

VUV

Vacuum Ultraviolet Detector

A New and Worthy Alternative



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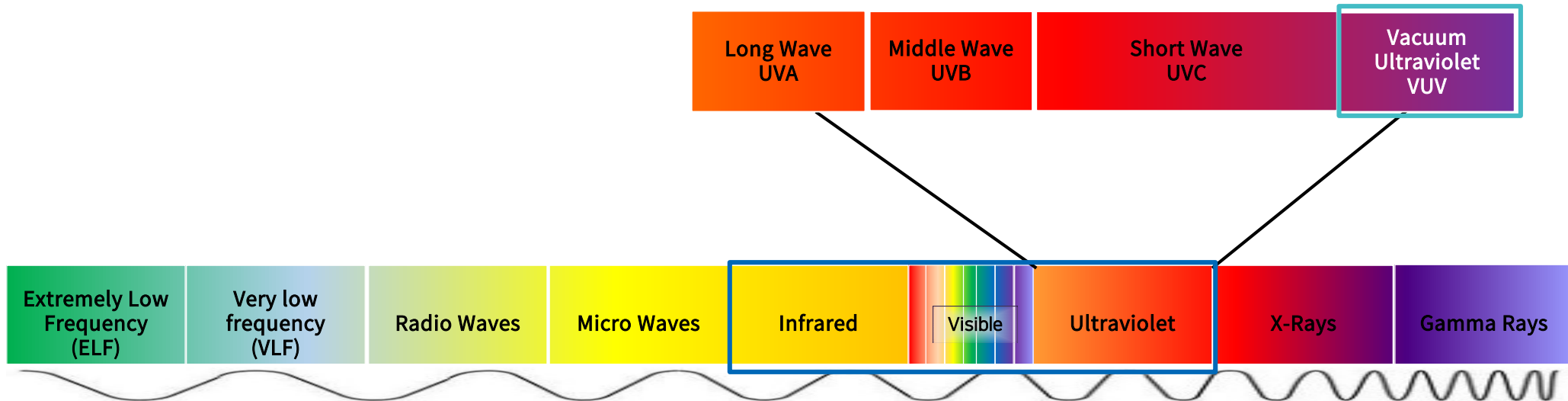
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Application

01

What is VUV?

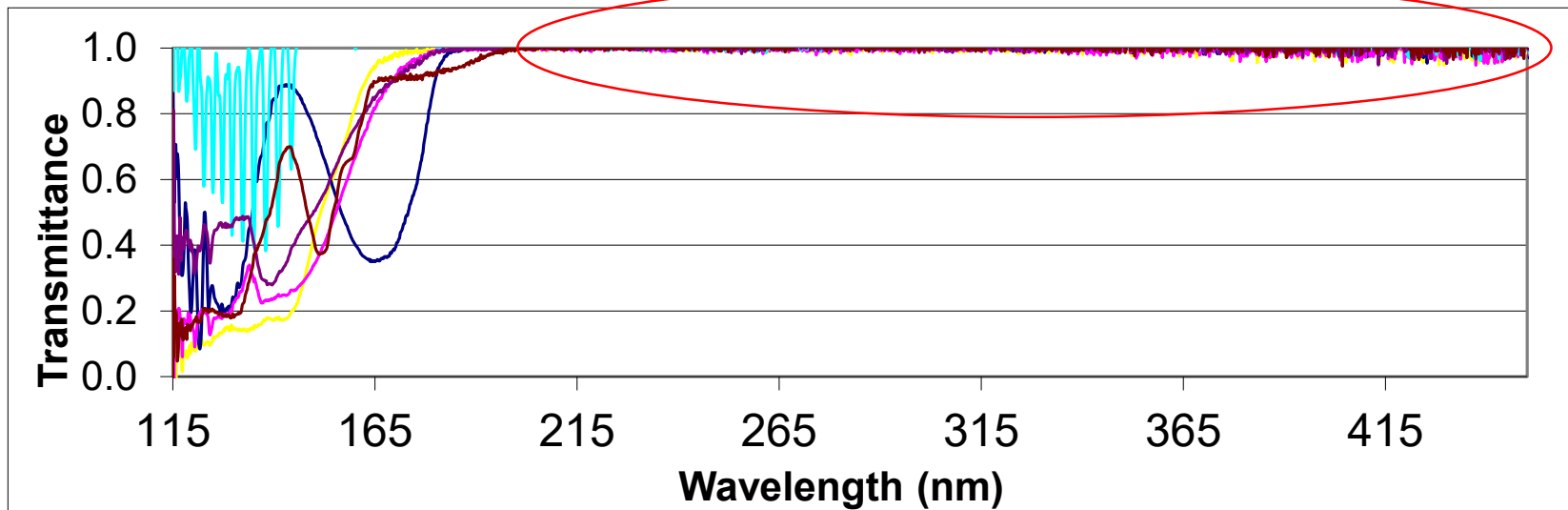
Absorption spectroscopy is a well-understood analytical detection technique offering a wide range of uses. Measured wavelength ranges from the ultraviolet through the infrared are commonly used for gas and solution phase applications.



Absorption Detection in Chromatography

- LC-UV market share ~70%
- GC-UV market share <<1%

Why? Gases don't absorb in UV region



Gas Chromatography detection in a whole new light



ChroZen GC-VUV

What is VUV detector?

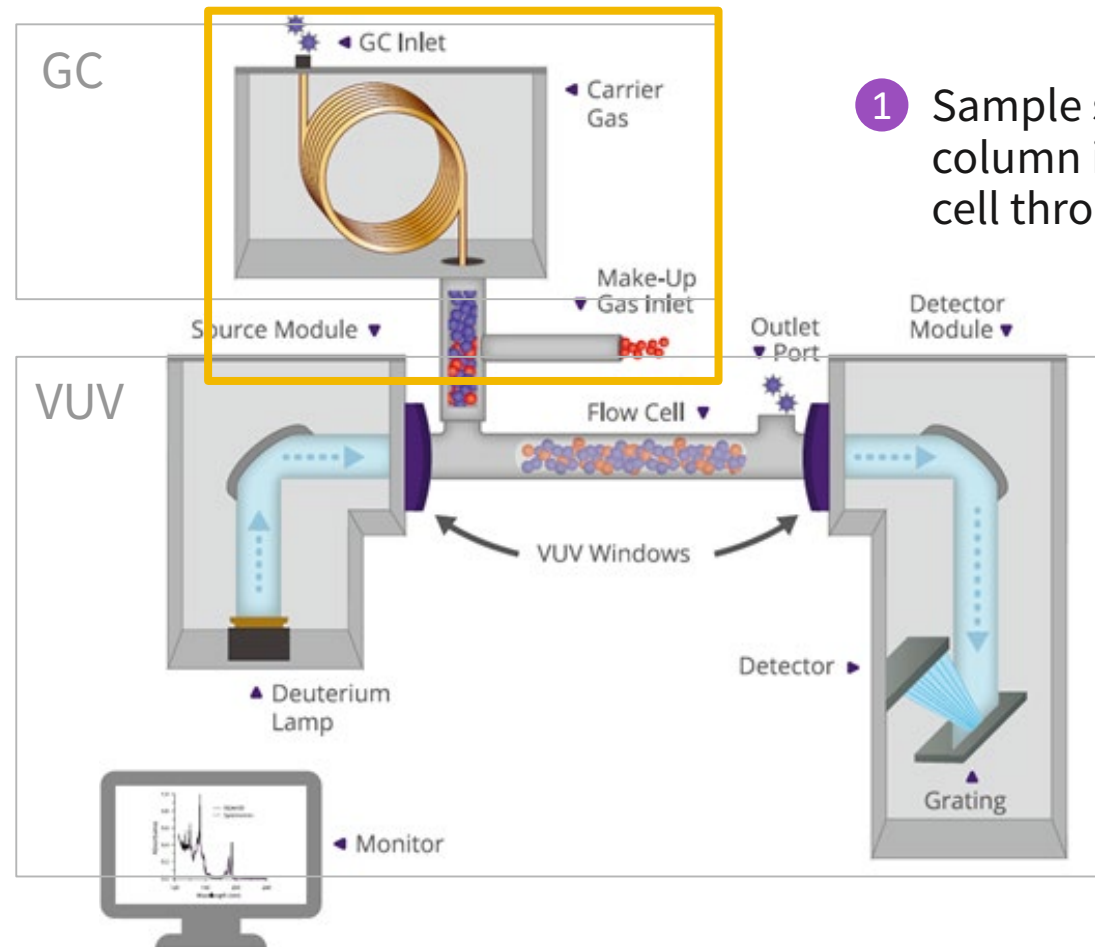
- The latest developed universal detector for gas chromatography
- VUV absorption ranges from 120 -240 nm
- Strong and unique absorption spectra of most gaseous molecules in the VUV region, including many isomers.
- The measured spectra can be matched VUV library to rapidly identify the compounds.

