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Thermo Scientific TSQ 9000 – Unstoppable Routine Analysis

EPRW 2018

Paul Silcock, GC GC-MS

The world leader in serving science

TSQ 9000 GC-MS/MS

Ultimate **sensitivity** with Advanced Electron Ionization

Incredible **uptime** with inherent robustness and NeverVent™ technology

Routine **ease of use** from method development to daily operation

True **scalability** for growing laboratory requirements

UNSTOPPABLE



Perfect for today, ready for tomorrow

- Grows with laboratory requirements
- Base to advanced configurations
- Full field upgrade path

Most accessible entry from SQ>TQ

240L/s ExtractaBrite



Affordable performance
300L/s ExtractaBrite



High-throughput solution
TSQ 9000 NeverVent EI



High-throughput solution
TSQ 9000 NeverVent EI & CI



Ultra high performance
and robustness
TSQ 9000 AEI



Reaching into the attogram range

UNSTOPPABLE

ag
10⁻¹⁸

Inheriting from the ExtractaBrite ion source

- Highly inert material
- Independent dual heater
- Proprietary RF lenses
- Dual filament design



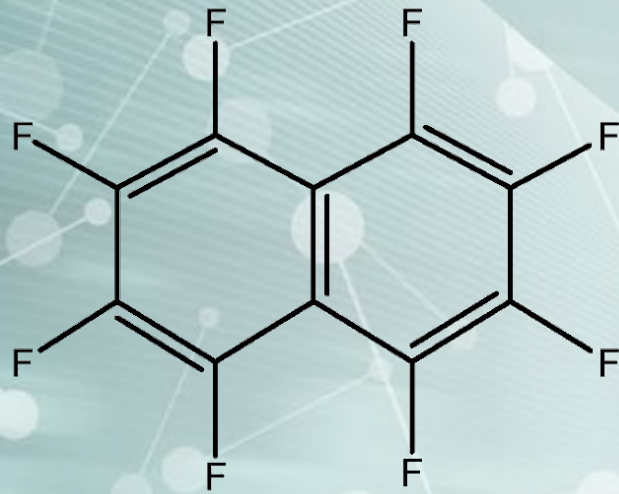
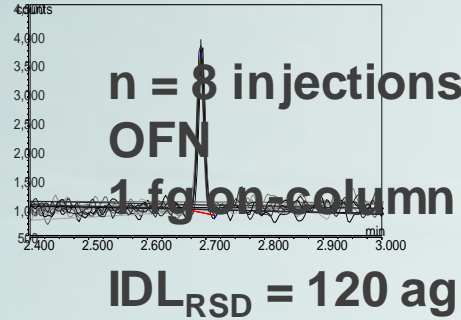
Adding innovative design for superior sensitivity and robustness

- Highly efficient ionization
- Tightly focused ion beam
- Detection into the attogram range

ag
10⁻¹⁸

AEI Sensitivity Octafluoronaphthalene (OFN)

IDL performance of the TSQ 9000
(AEI) for OFN using repeated
injections of 1 fg on-column



*IDL <0.4 fg verified at installation under predefined conditions

Pesticides in Baby Food : Sample preparation

Two samples of ready-prepared baby foods were purchased from local retail outlets

Apple/pear/banana
Carrot/potato

Samples (10g) were fortified at 1, 2.5 and 10 µg/kg with a pesticide mix containing over **200 individual pesticides**

