

ONLINE GAS ANALYZER EXPERTS

**Development of an on-line and field dual TD-GC-FID/MS for
automatic and continuous ambient air & odor monitoring**

Contact : mickael.gezat@chromatotec.com

Who Chromatotec is?

- ISO 9001 French manufacturer (family company) specialized in analytical solutions
- Up to 30 years on design and sales of automatic gas chromatograph
- 50 peoples
- Worldwide presence through local partners
- Most of the solutions are deployed outside France

Chromatotec presence



Saint-Antoine (33), France

- Chromatotec Group Holding
- Airmotec AG SAS: sales, R&D
- Chromatotec®: cust. & admin. services

Virsac (33), France

- Chromato-Sud SARL— Production site



Houston (USA)

Chromatotec Inc



Beijing (China)

Chromatotec Trading Co., Ltd. :
Sales and cust. service



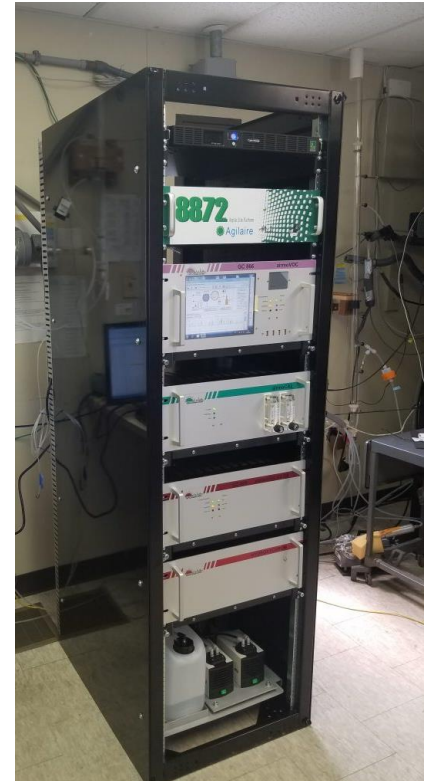
Our specificity

- Turnkey solutions provider with
 - autoGC
 - multiplexing system
 - calibration system
 - gas generators
- Partnership to provide all-in-one solution
- Amount of certifications per country and on top 3 of providers selected by US EPA on autoGC evaluation



Our specificity

- On-line and on field monitoring (not only lab)
- Speciation of VOCs & Sulfurs compounds at $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (ppb)
- Results correlated with dynamic olfactometry
- Automatic data validation
- Standalone solutions without gas cylinders or specific standards during routine use
- Design of solutions (GC PID, GC FID, GC TCD, GC MS, GC FPD or GC SSWCD and more)
- Tracking ppt concentration levels in air and/or process
- As sensitive as human nose on odorants



Certificates

- ✓ Worldwide recognition with certifications relating to the relevant standards, performed by :



1996



2006



2009



2009



2010



2012



2013



2014

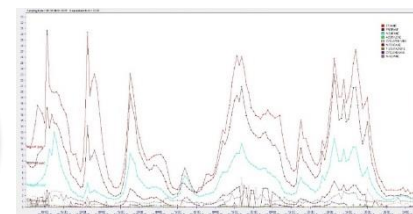
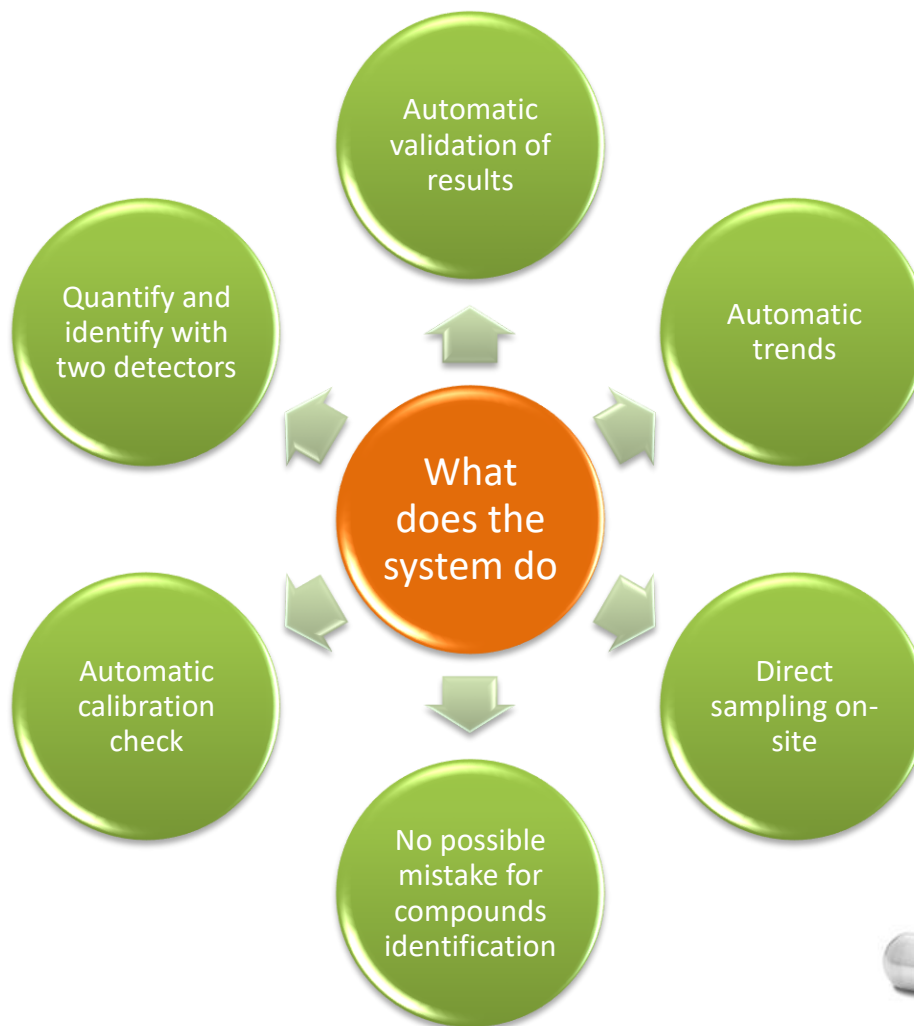
- ✓ **US EPA use Chromatotec solutions (2009) and have selected the company as one of the top 3 of 88 companies working on Ambient market for PAMS 56 monitoring**
- ✓ **EN 14662-3 (2013): Method to establish the performance criteria for the measurement of Benzene concentration using an automated sampling pump with in-situ gas chromatography.**
 - Laboratory and on-site tests have been passed successfully by the NPL
 - Benzene and 12 other VOCs have been tested
- ✓ **airmotec/Chromatotec® : manufacturer with EN 14662-3**
 - En 14662-3: compulsory for ambient air monitoring in Europe
- ✓ **Atex certification**



auto TDGC-FID/MS for what?



auto TDGC-FID/MS for what?



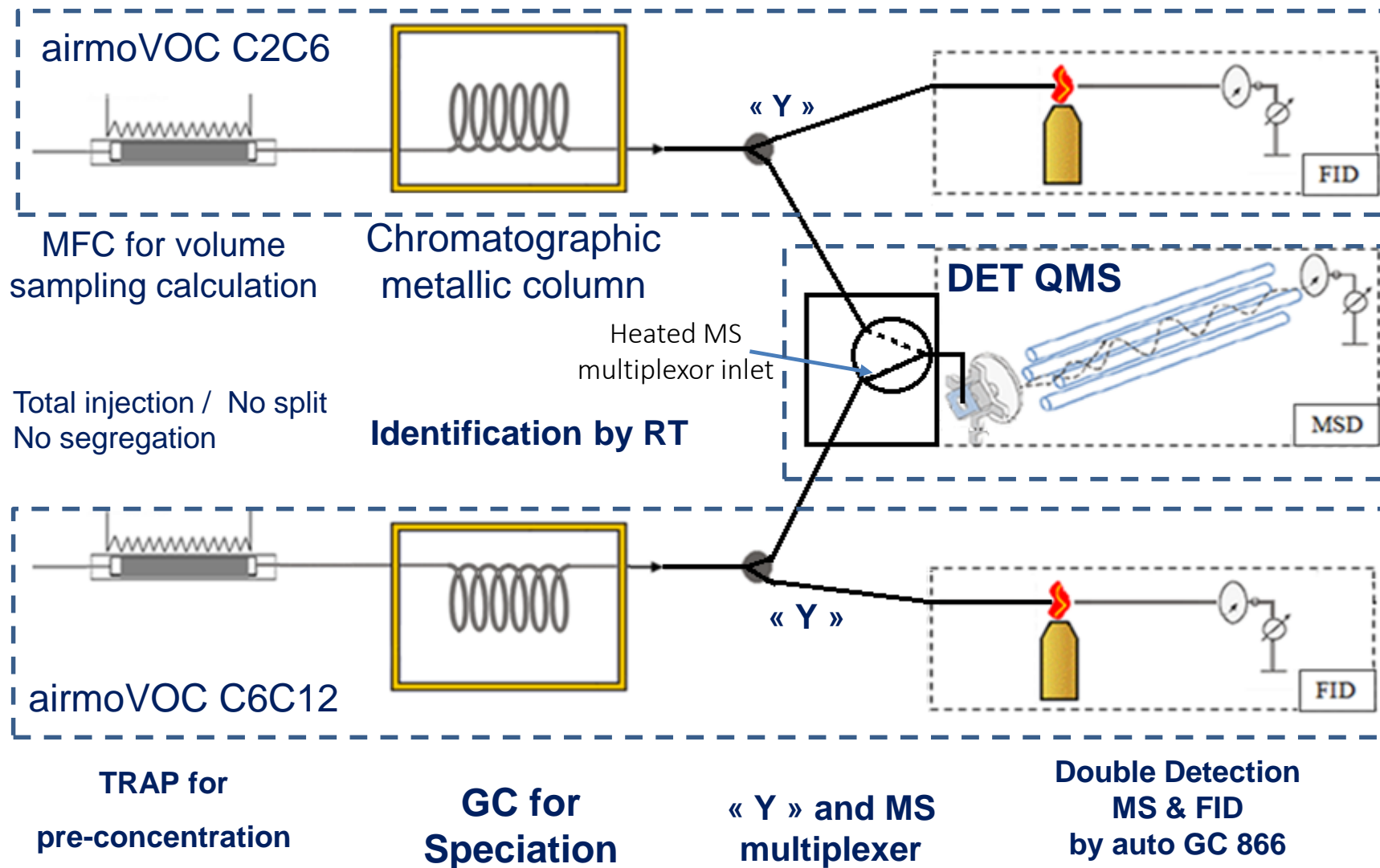
airmoSCAN^{XP}ERT

- GC FID 1 : airmoVOC C6-C12 5U **mCERTS** certified with embedded PC and remote access
- Mass spectrometer (0-300 amu) with MS using hyperbolic quadrupole
- airmoS in option for sulfur compounds (if Sulfur compounds quantification needed)
(14 compounds: including H₂S, Mercaptans, Sulfides, etc)
- 1U rack with mouse and key board
- **GC FID 2** : airmoVOC C2-C6
- Hydrogen generator : Hydroxychrom 4U
- Automatic calibration with permeation tube : airmoCAL
- airmoPURE (zero air generator) & Sampling pumps included