02

How it works



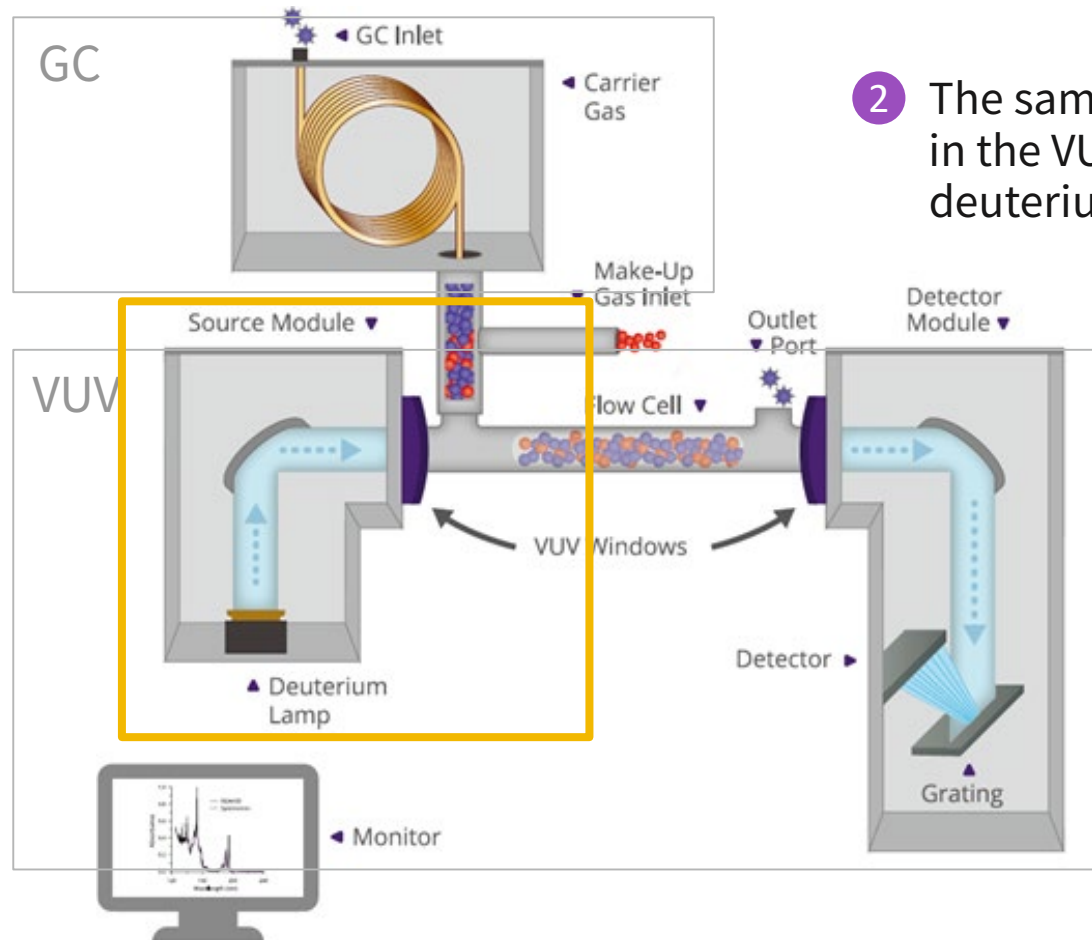
How it works



- 1 Sample separated in GC column is transferred to flow cell through transfer line.



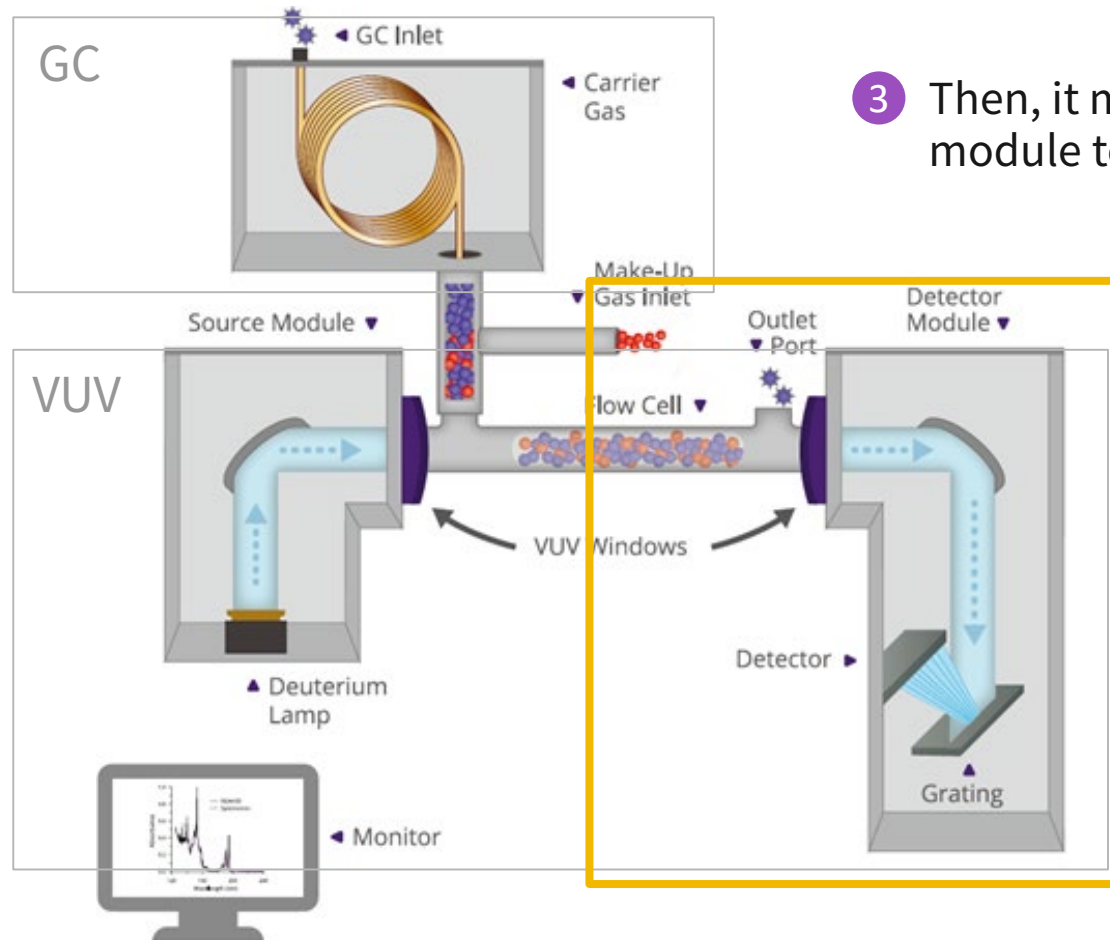
How it works



- 2 The sample strongly absorbs in the VUV wavelength from the deuterium lamp of source module.