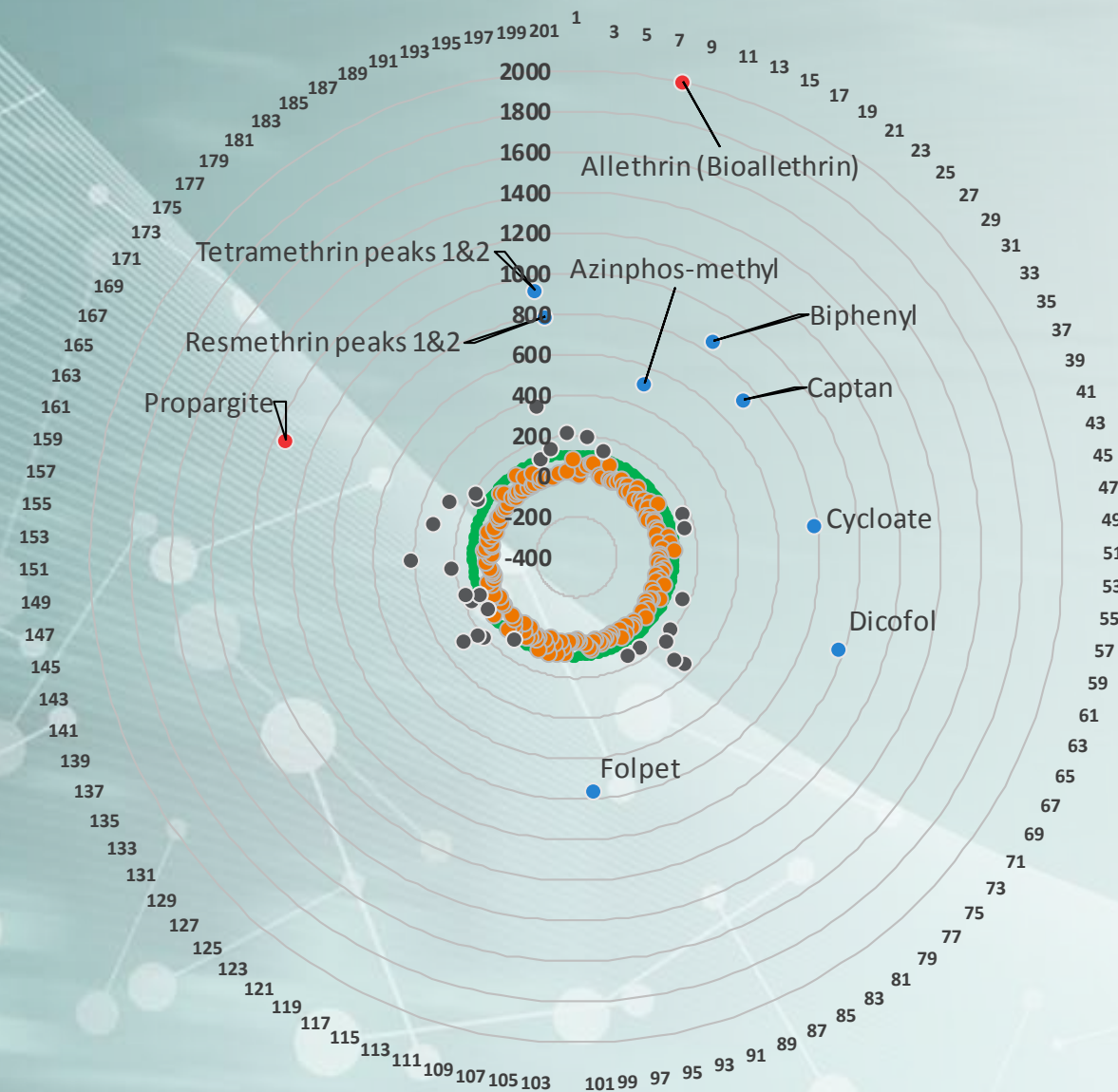
Extractions were carried out following a citrate buffered QuEChERS protocol with dispersive solid phase extraction (dSPE)

Final extracts were in **acetonitrile** at a sample concentration of 1g/mL

Thermo Scientific™
Chromeleon™ 7.2
Chromatography
Data System (CDS)
software was used
for instrument
control, data
acquisition,
processing and
reporting.



