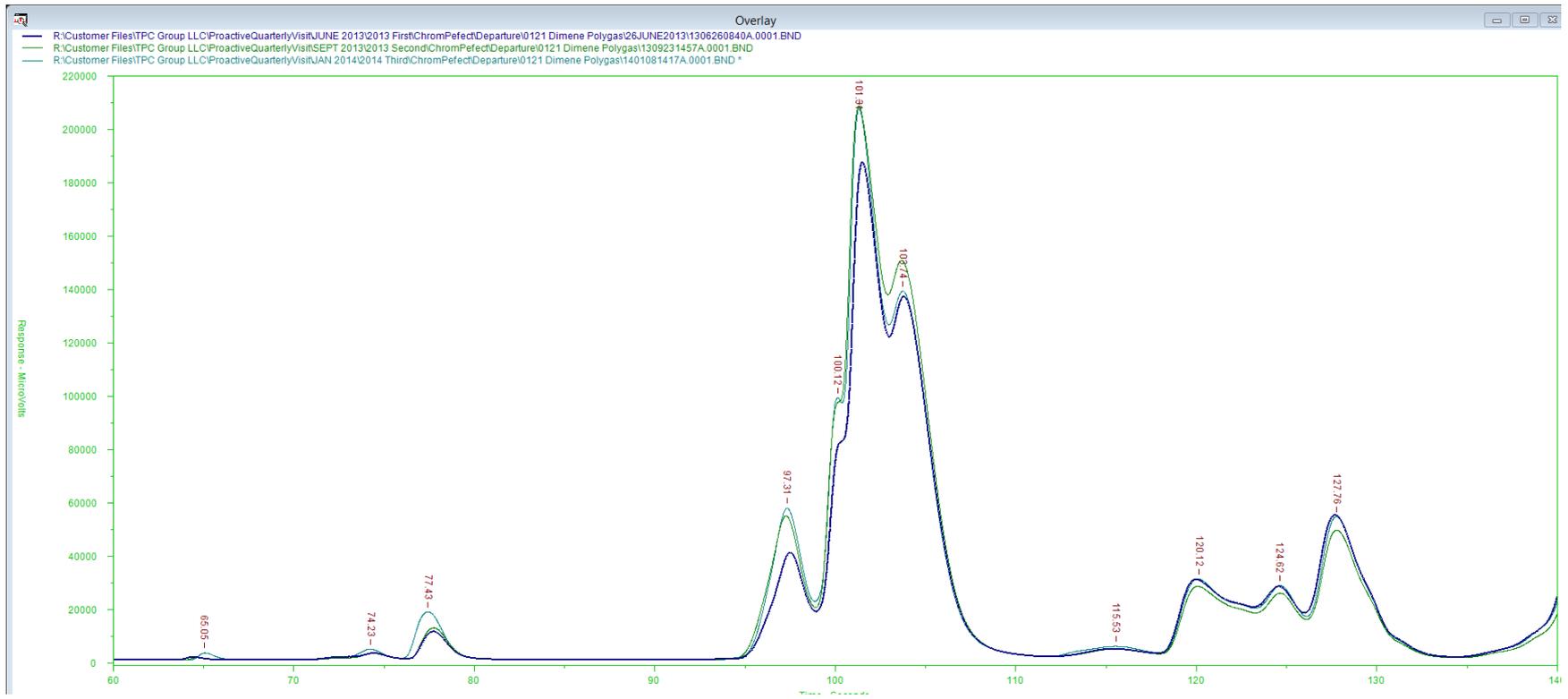
# But What about Stability?