How it works



3 Then, it moves to the detector module to be detected.

03

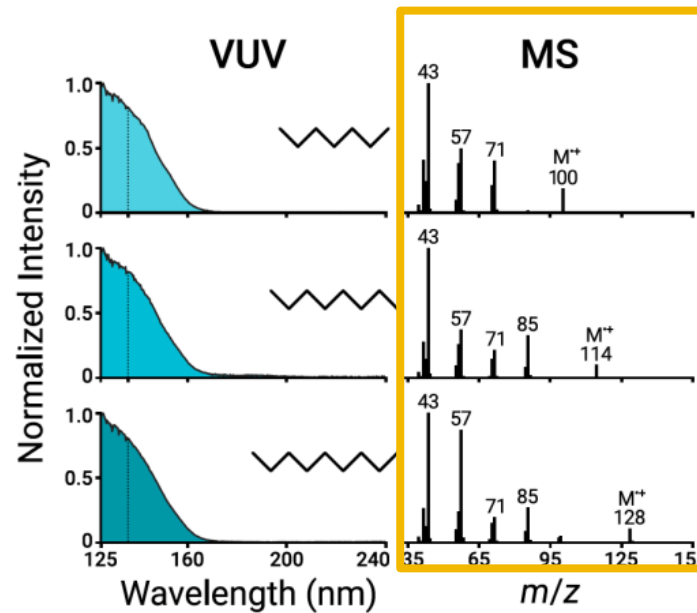
vUV Detector Features

The World's First VUV Absorption Detector

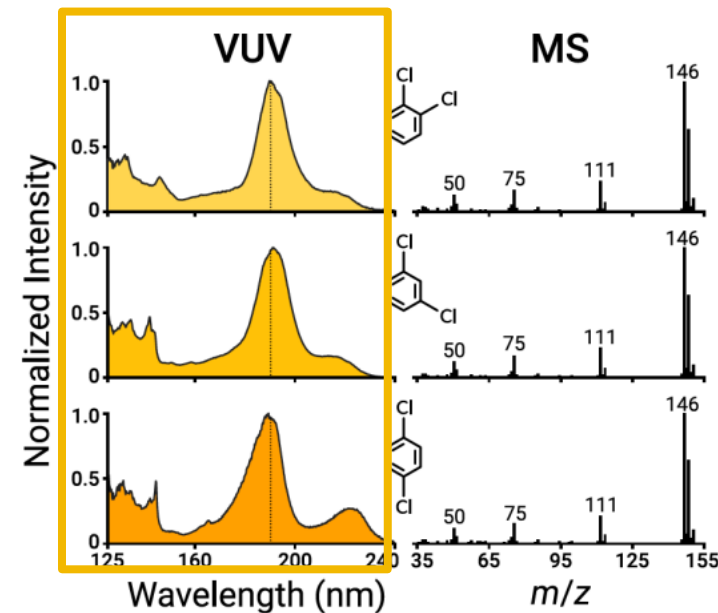
- A “PDA” for your GC, but much better

- Unique Selectivity
- Excellent Sensitivity (up to picograms)
- Non-destructive Detector
- Reliable & Easy to Use System
(No routine maintenance necessary, no vacuum pumps, Minimized instrument downtime)