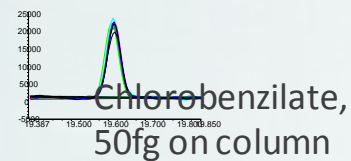
Instrumental detection limit (IDL)



- 100 fg
- IDL (5 - 100 fg)
- IDL (100 - 500 fg)
- IDL (0.5 - 1.0 pg)
- IDL (1.0 - 2.0 pg)



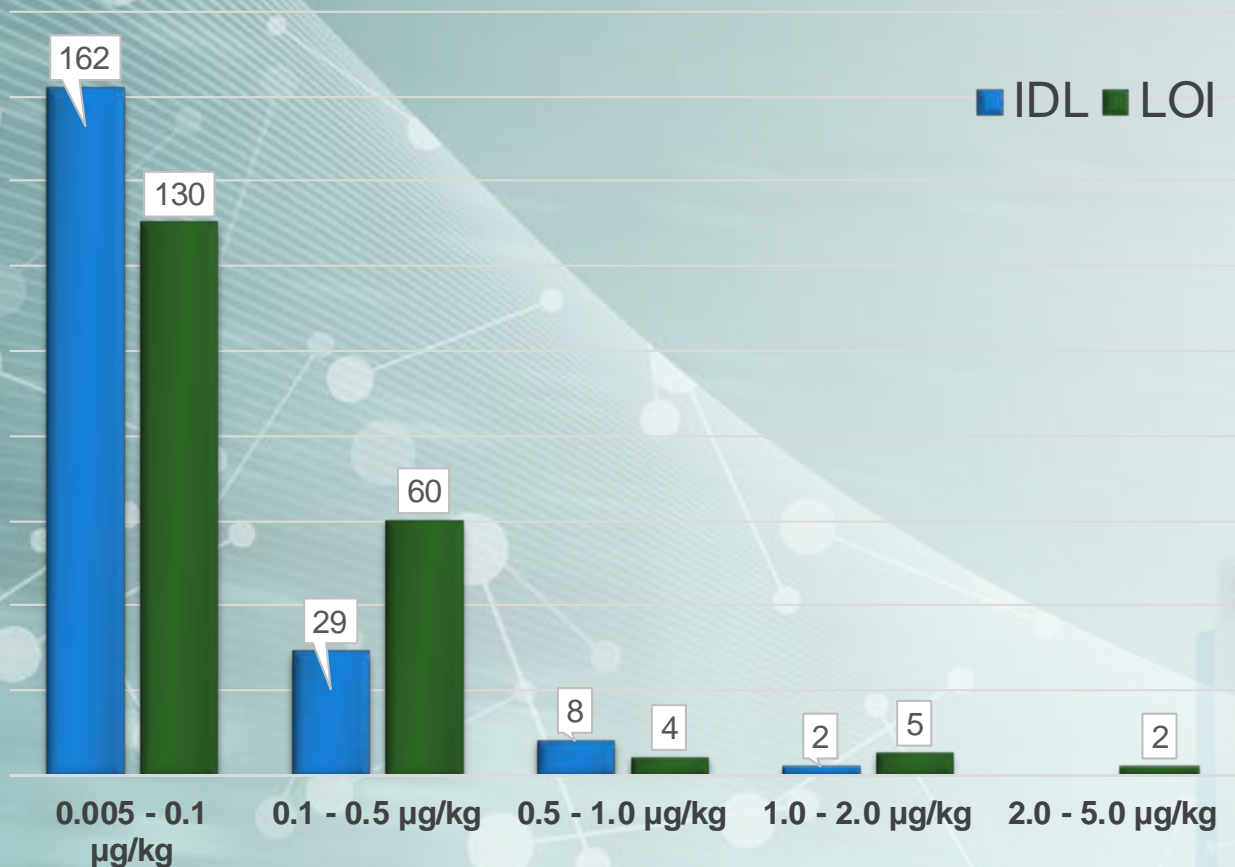
10 replicate injections
RSD 4.7%
IDL – 7 fg on-column