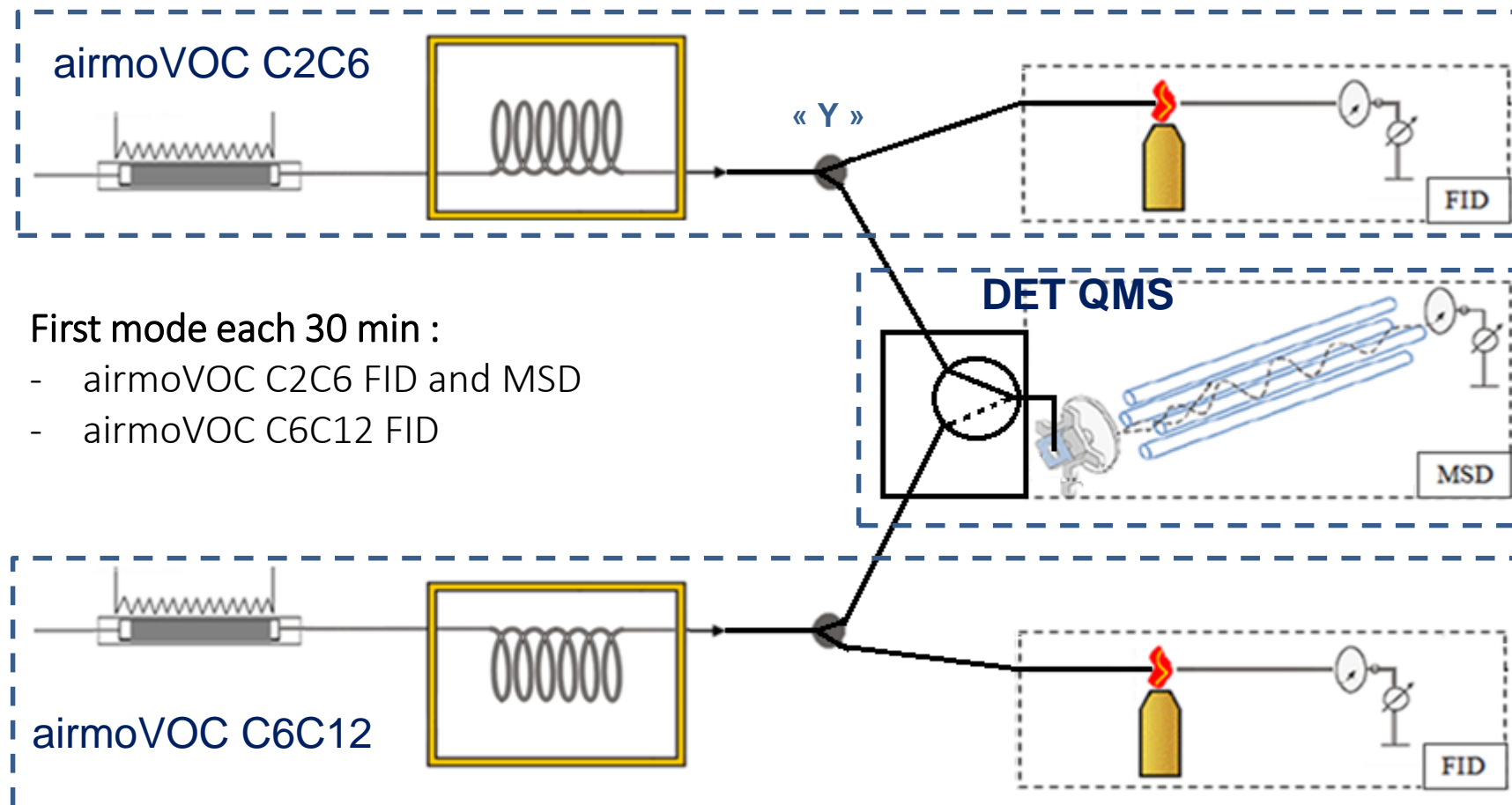
airmoOzone MS
configuration

auto GC FID and MS General operation



auto GC FID and MS

Cycle operation



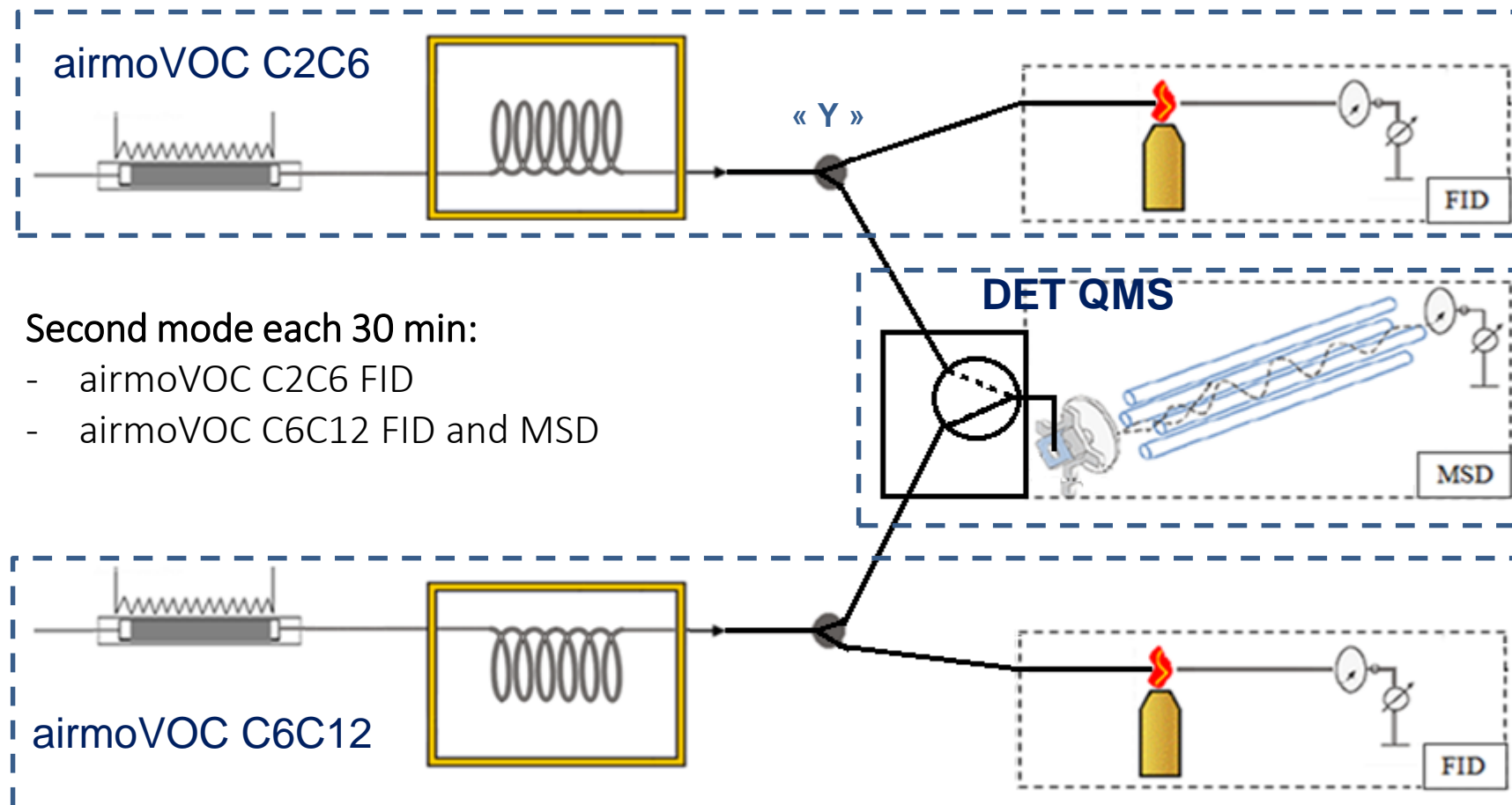
First mode each 30 min :

- airmoVOC C2C6 FID and MSD
- airmoVOC C6C12 FID

Automatic quantification by FID on all VOCs and validation of identification of C2C6 VOCs

auto GC FID and MS

Cycle operation



Automatic quantification by FID on all VOCs and validation of identification of C6C12 VOCs

Specificity of the solution

➤ Combination of two technologies for very high sensitivity

1. Auto GC 866 with μ -FID

- Compounds concentration using a **trap** for **low ppt analysis**
- **Compounds speciation with** pure hydrogen **First identification** by RT
- Automatic quantification certified by different organisms
 - » mCERTs 2013 ; worldwide expertises recognized by national institutes...
 - » US EPA selected in 2014

Specificity of the solution

➤ Combination of two technologies : very high sensitivity

2. Auto GC FID 866 with Mass Spectrometer

- Highly sensitive universal detector (ppt – ppb)
- Selective detector
 - Identification by mass analysis : certification of the identification (from ppt level)
 - Automatic quantification in MID mode (ppt or ppb level)
 - Allows deconvolution of chromatographic peaks: automatic quantification of coeluted compounds
 - Identification of unknown compounds by library in SCAN mode

Why two detectors used after speciation ?

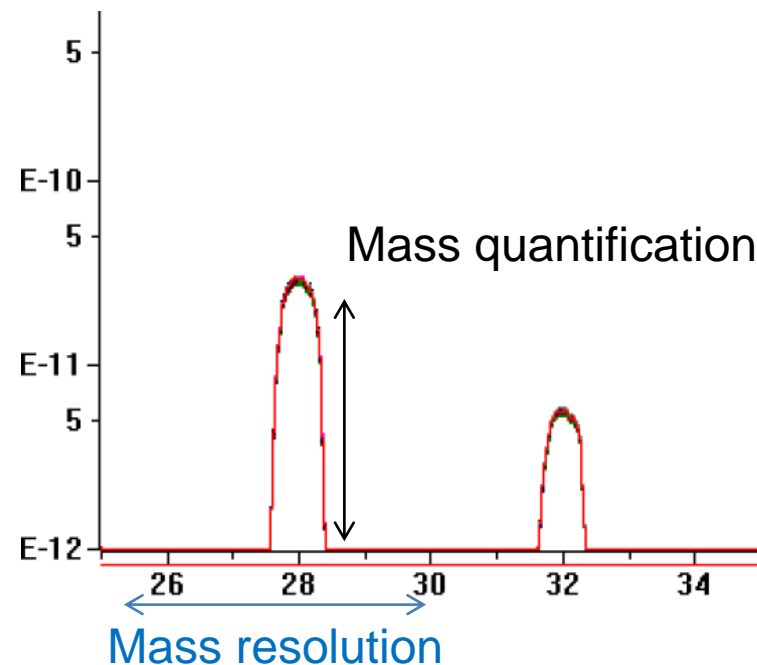
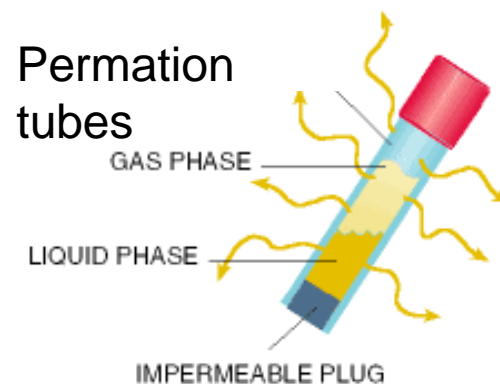
- Quantification with GC-FID is used automatically for all compounds because of below reasons:
 - long term stability
 - linearity of FID detectors on known range of concentration
 - **To be more precise: GC-FID expert for quantification on peak area**
- Identification is done by GC-FID and confirmed automatically by GC-MSD
 - **GC-MSD expert for identification on mass spectrometer**
- Quantification with GC-MSD is done automatically on all compounds and is used when:
 - Correlation between RT of FID and MSD is not good
 - Correlation between concentration of FID and MSD is not good
 - Drift of Retention Time
 - Co elution
 - Signal saturation
 - Compounds with bad response factor to FID

Automatic quantification of 123 VOCs

- **Identification and quantification done by FID and MS simultaneously**
 - Automatic identification and quantification of 123 VOCs by GC FID:
 - Substance table on airmoVOC C2C6 and C6C12
- Identification and quantification of unknown compounds (not in the list) in **SCAN mode**
 - 1st Comparison with embedded CHROMATOTEC library
 - If not in CHROMATOTEC library the mass spectrum can be sent to CHROMATOTEC for identification by R&D department