Q1 & 2 Visits Overlaid: part of last run showing 60 to 140 seconds



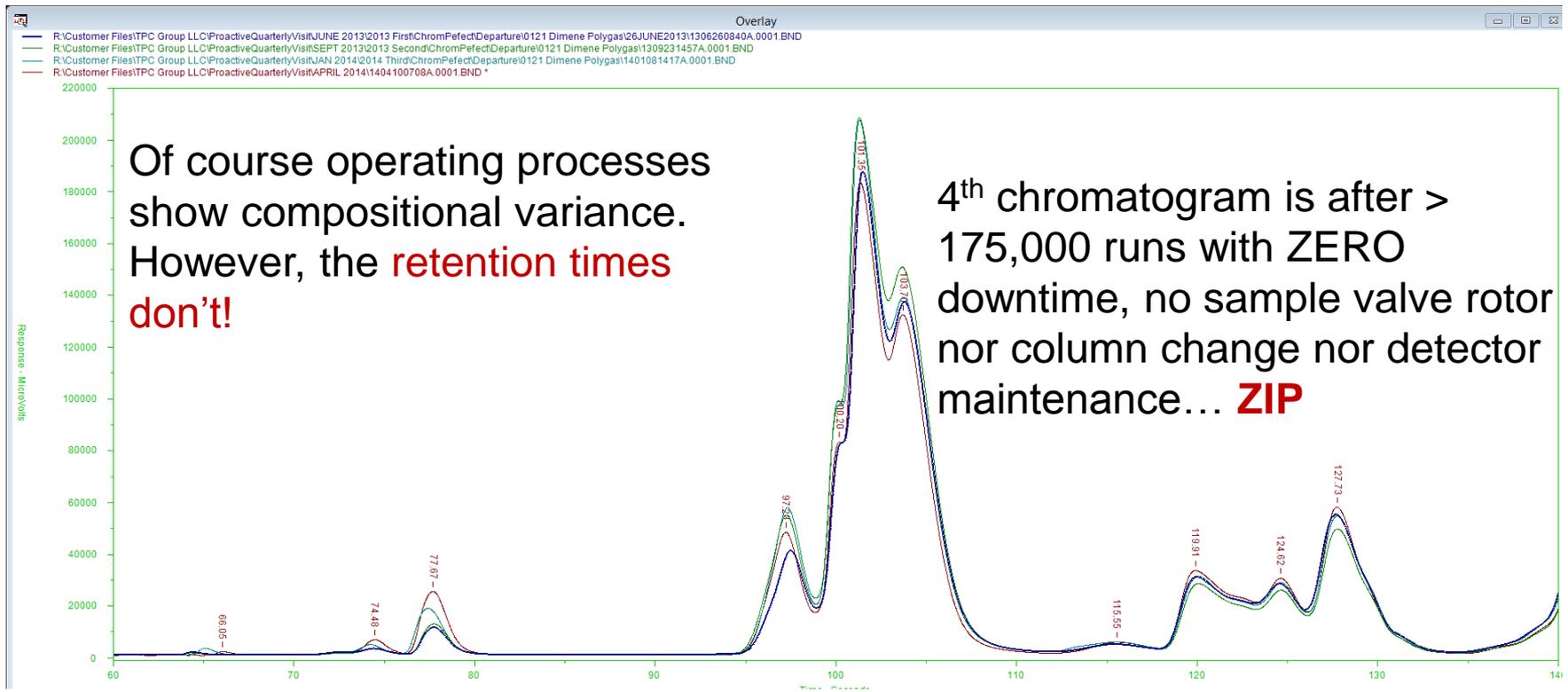
# But What about Stability?

Q1, 2 & 3 Visits Overlaid: part of last run showing 60 to 140 seconds



# But What about Stability?

Q1, 2, 3 & 4 Visits Overlaid: part of last run showing 60 to 140 seconds



# Overcoming the Hurdles to Industry Acceptance

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- *With so many benefits why hasn't direct heating of columns been widely adopted by the industry?*
  - *Column Materials*
  - *Computer Processing Speed*
  - *Analog vs. Digital Electronics*
  - *Product Life Cycles*
  - *User Reluctance*
- *Direct heating of columns was first applied around 1985*

# Column Materials

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- **Early Capillary Columns Were Made of Brittle Metal or Glass**
  - **Not flexible**
  - **Could not accommodate large temperature swings**
  - **Difficult to manufacture**
  - **Very expensive**

# Computer Processing Speed

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- **30 sec. analyses vs. 5 min. means processing 2,880 cycles vs. 288 cycles in a 24 hour period**
  - **Ten times the computer processing power is required**
- **80's only had 6-bit processing power vs. today's 24-bit processing. Translates to 100 times the processing power**

# *Size of Electronics*

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- *80's analog electronics, yielded much larger components*
- *90's digital electronics enabled much smaller components*
- *Today we have integrated circuits, the size of a thumb nail and smaller*