10 replicate injections
RSD 3.2%
IDL – 5 fg on-column

AEI Pesticides in Baby Food - Limit of detection and identification

Number of compounds satisfying SANTE requirements
(211 pesticides studied)



>60% identified <0.1 µg/kg – 100 x lower than default maximum residue limit (MRL)

>90% identified <0.5 µg/kg – 20 x lower than default maximum residue limit (MRL)

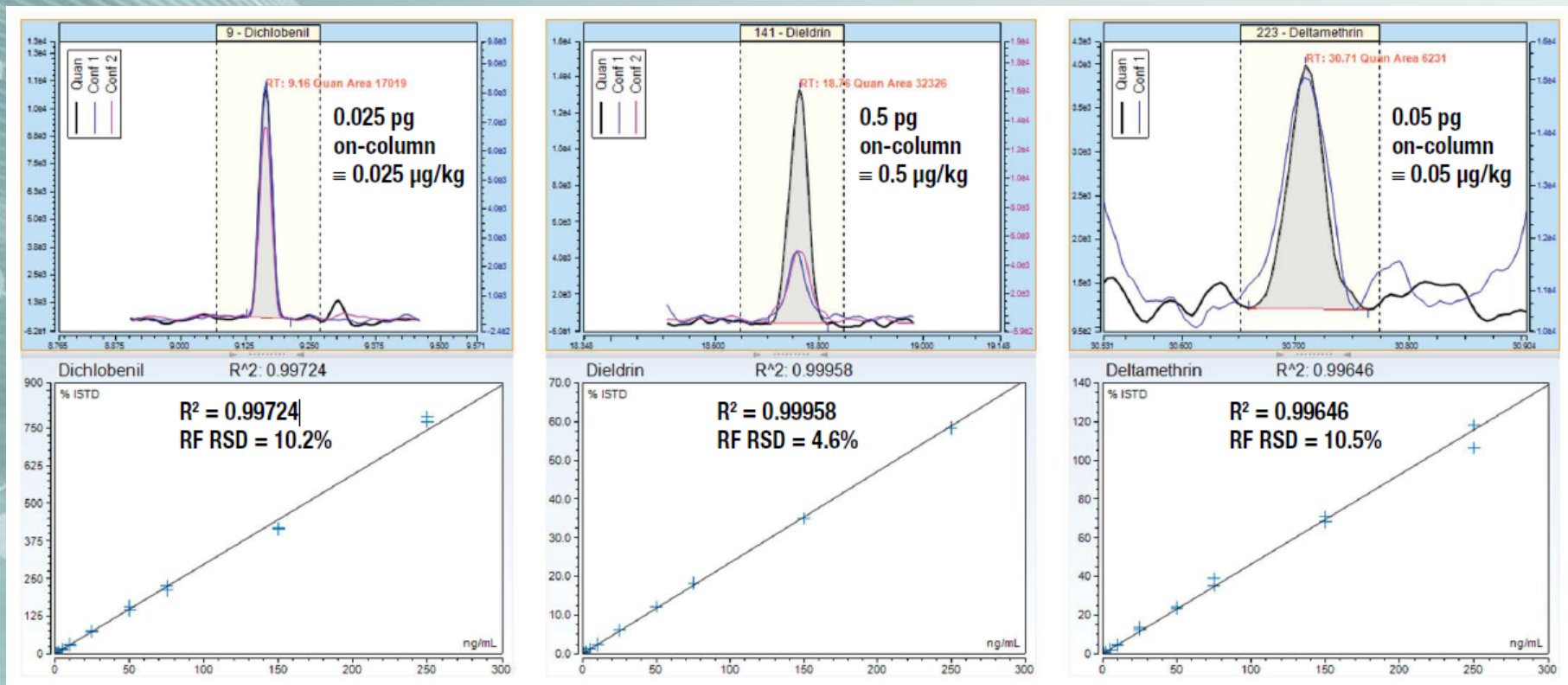


AEI Pesticides in Baby Food

Dichlobenil – MRL 10 µg/kg

Dieldrin – MRL 3 µg/kg

Deltamethrin – MRL 10 µg/kg



Lowest detectable matrix matched standard which meets SANTE identification requirements