- Identification and quantitation of unambiguous compound

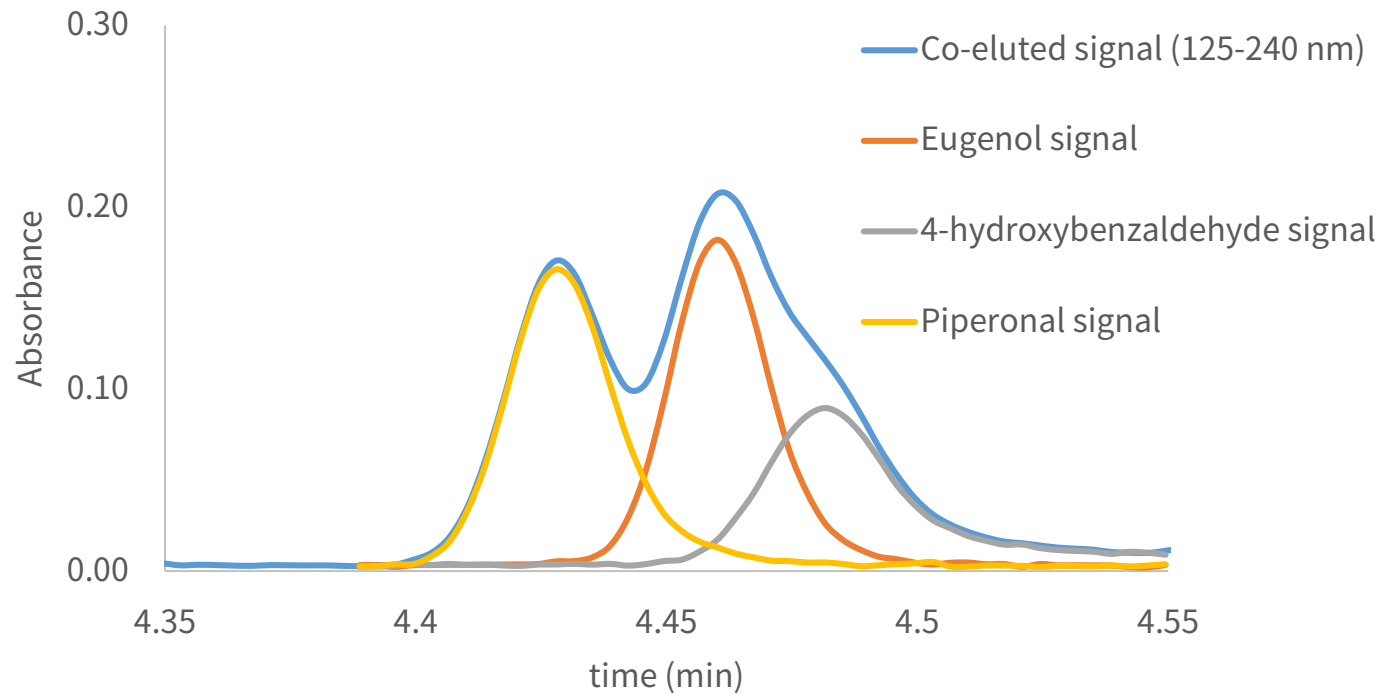


VUV and MS spectrum comparison of alkanes

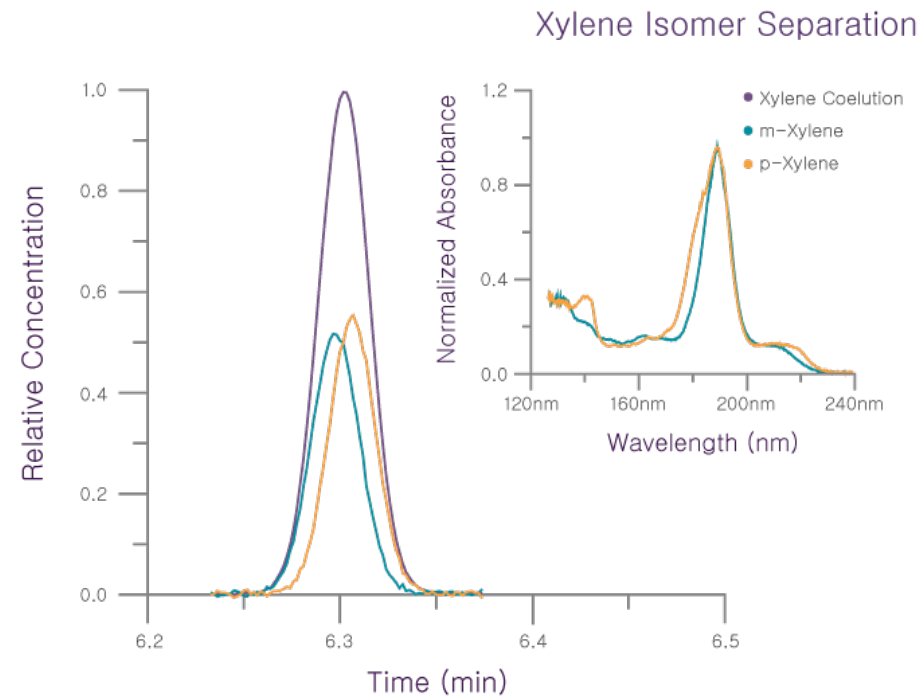


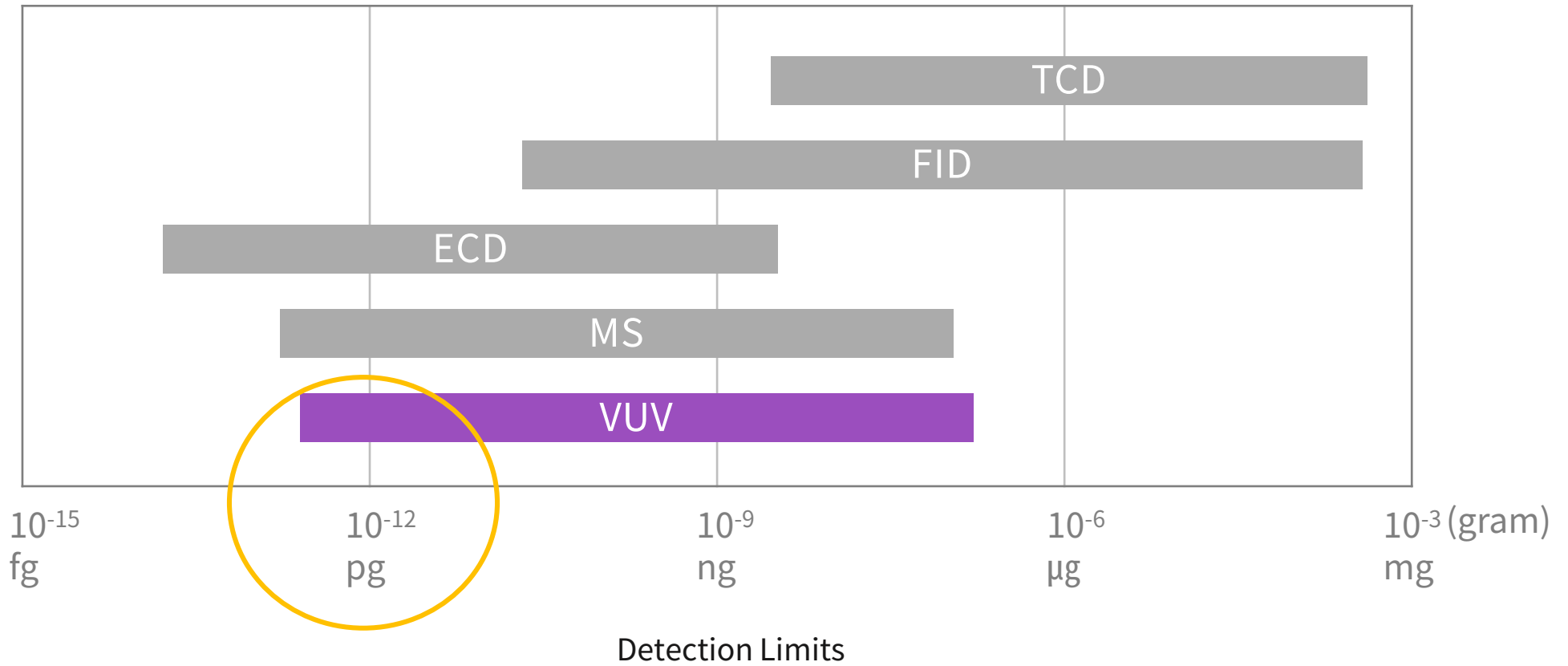
VUV and MS spectrum comparison of structural isomers

- Deconvolution of co-eluting peaks

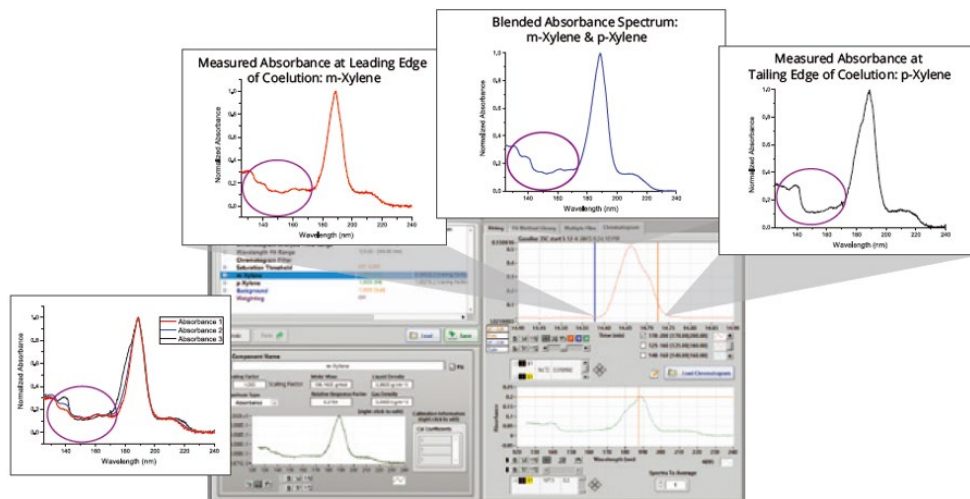


- Isomer differentiation

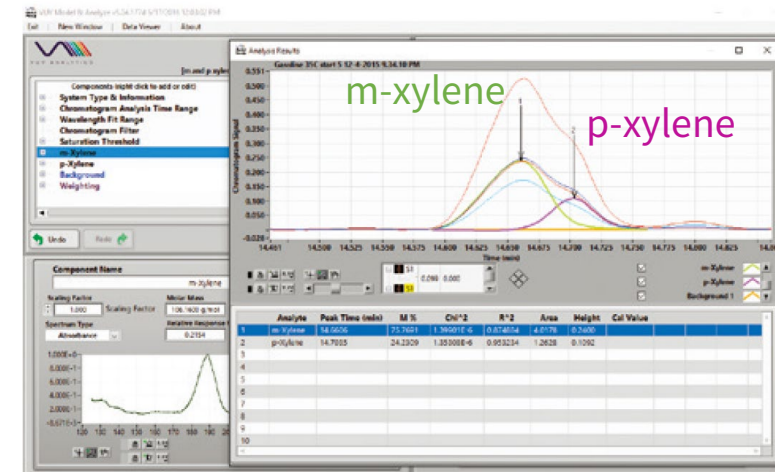




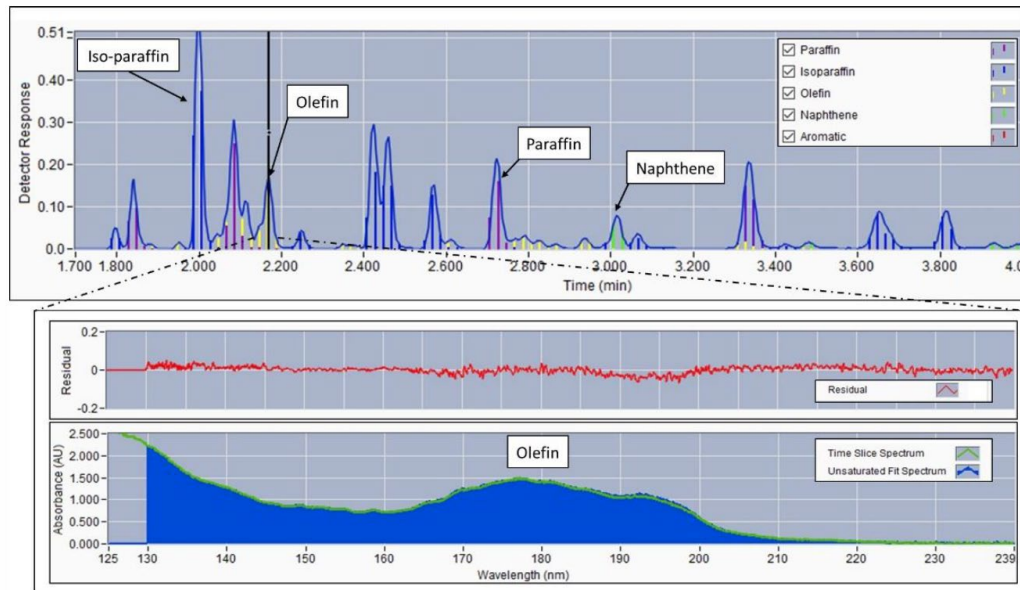
Detector	Applicable Samples	Destructive	Response Characteristic	Detection Limits
FID	Hydrocarbons	Yes	Mass	1 pg C/s
TCD	Universal	No	Concentration	500 pg/ml
ECD	Halogenated, peroxides and Nitro Groups	Yes	Concentration	5 fg/s
FPD	Sulfur & Phosphorous containing compounds	Yes	Mass	1.0 pg S/s 0.1 pg P/s
FTIR	Organic Compounds	No	Concentration	0.2-40 ng/ml
MS	Universal	Yes	Mass	0.25-100 pg
VUV	Universal	No	Mass/Concentration	5-250 pg



Matching the peaks of interest to compounds in the VUV absorbance library
 Every data point in the sum absorbance peak has a unique spectrum reflecting the contribution of known compounds at a given retention time.



