

Solid Phase Microextraction

Basics, Theory and Environmental Analysis

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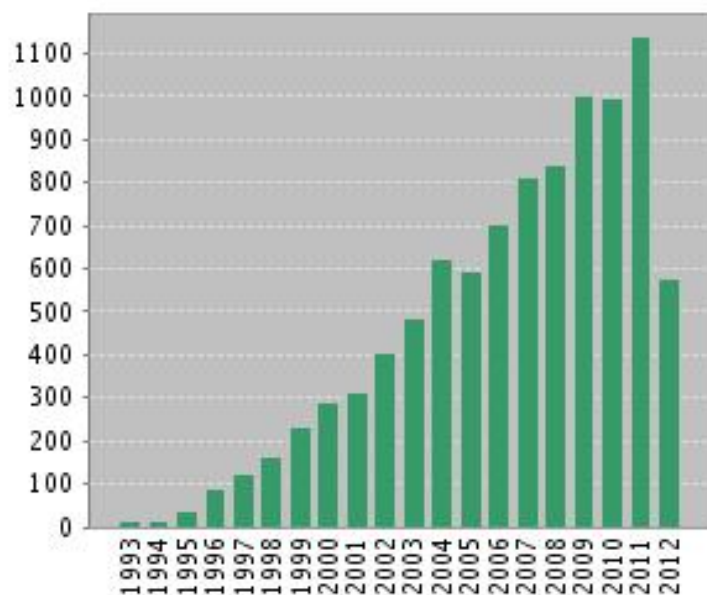
SPME History

- Patented Technology of University of Waterloo, Canada
- Inventor: Prof. Dr. Janusz Pawliszyn
- Automation by Varian (AS 8200 & CTC CombiPal).
 - CTC CombiPal makes the SPME compatible with most GCs