Automatic validation/Calibration using permeation tubes

- For quantification
 - GC-FID
- Automatic **validation** (mCERTS)
 - GC-MS
 - Auto-correction
 - Mass quantification
 - Daily calibration validation
- For mass scale resolution
 - MS
 - Automatic daily validation with CALIB
 - Validation by user
 - Need to be checked once a year



VOC PAMS 56 with auto GCs- FID : airmOzone or with auto GCs C2C6/C6C12-FID-MS : airmoScan Xpert

PAMS 56 (*)

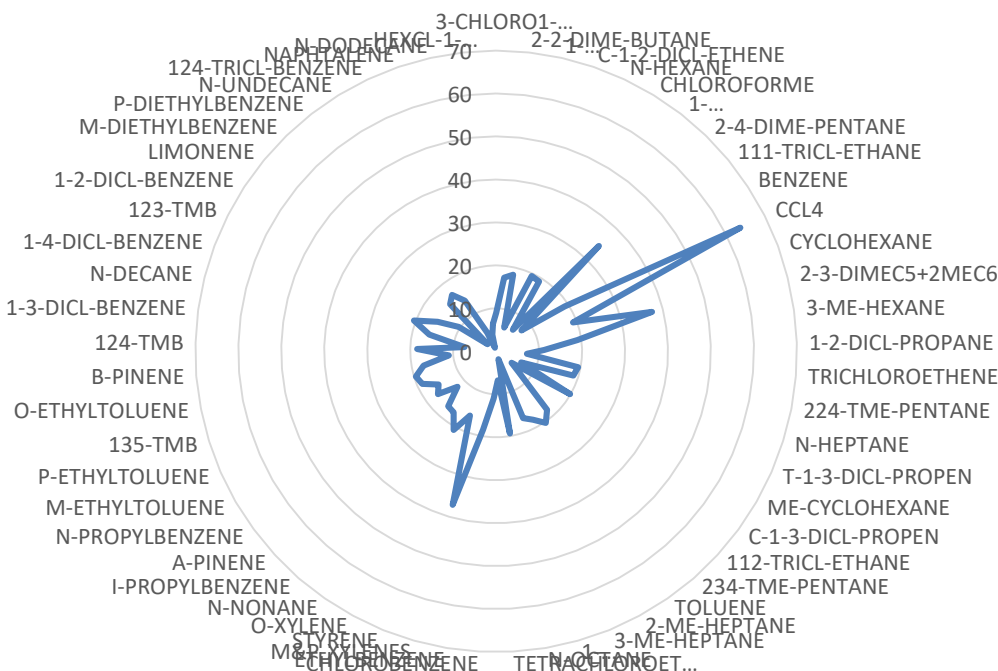


| C2 to C6 |
|---|
| <p>C2</p> <p>Ethane = C2 Ethene / ethylene</p> <p>C3</p> <p>Propane = C3 Propene isobutane (2-méthyl propane)</p> <p>C4</p> <p>n-butane = C4 Acetylene trans-2-butène 1-butene cis-2-butène Cyclopentane Iso-pentane (2-methyl butane)</p> <p>C5</p> <p>n-pentane =C5 trans-2-pentene 1-pentene cis-2-pentène 2,2-dimethylbutane methylcyplopentane 2,3-dimethylbutane 2-methylpentane 3-methylpentane</p> <p>C6</p> <p>n-hexane =C6 isoprene 2-methyl-1-pentene</p> |

| C6 to C12 |
|--|
| <p>C6</p> <p>2,4-dimethylpentane Benzene Cychohexane 2-methylhexane 2,3-dimethylpentane 3-methylhexane 2,2,4-trimethylpentane</p> <p>C7</p> <p>n-heptane =C7 Methylcyclohexane 2,3,4-trimethylpentane Toluene 2-methylheptane 3-methylheptane</p> <p>C8</p> <p>n-octane =C8 Ethylbenzene m-xylene p-xylene Styrene o-xylene</p> |

| |
|---|
| <p>C9</p> <p>n-nonane =C9 iso propylbenzene n-propylbenzene m-ethyltoluene p-ethyltoluene 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene o-ethyltoluene 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene</p> <p>C10</p> <p>n-Decane =C10 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene m-diethylbenzene p-diethylbenzene</p> <p>C11</p> <p>56) n-Undecane</p> |
|---|

Ozones
precursors



Chemical fingerprints are different with easy plant differentiation

VOC PAMS 56 & TO 14 with auto GCs- FID : airmOzone or with auto GCs C2C6/C6C12-FID-MS : airmoScan Xpert

TO 14 (*)



(*) TOXICS

- 1) Di chloro di fluoro Methane * = 1
- 2) Chloro Methane * = 2
- 3) **1,2-di chloro tetra fluoro Ethane ***
- 4) Vinyl chloride = chloro Ethylene= 3
- 5) 1.3-butadiene = 5
- 6) Bromomethane
- 7) **Ethyl chloride = chloro Ethane ***
- 8) tri chloro fluoro Methane * = 4
- 9) Acrylonitrile *
- 10) 1.1-di chloro Ethylene = 6
- 11) Di chloro Methane * = 7
- 12) 3-chloro-1-propene = allyl chloride
- 13) Tri chloro tri fluoro Ethane * = 8
- 14) 1.1-dichloro Ethane *
- 15) c-1.2-dichloro Ethylene
- 16) Chloroform = Tri Chloro Methane *
- 17) 1.2-dichloroethane *
- 18) 1.1.1-trichloroethane *
- 19) **Benzene**
- 20) Carbon tetrachloride *
- 21) 1.2-dichloropropane *
- 22) Trichloroethylene
- 23) t-1.3-dichloropropene

- 24) c-1.3-dichloropropene
- 25) 1.1.2-trichloroethane *
- 26) **Toluene = methylbenzene**
- 27) 1.2-dibromoethane
- 28) Tetrachloroethylene
- 29) Chlorobenzene
- 30) **Ethylbenzene**
- 31) **m+p-xylene =dimethylbenzene**
- 32) **Styrene**
- 33) **o-xylene+1,1,2,2tetrachloroEthane***
- 34) **4-ethyltoluene (P)**
- 35) **1.3.5-TMB**
- 36) **1.2.4-TMB**
- 37) 1.3-dichlorobenzene+benzylchloride
- 38) 1.4-dichlorobenzene
- 39) 1.2-dichlorobenzene
- 40) 1.2.4 -trichlorobenzene
- 41) hexachloro-1,3-butadiene

**Ozones precursors
& Toxics : 88 compounds
including PAMS 56 + T014**

VOC 123 with auto GCs C2C6/C6C12-FID-MS : airmoScan Xpert

+ PAMS 56
+ Haloalkanes
+ O,N VOC
+ 1,3 butadiene
+ Method 502-2
+ Terpenes / TO15

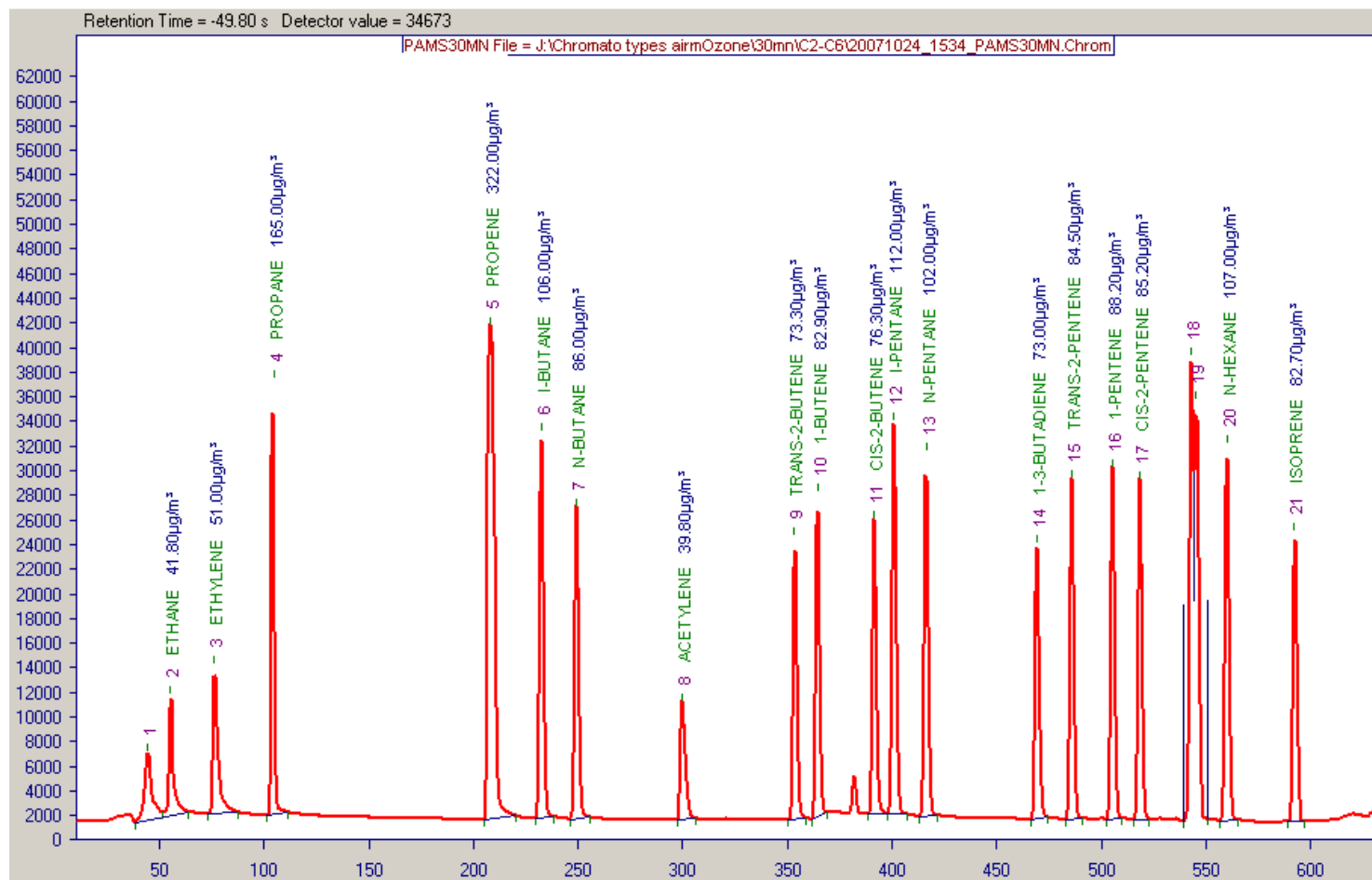


| | Haloalkanes |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Freon12 |
| 2 | Chloromethane |
| 3 | Vinylchloride |
| 4 | Bromomethane |
| 5 | Chloroethane |
| 6 | Freon11 |
| 7 | Dichloroethylene |
| 8 | Freon113 |
| 9 | Dichloromethane |
| 10 | 1,1-Dichloroethane |
| 11 | Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene |
| 12 | Chloroform |
| 13 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane |
| 14 | Carbontetrachloroide |
| 15 | 1,2-Dichloroethane |
| 16 | Trichloroethylene |
| 17 | 1,2-Dichloropropane |
| 18 | Bromodichloromethane |
| 19 | trans-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 20 | cis-1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 21 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane |
| 22 | Tetrachloro ethylene |
| 23 | 1,2-Dibromoethane |
| 24 | Chlorobenzene |
| 25 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene |
| 26 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 27 | Benzylchloride |
| 28 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene |
| 29 | Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene |

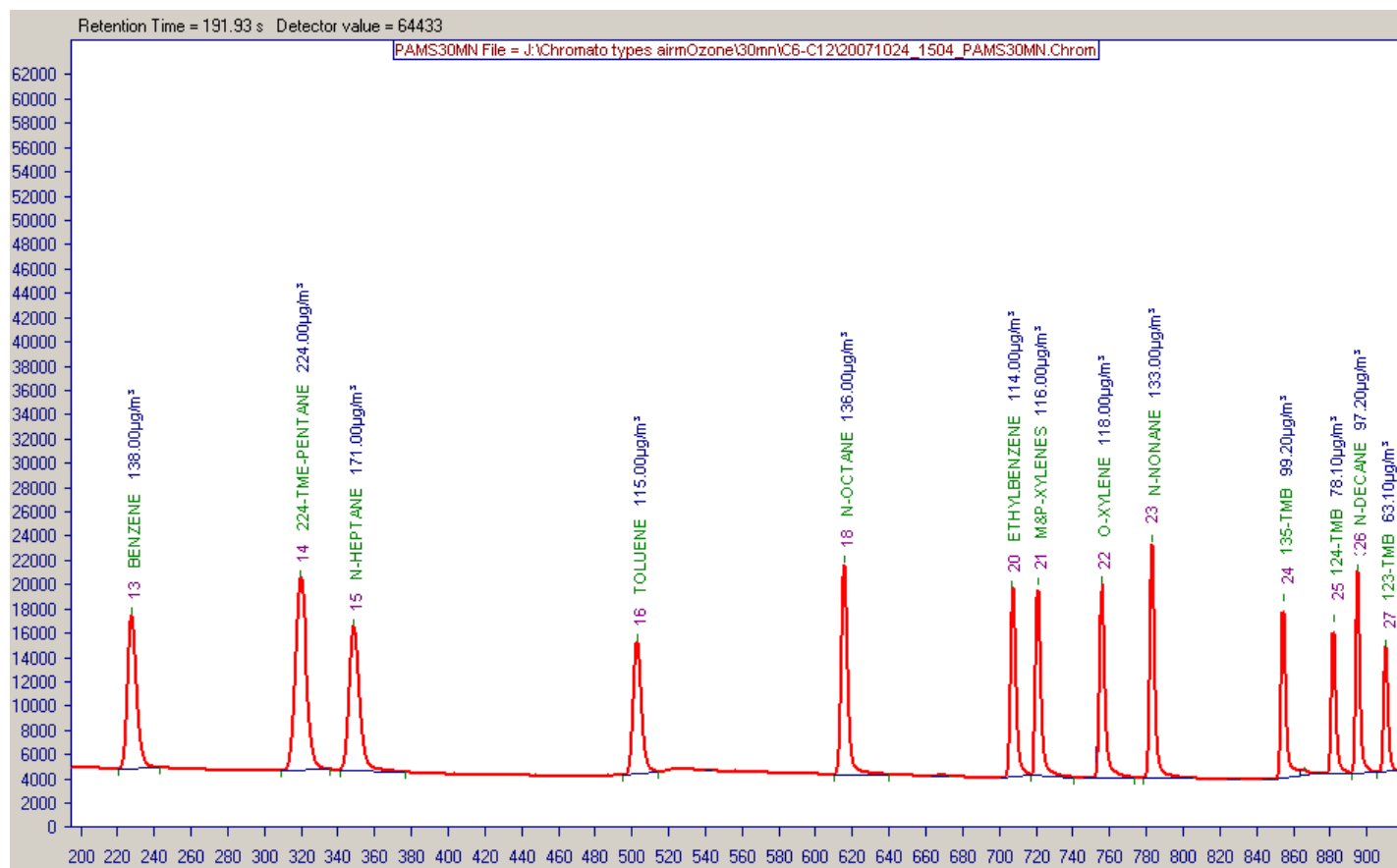
| | O,N-VOC + 1,3-Butadiene |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Acetaldehyde |
| 2 | Methanol |
| 3 | Acrolein = Propenal |
| 4 | Propanal |
| 5 | Acetone |
| 6 | Acetonitrile |
| 7 | Methyl Ter Butyl Ether (MTBE) |
| 8 | Metharolein (2-Methyl Propenal) |
| 9 | N-Butanal (Butyraldehyde) |
| 10 | Methyl Vinyl ketone (MVK) |
| 11 | Methyl Ethyl ketone (MEK) |
| 12 | 2-pentanone (MPK) |
| 13 | N-pentanal |
| 14 | 3-Pentanone |
| 15 | N-Hexanal |
| 16 | 1,3-Butadiene |
| 17 | Isopropyl alcohol |
| 18 | Methyl-methacrylate |
| 19 | 2-Hexanone (MBK) |

| | Method 502-2/ Terpenes / TO15 |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Alpha Pinene |
| 2 | Beta Pinene |
| 3 | Limonene |
| 4 | Carene |
| 5 | Tridecane |
| 6 | Naphtalene |
| 7 | Cyclopropane |
| 8 | Propadiene |
| 9 | Propyne |
| 10 | Ethanol |
| 11 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene |
| 12 | Hexachloro 1,3-Butadiene |
| 13 | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene |
| 14 | 2-Methyl-2-Butene |
| 15 | 3-Methyl-1-Butene |
| 16 | 4-Methyl-1-Pentene |
| 17 | 2-Methyl-1-Pentene |
| 18 | Trans-2-Hexene |
| 19 | Cis-2-Hexene |

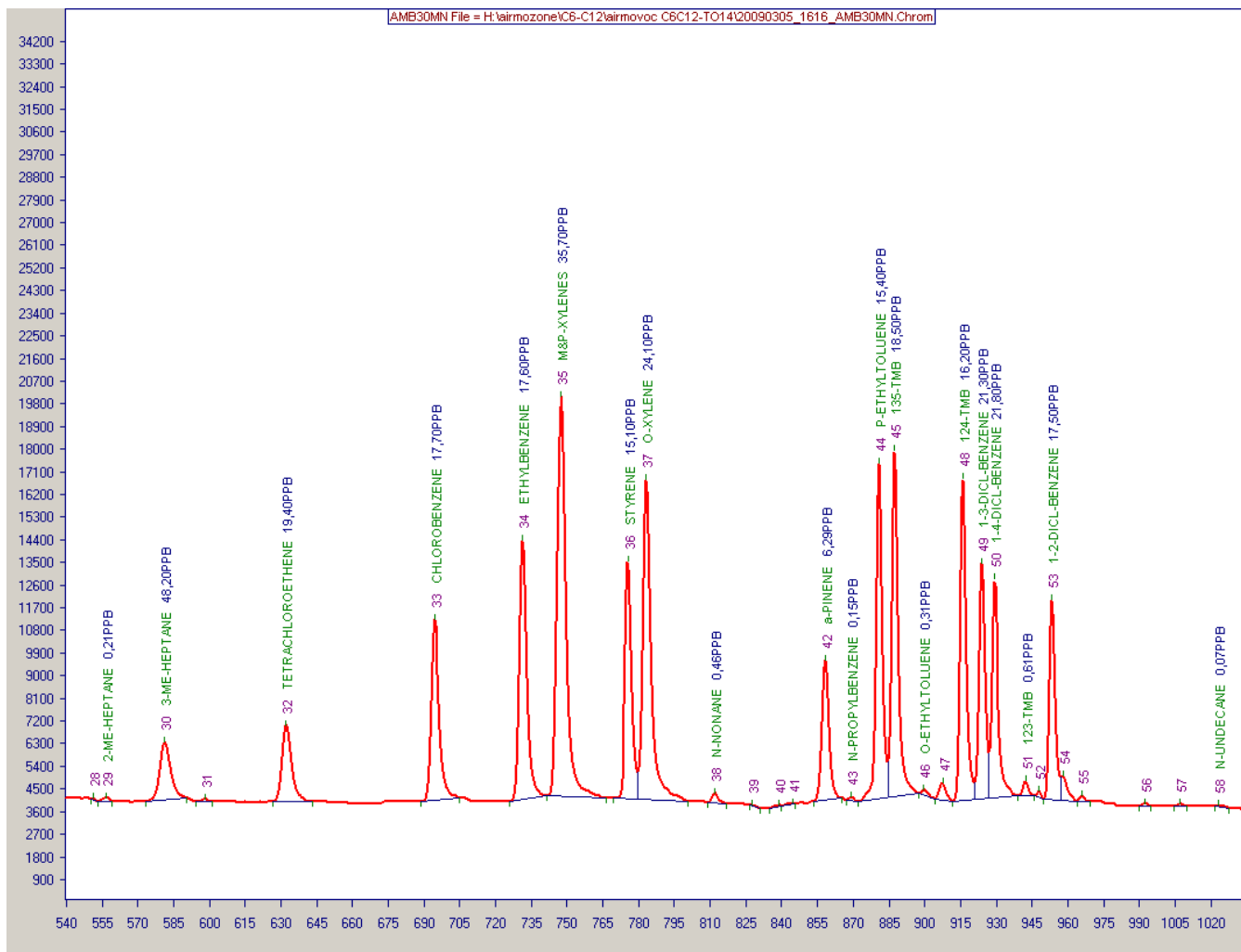
Ozone precursors light hydrocarbons (C2-C6)



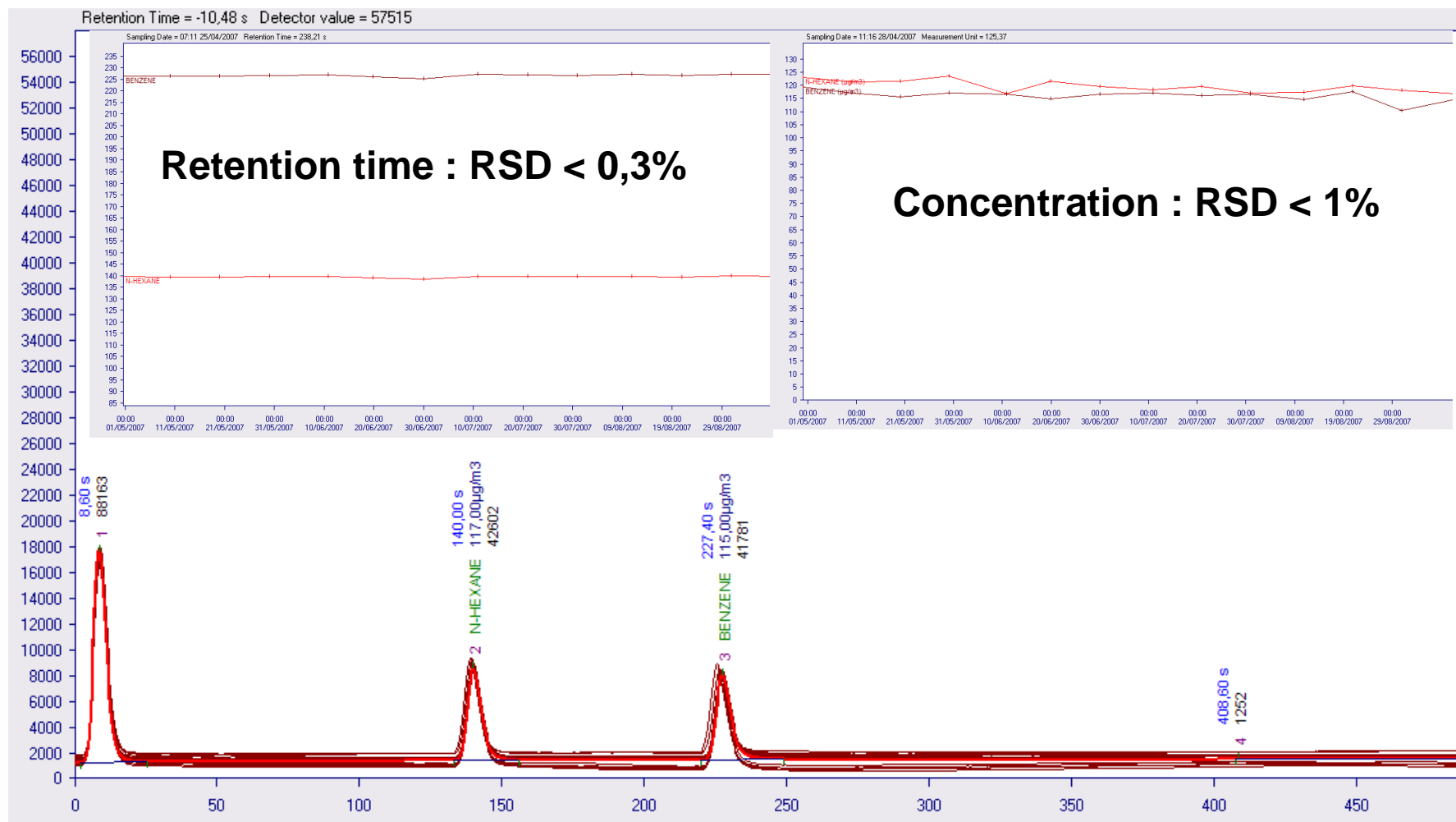
Ozone precursors heavy hydrocarbons (C6-C12)



