

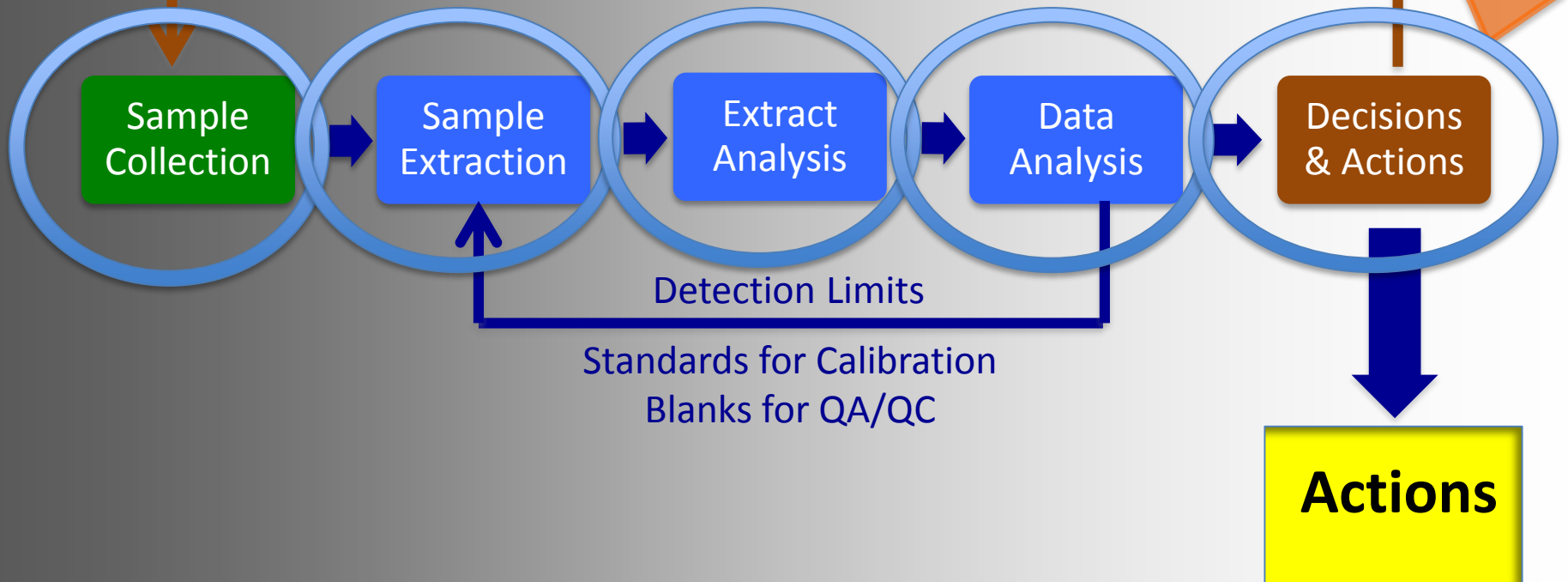
Micro GCs: Current Capabilities and Future Trends



Analytical Process

Providing Information Needed for Decision Making

Analytical Rational, Data Quality Objectives, Cost, Time



Types of Air Pollution



Criteria Pollutants

Acid Rain

Industrial Pollutants

Oxidized organics (TO15)

Ozone Precursors

Air Toxics (TO14)

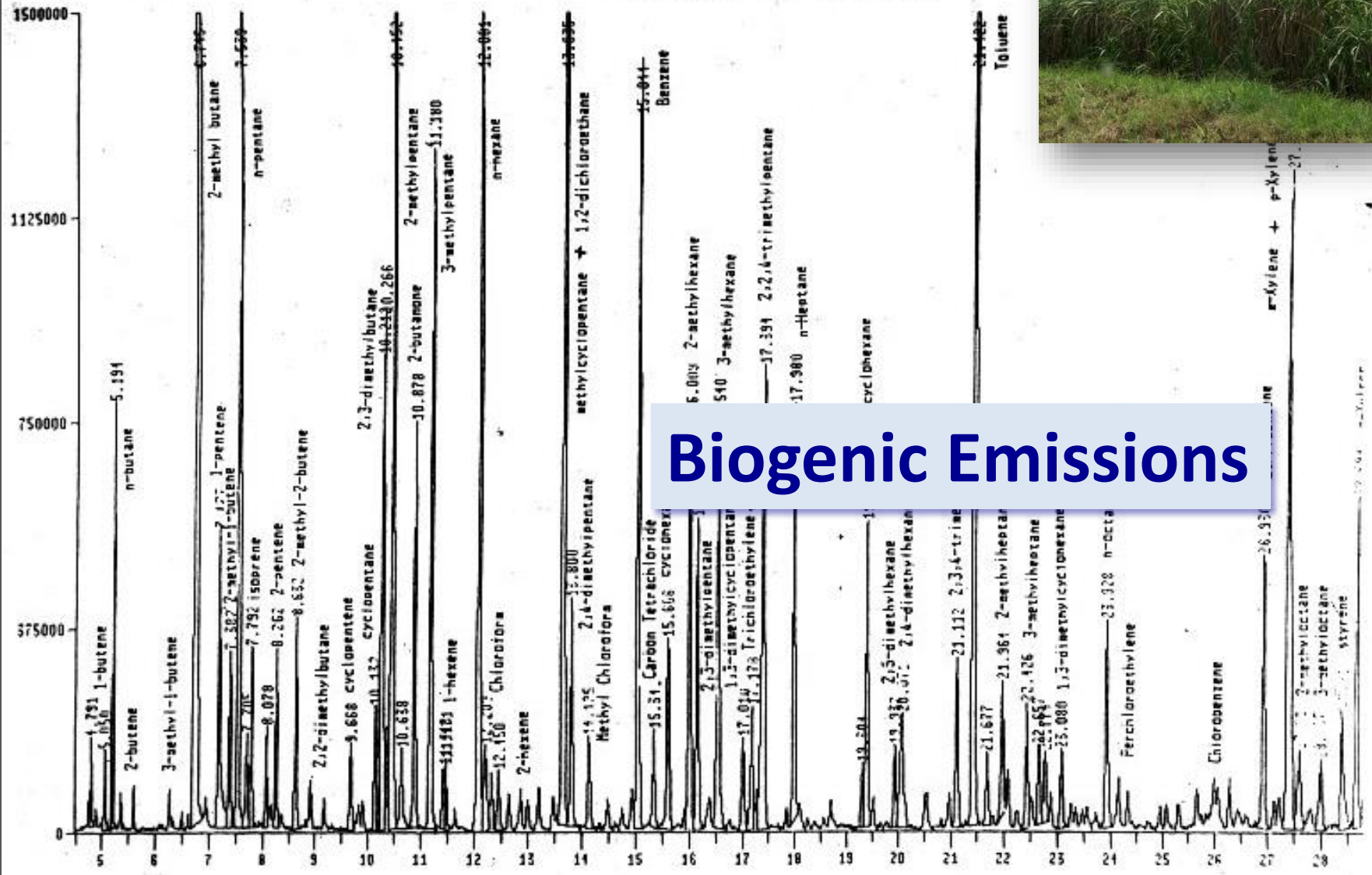
Greenhouse Gases

Indoor Air

GCMS Chromatogram of Rural Air Sample collected in the middle of a field



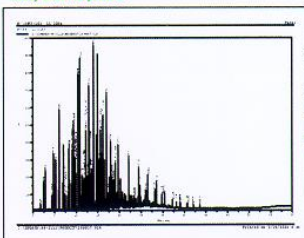
Analysis by GC/MS



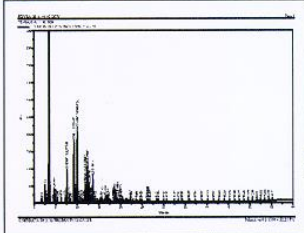
Biogenic Emissions

Refinery Site: GC Analysis of Selected Free Product Samples and Airborne Butane Conc.

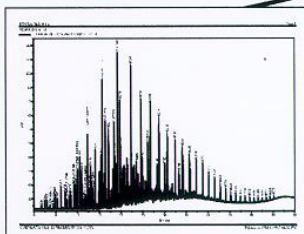
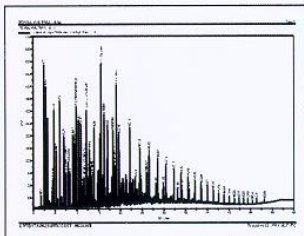
DOMINATE: Non degraded light oil that terminates at C20
Does not look like other crude types. Could be atmospheric distillate of crude oil
Heavy ends not present



Entirely alkylate stream
Heavy ends not present

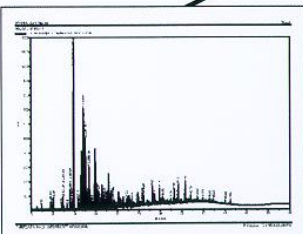


DOMINATE: Gasoline Type IV
SUBORDINATE: Minimally biodegraded crude oil
CRUDE TYPE: I

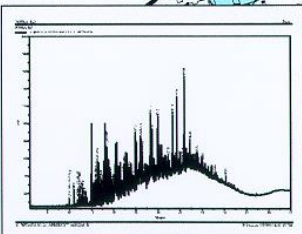


SUBORDINATE: Gasoline Type IV
DOMINATE: Minimally biodegraded crude
CRUDE TYPE: I

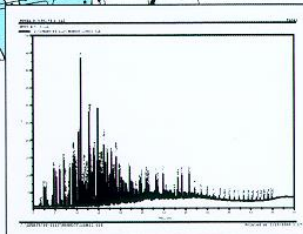
DOMINATE: Mostly alkylate stream
SUBORDINATE: Severely degraded crude oil
CRUDE TYPE: II



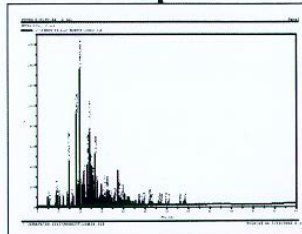
VERY SUBORDINATE: Cycloparaffin rich
DOMINATE: Entirely severely degraded crude (older)
CRUDE TYPE: II



DOMINATE: Straight run gasoline cut? (no alkylates)
SUBORDINATE: Severely biodegraded crude or diesel fuel oil
CRUDE TYPE: II



DOMINATE: Very weathered alkylate rich, cycloparaffin rich.
Probably not finished gasoline
Heavy ends not present



CRUDE TYPE DEFINITIONS
CRUDE OIL TYPES ARE BASED ON RELATIVE BIOPRENDIC CONCENTRATIONS
TYPE I: All isoprenoid peaks approximately equal
TYPE II: C19 > C18 > C17
TYPE III: C18 and C19 dominate isoprenoids
C18, C19, and C20 approximately equal
TYPE IV: C18, C19, C20, and C21 approximately equal
C18, C19, and C20 approximately equal
TYPE V: C18, C19, and C20 approximately equal
C18 > C19 > C20 (lower than Type I)

GASOLINE TYPE DEFINITIONS
TYPE I: Cycloparaffin dominant. Probably not finished gasoline. C9:paraffin > m-, p-xylene
TYPE II: Has alkylates, normal paraffins relatively low. Ethylbenzene < o- & m- xylene
Substantial alkylates, relatively high normal paraffins, m-, p-xylene > o-xylene
TYPE III: Probably a treated gasoline

FREE PRODUCT SAMPLES
HIGH RESOLUTION FID GC

LIGHT ENDS
HEAVY ENDS
CRUDE TYPE

N-BUTANE CONCENTRATIONS
(ppbv)

Red	> 20,000
Yellow	2,000 - 20,000
Green	600 - 2,000
Light Green	300 - 600
Light Blue	100 - 300
White	< 100





Vapor trail

Elephants also possess one of the most well developed senses of smell in the animal kingdom. This keen **sense of smell** is used not only to **locate food and water sources but also for communication**. Elephants detect and process many chemical signals in a wide variety of smells throughout their environment. Sources of odors used in **chemical communication between elephants** include urine, feces, saliva, and secretions from the temporal gland.

