

As easy as GC×GC

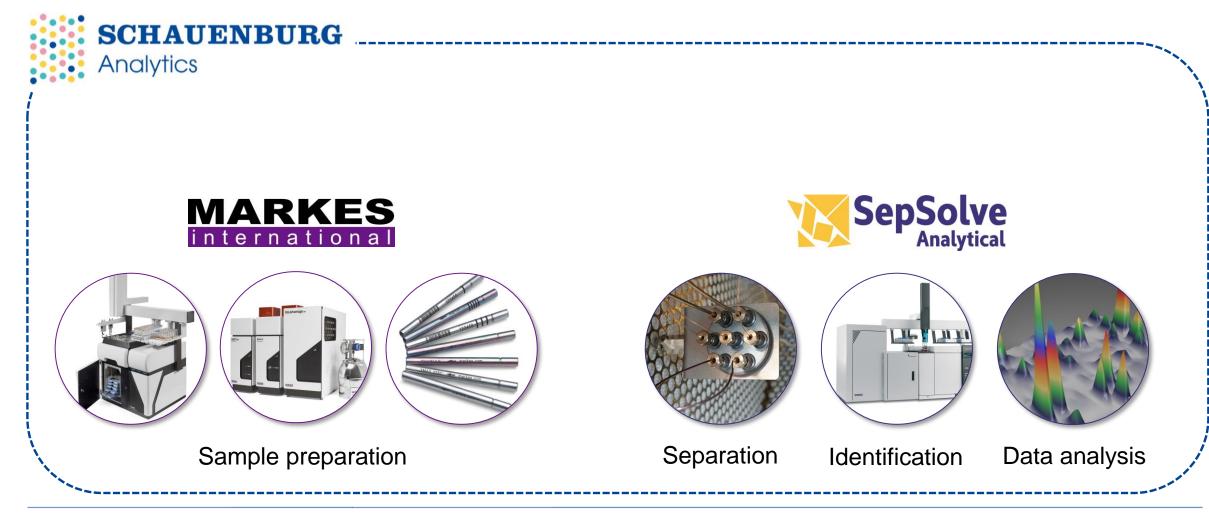
Aaron Parker European Sales Manager



A company of the SCHAUENBURG International Group

Who are SepSolve Analytical?

Experts in analytical chemistry



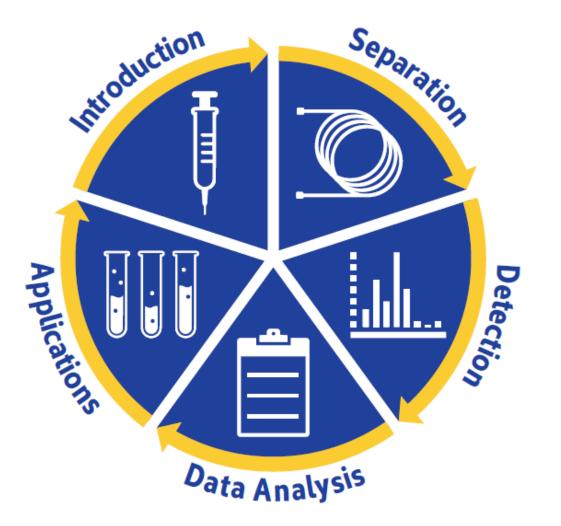


Who are SepSolve Analytical?

 We solve problems in separation science....

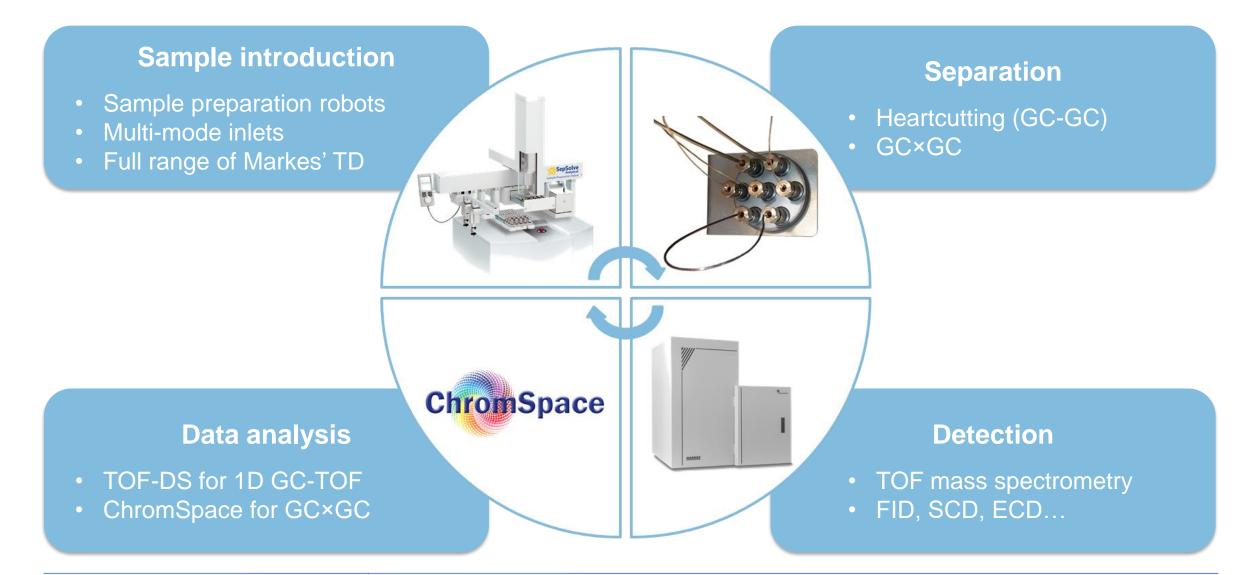
 ...by delivering innovative GC-MS and GC×GC-MS solutions, including both hardware and software

A single-vendor solution

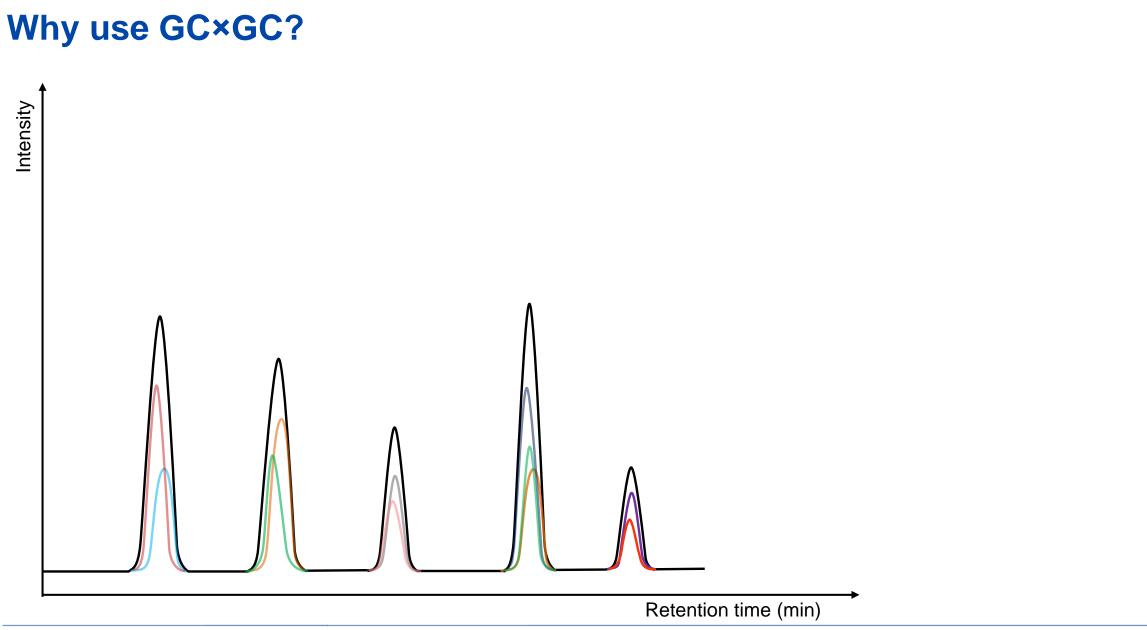




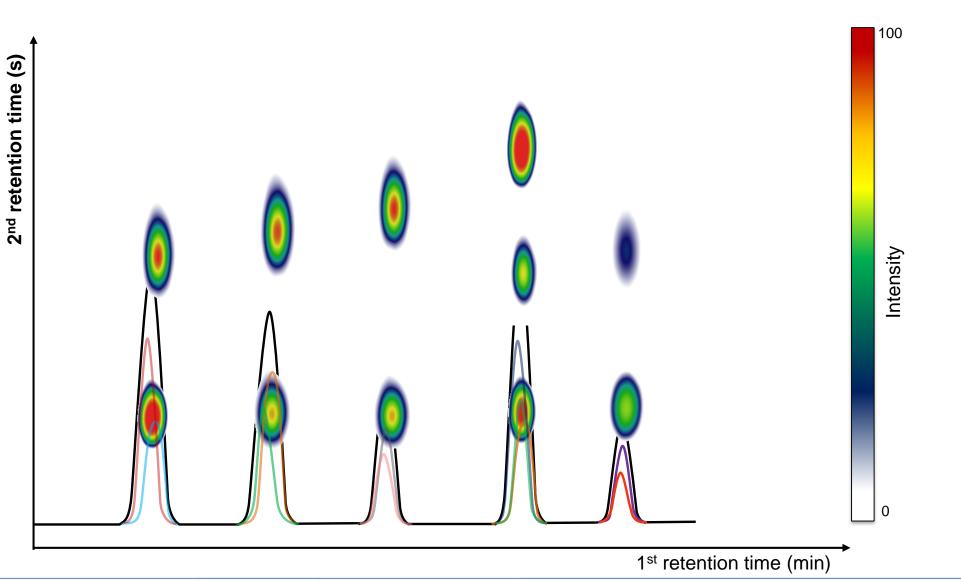
What can we offer?