Results Toxics Compounds T014



Stability

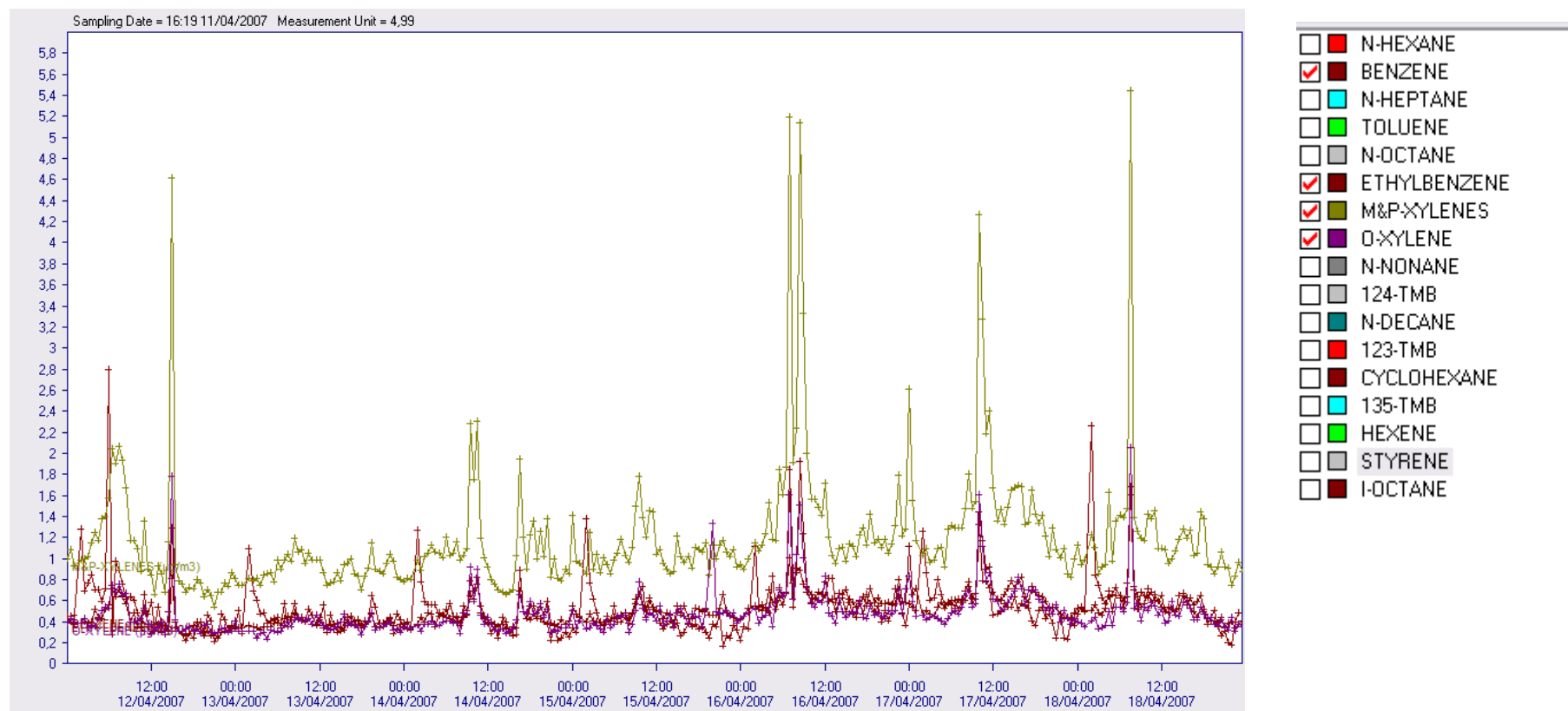


12/10/2017

timestamp calibrations

Week of analyses

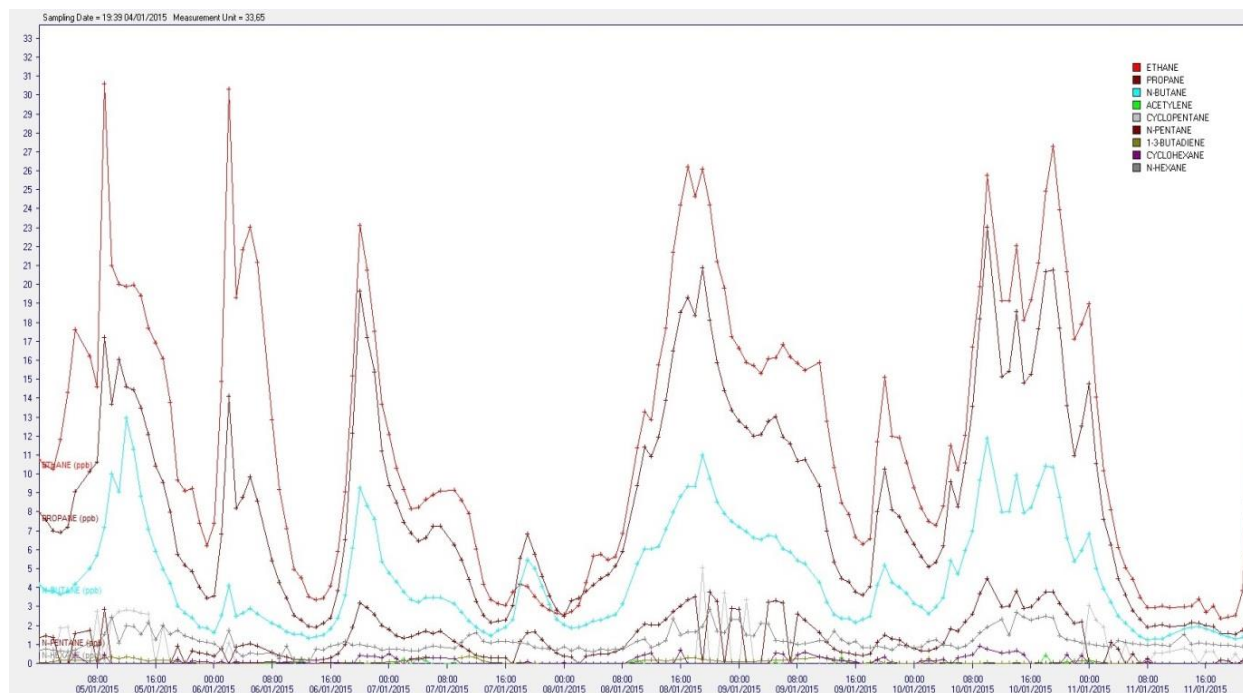
airmoVOC C6-C12 : Follow-up of concentration on a few compounds (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) over one week (April 12 to 18, 2007) : Trend Area function of data processing Peak Viewer software.



airmoVOC C2-C6

Results are studied weekly : automatic TREND

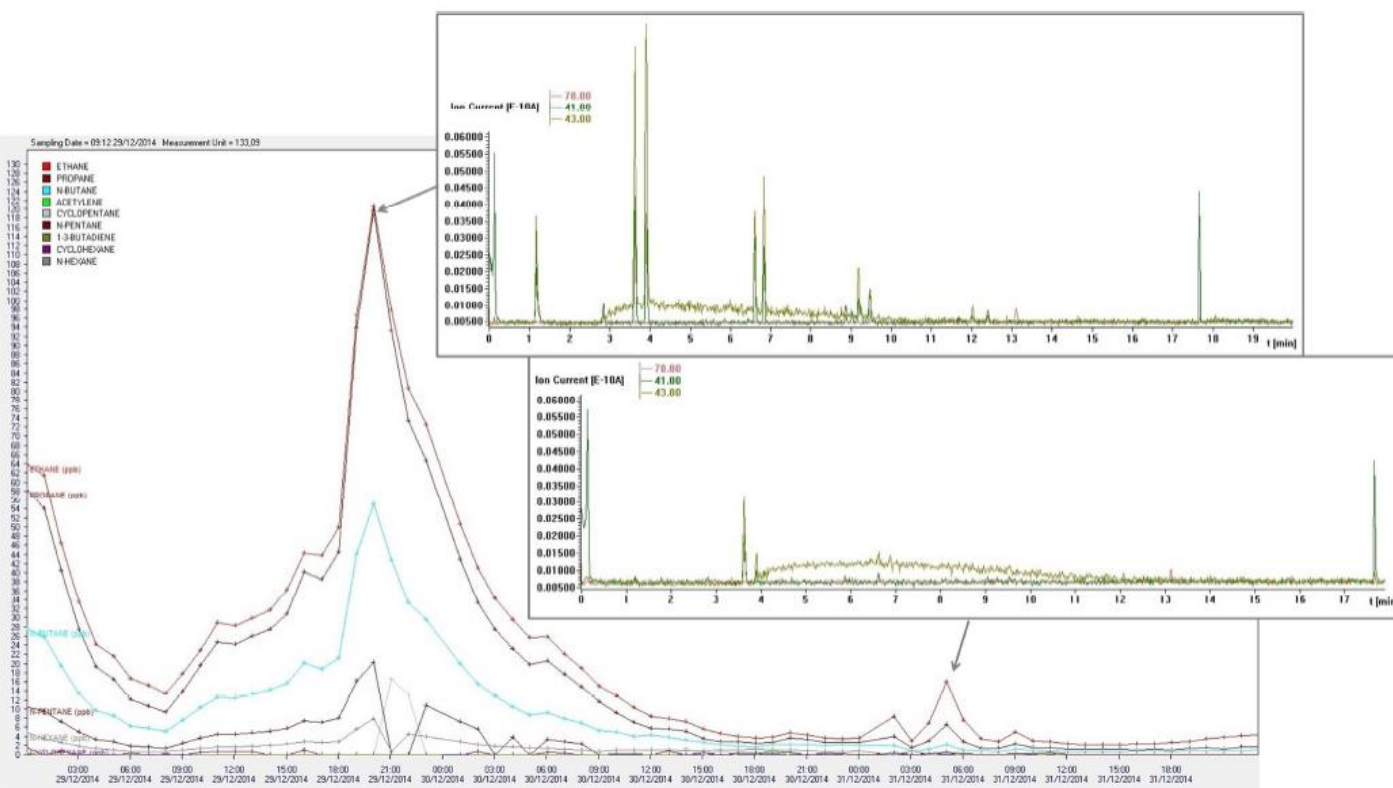
| Week 1 | ETHANE | PROPANE | N-BUTANE | ACETYLENE | CYCLOPENTA NE | N-PENTANE | 1-3- BUTADIENE | CYCLOHEXA NE | N-HEXANE |
|------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| mean (ppb) | 12,02 | 8,47 | 4,55 | 0,02 | 0,33 | 1,19 | 0,14 | 0,14 | 1,21 |
| std dev | 7,12 | 5,32 | 2,77 | 0,07 | 0,88 | 1,17 | 0,11 | 0,21 | 0,53 |
| min (ppb) | 2,42 | 1,61 | 1,29 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,12 |
| max (ppb) | 30,67 | 23,08 | 12,99 | 0,49 | 5,12 | 4,54 | 0,44 | 0,95 | 2,90 |