TABLE 3. Distinctive volatiles in temporal gland emissions, breath, and urine of Asian elephants in the United States and India

	Acetone	Isoprene	Butanal	2-Butanone	2-Methyl-3-buten-2-ol	2,3-Butanediol	Dimethyl disulfide	4-Heptanone
PostM-TG	x							
PreM-TG	X	X	X	X				
PreM-TG ^a	X	X	X	X				
Skin-C	X							
PreM-B	x	X	X	X	X			
PreM-B ^a	x	X	X	X	x			
PostM-B	x							
PostM-B ^a	x							
Preg-B	x	X		x		X		
Preg-B ^a	x	X		x		X		
Preg-U	x			x			x	X
Preg-U ^a	x			x			x	X
Mahkna U	x			x			X	

^aControl samples, U.S. studies [Rasmussen and Perrin, 1999].

X, high concentration; x, lower concentration; M-TG, musth temporal gland secretions; C, control; M-B, musth breath; Preg, pregnant; B, breath; U, urine.

BreathLink rapid point-of-care breath test for breast cancer | Menssana Products



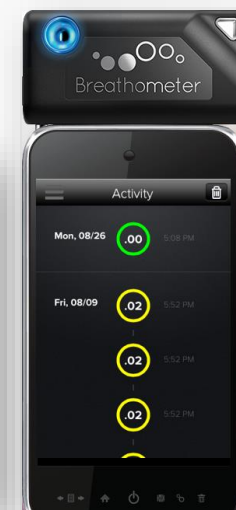
United States Patent [19]

Phillips

[54] **BREATH TEST FOR DETECTION OF LUNG CANCER**

[76] Inventor: **Michael Phillips**, 1 Horizon Rd., Fort Lee, N.J. 07024

Breathometer



DIAGNOSTICS

Point-of-care breath test for biomarkers of active pulmonary tuberculosis

Michael Phillips^{a,b,*}, Victoria Basa-Dalay^c, Jaime Blais^a, Graham Bothamley^d, Anirudh Chaturvedi^a, Kinjal D. Modi^h, Mauli Pandya^a, Maria Piedad R. Natividad^e, Urvish Patel^a, Nagsen N. Ramraje^f, Peter Schmitt^g, Zarir F. Udawadia^h

^aMenssana Research Inc., Breath Research Laboratory, EDC III, 211 Warren Street, Newark, NJ 07103, USA

^bDepartment of Medicine, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY, USA

^cCenter for Tuberculosis Research, Angelo King Medical Research Center, De La Salle Health Sciences Institute, Cavite, Philippines

^dDepartment of Respiratory Medicine, Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London E9 6SR, UK

^eCenter for Respiratory Medicine, The University of Santo Tomas Hospital (USTH), Espana Boulevard, Manila 1008, Philippines

^fSir JJ Group of Hospitals, Byculla, Mumbai 400008, India

^gSchmitt & Associates, 211 Warren St, Newark, NJ 07103, USA

^hP.D. Hinduja National Hospital and Research Center, Veer Savarkar Marg, Mahim, Mumbai 400016, India



Prediction of breast cancer using volatile biomarkers in the breath

Michael Phillips^{1,2}, Renee N. Cataneo¹, Beth Ann Ditkoff³, Peter Fisher⁴, Joel Greenberg¹, Ratnasiri Gunawardena⁵, C. Stephan Kwon⁶, Olaf Tietje⁷, and Cynthia Wong^{2,5}

¹Menssana Research Inc., 1 Horizon Road, Suite 1415, Fort Lee, NJ 07024, USA; ²Department of Medicine, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY USA; ³Department of Surgery, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY 10032, USA; ⁴Department of Pathology, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY 10032, USA; ⁵Department of Medicine, Saint Vincents Catholic Medical Centers of New York, Staten Island Region, New York USA; ⁶Department of Laboratory Medicine, Saint Vincents Catholic Medical Centers of New York, Staten Island Region, New York USA; ⁷Syst.Aim GmbH, Pfingstweidstr. 31a, CH 8005, Zürich, Switzerland

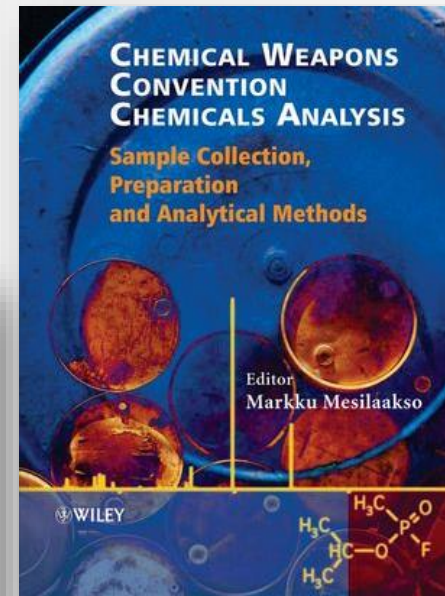
Diagnostic Accuracy of Canine Scent Detection in Early- and Late-Stage Lung and Breast Cancers

Michael McCulloch, Tadeusz Jezierski, Michael Broffman, Alan Hubbard, Kirk Turner, and Teresa Janecki



Environmental monitoring
Emergency response
Chemical Weapons Convention
Chemical Warfare Agent Detection
Infectious Disease Detection

Mobile Labs



**Organic
Compound
Analysis**

Volatile Organic Compounds

VOCs

>3000 1 to ~0.1mm Hg VP

VC to DCB

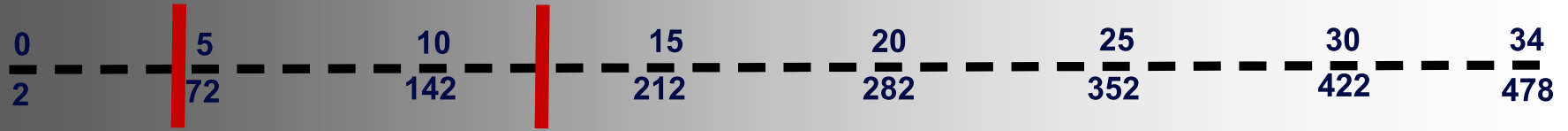
Semi-volatile Organic Compounds

SVOCs

~0.1mm to 0.000001mm Hg VP



Carbon Number Range (RI = Carbon # times 100)



Molecular Weight Range (for Saturate Hydrocarbons)

Gases



>250mm VP

% to ppm

micropacked columns

loop injectors

VOCs

250mm to 0.1mm VP

ppm to ppb

thick film columns

sorbent traps

Semivolatile Organic Compounds

0.1mm to 0.000001mm VP

ppm to high ppt

thin film capillary columns

sorbent traps or flash evaporators

Pesticides, Industrial Pollutants

Fugitive Emissions

Industrial Emissions

Oil Spill Chemicals, PAHs

Green House Gases

Ozone Precursors

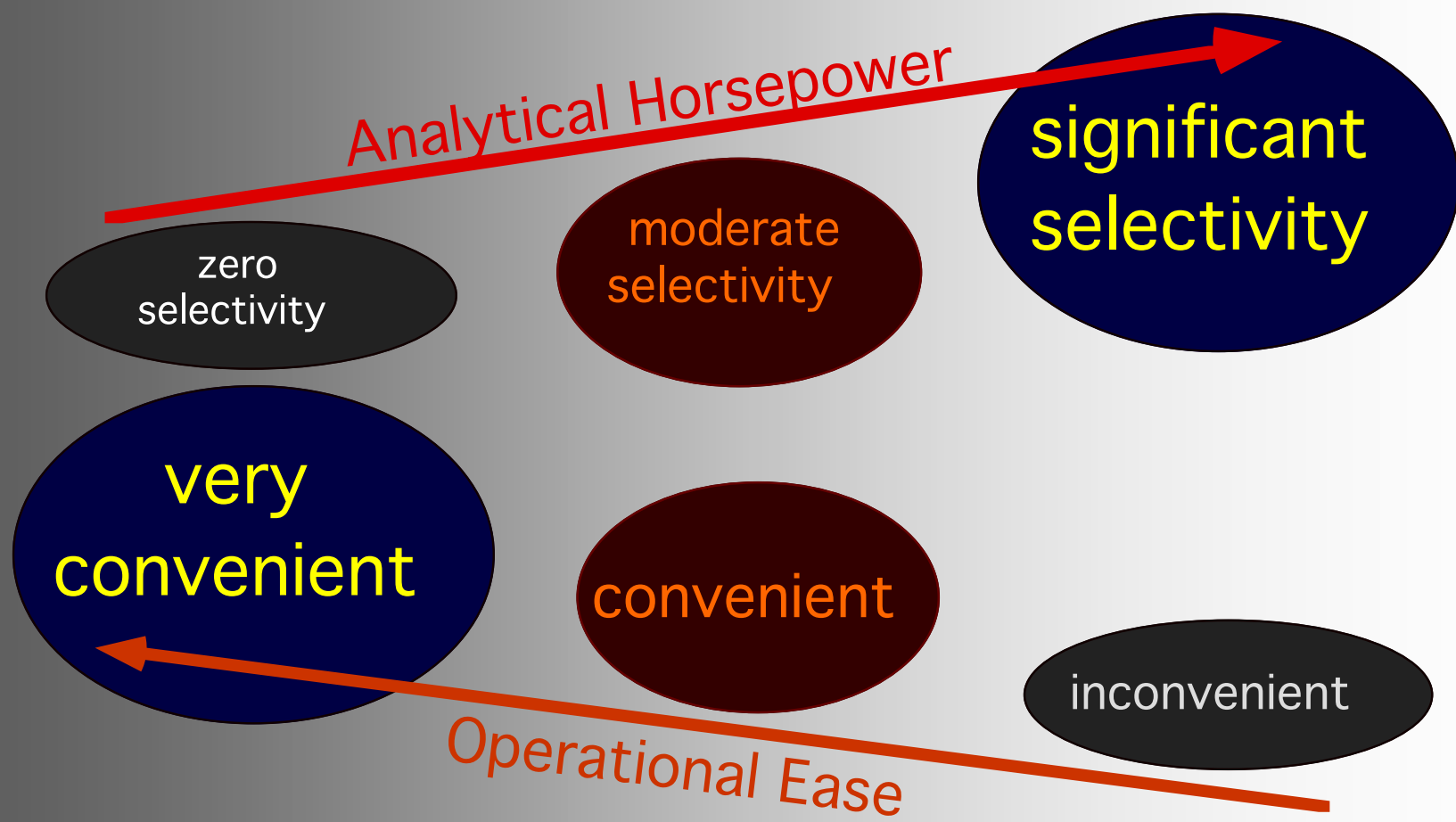
TO-14 Compounds

CWA Compounds

Breath Diagnostic Compounds

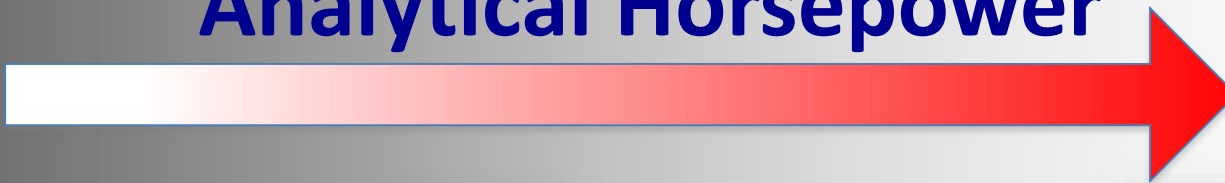
Compound Specific Analysis
(tunably selective)
Portability
(transportable to portable)