What is GC×GC?

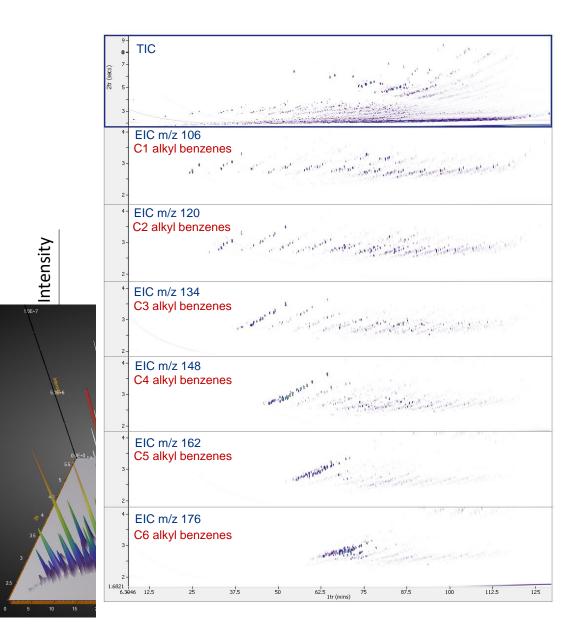


Why use GC×GC?

• Increased separation capacity

• Enhanced sensitivity

• Structured chromatograms





Comprehensive A **Rules of 2D chromatography**

Orthogonality rule

1. The sample is subjected to two independent separations.

Conservation rule

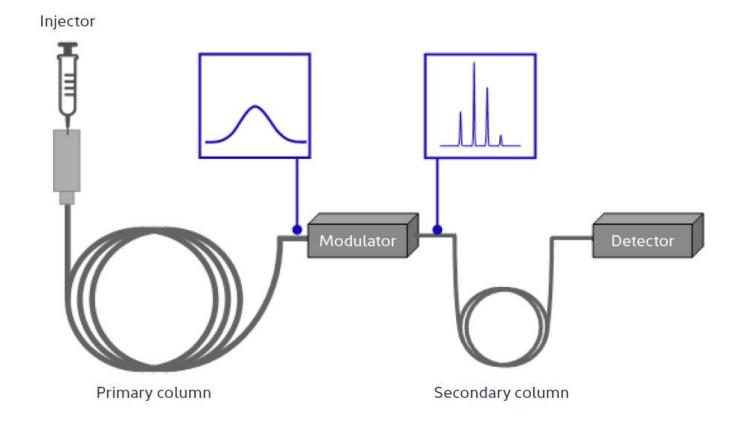
2. The separation from the first dimension is **preserved** throughout the process.

Speed rule

3. The second dimension separation must be significantly faster than the first dimension.



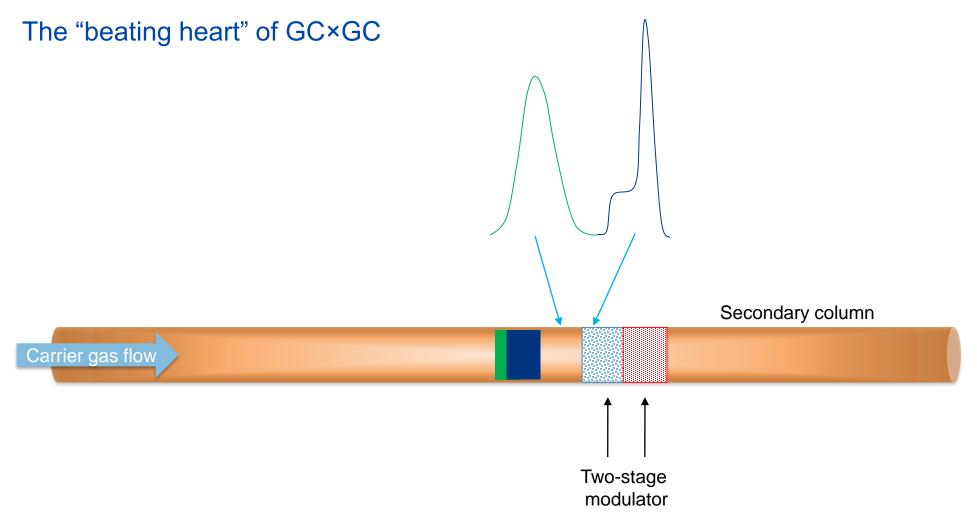
What is GC×GC?



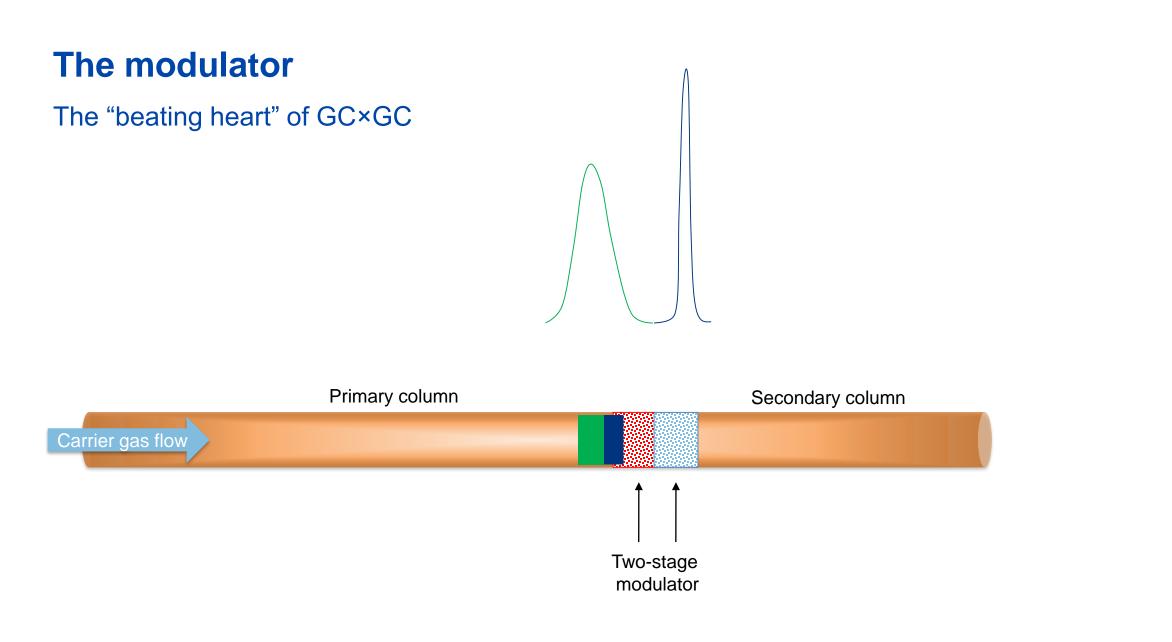
• The modulator is the 'beating heart' of a GC×GC system