Deconvolution of m- and p-xylene allows quantitation of each isomer



- Allows for automated and rapid (<1) post-run analysis of compound classes and carbon numbers.
- Following applications are available for all VUV Analyzer solutions:
 - └ Finished gasoline Analysis (ASTM D8071)
 - └ Jet Fuel Analysis (ASTM D8267)
 - └ Diesel Analysis (ASTM D8368)
 - └ VHA™ (ASTM method in process)
- VUV Analyze Software is included with all VUV Analyzer platforms
 - └ VUV Analyzer™ for Fuels
 - └ Verified Hydrocarbon Analyzer™
 - └ VUV Analyzer for Feedstock Characterization

Universal and selective detector



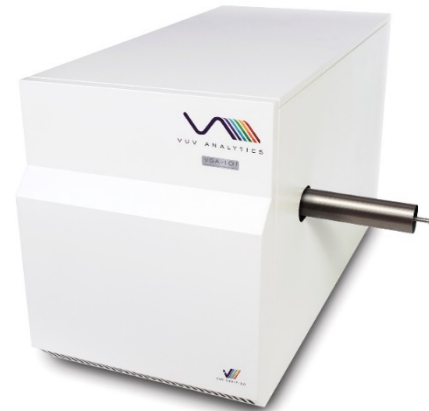
Fast detector response



First-principal technique drastically reduces calibration issues



Easy to operate and maintain
(No vacuum pumps required)



Everything you need
in one GC detector



Identification and quantitation
of ambiguous compounds including
isomers



No need of ionization



Excellent resolution



Solution for co-eluting analytes

04

Products



VGA-100 Detector



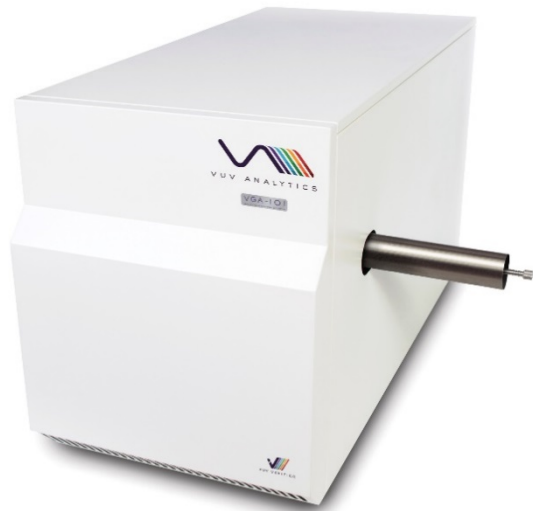
VGA-101 Detector



VGA-100

Features

- Universal mass-sensitive gas chromatography detector
- High performance detectors by versatile applications
- No ionization – minimal sample degradation
- Overcome co-elution of analytes
- Wavelength range : 125 – 240 nm
- Temperature range : ambient - 300°C
- 80 μm of flow cell



VGA-101

Features

- Broader wavelength range : 125 – 430 nm
- Operating temperature heating up to 450°C
 - Enables high boiling point applications
- Improved sensitivity by reduced flow cell volume (40 μm)
 - Over 3-10 times improvement in LOD
- In-series integration with other detectors
 - MS, TCD...

05

Application



Environmental
research



Oil & gas



Specialty gas



Forensics



Petrochemical



Food safety

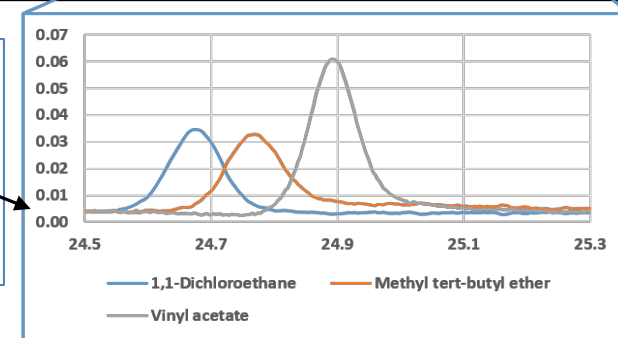
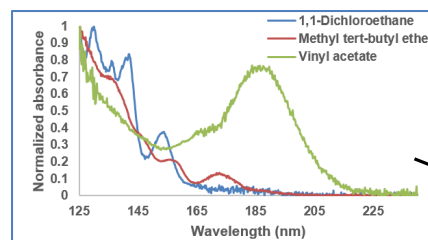
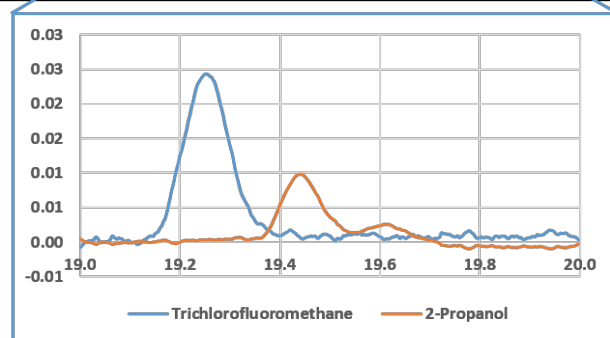
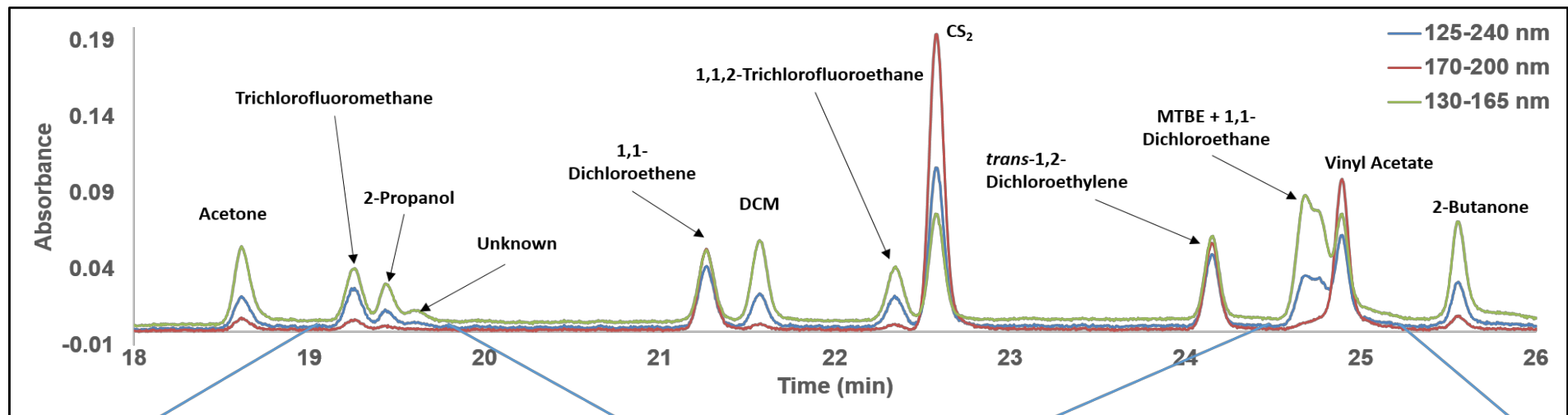


Agrochemical

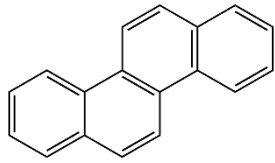


Fragrances
& flavors

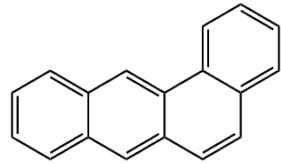
Environmental research – VOCs in Air (EPA TO-15) Analysis