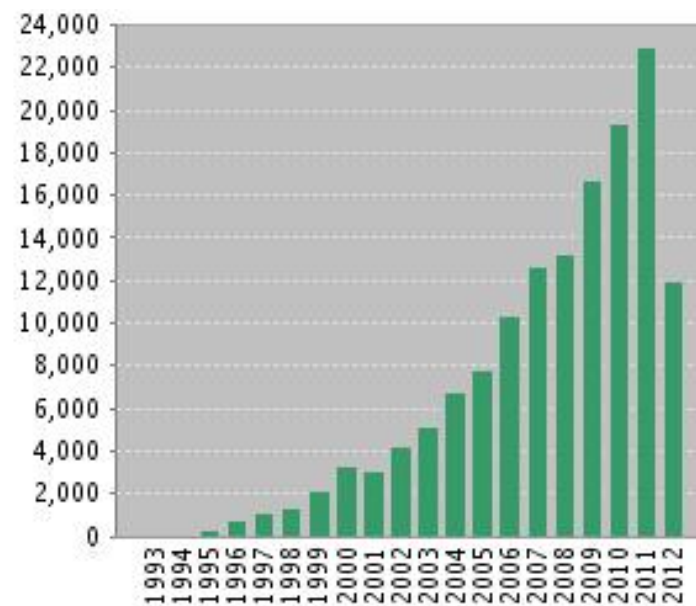
SPME: used in thousands of applications

Source ISI Search: Solid Phase Micro Extraction and SPME

Published Items in Each Year



Citations in Each Year



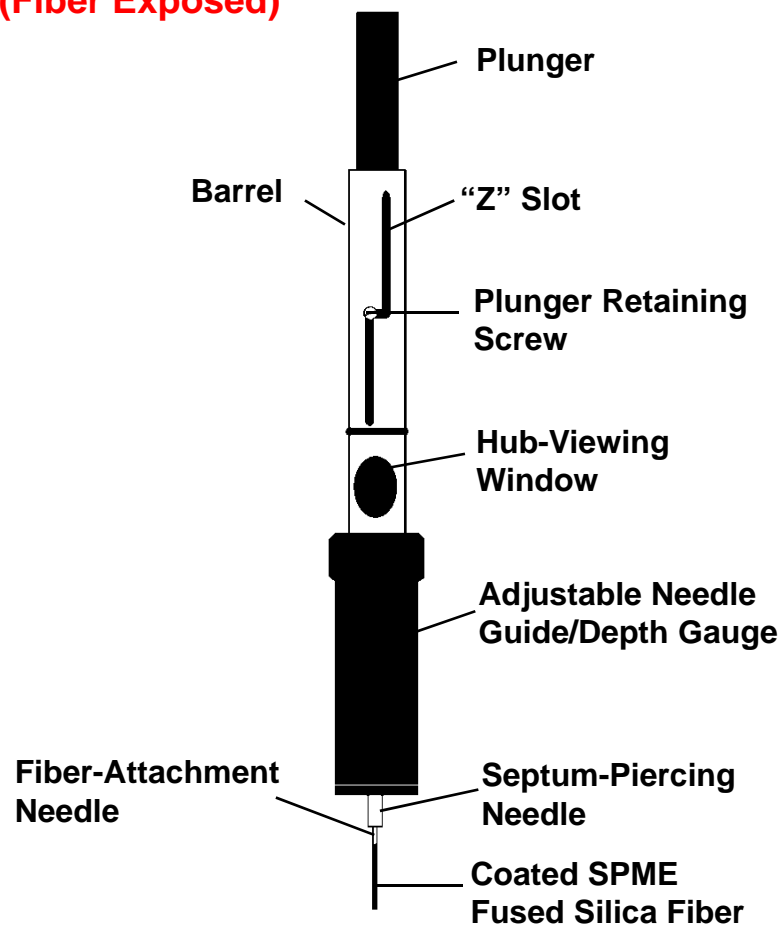
Items: 10720

Total Citations: 143140 (reviews not included)

H-index: 104 (reviews not included)