= *Analytical Horsepower*
= *Operational Ease*



Issues: false positives vs false negatives

Analytical Horsepower



GC, IMS



GCMS



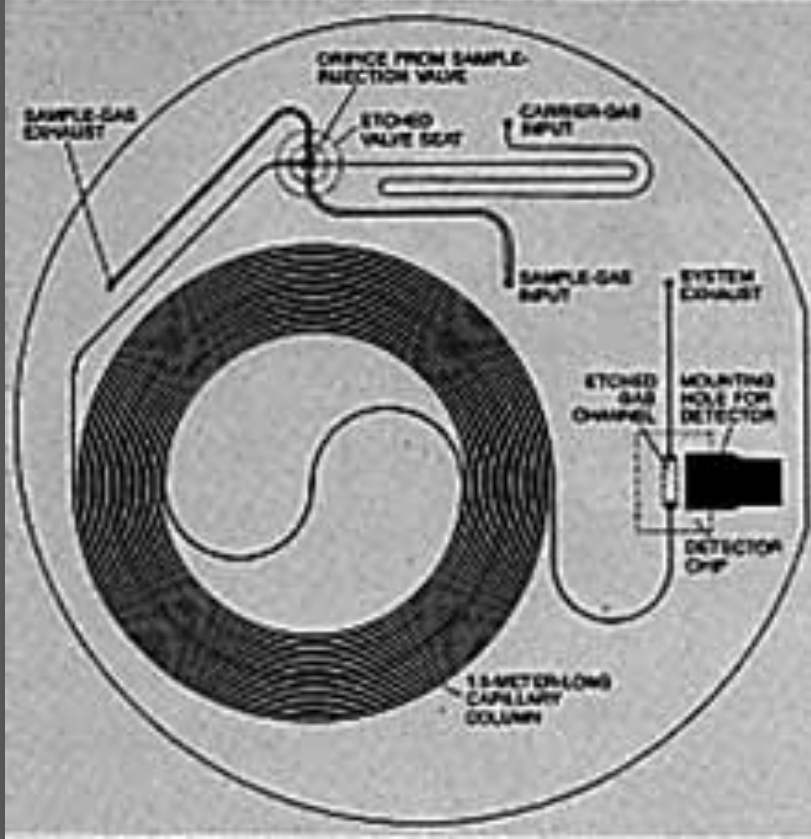
Sensors



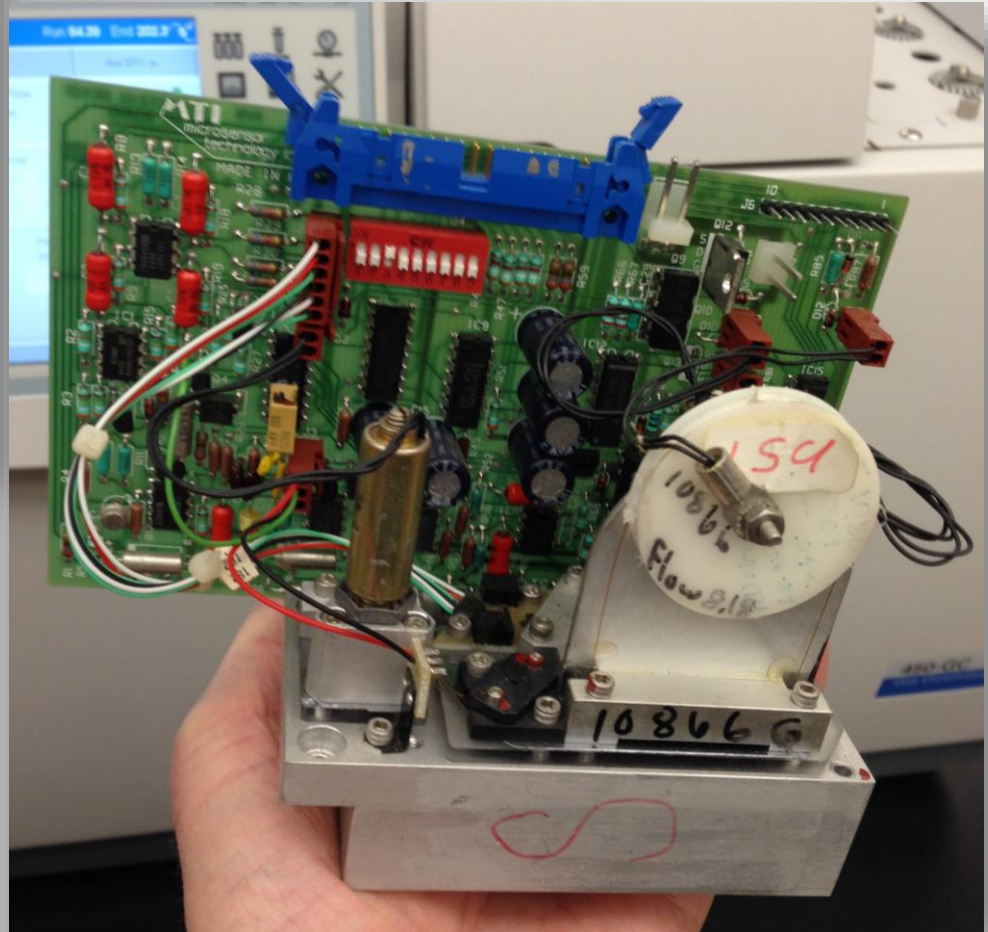
Ease of Use, Cost



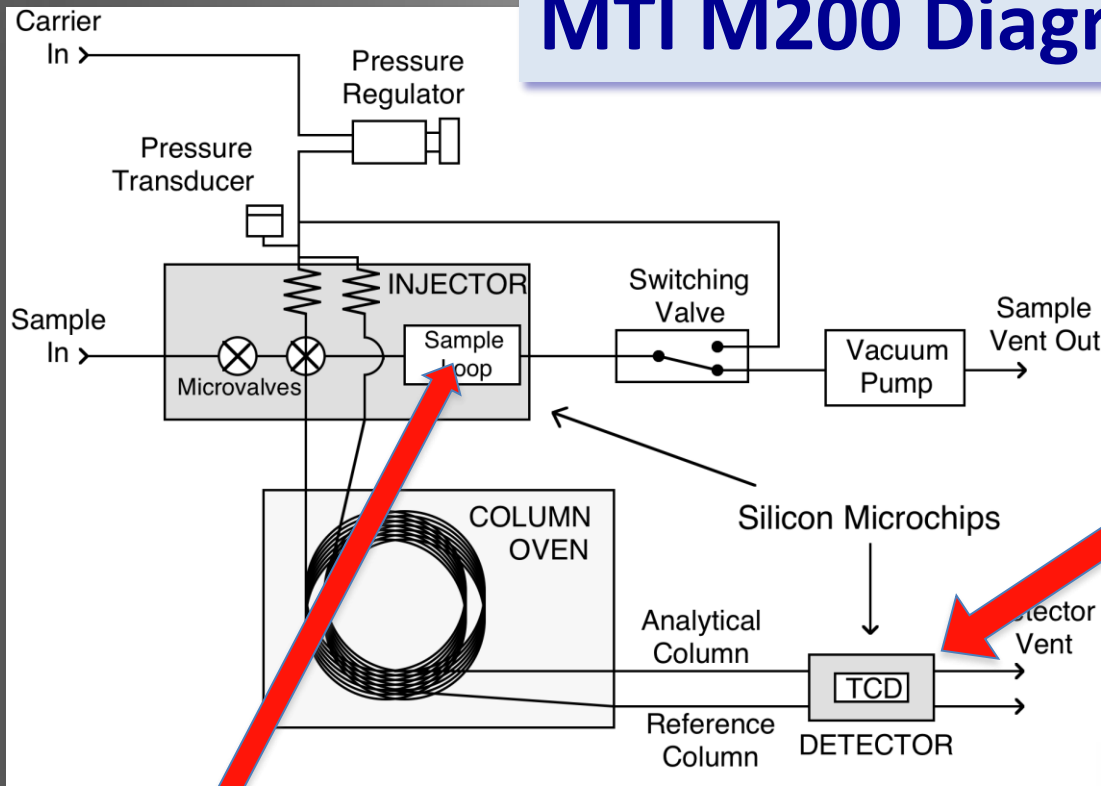
Stanford "GC on a chip"



Michromonitor 500

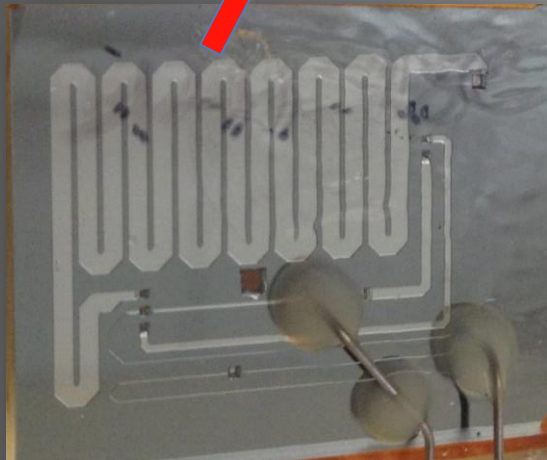


MTI M200 Diagram



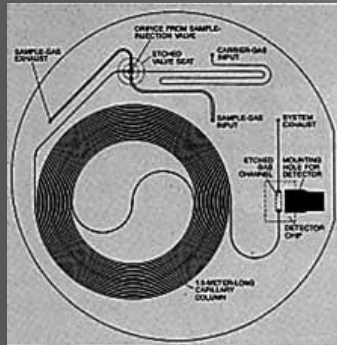
Silicon TCD

M200 GC module insulated



**Acrylic encapsulated
Silicon injector chip**

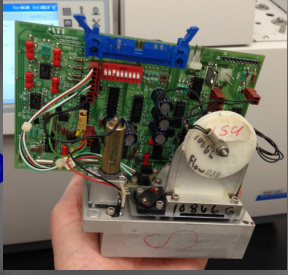
Silicon micro GC Evolution Gas Only Analyzers