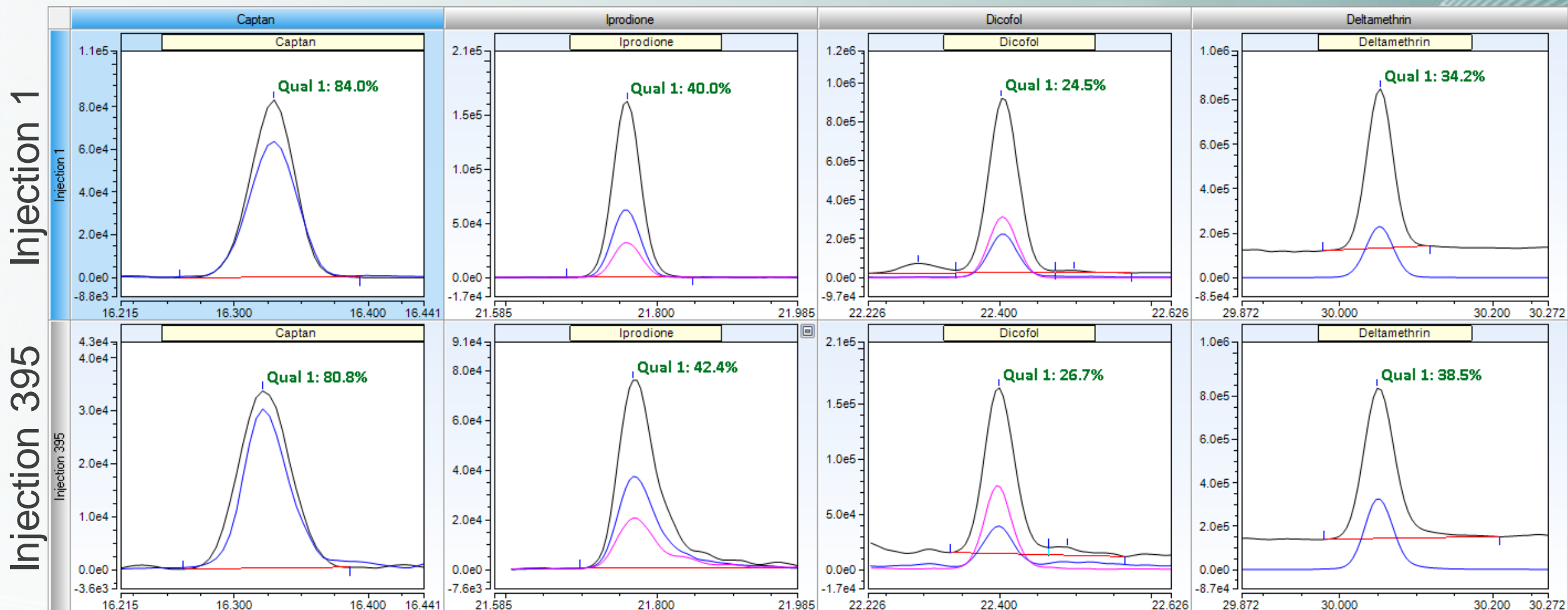
Calibration curves
0.025 to 250fg on column
Duplicate injection at 14 levels