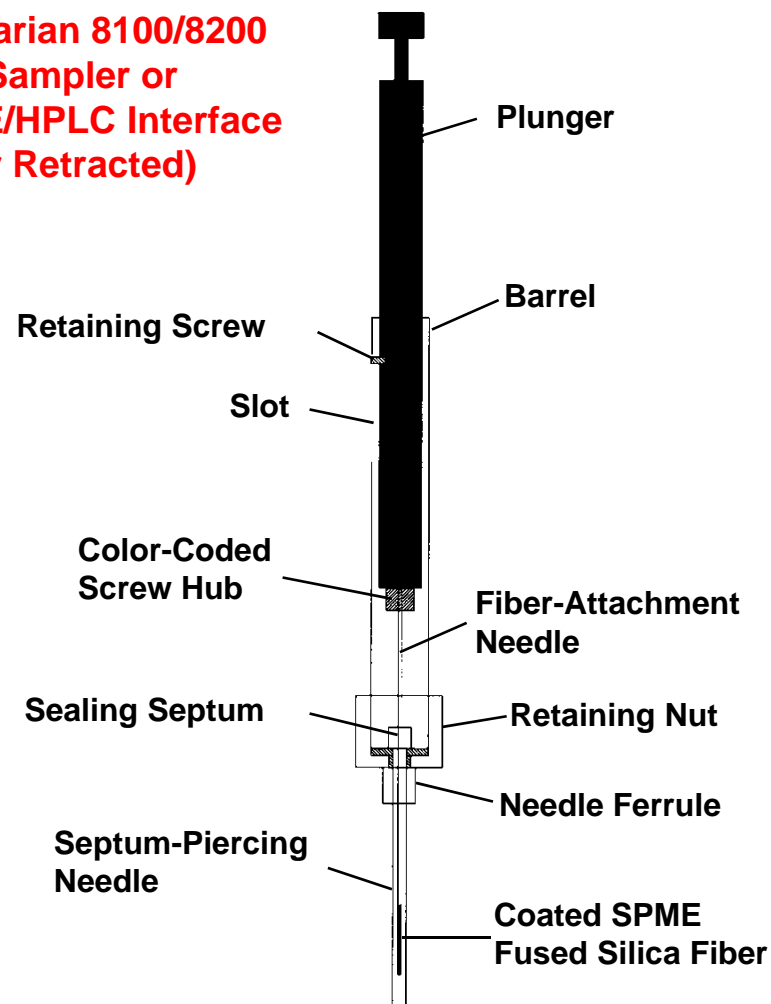
SPME Holders

**For Manual Sampling
(Fiber Exposed)**



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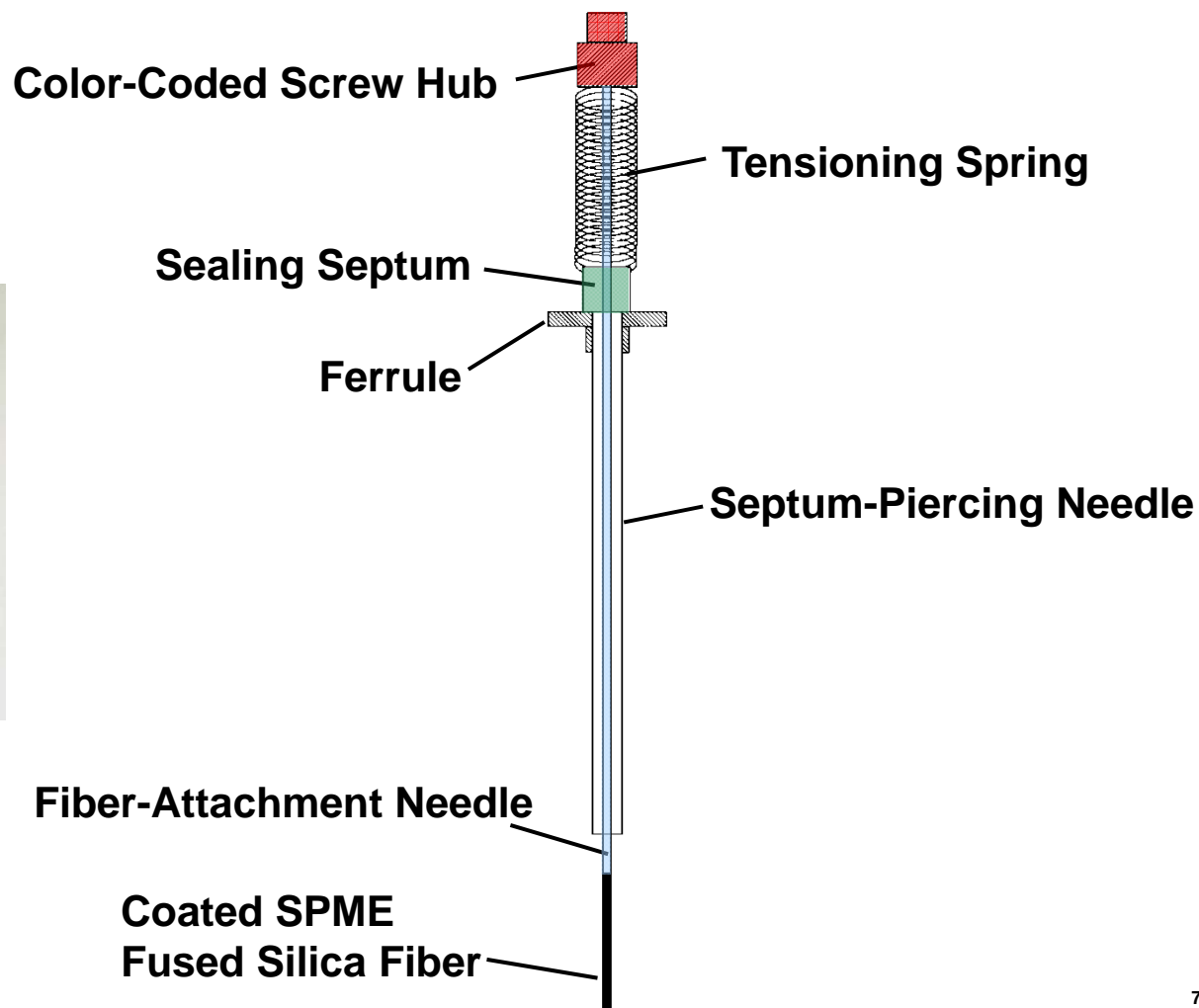
**For Varian 8100/8200
AutoSampler or
SPME/HPLC Interface
(Fiber Retracted)**



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SPME Fiber Assembly Detail (Manual)