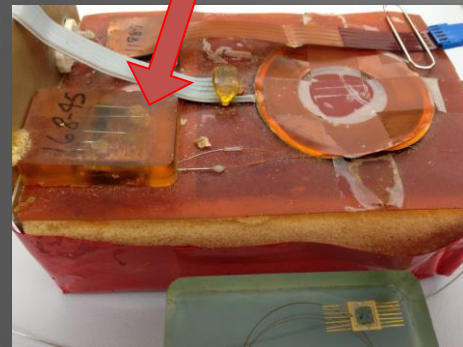
Stanford Silicon GC



MTI Michromonitor 500



Silicon Injector Chip



MTI Michromonitor 200



MTI M200



Chrompack CP 2000



CP 3200 Varian



Inficon Fusion



Agilent 3000



SLS µGC



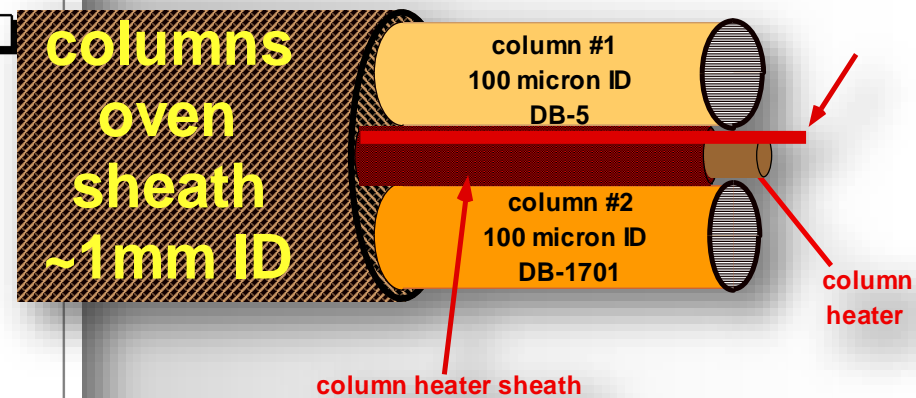
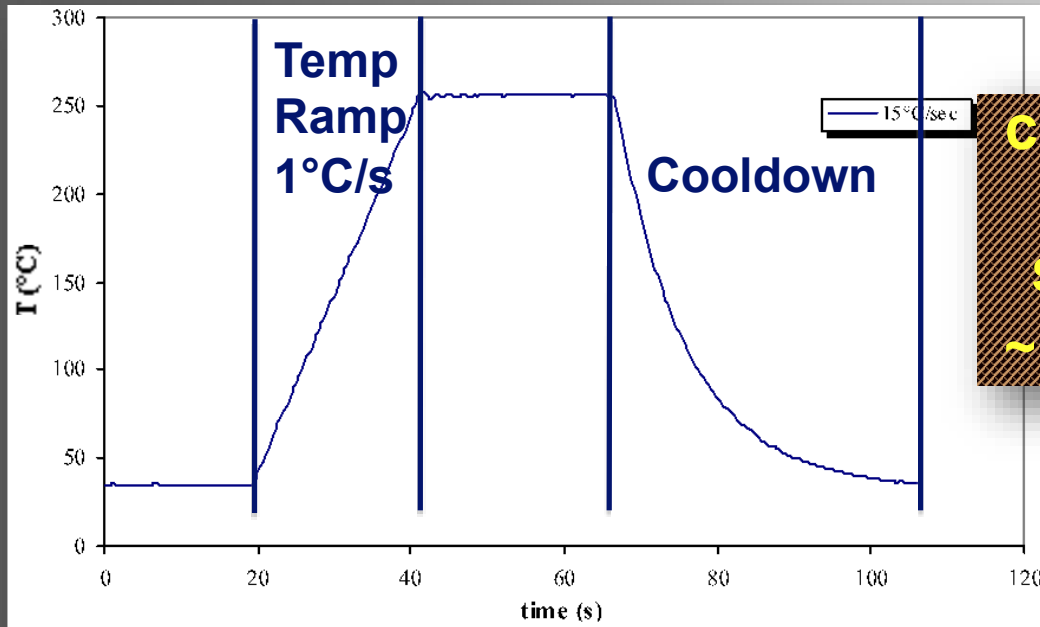
Agilent 490 PRO



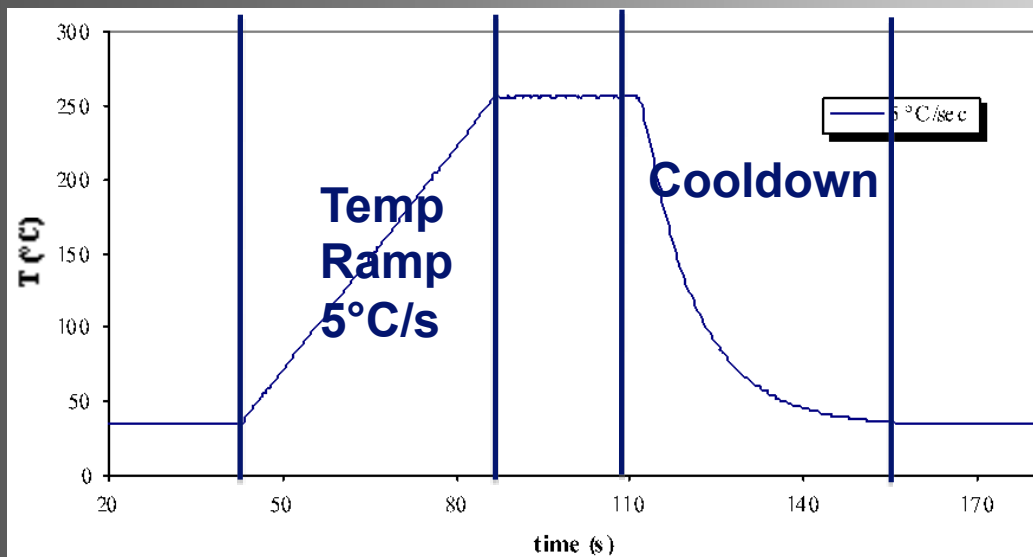
C2V



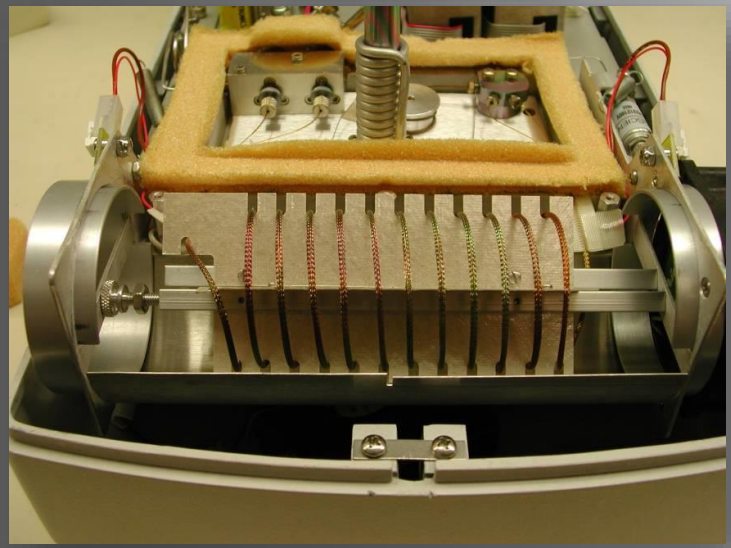
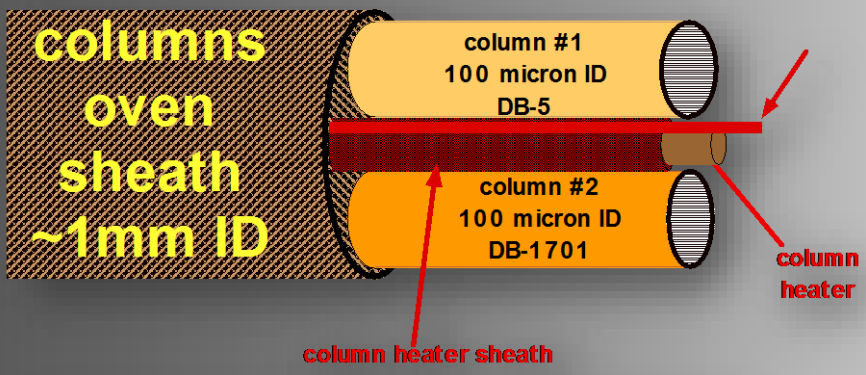
CP 3200 Varian



The microFAST GC's Column Temperature vs. Heating Rates



under research for the CWC sponsored by the DNA via a subcontract to General Research Corp, Santa Barbara CA
Robert V Mustacich, PI

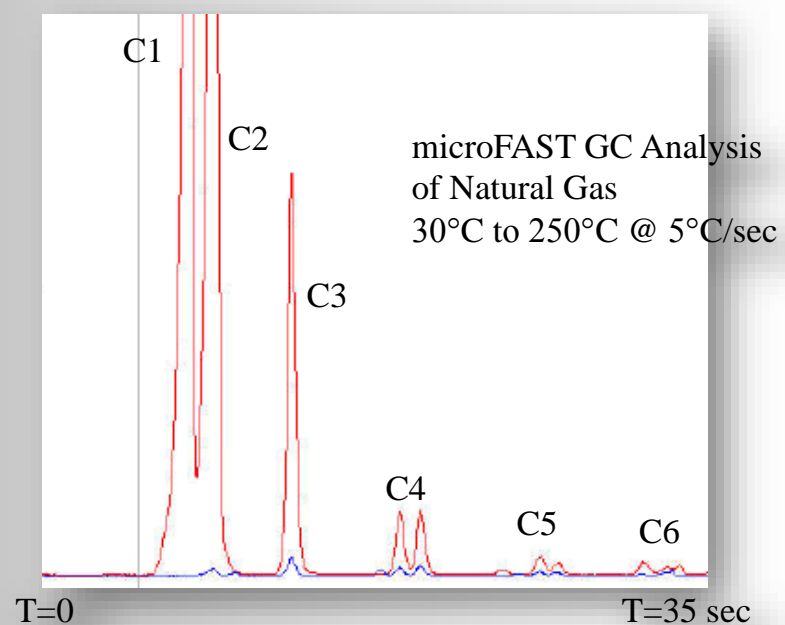
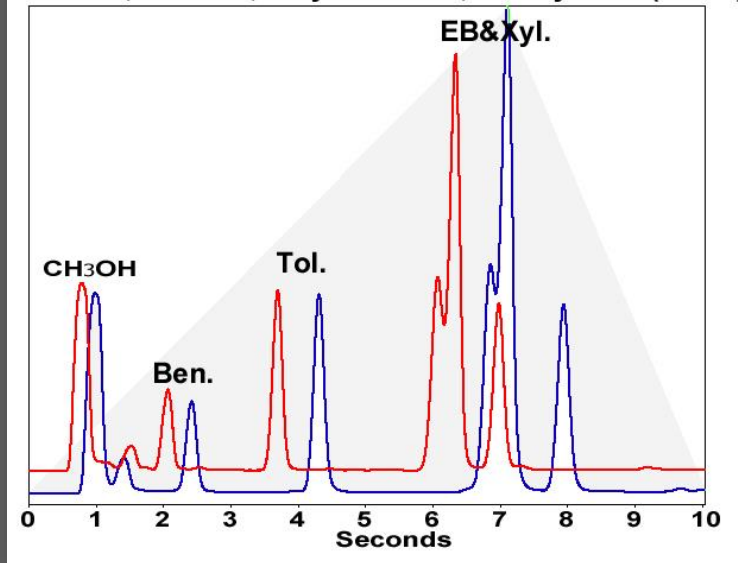


