



DETERMINATION OF PAH

In Particulate Matter PM₁₀ with SPE/EVAporation



Determination of PAH In particulate matter PM₁₀ with SPE/EVAporation

Introduction

Outdoor air may contain a number of substances which are hazardous to man's health, either in gaseous form or bound to particles. In order to analyse the outdoor air for PAH, particulate matter PM_{10} , meaning small particles with a diameter of 10 μ m, are analysed for their amount of bound PAH. In monitoring stations, e. g. four currently present in Slovenia, air is filtered through special filters for 24 hours and these filters are subsequently extracted and analysed.

In this method six different PAH are measured, which are benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, the sum of benzo(b, j, k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(123-cd)pyrene, and dibenzo(ah)anthracene; with a main focus on benzo(a)pyrene.

Principle of the Method

The collected and cut filters, typically with a size of 1 cm x 1 cm, are extracted with 10 mL of acetone/n-hexane with added internal deuterated PAH standard in a microwave extractor (100 °C, 20 min.). The extraction solvent is then transferred to 60 mL vials, which are put into the FREESTYLE system and processed with SPE/EVAporation methodology shown below.



Procedure

The extracted raw extract in a 60 mL sealed vial is placed on the FREESTYLE system equipped with SPE and EVAporation module.

The sample is processed on the system using the method shown in the report on page 4.

The description of the process in brief:

The 6 mL SPE cartridge with 1 g silica is conditioned with two solvents (dichloromethane first, then n-hexane) and the sample is loaded quantitatively afterwards. The flow through containing the analytes is collected in a second 60 mL vial. A subsequent rinsing step with 5 mL of dichloromethane/n-hexane (3:2) is passed over the cartridge and collected in the collect vial as well. Finally the cartridge is dried with nitrogen in order to remove all solvents still present that could evaporate into the environment.

Now the EVAporation process starts by using heat/vacuum/shaking; after reaching a level of 3 mL the remaining solvent is blown-down to dryness by means of nitrogen, and finally precisely filled up to 1 mL acetone. The final extract is then transferred to a GC vial for measurement automatically.

The measurement of the analytes is performed with GC-MS.

The SPE and EVAporation processing steps are listed in the table below.

A detailed parameterisation is shown in the method report on page 5.

SPE steps	Fully automated					
Conditioning	10 mL DCM, 5 mL/min.					
Conditioning	10 mL n-hexane, 5 mL/min.					
Loading	11 mL sample, 2 mL/min.					
Elution	5 mL DCM/n-hexane 3:2, 2 mL/min.					
Drying	20 mL air, 100 mL/min					

Evaporation parameters	Fully automated
Temperature	Water heater 40 °C Bottom cone 42 °C
Vacuum	Volume defined to 3 mL, 210 mbar
Rinsing volume	3 mL n-hexane
Blow down with nitrogen	To dryness
Backfill to final volume	1 mL



Devices and Materials

1.	FREESTYLE BASIC	P/N 12663
2.	FREESTYLE EVAporation	P/N 13841
3.	FREESTYLE SPE	P/N 12668
4.	Upgrade 3 to 6 solvents	P/N 12952
5.	Blow-down function	P/N 12905
6	Special tray 60 ml vials	

6. Special tray 60 mL vials,

for 12 samples P/N 12399

7. Special rack SPE cartridges,

for 18 SPE cartridges P/N 13946

8. Column adapter 6 mL
 9. Reusable stainless steel needles
 P/N 12809 (10 pcs/pck)
 P/N 13382 (12 pcs/pck)

10. Rack for GC vials, 60 positions P/N 11920

11. 60 mL- vials P/N F060 (100 pcs/pck)