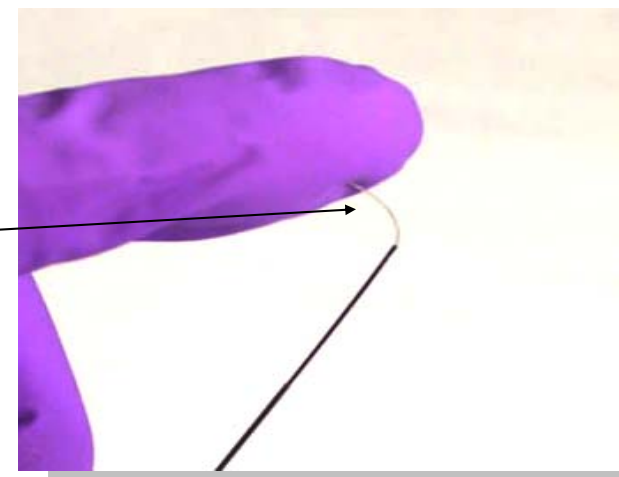
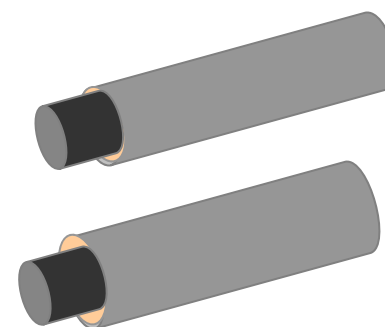


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Types of SPME Fiber Assemblies

- Assemblies for holders
 - manual
 - autosampler style (no spring)
- Gauge size of piercing needle
 - Standard size - 24 GA
 - Larger bore size - 23 GA (for septum free inj. ports)
- Types of fiber core
 - Fused silica
 - Stableflex
 - Metal **NEW!**