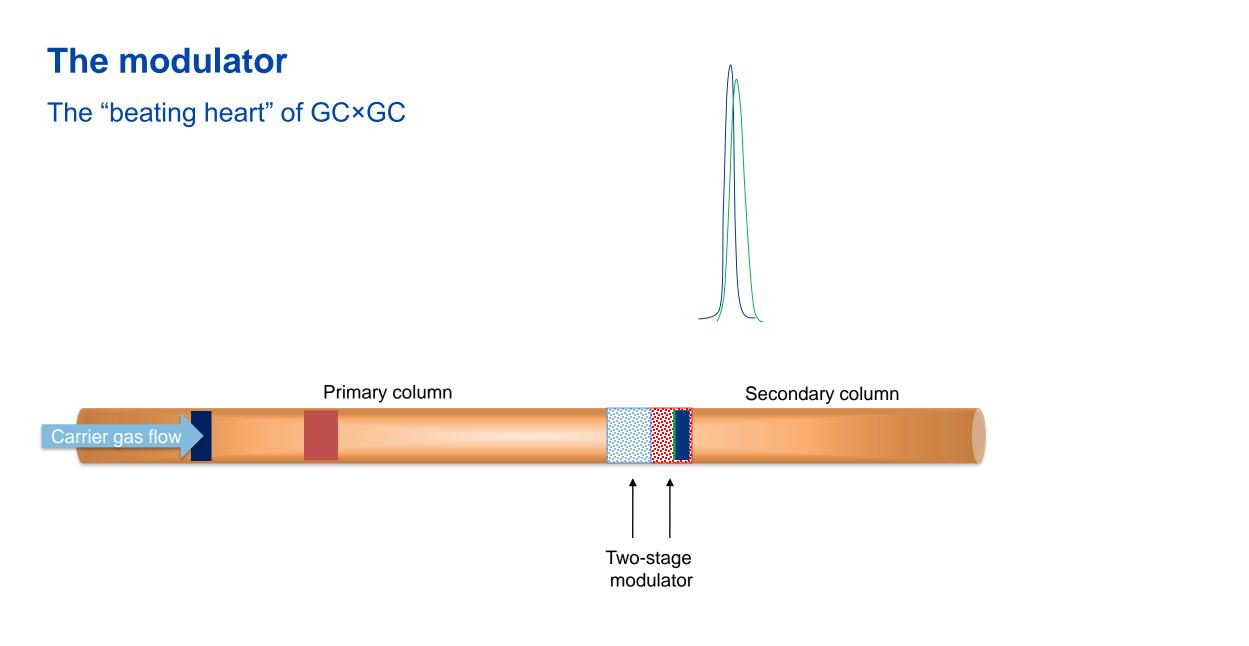
The modulator





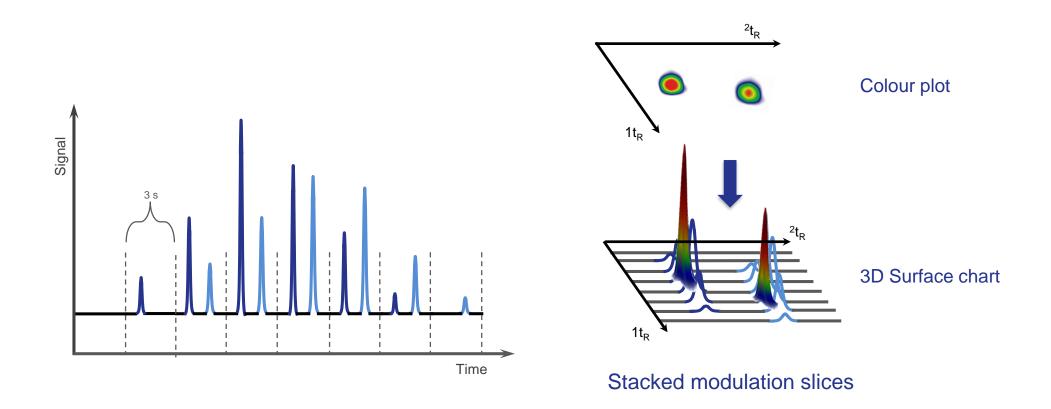








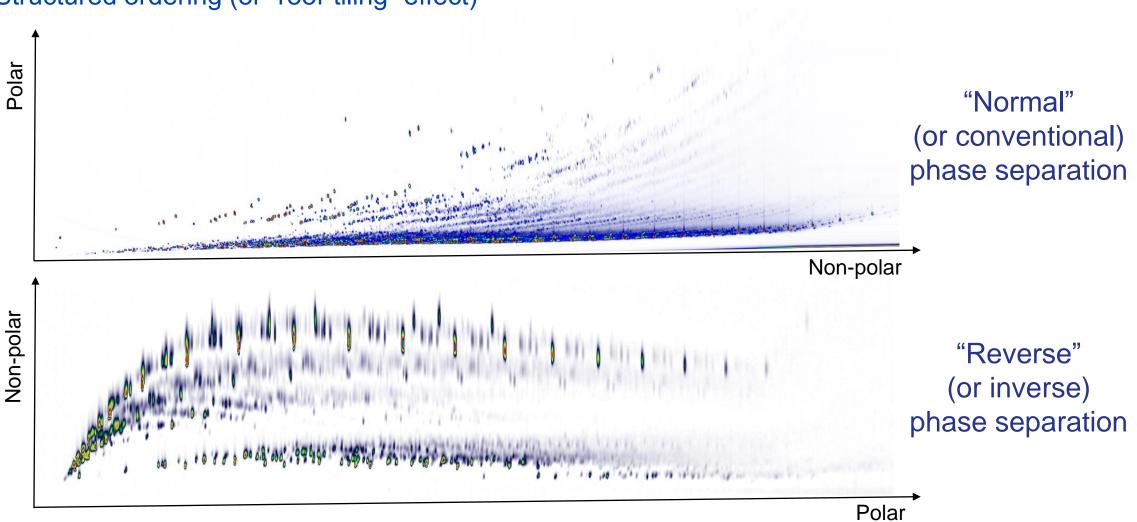
The role of GC×GC software



GC×GC software must merge the sub-peaks for easy visualisation of the data



Choice of column set

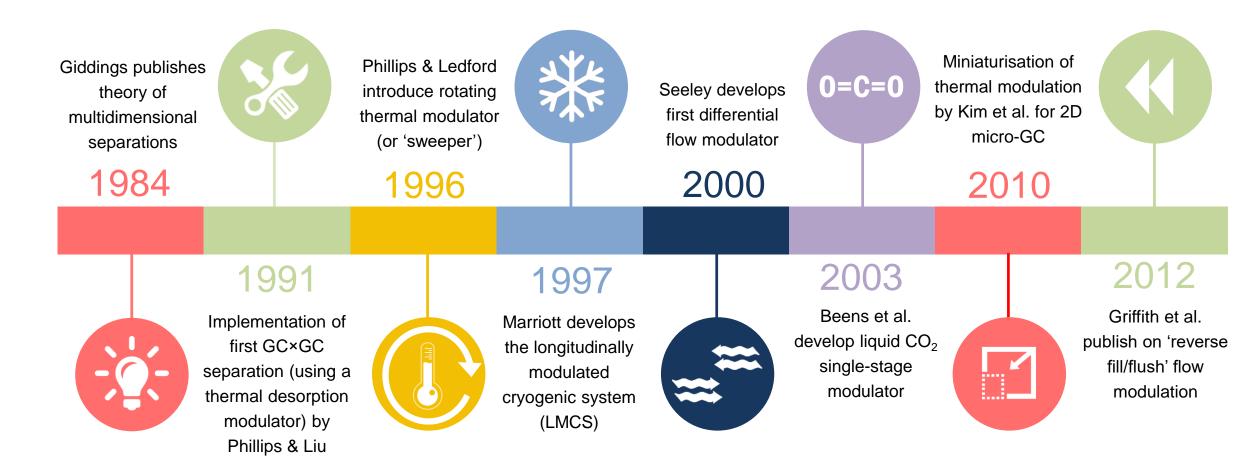


Structured ordering (or "roof-tiling" effect)



GC×GC modulation

20+ years of innovation





Types of modulator

- Commercial devices use:
 - Flow modulation
 e.g. INSIGHT modulator (SepSolve Analytical)

Thermal modulation
 e.g. Delay loop modulator (Zoex)



Both have their own pros and cons – the choice will depend on the application



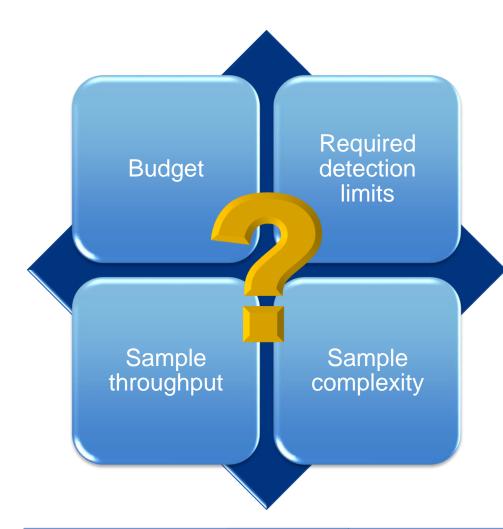
Modulator pros and cons

	Flow	Thermal
Compound range	No volatility restrictions (modulate from C ₁)	Cannot modulate ≤C₄ (liquid cryogen needed for <c<sub>8)</c<sub>
Cost of ownership	€	€€€
Repeatability	Peak area RSD routinely < 5%	Variable, peak area RSD 5-10%
Flexibility	Easily configured for heart-cutting, back- flushing and parallel detection	Limited
Sensitivity	Can be restricted if splitting the flow to multiple detectors	Suitable for ultra-trace analyses



How do I choose a modulator?