Compounds evolution without problem of quantification identified from 0 to 36 ppb

airmoVOC C2-C6

| Week 5 | ETHANE | PROPANE | N-BUTANE | ACETYLENE | CYCLOPENTANE | N-PENTANE | 1-3-BUTADIENE | CYCLOHEXANE | N-HEXANE |
|------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| mean (ppb) | 22,26 | 18,75 | 9,25 | 0,03 | 0,49 | 2,67 | 0,15 | 0,16 | 1,45 |
| std dev | 25,87 | 24,81 | 11,43 | 0,14 | 2,56 | 4,00 | 0,10 | 0,35 | 1,50 |
| min (ppb) | 2,35 | 1,27 | 0,84 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| max (ppb) | 121,44 | 119,88 | 55,23 | 1,17 | 16,93 | 20,54 | 0,38 | 1,53 | 8,06 |

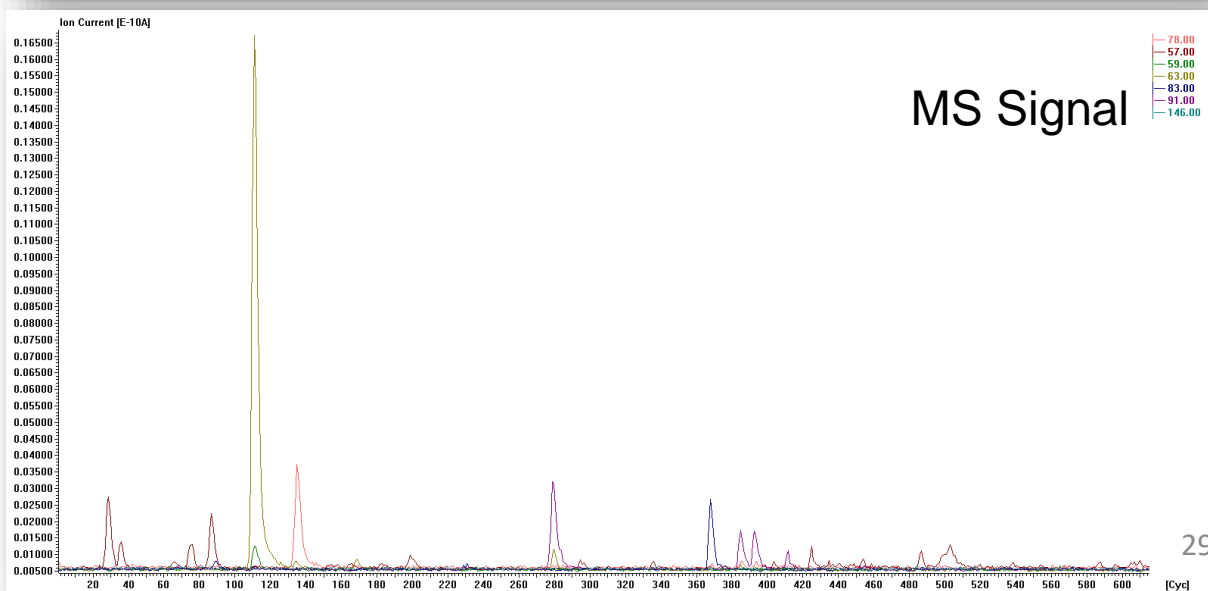
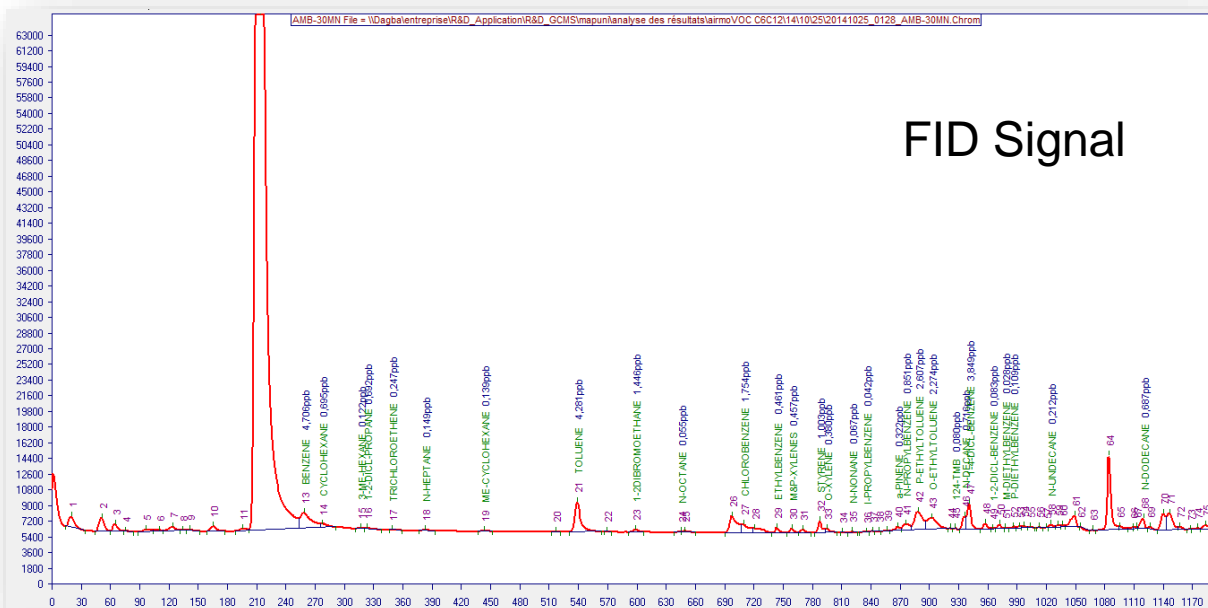


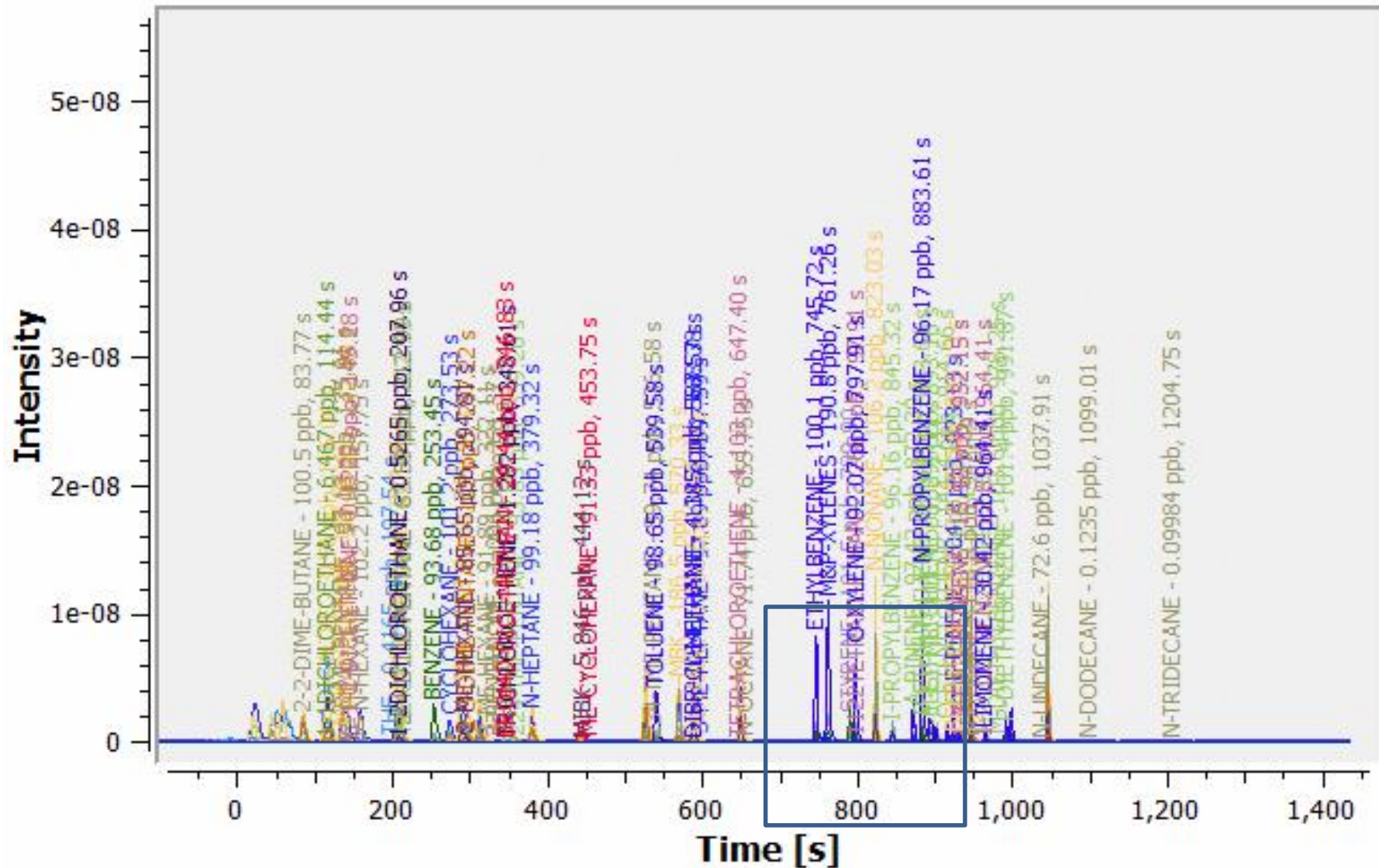
Double check with MS that increase measured by FID is due to the correct compound

Unexpected compound identification

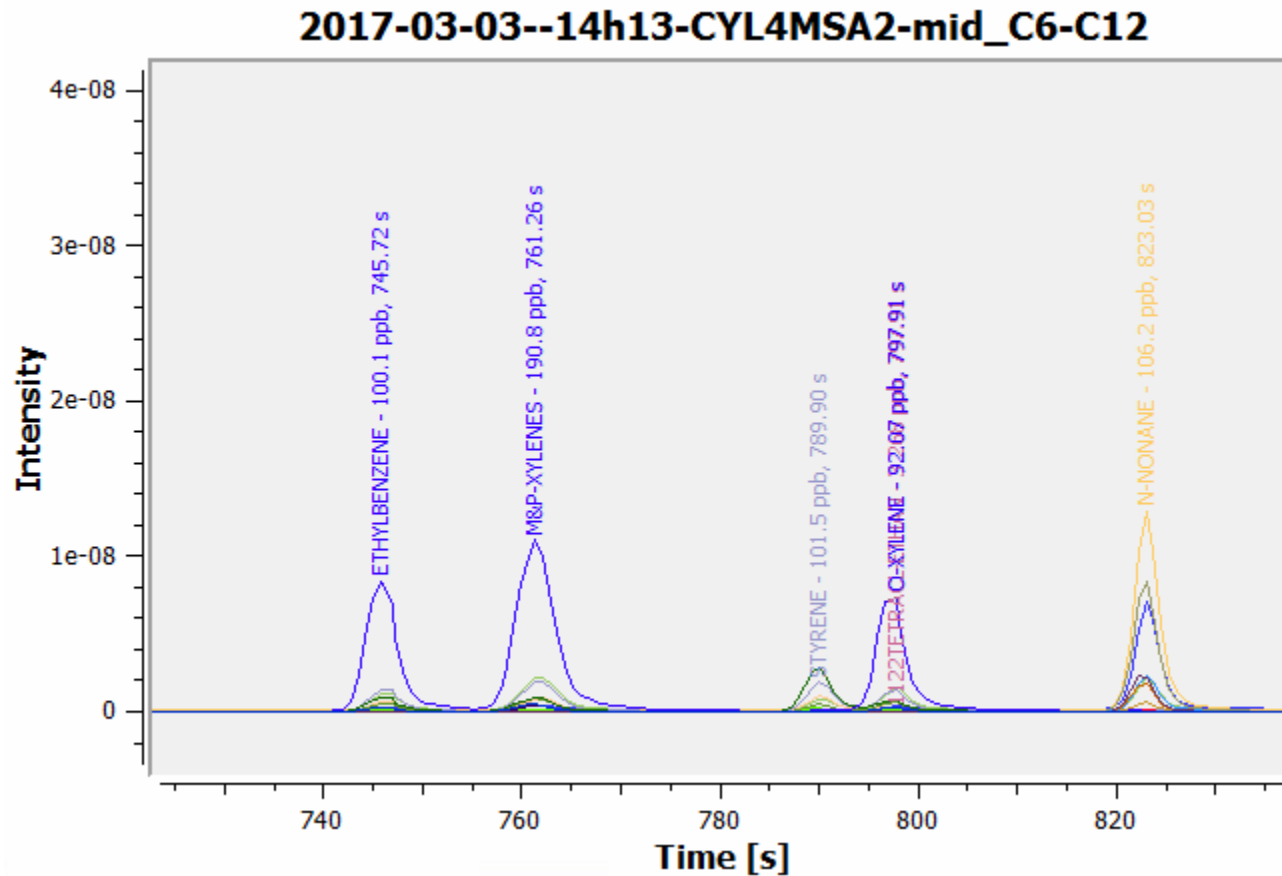
Signal saturation of an unexpected compound for the user