ultra fast temperature programming

the
microFAST GC

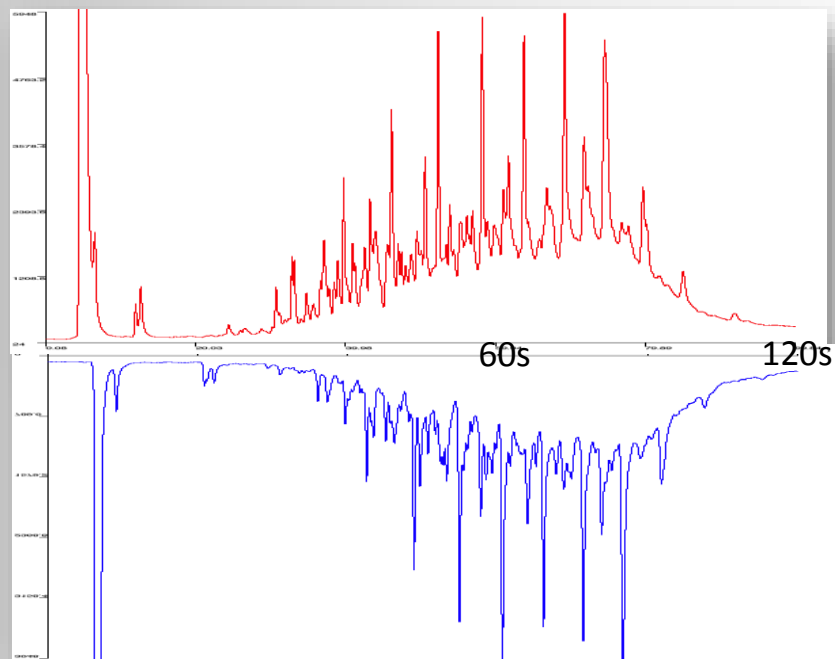
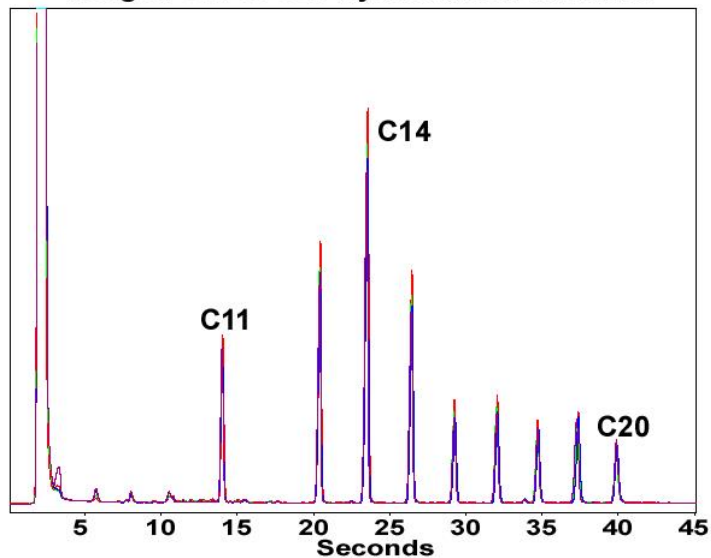


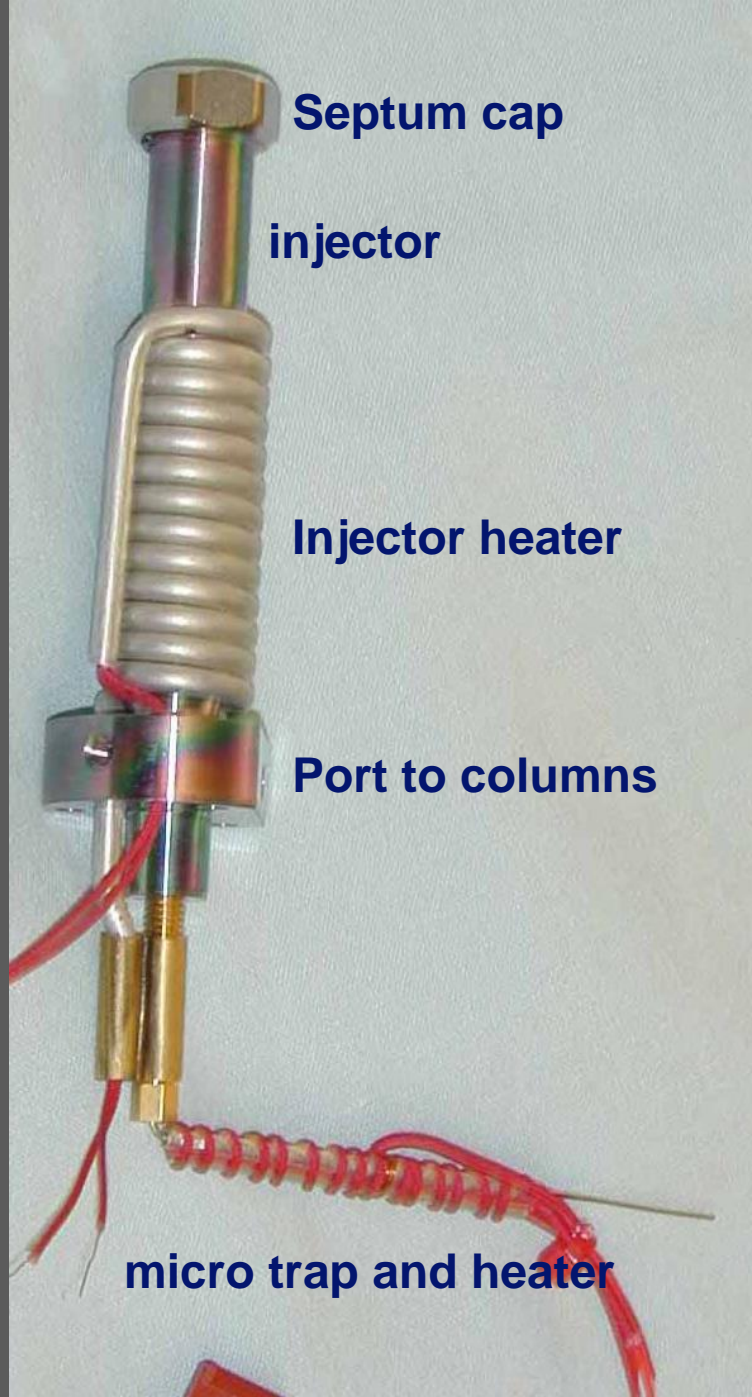
microFAST GC2 Analysis, 40°C to 150°C @ 5°C/sec
Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, and Xylenes (BTEX)



Permanent Gases, Volatiles and Semivolatiles on a micro GC

microFAST GC2 Replicate Analyses, 40°C to 250°C @ 5°C/sec
25ng of C11 to C20 Hydrocarbon Standard





Concentration Trap Injector Facilitates Multi Sampling Capacity:

- Normal/large volume injections
- Gases, dilute gases (ppb level)
- Static and dynamic headspace
- SPME
- Membrane & external concentrators
- Purge and trap extracts
- Liquid organic solvent extracts
- Neat organic liquid mixtures
- Aqueous liquids
- Thermal desorption tubes
- Thermal and SCF extracts

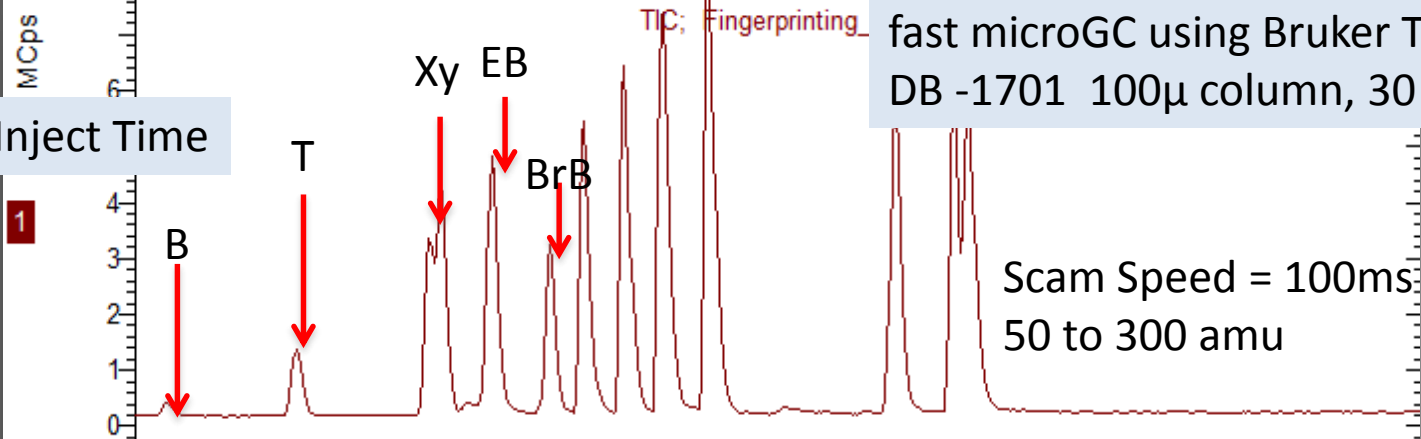


Fast microGC using
Bruker Scion TQ as a
fast scanning MS detector

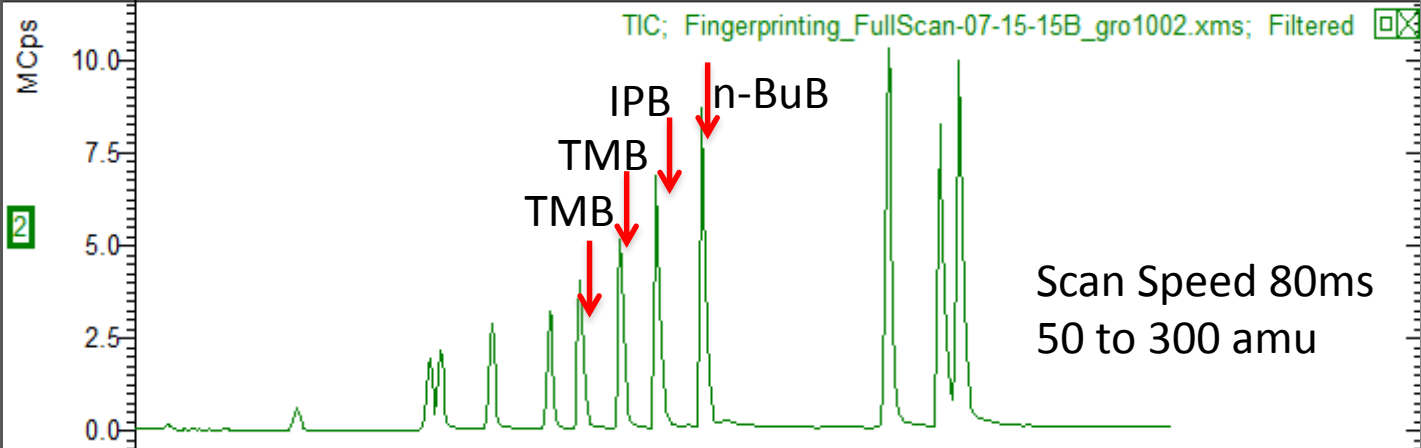
50 μ D deactivated fused
silica capillary connected
from the columns end
directly into ion source