12. Screw cap for 60 mL vials P/N V0024-SL (100 pcs/pck)

13. Seals cap 60 mL vials P/N V0025-D (100 pcs/pck)

14. GC vials
 P/N V0001 (100 pcs/pck)
 15. Crimp cap for GC-vials with seal
 P/N V0001-B (100 pcs/pck)

16. Cooler P/N 12060, 230 VAC, 50 Hz

17. Liquid level sensor P/N 12709

18. Dichloromethane for trace analysis

19. n-Hexane for trace analysis

20. Acetone for trace analysis

21. 6 mL standard polypropylene SPE cartridges filled with 1 g silica

22. Native and deuterated PAH standard

23. Standard laboratory glassware and –apparatus

24. Personal computer/Laptop according to specification

Parameterization of the Method on the FREESTYLE System

Name: PAH_PM10	.fsh							
SPE - Method	1		EV	- Method:				
PAH_PM10.sp		Online =====>	77.02	I_PM10.evp				
PE:								
		SPE Column: LCTech_6ml	l.col					
Extension cannula: Processing speed selection:		yes Standard (organic solvents)						
Rinsing intensity: Use pressure limitation func	tion during loading and washing:	no	Standard rinsing cycle no					
Step: Conditioning		Basic type: Conditioning		Step: - ID: 616				
Volume: 10 ml	Suction Speed: 25 ml/min Repetitions: 0	Dispensing Speed: 5 ml/min	Port: 8 (DCM)					
	Waiting Time after Dosage: 0 sec.	Waiting Time after Step: 0 sec.	Dispense: into Waste	Dispense: into Waste				
Step: Conditioning		Basic type: Conditioning		Step: - ID: 617				
Volume: 10 ml Suction Speed: 25 ml/min Repetitions: 0		Dispensing Speed: 5 ml/min	Port: 7 (n-Hexane)	Port: 7 (n-Hexane)				
	Waiting Time after Dosage: 0 sec.	Waiting Time after Step: 0 sec.	Dispense: into Waste					
Step: Load		Basic type: Load - Quantitative transfe	er in parallel mode	Step: - ID: 618				
Volume: 11 ml Vial Type: Type_H53@60	Suction Speed: 10 ml/min Waiting Time after Dosage: 0 sec.	Dispensing Speed: 2 ml/min Waiting Time after Step: 150 sec.						
				umber of vials: 1 al Type: Type_H53@60				
rinsing cycle included	Rinsing volume; 3 ml Suction Speed: 10 ml/min Port: 7 (n-Hexane)	Rinse repetitions: 0 x Dispensing Speed: 2 ml/min	Tube rinse volume: 2 ml					
Step: Washing		Basic type: Washing		Step: - ID: 619				
Volume: 5 ml Suction Speed: 10 ml/min Repetitions: 0		Dispensing Speed: 2 ml/min	Port: 9 (DCM:n-Hexane 3:2)					
	Waiting Time after Dosage: 0 sec. Drying time: 20 minDispense: stay on ac	Waiting Time after Step: 0 sec. ctual position						
Step: Drying		Basic type: Drying - Drying by defined	air volume	Step: - ID: 620				



FREESTYLE SPE with Rack H53

SOLUTIONS BY Clech

EVA:	Temperature water heating 40 °C		Temperature bottom cone 42 °C					
	Sample input: suck from vial / vials into chamber over sample probe and tubing, option with rinsing cycle							
	Number of vials: 1 x Type_H53@60	Vacuum at suction: 550 mbar	Maximum time vacuum suction: 15 min.					
	rinsing cycle included							
	Rinsing volume: 4.5 ml	Rinsing steps: 5 x	Solvent from Port: 7 (n-Hexane)					
	Phase 1: Concentrate to level: 3 ml							
	Vacuum absolute: 210 mbar							
	Rinsing volume after phase 1: 3 ml	Rinsing steps: 1 x	Solvent from Port: 7 (n-Hexane)					
	Skip phase 2							
	Time control for vacuum process: no							
	to dryness: no							
	Nitrogen blow-down: yes	Nitrogen blow-down - in max. 2.2 min	n. to dryness					
	Remove Aliquot: no							
	Solvent exchange: no							
	Rinsing, filling up, mixing and transfer i	nto vials:						
	Rinsing volume at the end: 1 ml	Rinsing steps: 1 x	Solvent from Port: 1 (ACE)					
	Fill up to volume:	1 ml	Way of mixing: with gas / air, Volume = 5 ml					
	Concentrate: into vials / Direct Injectio	n HPLC						
	Nr.: 1 1 [each]	Type: Type1@1 ml	Volume per vial 1 ml					
	Fill Quantitativ: no							
	1. Cleaning cycle							
	Rinsing volume: 3 ml	Rinsing steps: 4 x	Solvent from Port: 9 (DCM:n-Hexane 3:2)					
	2. Cleaning cycle							
	Rinsing volume: 3 ml	Rinsing steps: 4 x	Solvent from Port: 1 (ACE)					
	include vacuum drying							
	Vacuum: 40 mbar abs.	Drying time: 2 min.						



EVAporation chamber (without protective cover)



On-line connection from SPE directly into the **EVAporation chamber**



GC Settings

GC-MS system Agilent 6890N/5975B

Capillary DB-5 UI 30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 μm

Carrier gas Helium at 1.5 mL/min

Injection 1 μL; split/splitless mode

Temperature program 65 °C for 1 min

Heat up to 200 °C with 16 °C/min Heat up to 320 °C with 8 °C/min

Hold for 3 min

Results

The process time of a sample including solvent exchange and transfer into a GC vial takes 1 h 19 min.

Measured data for a real sample collected November 5^{th} 2014 (n = 7); all values are in ng/mL unless otherwise noted.

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Σn	Xm	S	RSD [%]
Sample value*	60,8	62,2	63,6	61,0	63,2	61,8	63,9	7	62,3	1,2	2,0
Sample value + std. 30 ng	89,2	93,4	90,9	92,7	91,2	94,6	95,0	7	92,4	2,1	2,3
Practical value of std.	26,9	31,0	28,5	30,4	28,9	32,3	32,7	7	30,1	2,1	7,0
Theoretical value of std.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	7			
Recovery MD/CRM [%]	89,6	103,4	95,1	101,2	96,2	107,7	109,0	7	100,3		

^{*} Value for benzo(a)pyrene

As it can be seen a certified standard with a concentration of 30 ng used for standard addition will be found with a concentration of 30,1 ng, and a recovery of 100,3 % in a seven-fold measurement, respectively.

Acknowledgement

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Regulations

- DIN EN ISO 15549:2008: Air quality Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of benzo(a) pyrene in ambient air.
- 2 Commission Decision 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.
- Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, 39/06; relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in outdoor air.



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