Low level detection and identification and quantitative linearity

Linearity in apple/pear/banana matrix matched standards



Repeatability of SRM ratio - Challenging pesticides



Sample - 10 µg/kg carrot/potato extract

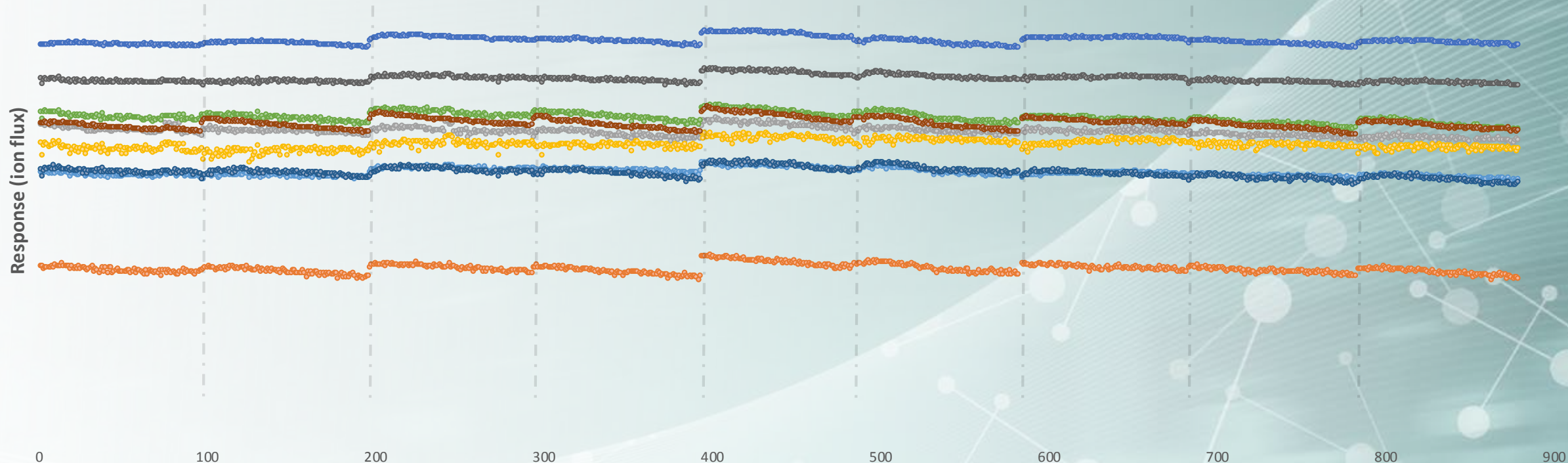
AEI Robustness ~900 Acetonitrile QuEChERS Injections

150 pesticides
monitored at 10 ppb
in **carrot and
potato baby food**

Liner change
and SmartTune
every ~100
injections

No AEI source
cleaning

→ <20% RSD for >90% of
pesticides monitored



- Tefluthrin 6.7% RSD
- Endosulfan II 8.0% RSD
- Chloroneb 8.5% RSD
- Cadusafos 9.3% RSD

- Isodrin 7.0% RSD
- Resmethrin II 8.1% RSD
- Bifenthrin 7.0% RSD
- Diazinon 8.8% RSD

