

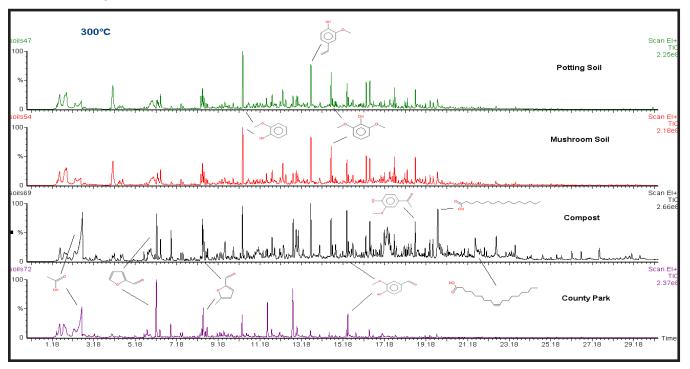
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION USING ADVANCED SAMPLE HANDLING TECHNOLOGY

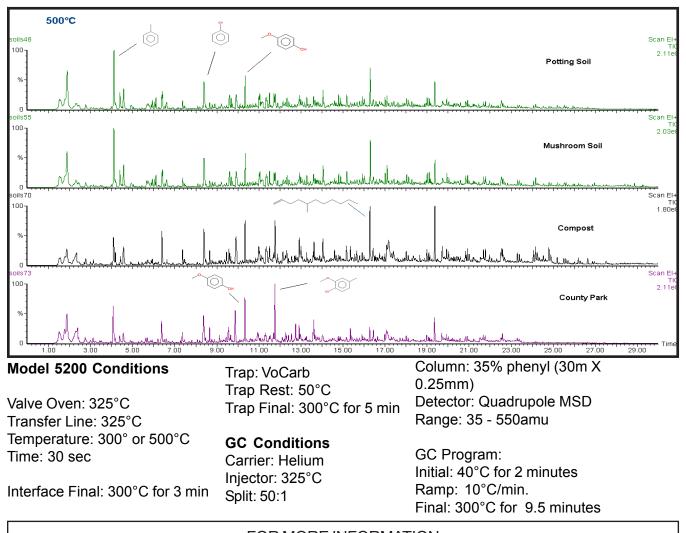
## **Thermal Desorption and Pyrolysis to Study Soils**

Natural organic matter (NOM) is from decaying plant and animal material, and it serves an important role in soils and sediments. It can help plants grow by improving uptake of nutrients and minerals, and improve the environment for microorganisms integral to plant growth. Its structure can determine the fate of toxic chemicals. A good understanding of the structure and components of organic matter may help us understand its properties.

Thermal desorption and pyrolysis is a good way to analyze both semivolatile and nonvolatile components of NOM. In pyrolysis, macromolecules normally unavailable for analysis by gas chromatography, are broken apart into smaller, more volatile components amenable to GC, producing information that can be used to characterize and help us understand NOM structure and origin.

Four sources of NOM were studied. Dry soil was added to a quartz sample tube so that it was about 3/4 full, anchored between quartz wool. Each sample was heated to 2 separate temperatures; 300 and 500°C. Two sources were commercial soils: spent mushroom compost and potting soil. The other two sources were household compost and soil from a wooded county park. Resulting chromatograms are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Phenols and methoxyphenols associated with lignin were seen at 300°C. Also, acetic acid, furans, and furaldehydes associated with cellulose and polysaccharides were seen at 300°C. More phenol and methoxyphenols were present, but the larger methoxyphenols were absent at 500°C, and nitrogen-containing compounds like pyrrole, and indolizine, usually associated with proteins, emerged at 500°C.





## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION, WE RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING READING:

P. Buurman, F. Peterse & G. Almendros Martin, European Journal of Soil Science, 58(2007) 1330-1347.

P. Buurman & R. Roscoe, European Journal of Soil Science, 62(2011) 253-266.

P. Leinweber, H.R. Schulten, J. Anal Appl. Pyrolysis, 49(1999) 359-383.

Z. Parsi, N. Hartog, T. Górecki, J. Poerschmann, J. Anal. Appl. Pyrolysis 79(2007)9-15.

D. M. White, D. S. Garland, L.R. Beyer, K. Yoshkawa, J. Anal. Appl. Pyrolysis 71(2004)107-118.

D. M. White, D. S. Garland, C. Ping, B. Michaelson, Cold Regions Science and Technology 38(2004)63-

Additional literature on this and related applications may be obtained by contacting your local CDS Analytical representative, or directly from CDS at the address below.

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