Inject Time

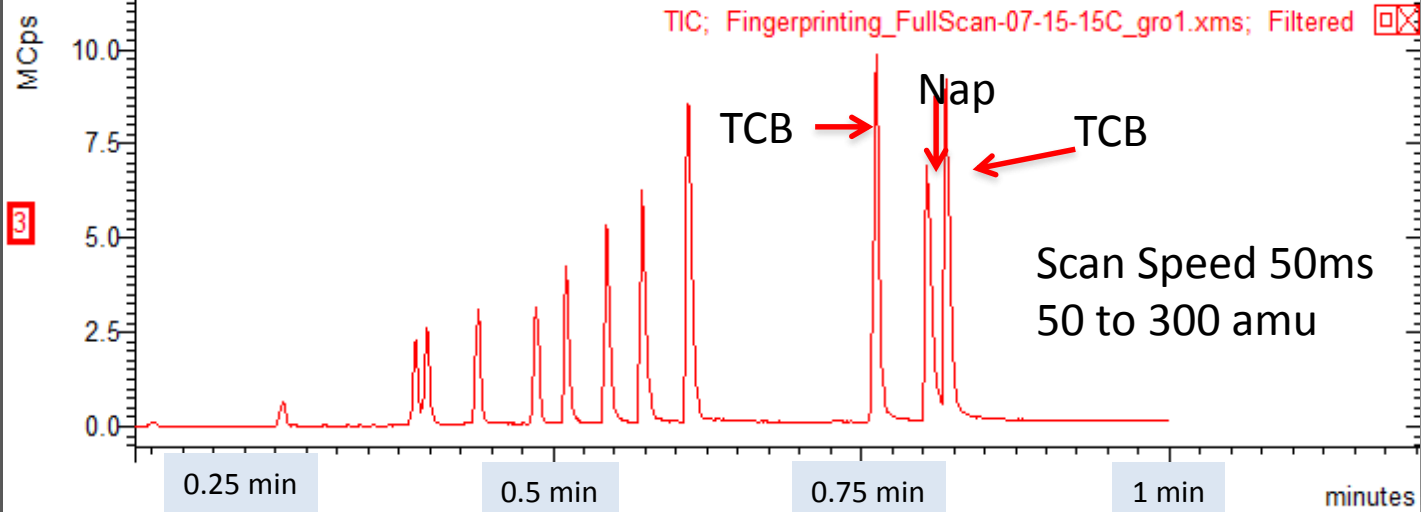
1



2

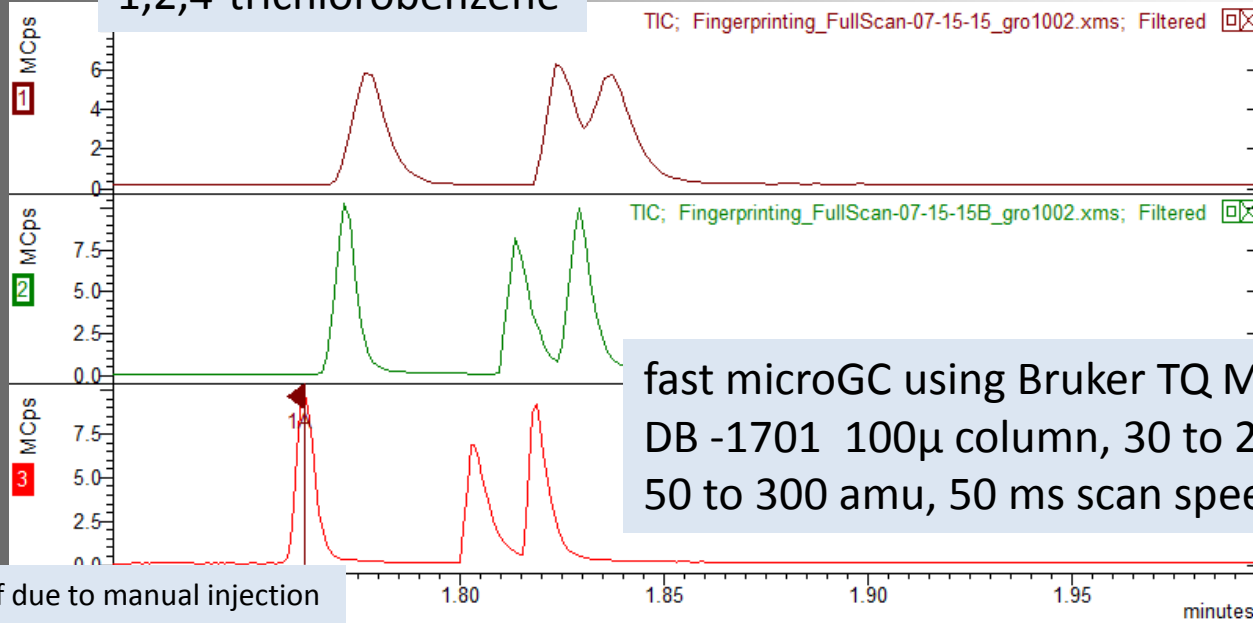


3



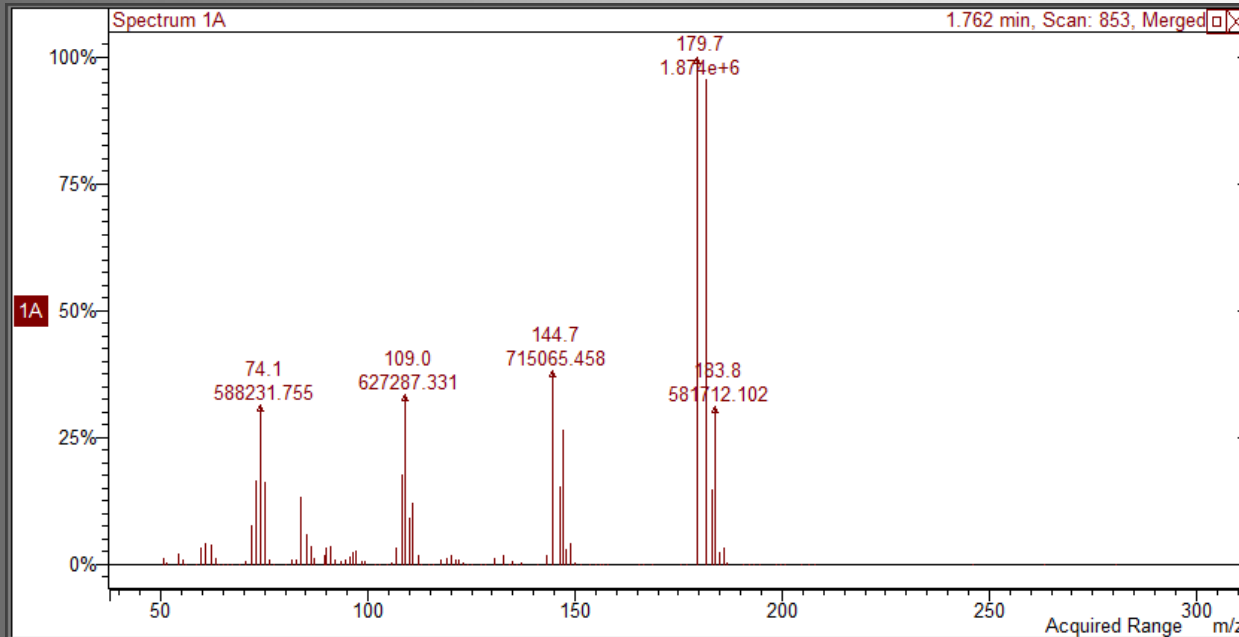
- B= benzene
- T= tpulene
- Xy= xylenes
- EB= ethyl benzene
- BrB= bromobenzene
- TMB= trimethylbenzene
- IPB= isopropylbenzene
- N-BuB= butylbenzene
- TCB=trichlorobenzene
- Nap= naphthalene

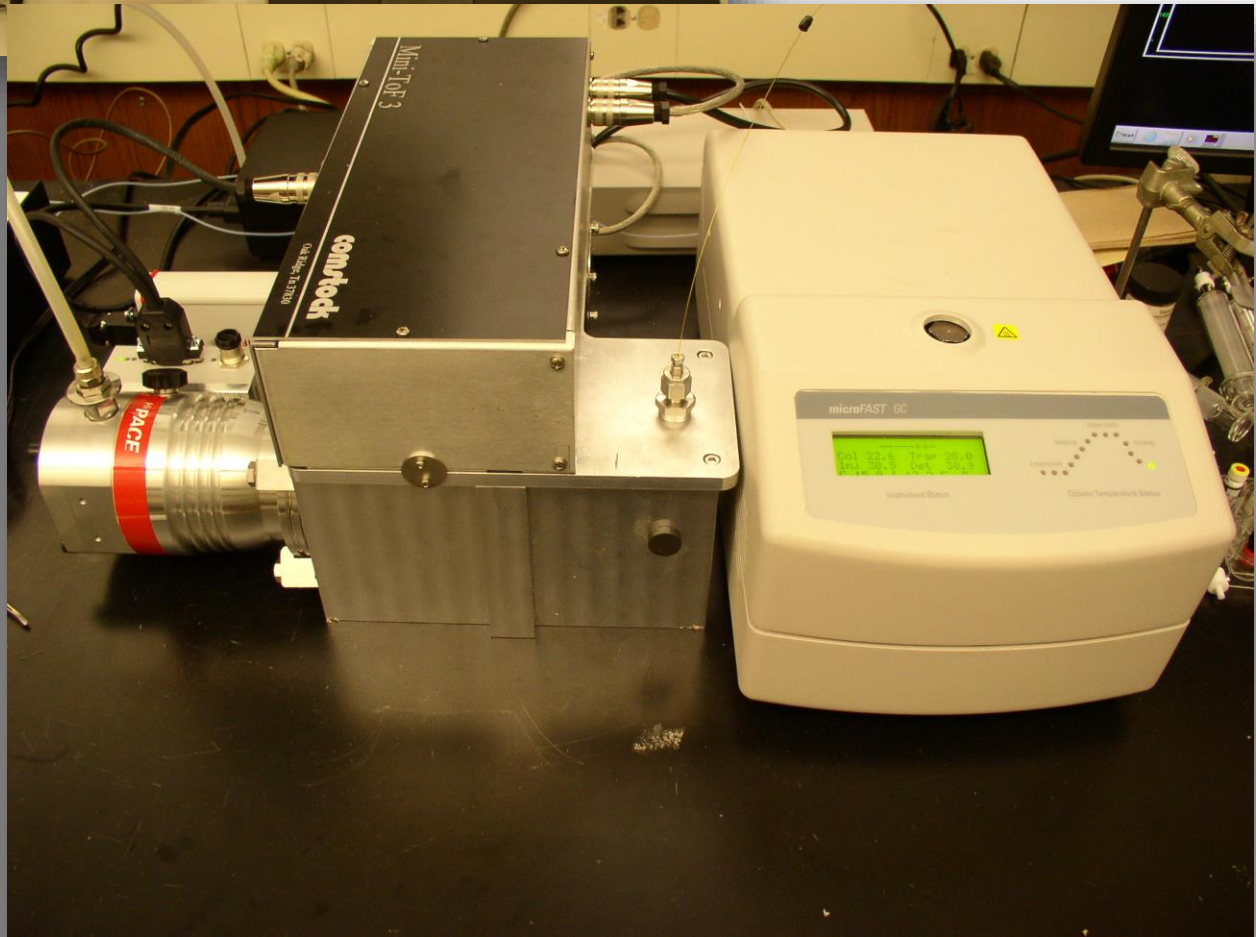
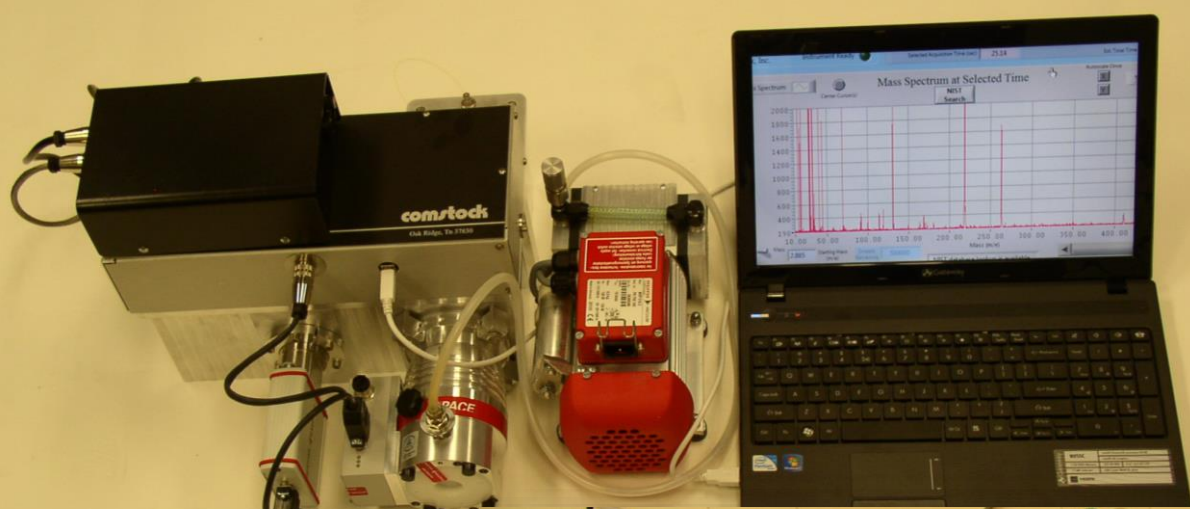
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