# Product Life Cycle

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- *First process GCs sold in 1957 had an industry average expected life cycle of 20 years.*
- *Second wave of replacements came in the 70's.*
  - *Before the direct, on-column heating technology advances described above had occurred*
  - *Widespread consideration of GC and GC component designs like those detailed in this paper would not even begin until the early 2000s*

# User Reluctance

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- *Product life cycle issues*
- *“If they’re not broke and we’re making money, run them until they can no longer be supported.”*
- *Spare parts inventory*
- *Retraining cost and time*
- *Recoding process control algorithms*
- *We “love our current supplier”*



# *Product Capability and Ruggedness*

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- *A full suite of detectors, columns, and sample introduction capabilities must be in place.*
- *A physically durable analyzer is also needed for more rugged online, at-line and field deployment.*

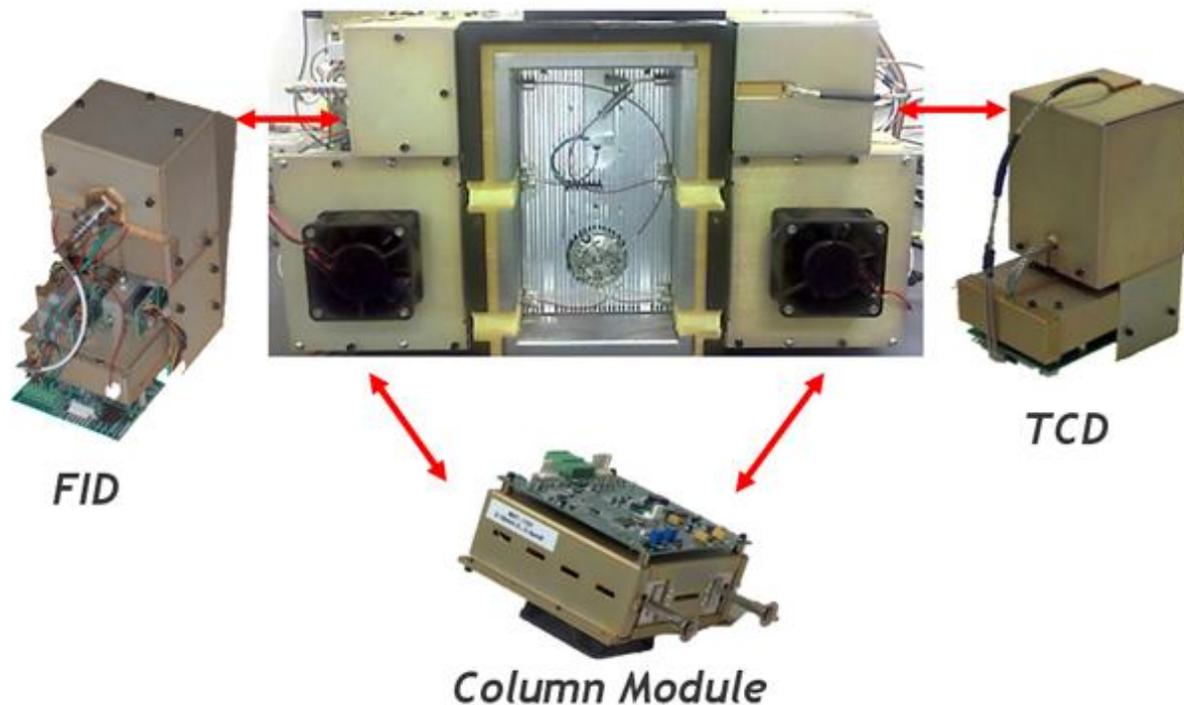
# Summary and Conclusions

- *To really change the anatomy of process, lab and field GCs to meet today's requirements, a more revolutionary change had to occur.*
- *Most new products develop through design evolution - small incremental changes over time that result in product improvement.*
- *The entire analyzer needed to be redesigned from the ground up, developing and incorporating all the state-of-the-art direct column heating and modular component technology described herein to completely achieve this revolution.*



# The Future of the Gas Chromatograph?

the Modular, Ultra-Compact GC



# Closing

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- *Questions and discussion*
- *Thank you for your interest*