The Impact of TSQ 9000 AEI for Routine Analysis

Ultra robust



Remain in result production for longer

Ultra high sensitivity

Take less sample

Reduce / remove preconcentration

Dilute extracts

Inject less / split injection

Measure more comfortably current compounds

Address toughest detection limit challenges

Reduced

Source cleaning

Reduced

Sample prep time & cost

Matrix pressure on system

GC inlet & column maintenance

Source cleaning

Reduced

Manual peak reintegration

Reanalysis for quality issues

Increased



Uptime



Result production



On time delivery



Quality



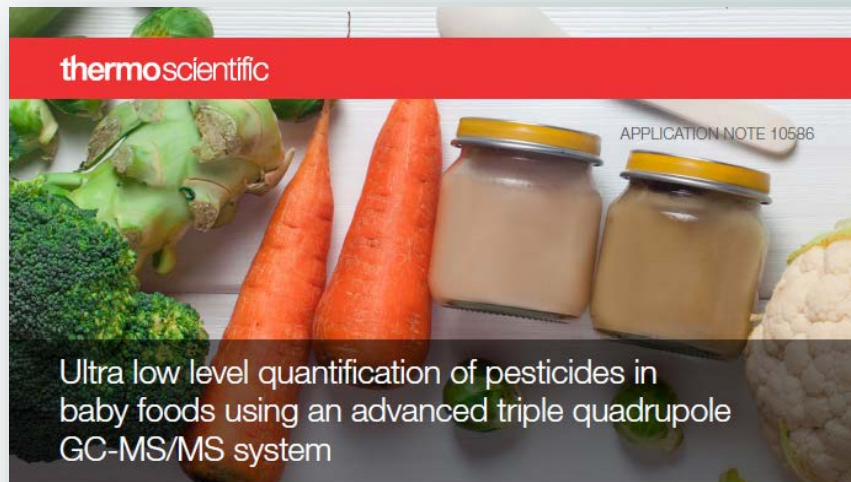
Margins



Analytical scope



Confidence



Ultra low level quantification of pesticides in baby foods using an advanced triple quadrupole GC-MS/MS system

Authors

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Thermo Fisher Scientific,
Runcorn, UK

Keywords

TSQ 9000, advanced electron ionization, AEI, baby food, sensitivity, robustness, pesticide residue, QuEChERS, triple quadrupole mass spectrometry, GC-MS/MS, Programmable Temperature Vaporization, food safety

Goal

The aim of the study was to assess the quantitative performance of the Thermo Scientific™ TSQ™ 9000 triple quadrupole GC-MS/MS system fitted with the Advanced Electron Ionization (AEI) source for the analysis of pesticide residues at ultra low levels in baby food.

Introduction

The detection and subsequent quantification of pesticides, contaminants, and other chemical residues are of paramount importance, especially when the food stuff is intended to be consumed by infants or young children. The maximum residue level (MRL) for the majority of pesticide-commodity combinations is set at the default level of 10 µg/kg.¹⁻³ However, the European Union (EU) has established LOD MRLs between 3–8 µg/kg for specific pesticides prohibited in baby foods.⁴ These pesticides and their metabolites may cause infants and young children (under worst-case intake conditions) to exceed the acceptable daily intake (ADI) values. The high sensitivity and selectivity of GC-MS/MS enables the detection and identification of residues of prohibited compounds, in compliance with the residue definitions, even when dealing with the diverse composition of multi-ingredient baby foods.

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Routine-grade robustness with the Advanced Electron Ionization source: confirmation of contaminants in food products at trace levels by GC-MS/MS

Authors

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Keywords

Advanced electron ionization, AEI, robustness, pesticides, triple quadrupole mass spectrometry, GC-MS/MS, SmartTune

Goal

The aim of this study was to demonstrate the robust and routine performance of the Thermo Scientific™ TSQ™ 9000 triple quadrupole GC-MS/MS system with Advanced Electron Ionization source for the analysis of pesticide residues in food matrix.

Introduction

In today's modern, high-throughput analytical laboratory, instrument downtime can have a significant impact on laboratory productivity. Analysts working in such fast-paced environments are required to investigate large numbers of samples and to deliver accurate and valid results consistently. Having to disrupt this process causes sample turn-around times to increase and, as a result, the cost per sample to surge.

The advent of gas (and liquid) chromatography with triple quadrupole mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS and LC-MS/MS) increased selectivity and drove detection limits down, reducing the requirement for sample clean-up and leading to quicker, cheaper methods (ex. QuEChERS¹). However, these sample preparation methods often allow for more of the matrix to make its way into the chromatographic system and the ionization source, affecting the system robustness and increasing the maintenance intervals. Without a highly sensitive and robust ion source, detector responses can quickly drop off, leading to quality control (QC) failures, higher detection limits, and ultimately a failure to deliver acceptable and compliant results. Ensuring that the analytical systems used for these workflows are rugged enough to deal with the challenges faced is of the utmost importance to the user.

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ROUTINE ANALYSIS



Sensitivity
Uptime
Ease of Use
Scalability