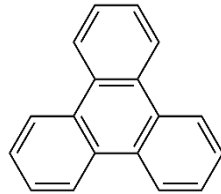
Environmental research – PAH Analysis



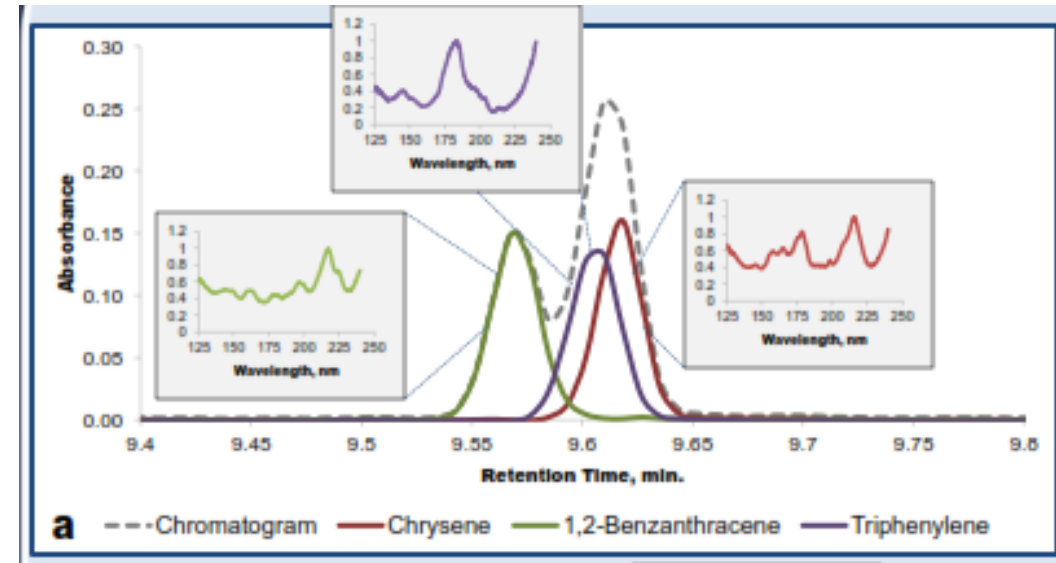
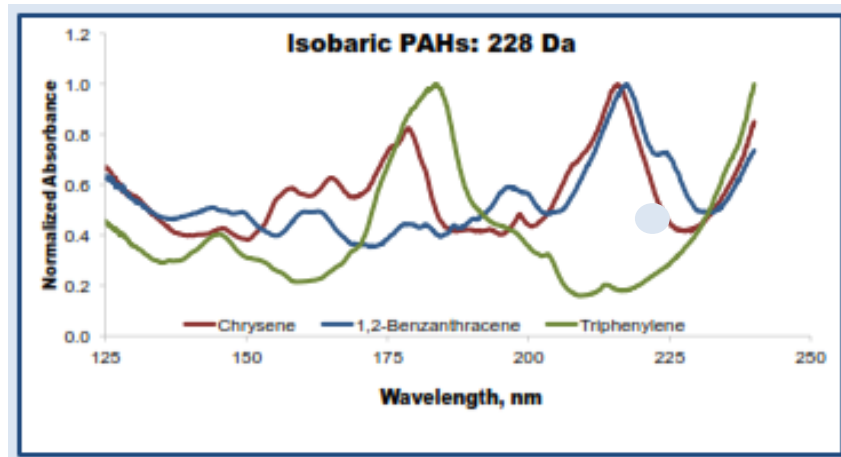
Chrysene



1,2-benzanthracene



Triphenylene



Oil & gas – Transformer Oil Gas Analysis (TOGA) using GC-VUV

VUV Spectra of Gas Standards

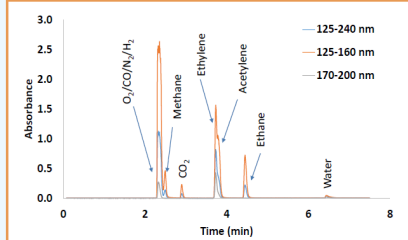


Fig. 1 Analysis of TOGA gas standard on GC VUV. Note, N₂ and H₂ are transparent in VUV (125 – 240 nm).

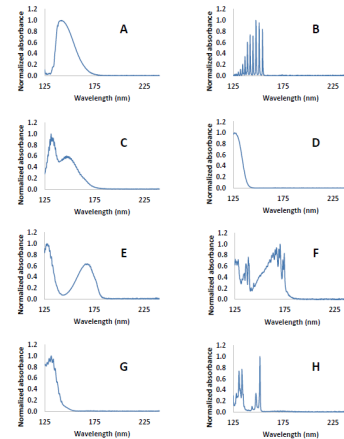


Fig. 2 VUV spectra of A) oxygen, B) carbon monoxide, C) carbon dioxide, D) methane, E) water, F) ethylene, G) ethane and H) acetylene.

Deconvolution

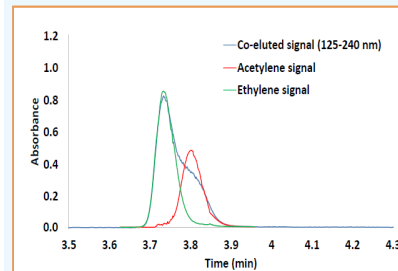


Fig. 3 Deconvolution of the acetylene and ethylene co-elution in Fig. 1 using the 125-240 nm spectral filter. The VUV spectra for these two analytes (see Fig. 2F and 2H) are significantly distinct to afford good deconvolution.

Real TOGA samples

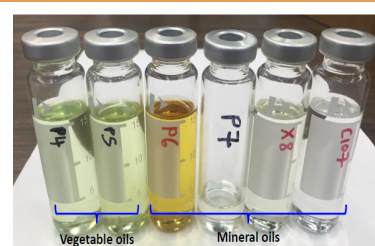


Fig. 4 Six TOGA samples were analyzed by introducing 15 mL of oil in a sealed, argon-flushed headspace vial using a syringe (needle flushed with oil) and an argon-flushed vent line. Samples were heated to 70°C for 10 minutes and then sonicated for 2 – 3 minutes. Thereafter, 1 mL of the headspace was drawn up in a gas tight syringe and 0.25 mL was injected manually on a Shimadzu GC 2010 (see experimental). Note, P7 is a residual sample, not the original sample analyzed.

Qualitative results

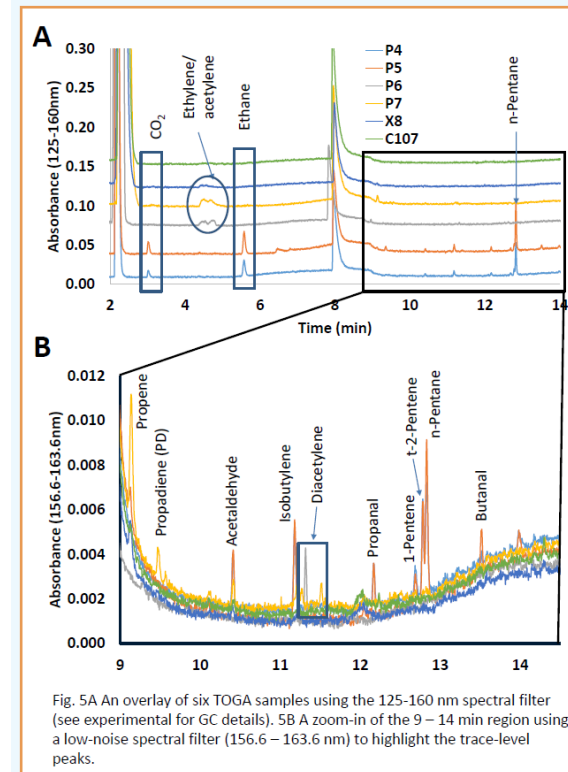
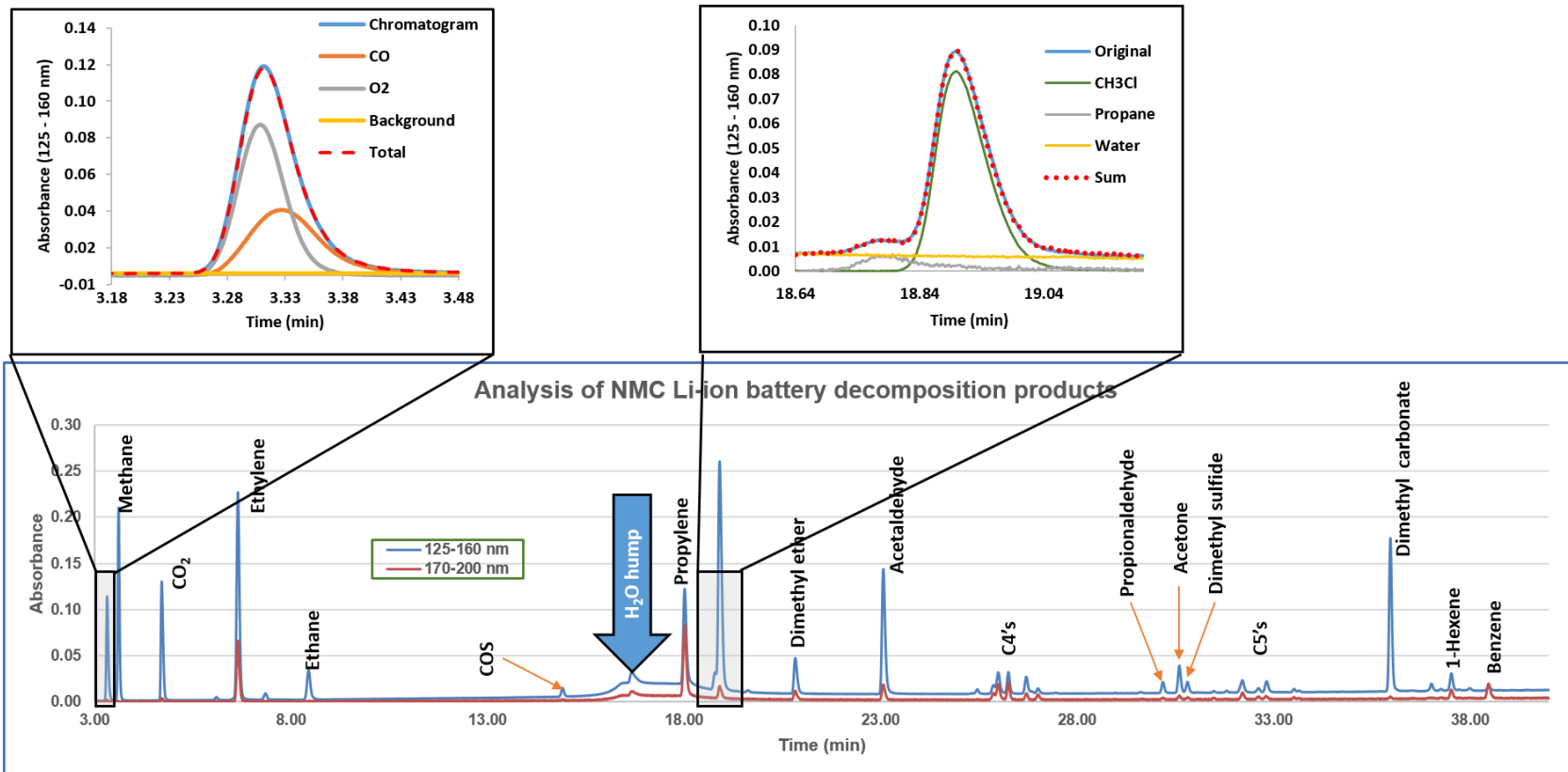