Depends on a range of factors:





Benefits of flow modulation

- Consumable-free operation
 - Low running costs

- Efficient modulation of volatiles
 - Extends application range

- Excellent repeatability
 - For routine analyses and large sample batches



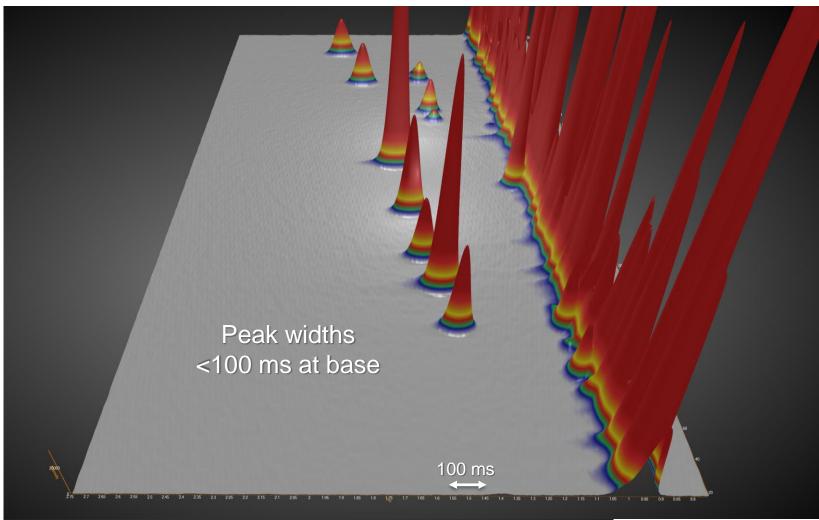


INSIGHT® modulator How does it work? Valve ¹D column ²D column Bleed line Sample loop



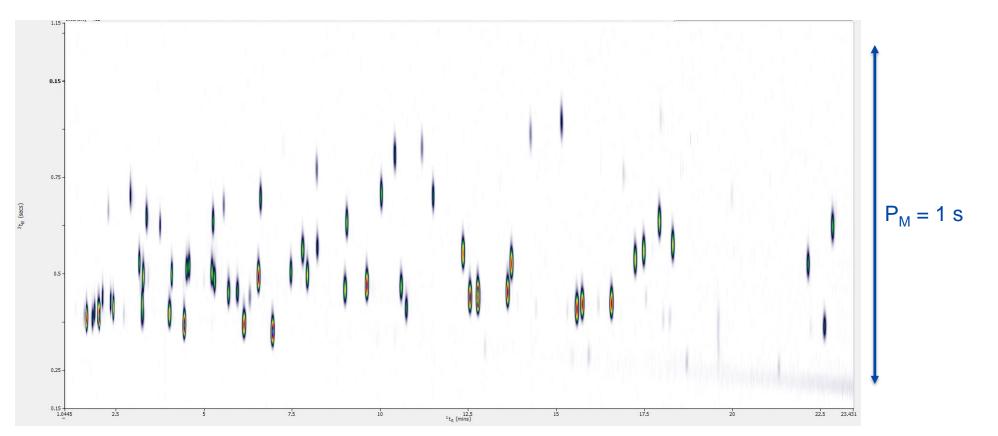
High peak capacity...

...and no tailing





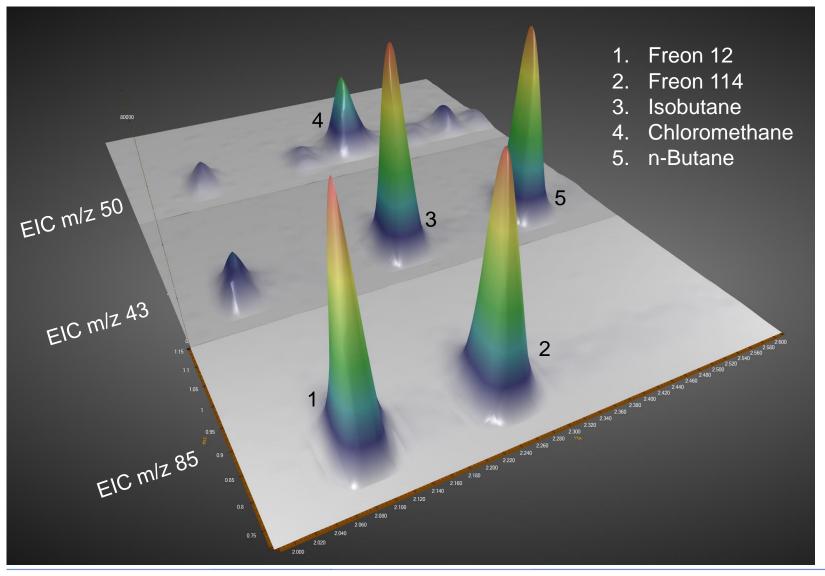
Efficient modulation of volatiles



- Flow-modulated GC×GC using INSIGHT for analysis of a gas standard
- Excellent peak shape and peak widths (at base) of ~100-200 ms



Efficient modulation of volatiles



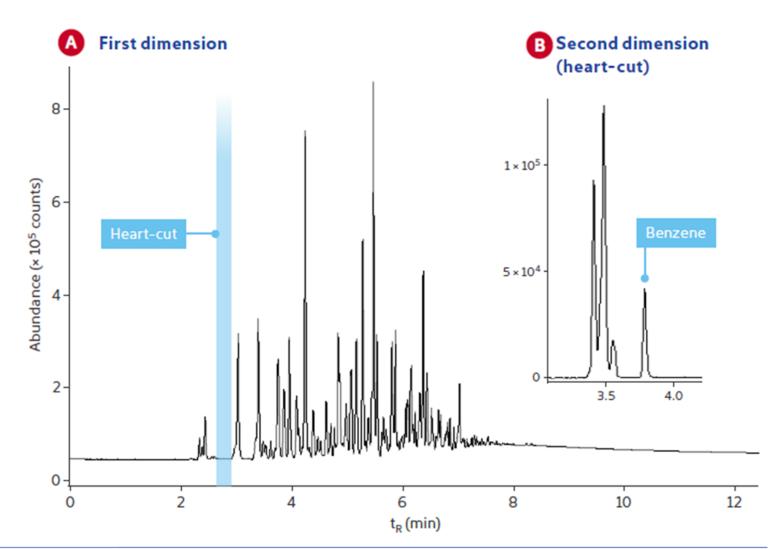


- Flow modulation by INSIGHT has no volatility restrictions
- Excellent peak shape for the 5 most volatile compounds

Heart-cutting capability

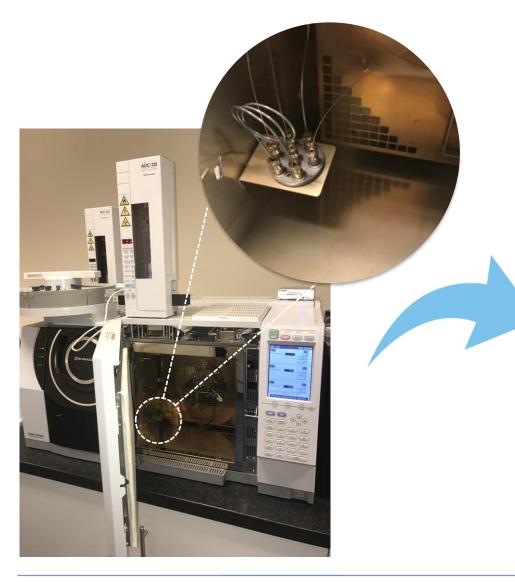
Configure two detectors:

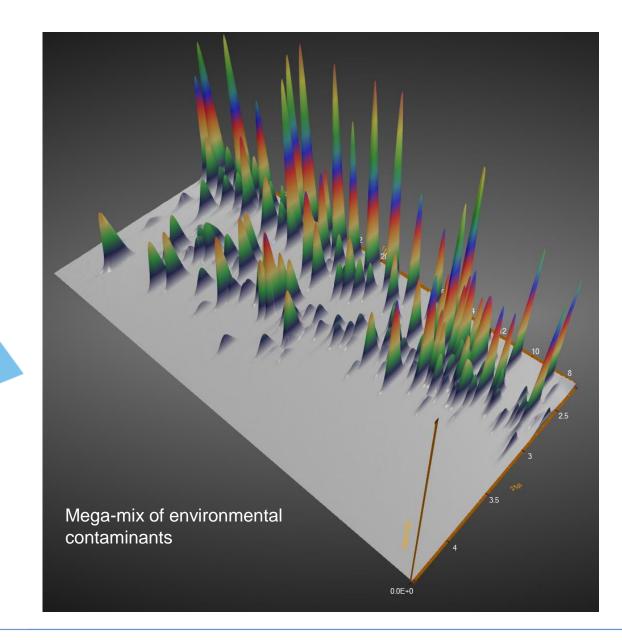
- Majority undergoes 1D separation and sent to detector "A"
- Heart-cut portion sent to second column and detector "B"





Retrofit to existing GC(-MS)







Choice of detector?



An overview of MS detectors used in published GCxGC studies (P. Tranchida et al, TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry, 2018, 105, 360-366)

- SepSolve deliver flexible systems
 - Time-of-flight MS (more about this shortly!)
 - FID

HR ToFMS

QToFMS

LR ToFMS

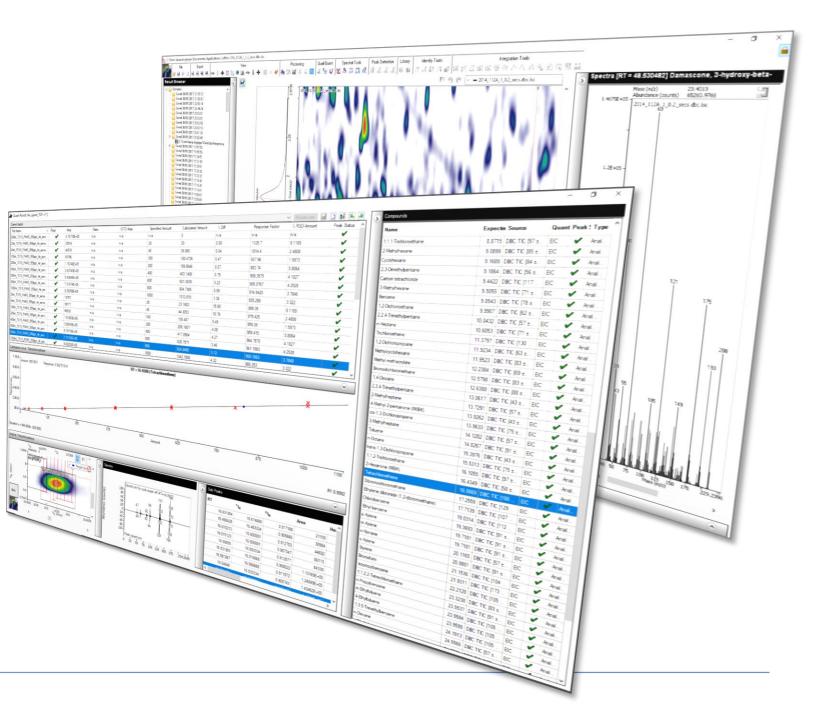
QMS

- And many other single-channel detectors
 e.g. ECD, SCD....
- Compatible with various detectors
 - Parallel detection allows complementary datasets to be obtained simultaneously