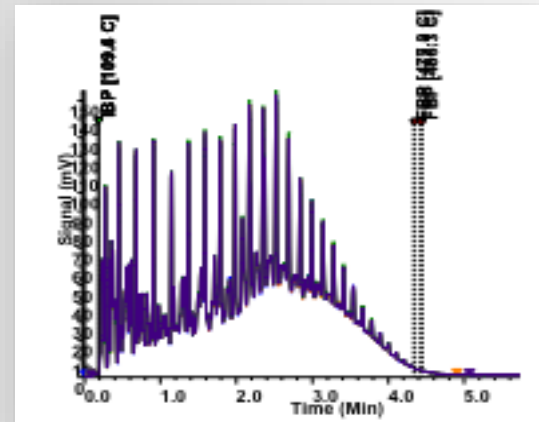
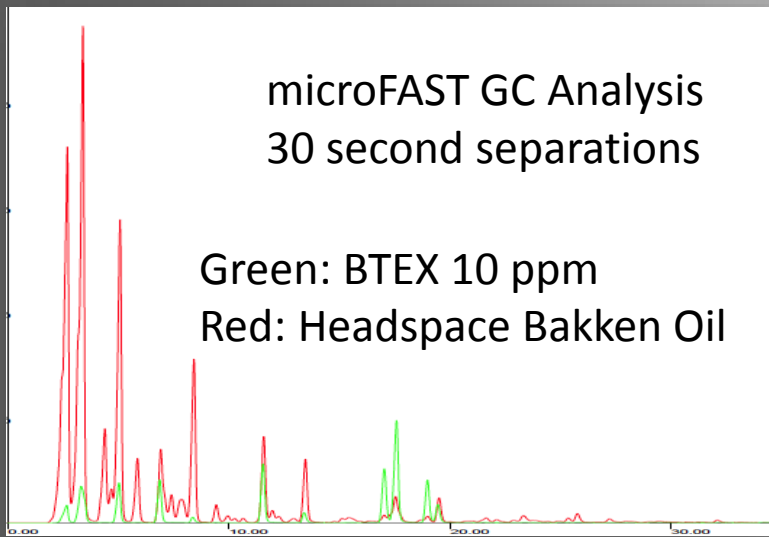


fast microGC using Bruker TQ MS Detector
DB -1701 100 μ column, 30 to 200 C at 3 $^{\circ}$ C/sec
50 to 300 amu, 50 ms scan speed

Retention times off due to manual injection







Falcon Calidus 101HT μ GC



microFAST GC

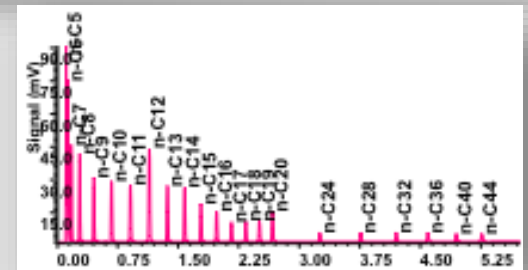
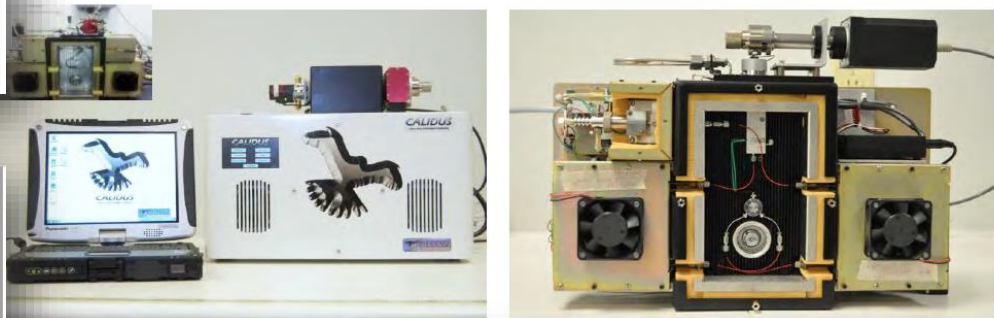
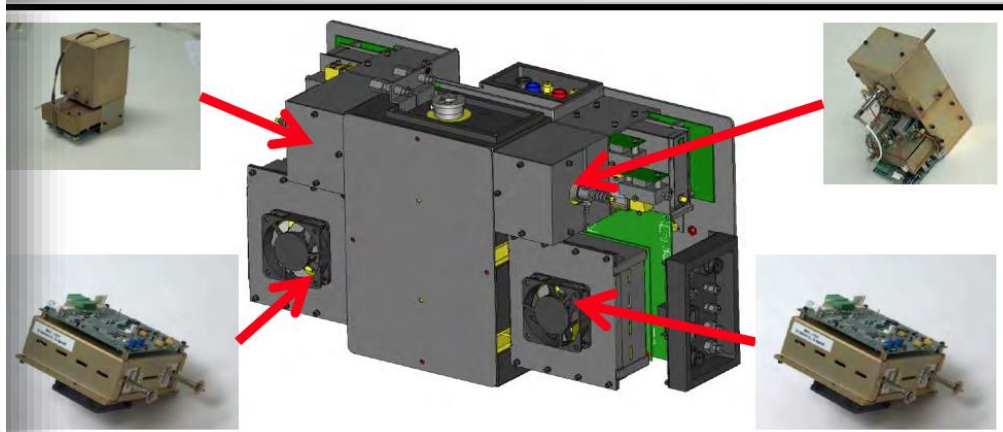
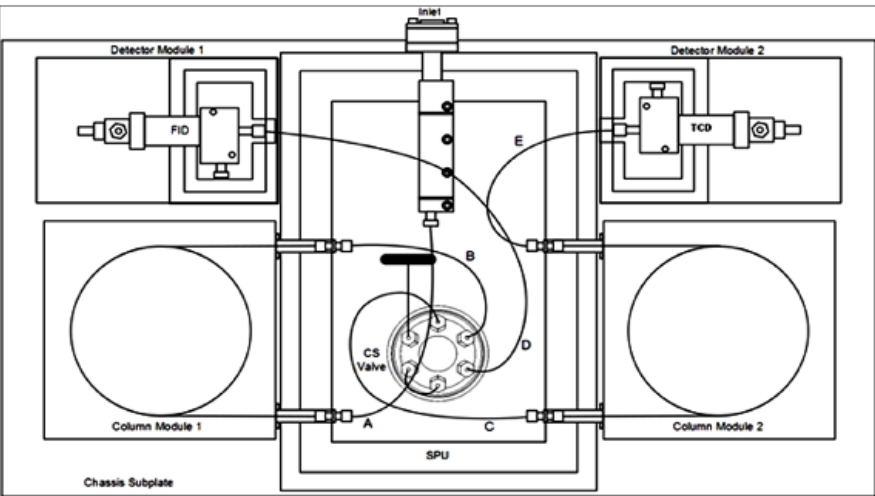
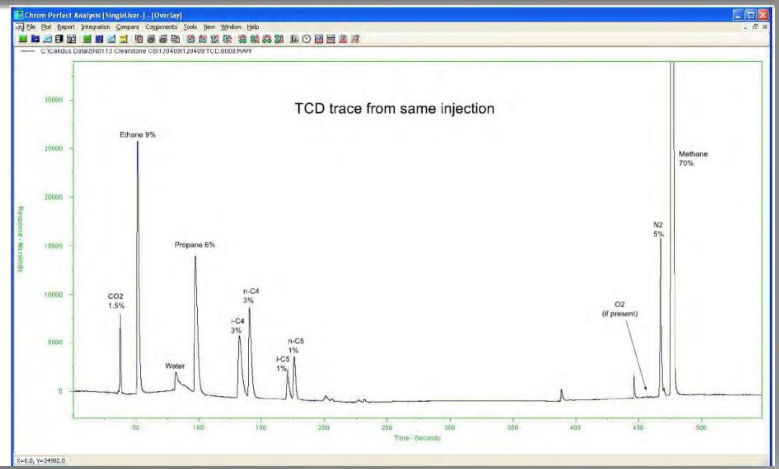
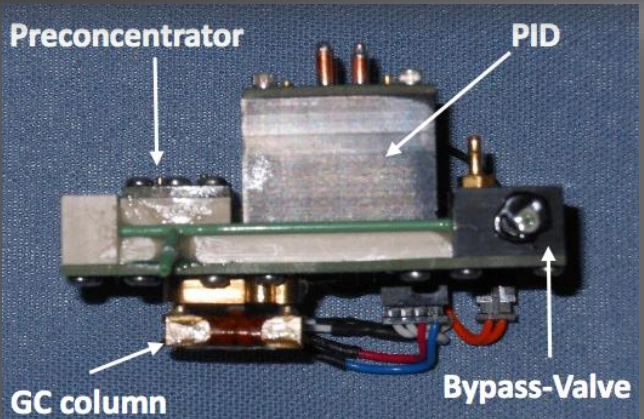
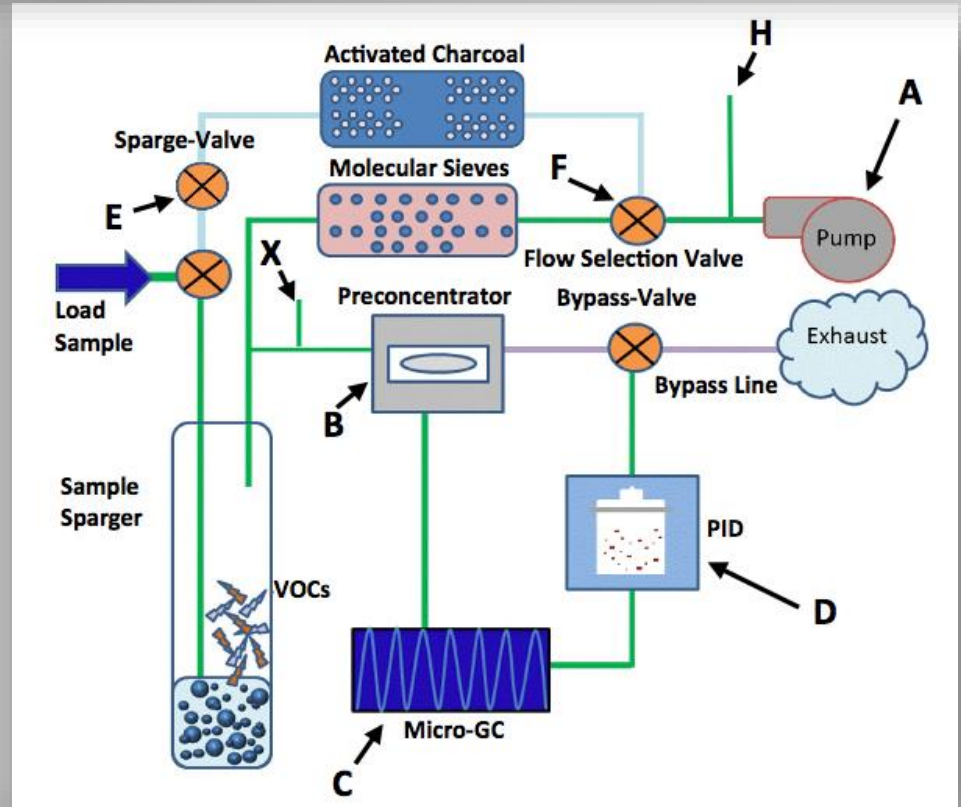
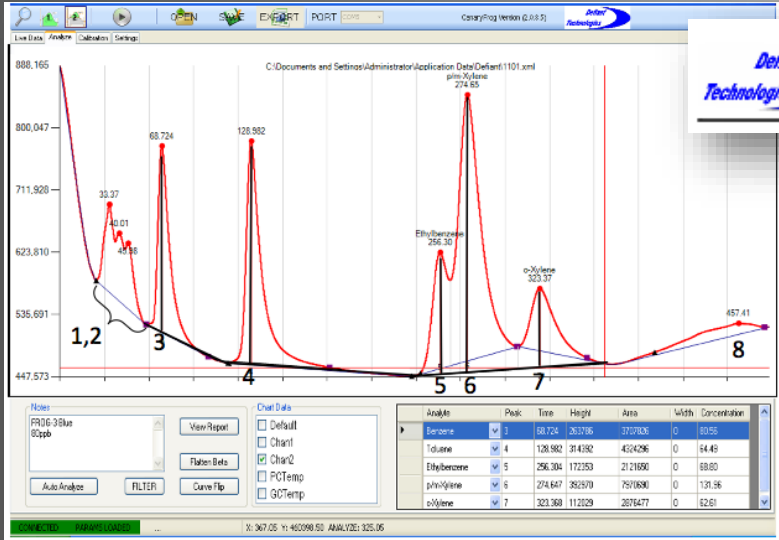