Fig. 5A An overlay of six TOGA samples using the 125-160 nm spectral filter (see experimental for GC details). 5B A zoom-in of the 9 – 14 min region using a low-noise spectral filter (156.6 – 163.6 nm) to highlight the trace-level peaks.

Specialty gas – Evolved Gas Analysis



■ Petrochemical – ASTM D8071

VUV Analytics Receives Approval of First ASTM Method, D8071 for Finished Gasoline Analysis



PRESS RELEASE UPDATED: MAR 3, 2017

GC-VUV PIONA+™ Method Characterizes the Bulk Composition of Hydrocarbon Groups and Select Individual Compounds in Gasoline

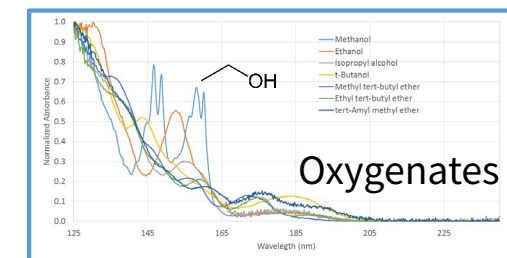
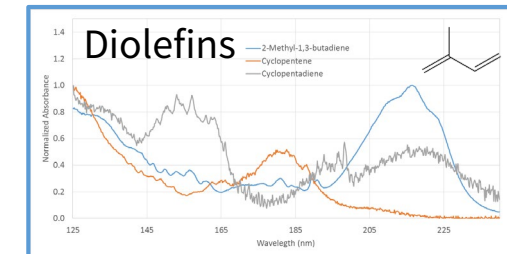
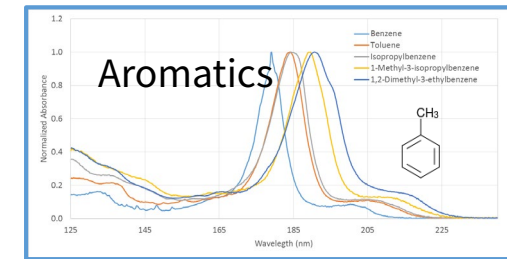
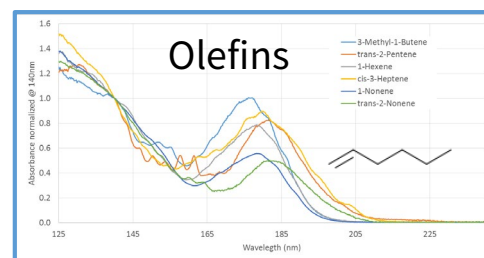
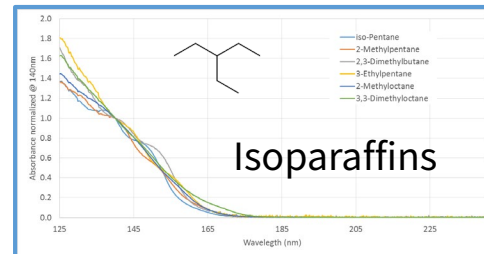
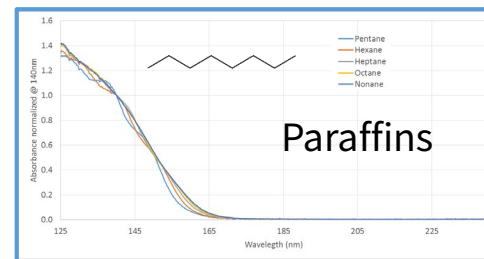
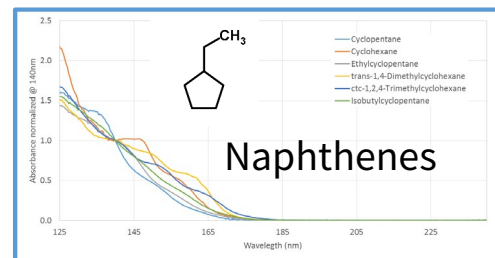
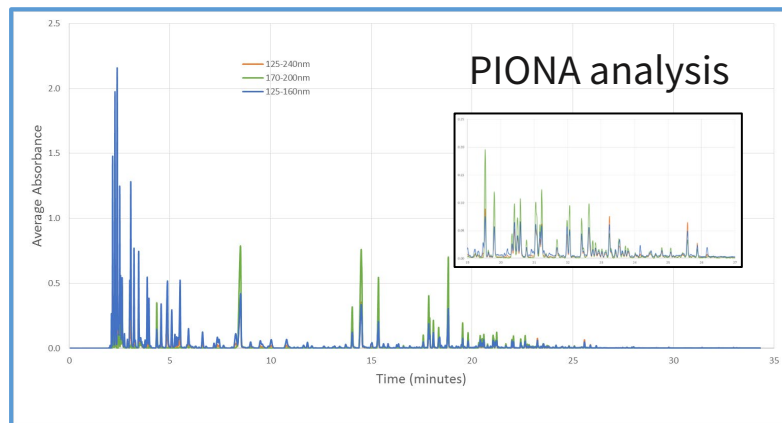
"The setup procedure is easy and requires no pre-column tuning or valve timing adjustments," says ASTM member Dan Wispinski, laboratory manager at InnoTech Alberta. "The standard allows for faster run times because of the test method's ability to handle co-elution among various species and hydrocarbon classes. It is a testament to the ASTM process that enables new technology to be quickly incorporated into mainstream use" says Wispinski.

Method D8071, available commercially as VUV PIONA+, uses straightforward instrumentation: a gas chromatograph, a standard 30m nonpolar column, and a VGA detector. Bulk concentrations of the hydrocarbon classes of paraffins, isoparaffins, olefins, naphthenes, and aromatics (PIONA) are determined. Specific analytes can also be singled out for further characterization.

"The rapid approval process by ASTM demonstrates the great support we've received from our lead customers and the D02 committee," said Sean Jameson, Senior Vice President of Business Development at VUV Analytics. He added, "Our thanks to the many people who helped make it happen."