ChromSpace[®]

- Designed for chromatographers
- Compatible with third-party datafile formats
- Network licensing options now available
- Processing of 1D GC and GC×GC data

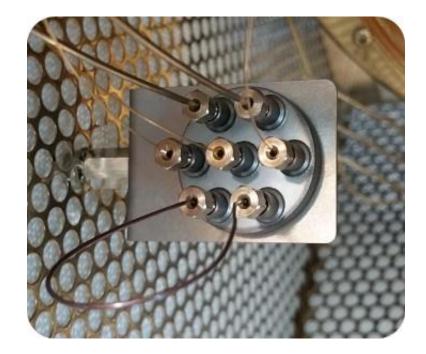




Summary

INSIGHT[®] provides:

- Reverse fill/flush dynamics for:
 - Improved peak shape and peak capacity
- Efficient modulation of both volatiles and semi-volatiles
- Excellent repeatability for large sample batches
 - Rigid retention times
 - Area %RSD routinely <5%
- Simple configuration of:
 - Parallel detection (e.g. FID/TOF MS)
 - Heart-cutting
 - Back flushing
 - Dual-channel configuration





Case studies



Cannabis terpenes



Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)



Challenges

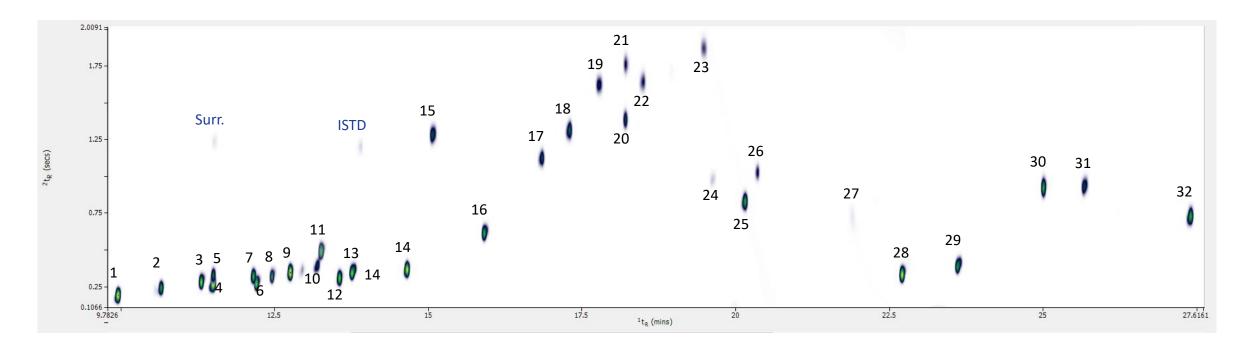
- Over 200 terpenes have been identified in cannabis
- Separation and quantitation of these diverse compounds can be challenging
- Conventional GC–FID or GC–MS results in co-elution of similar compounds or oxygenated derivatives
 - Abundance of important terpenes is over-estimated
 - Poor confidence in data quality





Cannabis terpenes...

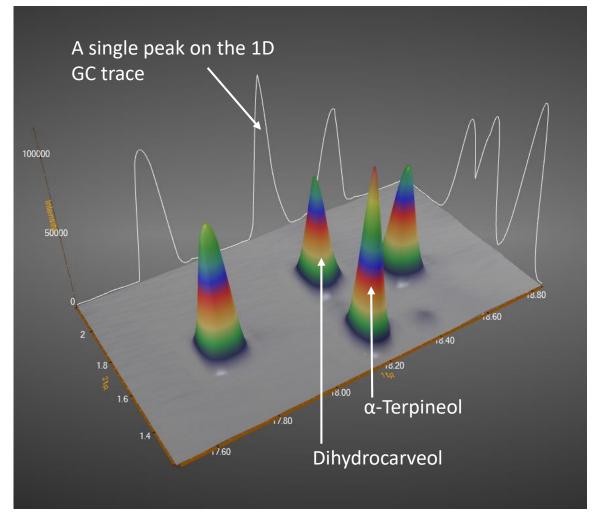
...by GC×GC-FID



 Analysis of a standard containing 32 cannabis terpenes plus a surrogate and internal standard



Enhanced separation of GC×GC



- Dihydrocarveol and α-terpineol would have perfectly co-eluted in a 1D GC separation
 - Causing one terpene to be overestimated and the other overlooked.
- Enhanced separation of GC×GC provides increased confidence in terpene profiling
- Without the need for expensive mass spectrometers or complicated deconvolution algorithms

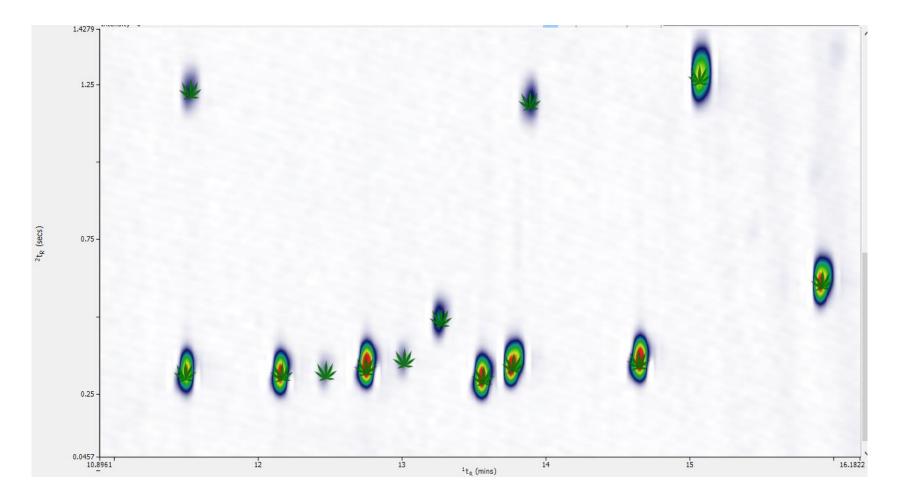


Streamlined software workflows





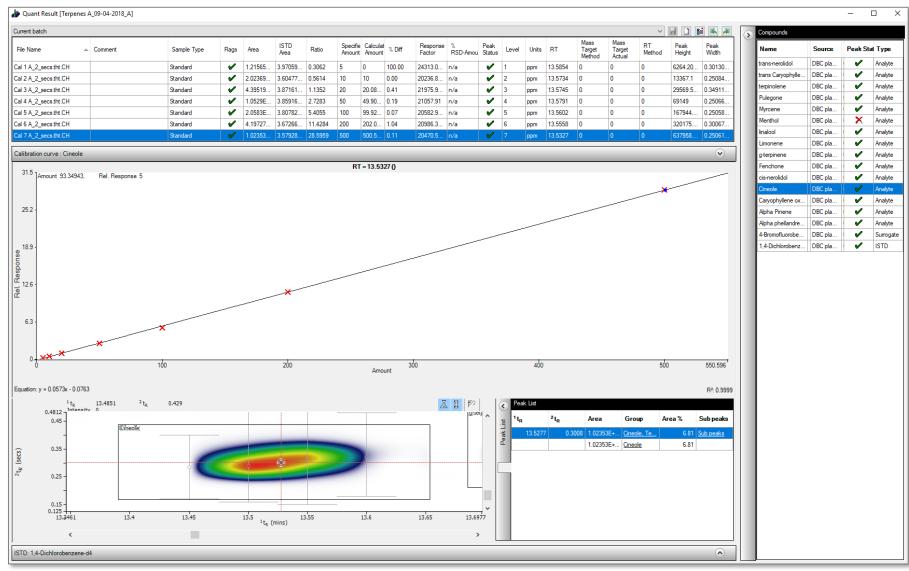
Just for fun...