Figure 1: CALIDUS Model CS Functional Diagram.



Trap on MXT MoleSieve while Bypass through MXT QBond to the TCD







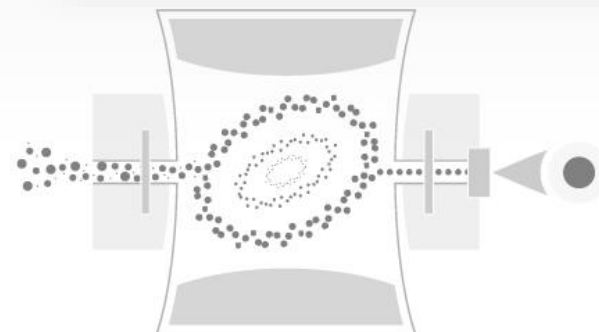
908 Devices

27 Drydock Ave., 8th Floor Boston, MA 02210



Purpose-built

Many applications just don't require all the complexity these laboratory platforms incorporate. We are building ridiculously small, and elegantly simple purpose-built products based on remarkable mass spectrometry technology. These systems are designed for specific applications in security, biotechnology, diagnostics and others, bringing MS capability from the centralized lab to the point of need.

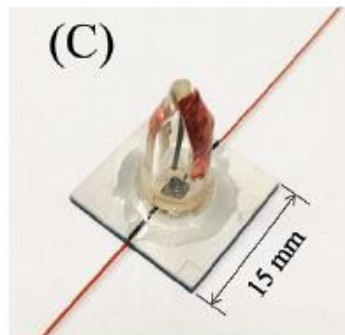
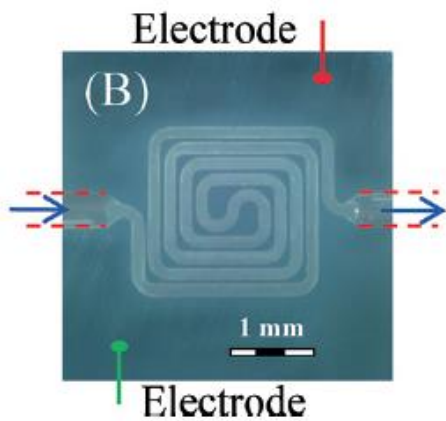
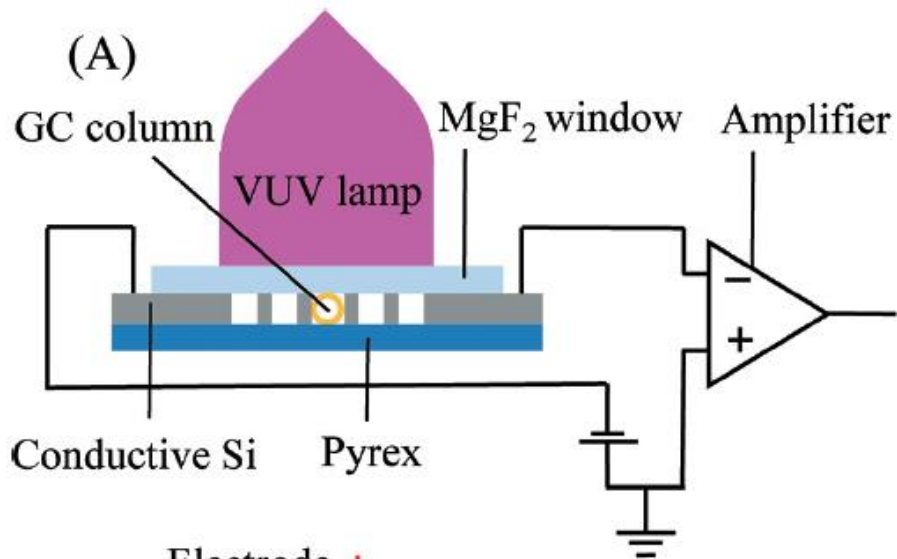


near atmospheric pressure Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer



Secret sauce

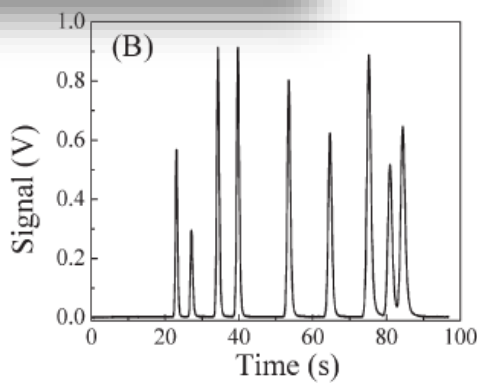
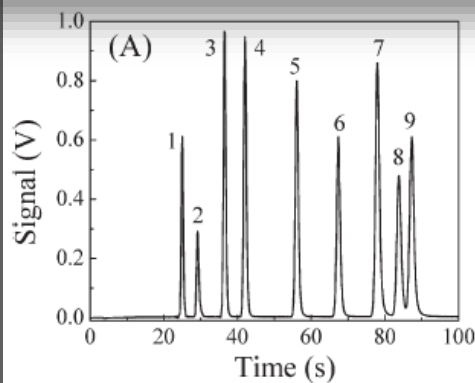
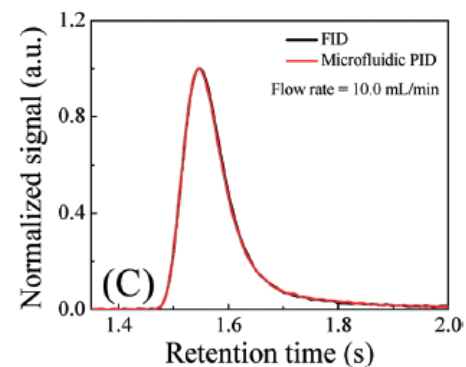
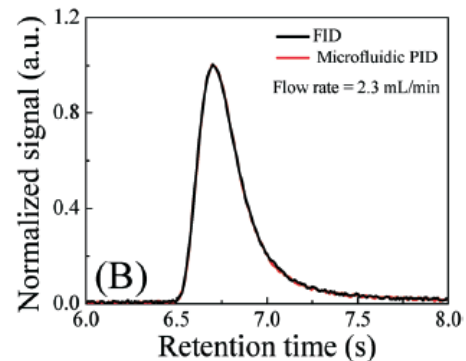
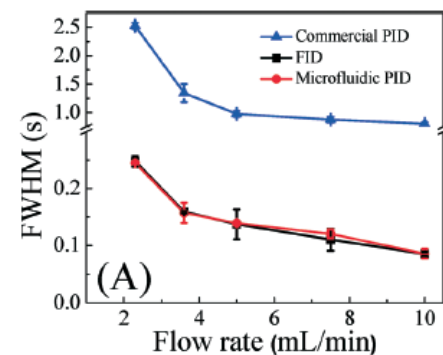
At the heart of our systems are molecular traps a thousand times smaller than those in conventional mass spectrometers. These diminutive traps can operate much closer to atmospheric pressures and enable us to use dramatically smaller pumps, ionizers, detectors and electronics than existing laboratory or luggable mass spectrometers. We call this breakthrough High Pressure Mass Spectrometry or HPMS™.



Flow-through microfluidic photoionization detectors for rapid and highly sensitive vapor detection†

Hongbo Zhu,^a Robert Nidetz,^b Menglian Zhou,^a Jiwon Lee,^a Sanketh Buggaveeti,^b Katsuo Kurabayashi^b and Xudong Fan^{*a}

Lab Chip, 2015, 15, 3021

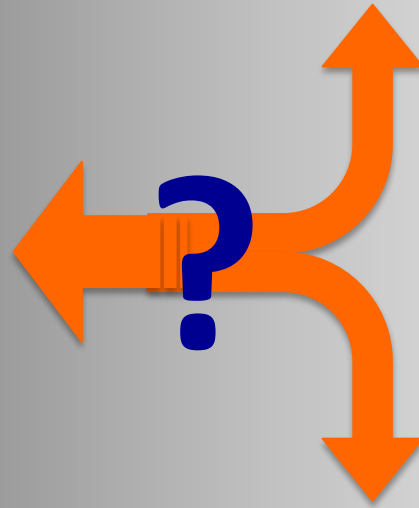


Where do we go from here?

micro



small, fast in
Conventional
applications



small, fast
inexpensive in
nonconventional
applications

small