Mass spectrometer observed and quantified by SIM mode



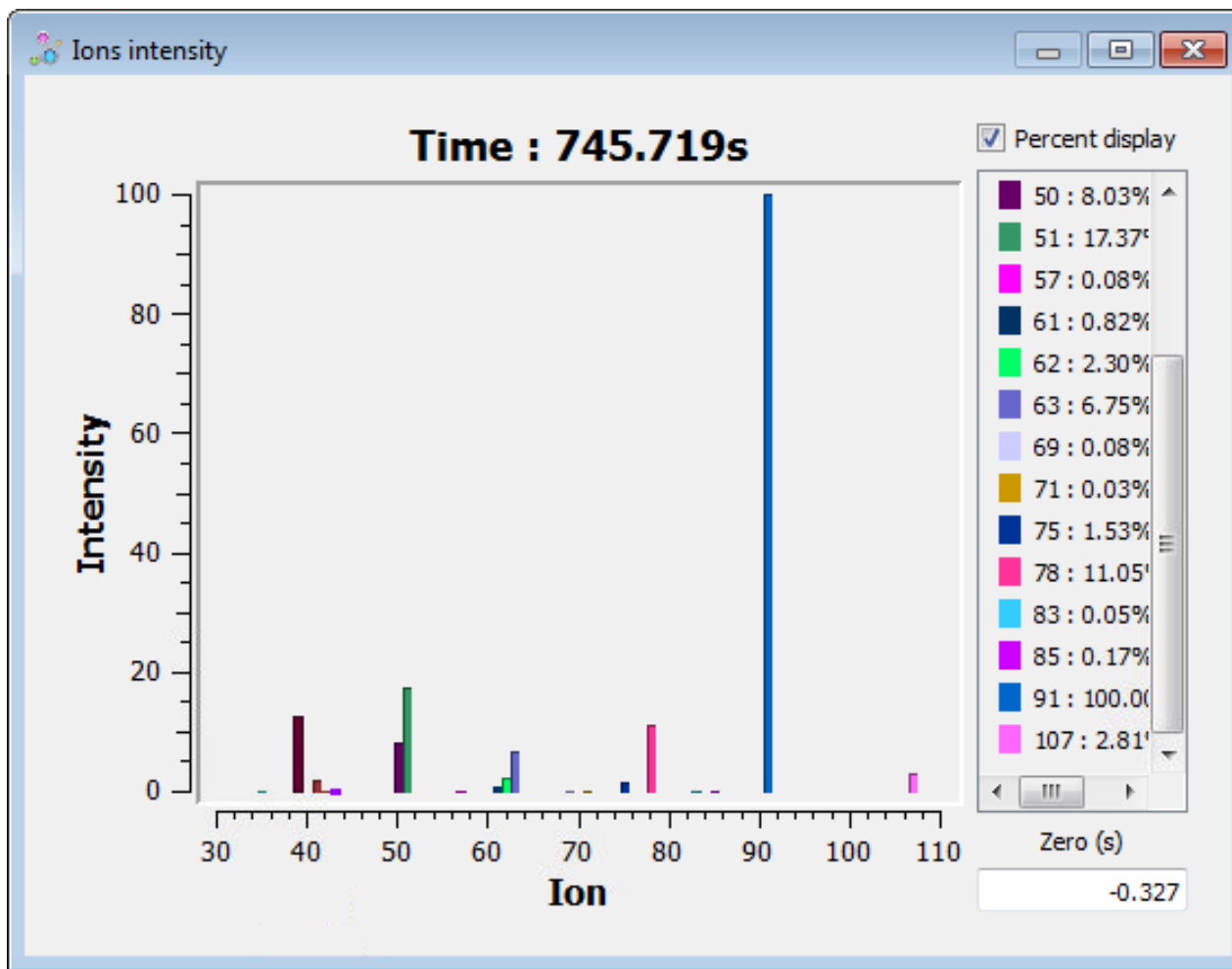


Example of PAMS 56 monitoring



Fragmentation MID

ethylbenzene

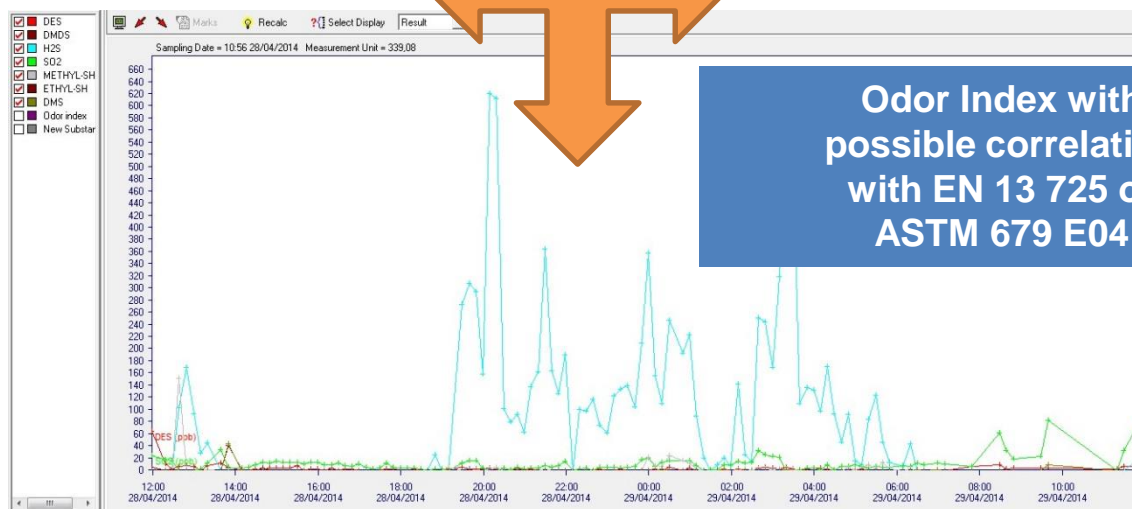
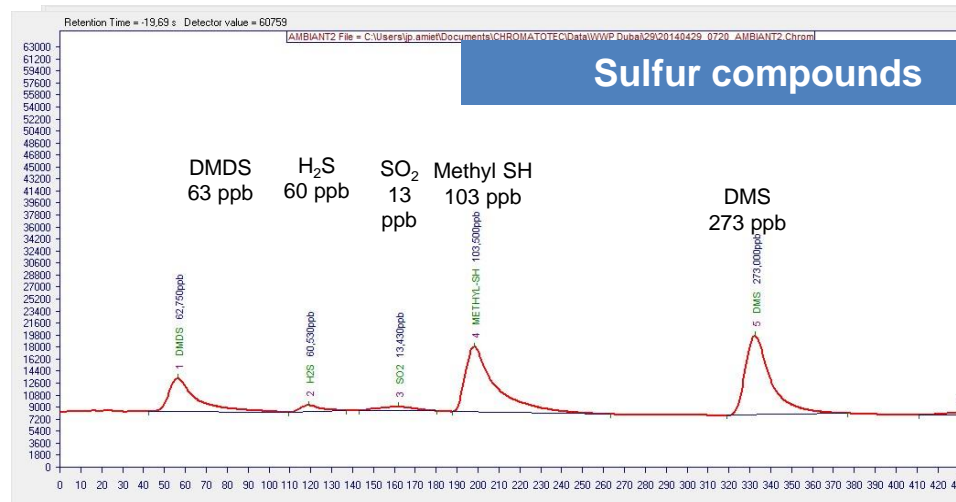
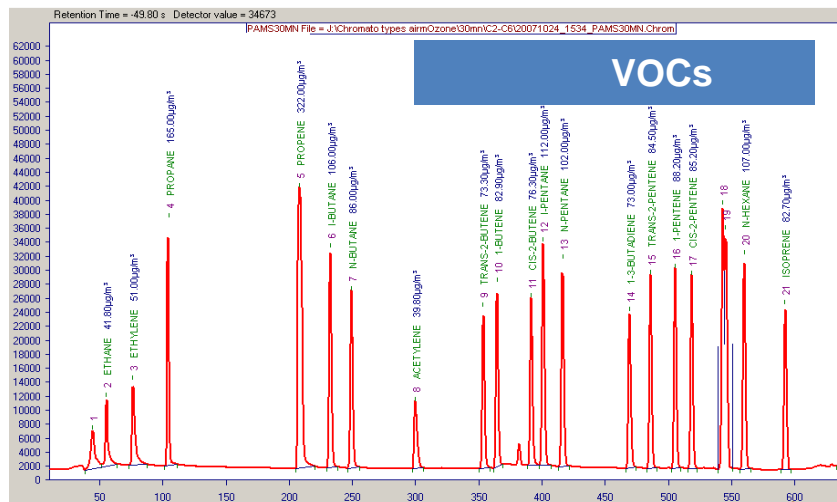


Regarding odorants thresholds for VOCs

| | Compound | Characteristic odor | Olfactive odor threshold | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | ppb |
| Aldehydes | Acetaldehyde | Fruit, apple | 50 to 300 | 28 to 167 |
| | Propionaldehyde | Rancid | # 20 | # 8.4 |
| | Butyraldehyde | Apple | 20 to 50 | 7 to 17 |
| | Valeraldehyde | Fruit | 20 to 70 | 5.7 to 20 |
| | Acetone | Sweet fruit | 119 000 | 50 000 |
| | | | | |
| Volatile Fatty Acids | Acetic | Vinegar | # 900 | # 366 |
| | Propionic | Rancid | # 80 | # 26 |
| | Butyric | Rancid butter | 4 to 50 | 1 to 14 |
| | Valeric | Perspiration | # 5 | # 1.2 |
| | | | | |

Odor index

can be defined to obtain global odor fingerprint trend



Odor Index with possible correlation with EN 13 725 or ASTM 679 E04

Dedicated solution for odorants & chemicals impact on neighborhood with vigiOdor

- Solution to manage measurement units with alerts and warning
- Validation of results including embedded permeation tube
- Capabilities to work from ppb to ppm with same equipment
- Correlation done with portable olfactometer or direct observatoire using complaints / sensory observation
- Integration with sensory panel
- Reliable results in WWTP
- Capabilities to integrate full package (dispersion & complaints management) to check impact and validity of prediction
- Option: Correlation with EN 13725 in WWTP

vigiODOR

A global odor package including:

- Chemical & odorants Monitoring Systems
- Odor Modelling Software (modular 2D, 3Dcalculator)
- On site sensory evaluation (olfactometry)
 - Portable analyzer
 - Dynamic olfactometer EN 13725, ASTM 679
- Local weather tower
- Complaints management tools

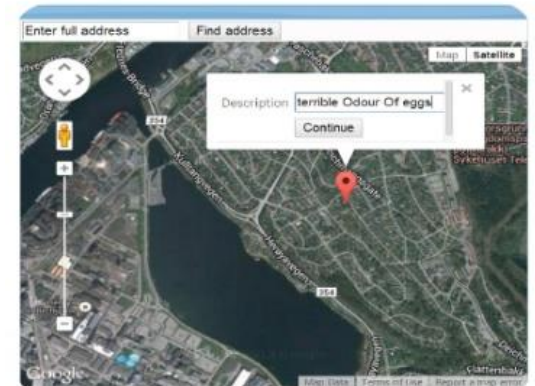
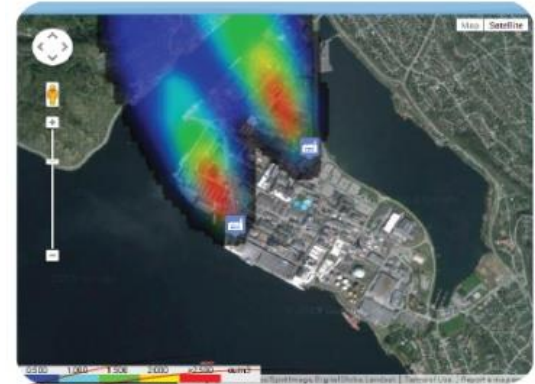
Results

- Odors Sources and Quantification
- Optimum Number of Analyzers & Positions
- Monitoring Specific Compounds



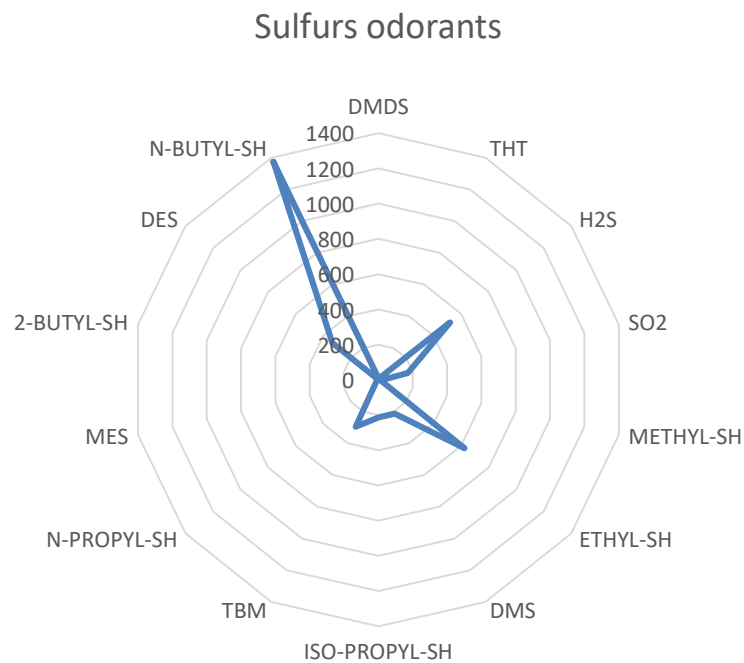
vigiODOR / plum'Air

- 2 dedicated solutions
 - Plumair
 - Chemical impact
 - vigiODOR
 - Odor impact
- Modular solutions
 - Capabilities to integrate several analyzers
 - Chromatotec solutions
 - Nox, Sox, PM2.5, PM 10
 - Meteo weather station
 - Management of complaints to correlate with perception of neighborhood





VOCs



12h00

Site :

Affichage :

SO₂ (µg/m³)

Dépassements :

| | SO ₂ | Benzene | NO _x |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| site | ● | ● | ● |
| global | ● | ● | ● |
| récepteurs | ● | ● | ● |

Conditions météo :

Vent :  NO

18 km/h

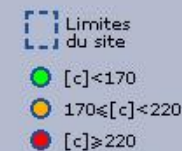
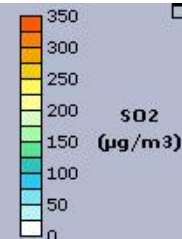
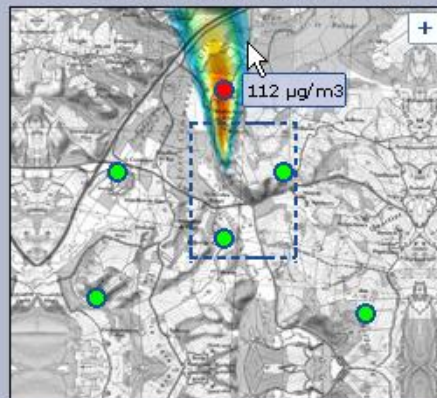
Température : 31°C

Humidité : 65%

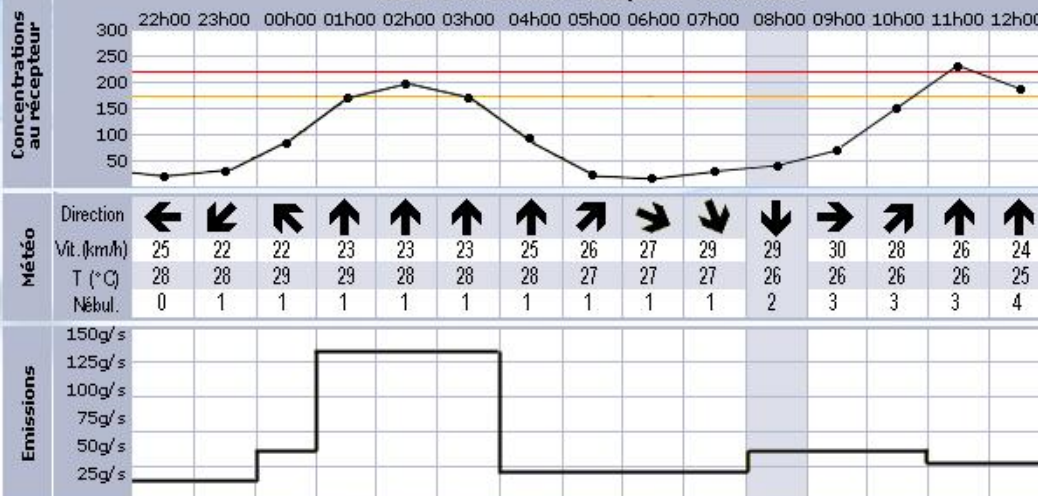
Stabilité : neutre

visualisation en historique

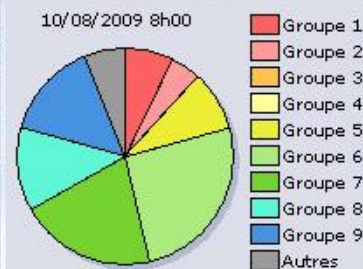
Lundi 10 août 2009 - 12h00



Lundi 10 août 2009 - Récepteur "La Gazelle"



Contribution des sources



Emissions affichées

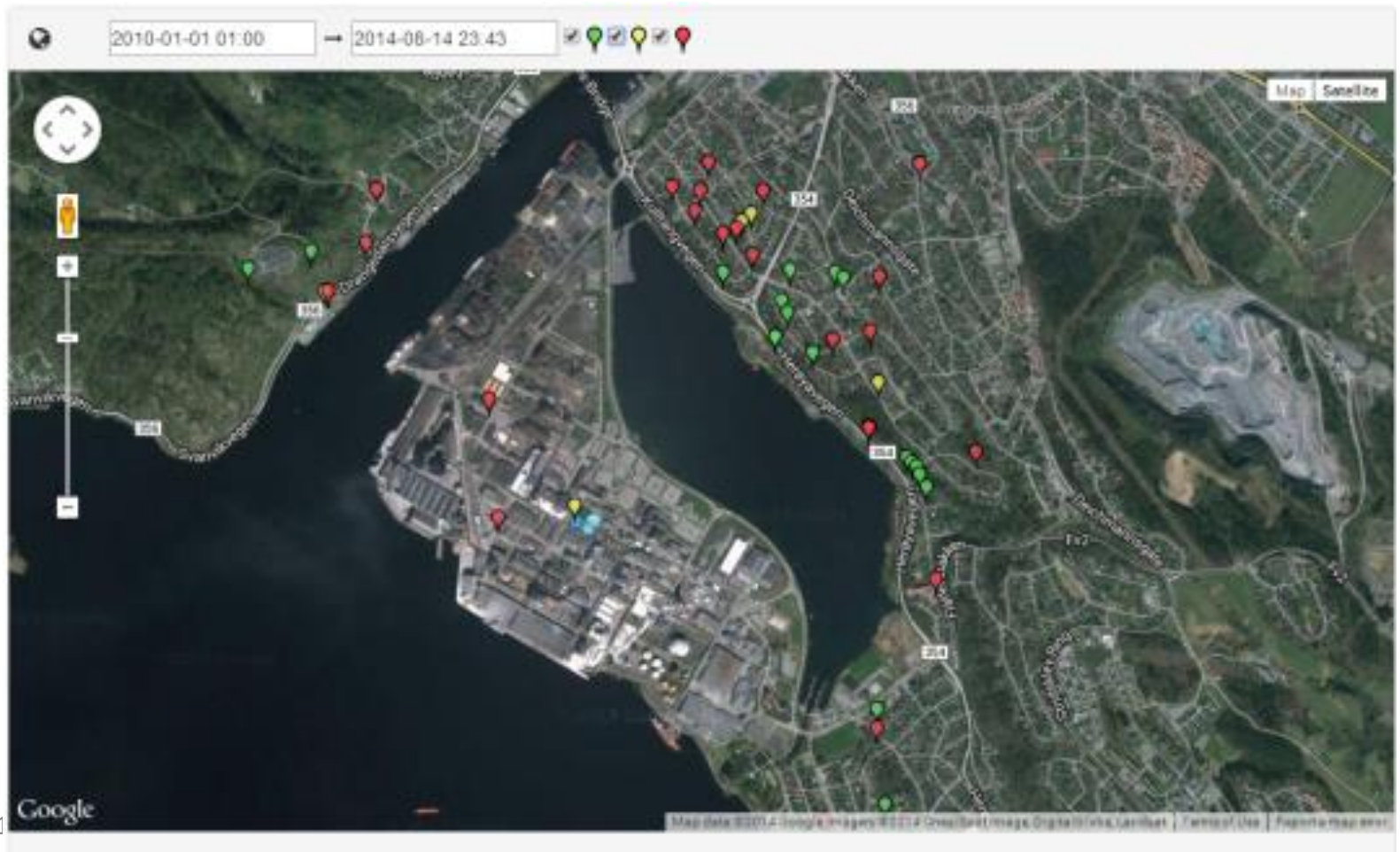
Source : Groupe 4

Paramètre : Emissions

détails des émissions

RESULTS

- Automatic management of complaints



Conclusions

- Very large range of products available and designed according to Market's needs
 - VOC, Sulfurs, nitrogenous
 - 24h /7 days measurements
- Large range of concentration level from ppt to ppb and ppm
- Turnkey solutions:
 - Instruments
 - Multiplexers
 - Air generators
- Capability to work on hazardous area:
 - ATEX Ex II 3G Ex pz IIC T4

Conclusions

- Unique technology for sulfur quantification at low concentration levels
- Modular and innovative solutions according to your customer's needs
- Equipments 100 % Hand made and control with French Quality
- Solutions recognized as performant with amount of certifications



EXPERTS IN GAS ANALYSIS

Thanks for your attention

Contact : mickael.gezat@chromatotec.com

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