Peak markers in ChromSpace can be set as <u>any</u> image

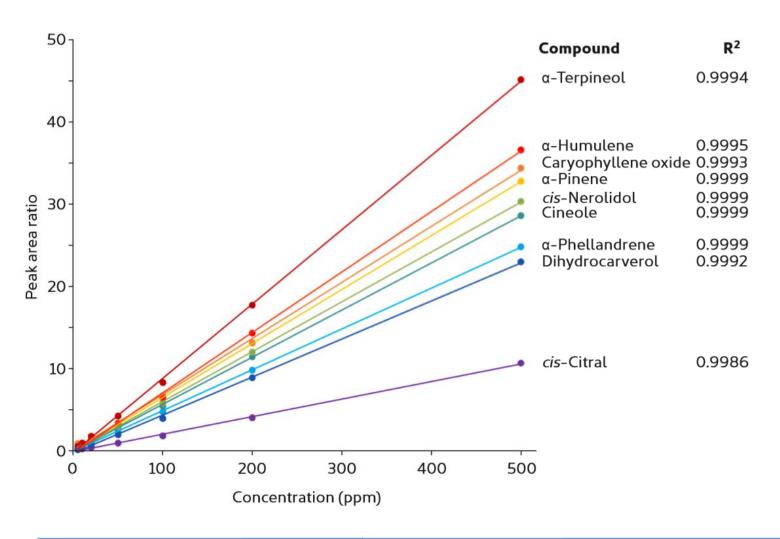


Full quantitative workflows



SepSolve Analytical

Linearity of GC×GC-FID



- Calibration curves prepared using standards of 5–500 ppm in dichloromethane
- All 32 terpenes displayed excellent linearity with R² > 0.997



Simple reporting of results

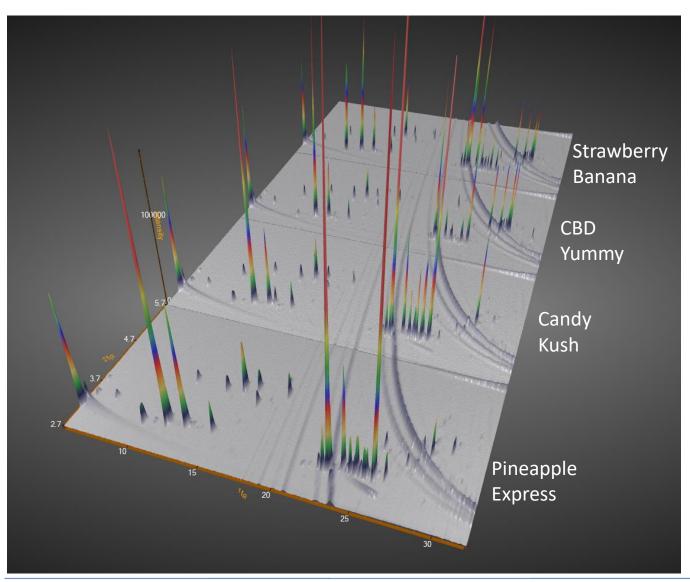
 Fast area percent results through the application of stencils

Filtered group-type reports

SepSolve			ye Analytica SepSolve Analyti 22 Commerce Ro Peterborou PE2
Group Type Analysis Report	Report Date : -	Thursday,	November 8, 2018
File Name :- C:\Users\Jaura.mcgregor\Documents\Ap Import Date :- 12:00:00 AM Method name :- Cannabis terpenes Nov2018 Method modified :- 08/11/2018 20:28:57	pplications\Cannabis terpenes\New data\Stra	wberry Banana_2_se	cs.tht.CH
2.5- 			
	20 1 ₁₄ (mins) 25 30	ž	40 45.33
	י t _{in} (mins)	35	
	T _R (mins)	35 Area % 16.77	# peaks
	י t _{in} (mins)	36 Area % 16.77 0	
Region alpha-Humulene	۲ ₆ (mms) Area 3405939	16.77	# peaks
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene	*t _p (mns) Area 3405939 0	16.77 0	# peaks 1 0
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene	т _{р.} (mns) Агеа 3405939 0 0	16.77 0 0	# peaks 1 0 0
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene	Area 3405939 0 0 0 0 0	16.77 0 0 0	# peaks 1 0 0 0 0 0
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Pinene	Area 3405939 0 0 0 1958252	16.77 0 0 0 0 9.64	# peaks 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Pinene alpha-Terpineol	Area 3405939 0 0 0 1958252 0	16.77 0 0 0 9.64 0	# peaks 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene 3labha-Phellandrene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Prinene alpha-Terpineol beta-Pinene Borneol Caryophyllene oxide	Area 3405939 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679	16.77 0 0 0 9.64 0 5.27	# peaks 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Pinene alpha-Terpineol beta-Pinene Borneol	Area 3405939 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679 269604	16.77 0 0 9.64 0 5.27 1.33	# peaks 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Prinene Borneol Caryophyllene oxide	Area 3405939 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679 269604	16.77 0 0 9.64 0 5.27 1.33	# peaks 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Prinene Borneol Caryophyllene oxide Group	Area 3405939 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679 269604 214107	16.77 0 0 9.64 0 5.27 1.33 1.05	# peaks 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Pinene Borneol Caryophyllene oxide Group Monoterpenes	*t _p (mms) Area 3405939 0 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679 269604 214107	16.77 0 0 9.64 0 5.27 1.33 1.05	# peaks 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene Sabinene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Phellandrene Borneol Caryophyllene oxide Group Monoterpenes Oxygenated monoterpenes	Area 3405939 0 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679 269604 214107	16.77 0 0 9.64 0 5.27 1.33 1.05 Area % 40.25	# peaks 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
Region alpha-Humulene Camphene 3labha-Phellandrene alpha-Phellandrene alpha-Prinene alpha-Terpineol beta-Pinene Borneol Caryophyllene oxide	Area 3405939 0 0 0 0 0 1958252 0 1070679 269604 214107 Area 8177308 168989	16.77 0 0 0 9.64 0 5.27 1.33 1.05	# peaks 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

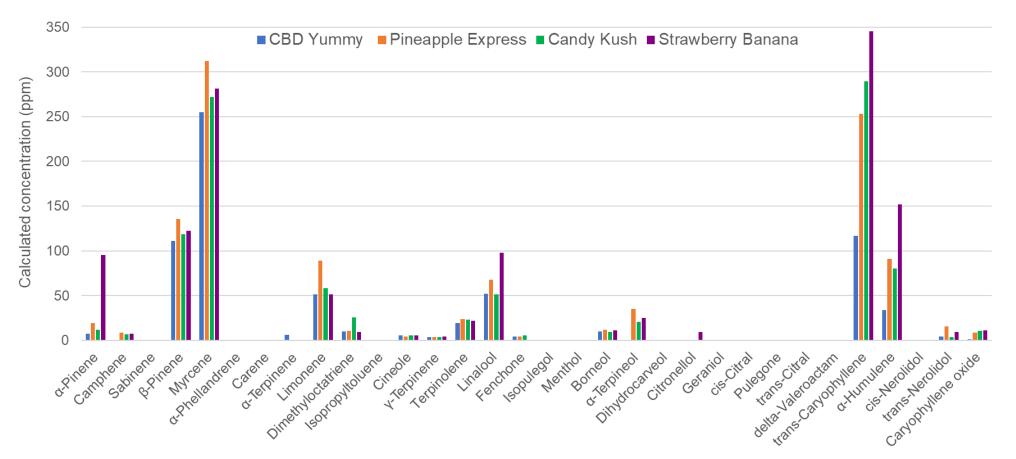


Comparison of cannabis oils





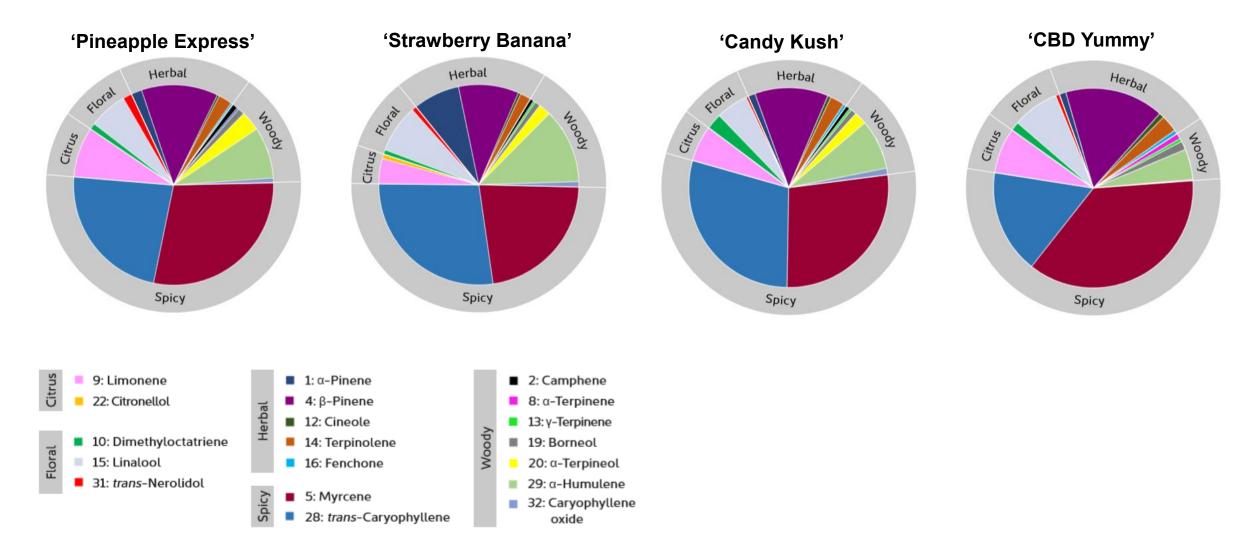
Comparison of cannabis oils



- 'Strawberry Banana' has increased levels of α-pinene, trans-caryophyllene and α-humulene, and was the only sample to contain citronelllol
- 'CBD Yummy' was the only sample to contain α-terpinene



Improved confidence in aroma profiles





Case studies



Cannabis terpenes



Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)