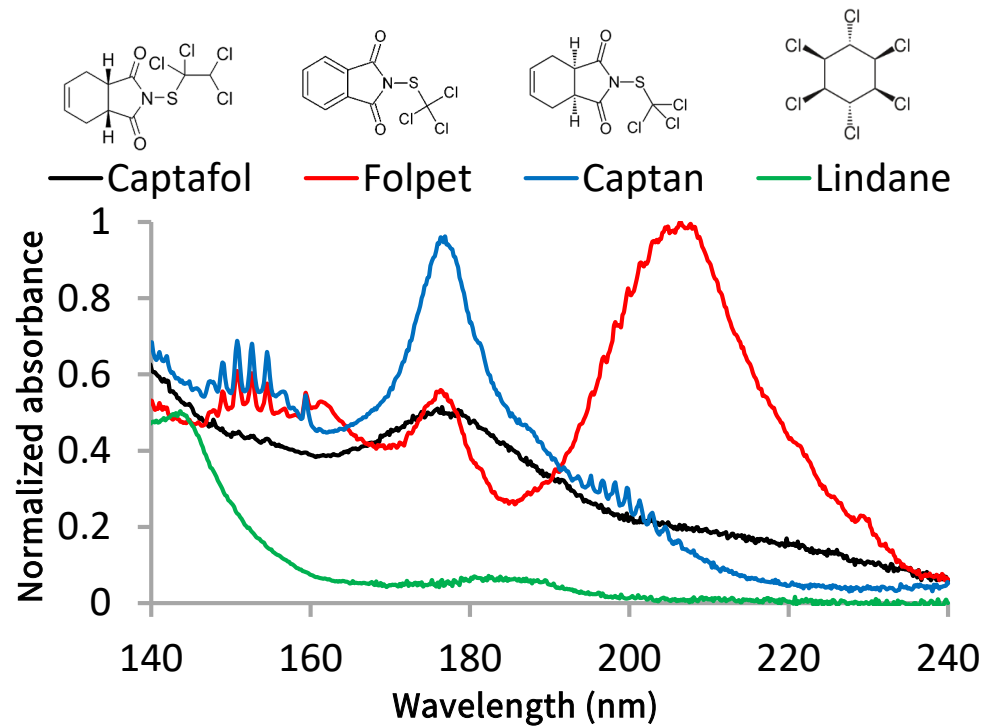
■ Petrochemical – Gasoline Analysis

VUV Analytics Receives Approval of First ASTM Method, D8071 for Finished Gasoline Analysis

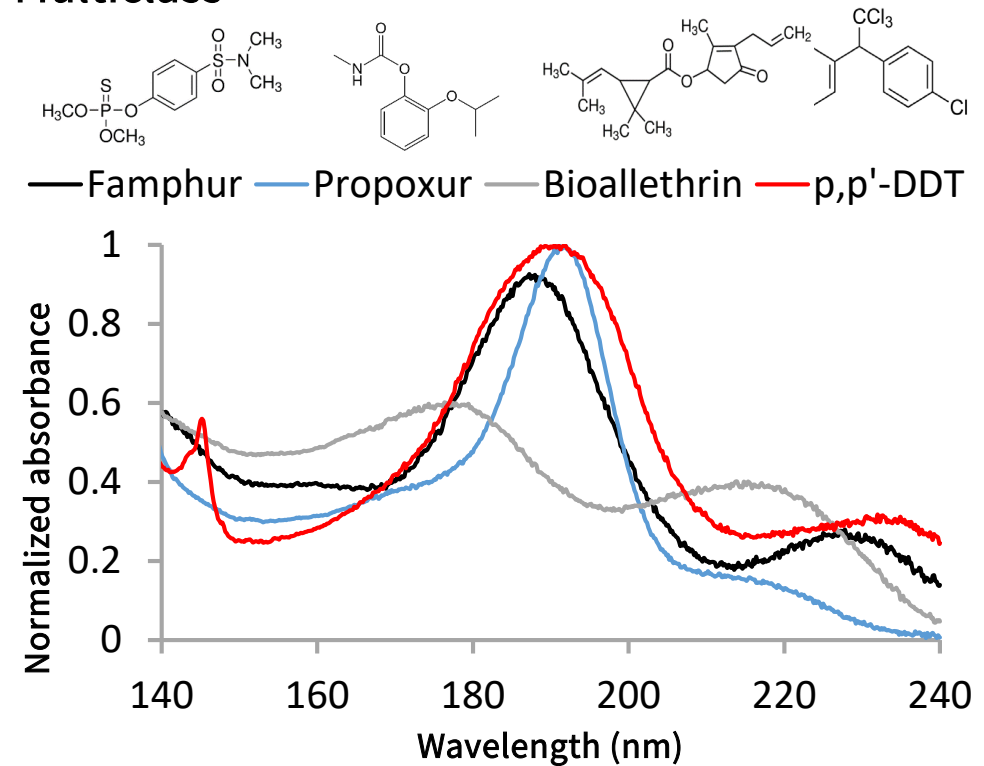


■ Food & beverage safety – Pesticides Analysis

Within-class

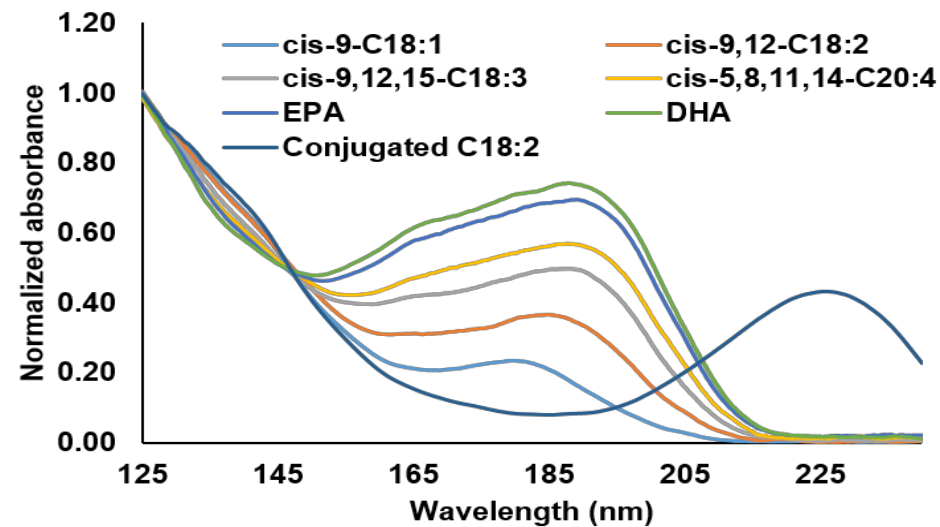


Multiclass

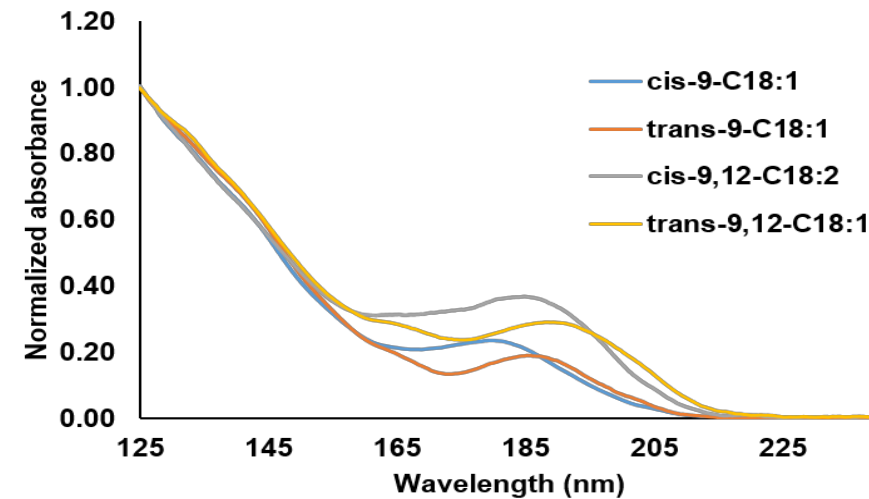


Food & beverage safety – FAMES(Fatty Acid Methyl Esters) Analysis

Polyunsaturated FAMES



Cis-/trans- FAMES



*Characterization of FAMES is important in food nutrition, food chemistry, detergent production, and biodiesel applications