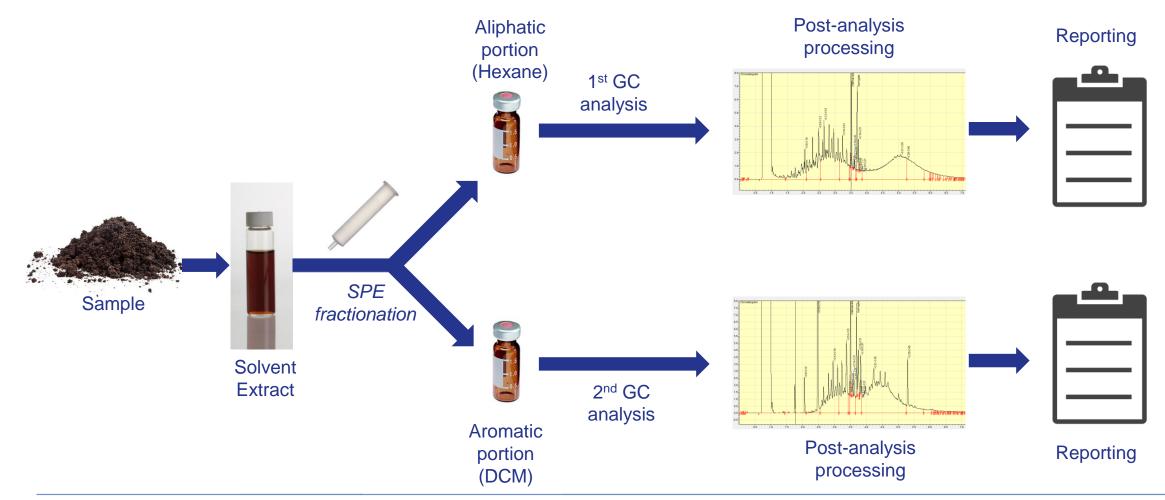
Background

- Commonly split into the Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons (VPH) and the Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)
- EPH monitors hydrocarbons from an equivalent carbon number of C₁₀-C₄₀ (sometimes C₄₄)
- For environmental fate and risk-based analysis the aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons <u>must</u> be separated
- Compounds are reported as groups (>C₁₀-C₁₂, >C₁₂-C₁₆...etc) rather than individually





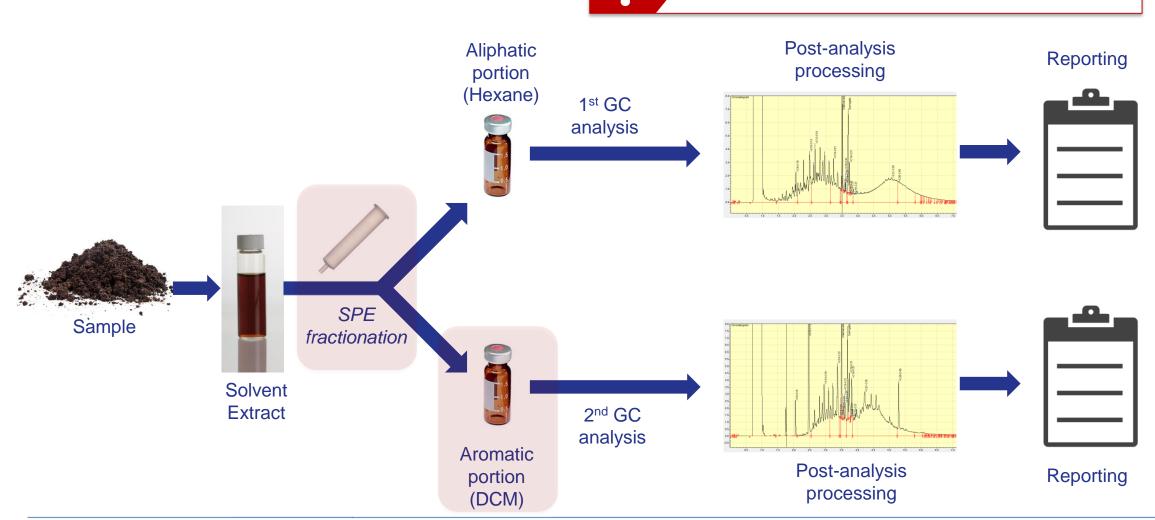
The Traditional Method





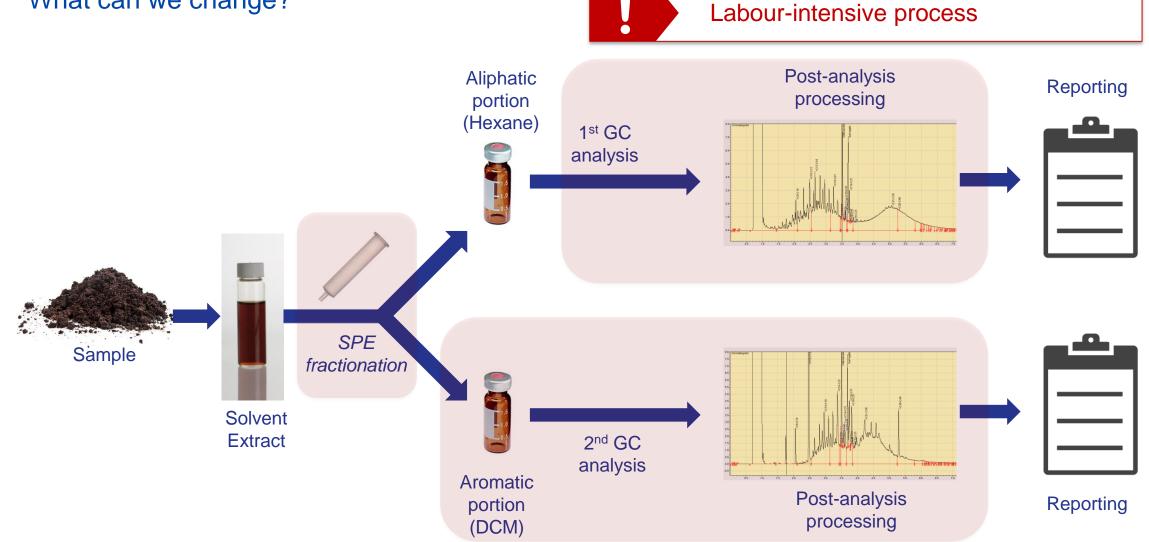
What can we change?

Expensive consumables and waste disposal



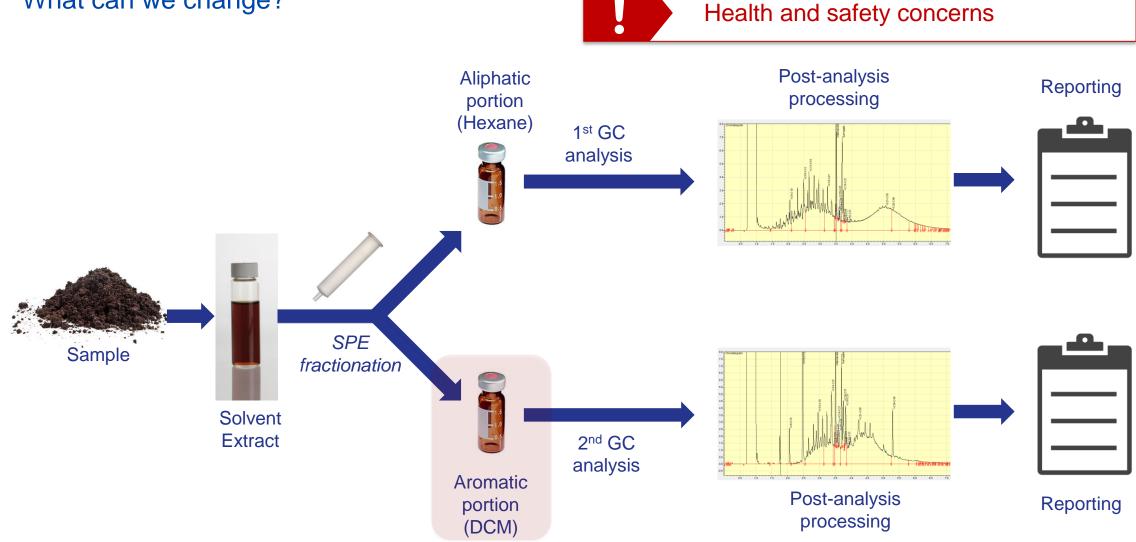


What can we change?





What can we change?

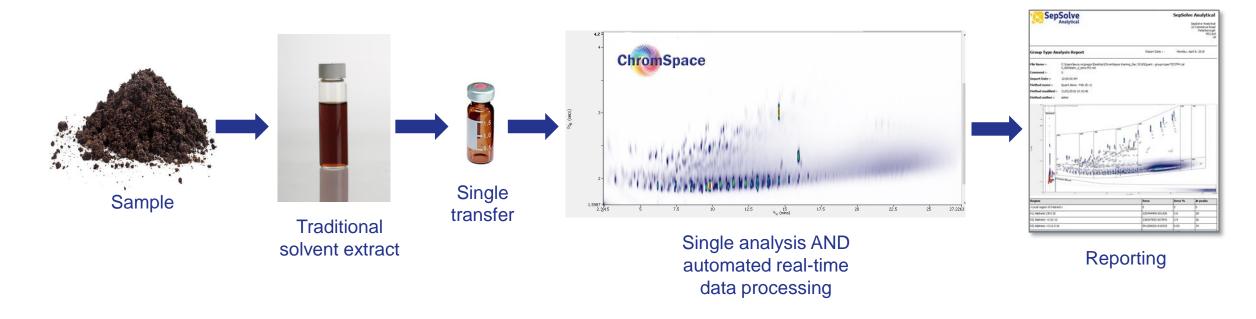




A new approach to TPH...

...using GC×GC-FID

 Chromatographic separation of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons in a single run, reducing processing time



SepSolve Analytical

Consumables savings

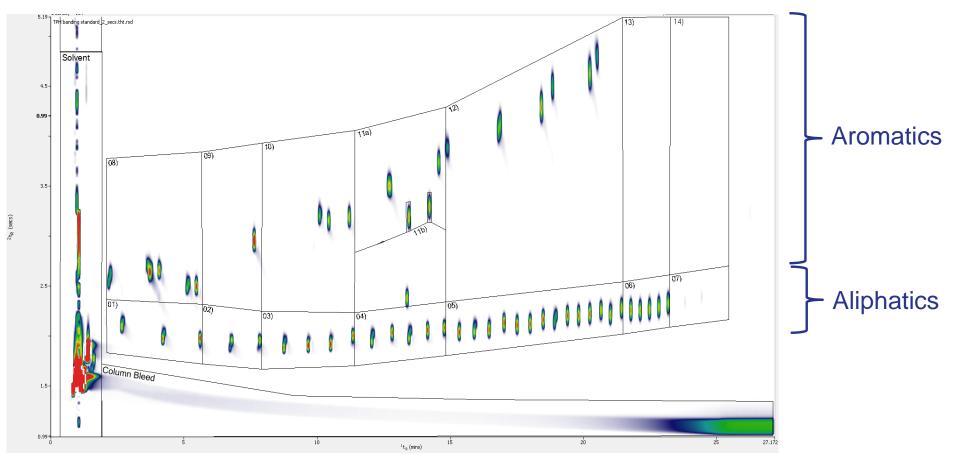
Fast return on investment

	Small lab	Large lab
Samples per week	100	500
Weekly saving	€280	€1410
Monthly saving	€1120	€5640
Annual saving	€13,440	€67,680



Simple data processing...

...using stencils

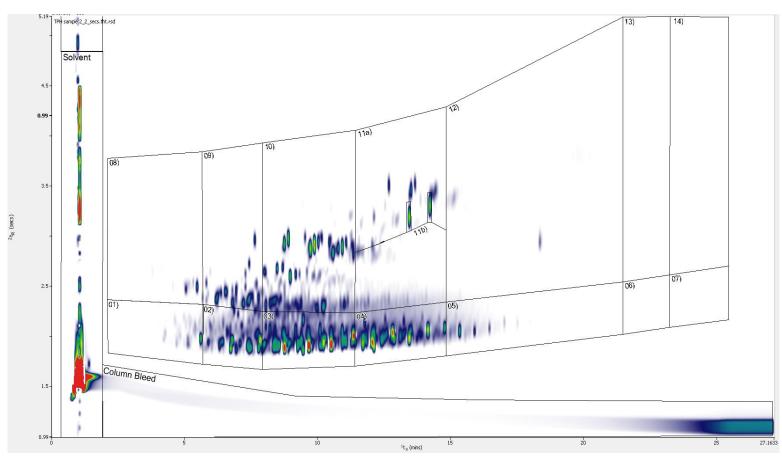


- Regions of interest (Aliphatic > C_{10} - C_{12}etc) are identified using a banding standard
- Internal standard and surrogate regions can also be added



Simple data processing...

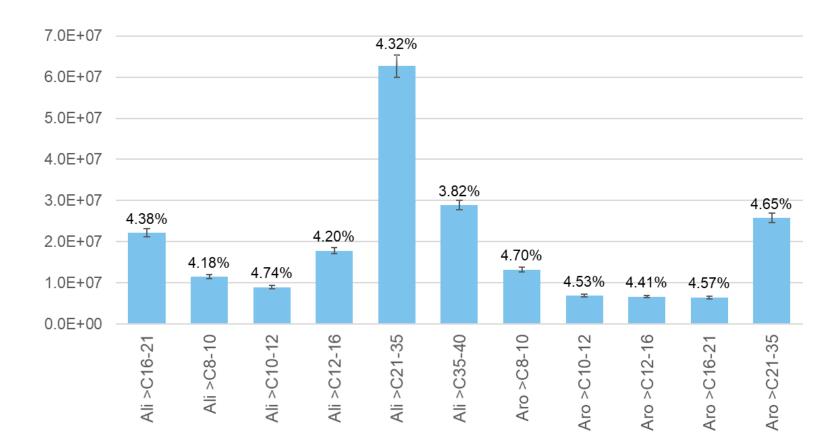
...using stencils



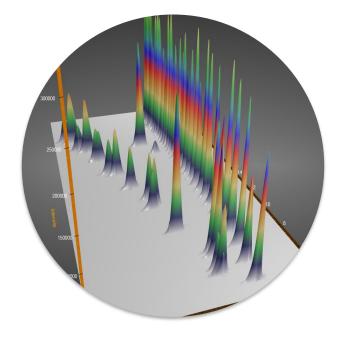
Stencils are then applied to real samples in <u>real-time data processing</u>



Repeatability



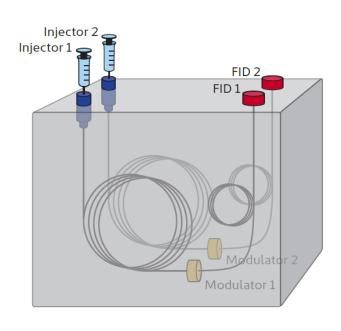
- 15 injections of the TPH marker standard over a <u>5 day</u> period
- All RSD <5%



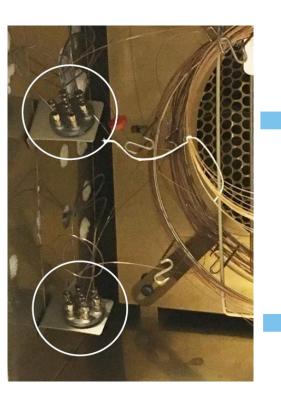
SepSolve Analytical

Enhanced productivity...

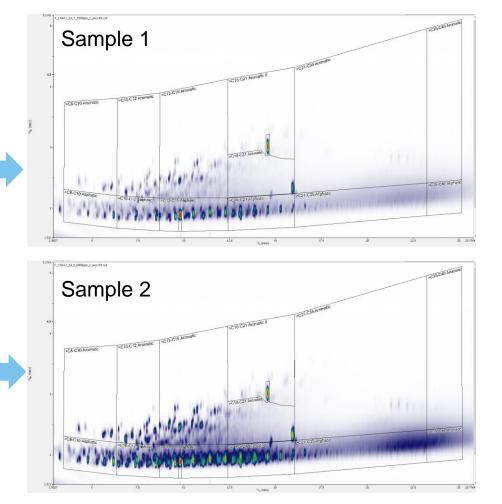
...through dual-channel GC×GC



SepSolve Analytical



- Run two samples simultaneously, with real-time data processing in ChromSpace
- Compatible with Agilent and Thermo GCs



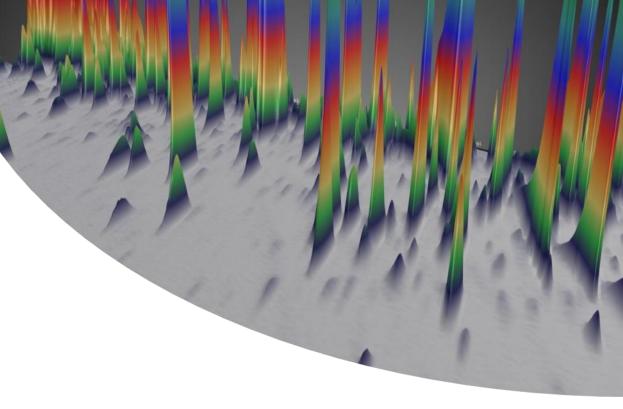
ChromSpace for dual-channel GC×GC

		IT modulator, Dual Inject Agilent 7693 Autosampler, Agilent 7890 GC] - Modified	×	
Methods	Settings Modulator metho	Agilent 7693 Agilent 7890 TopHat background removal Integration Identification Calibration	 ↓ ↓	Real-time data processing for both channels
	Front tower Rear tower	Injection Syringe size: 10µL ♥ Injection volume: 1µL ♥♥ × ♥ 1♥ = 1 Multiple injection delay: ♥♥ 0♥ secs Washes and pumps Volume (µL) Solvent A washes: ♥₽ e lnj Solvent A washes: ♥₽ e lnj Solvent B washes: ♥₽ e lnj Solvent A washes: ♥₽ e lnj Solvent B washes: ₽ e lnj Sol	•	Template methods already configured
	Get	Sample washes:	Cancel	



Take home messages

- GC×GC provides enhanced separation for complex environmental samples, eliminating the need for sample fractionation
- INSIGHT offers consumable-free, robust GC×GC for the widest range of analytes (VOCs to SVOCs)
- GC×GC is moving from "niche" to "routine" thanks to improvements in hardware and software
- Coupling with TOF MS adds an extra level of information on sample composition







Contact SepSolve

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