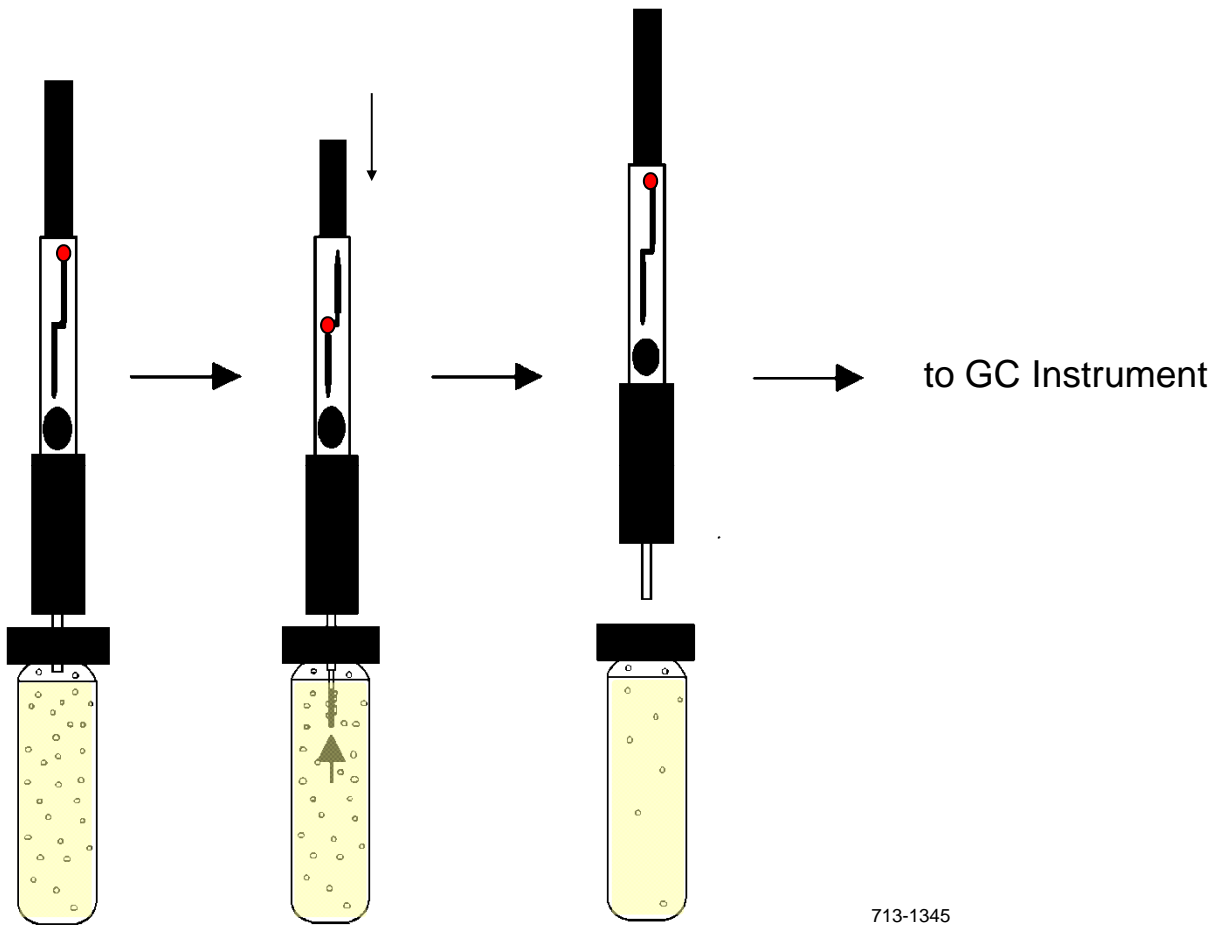


Extraction Procedure for SPME

Pierce
Sample Septum

Expose Fiber/Extract

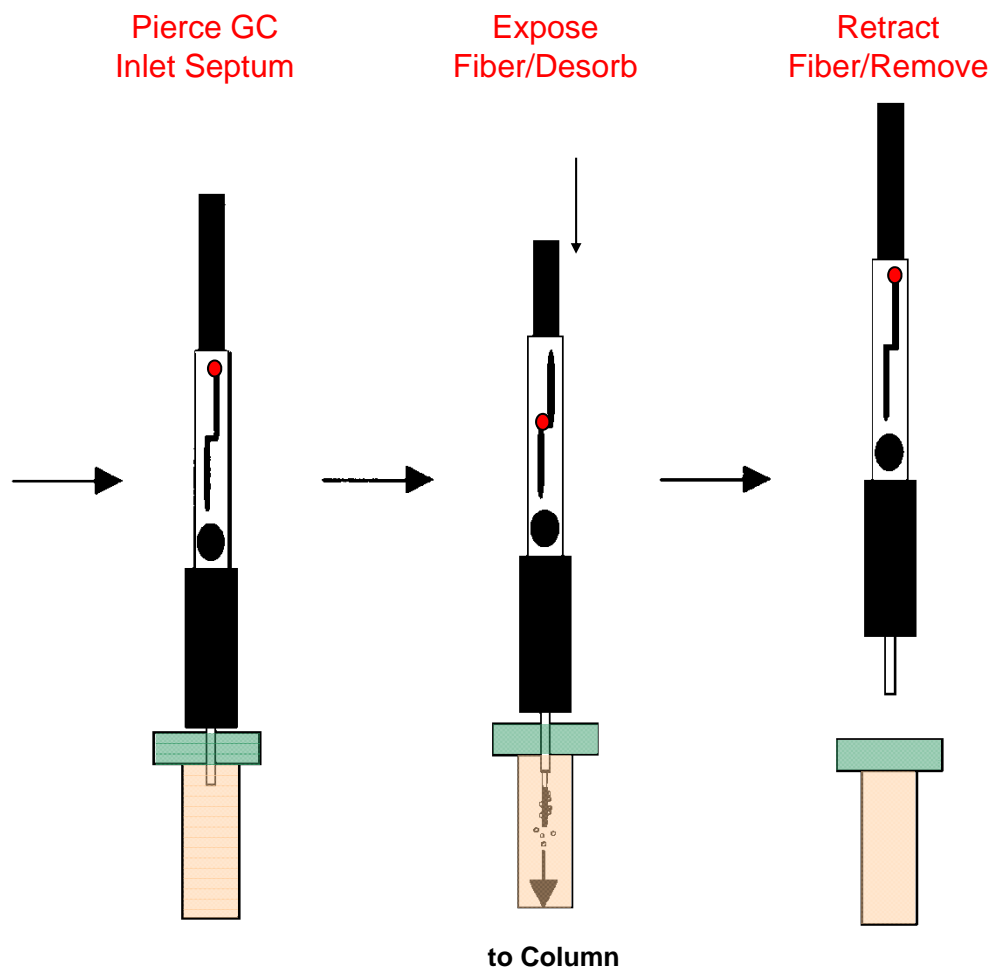
Retract
Fiber/Remove



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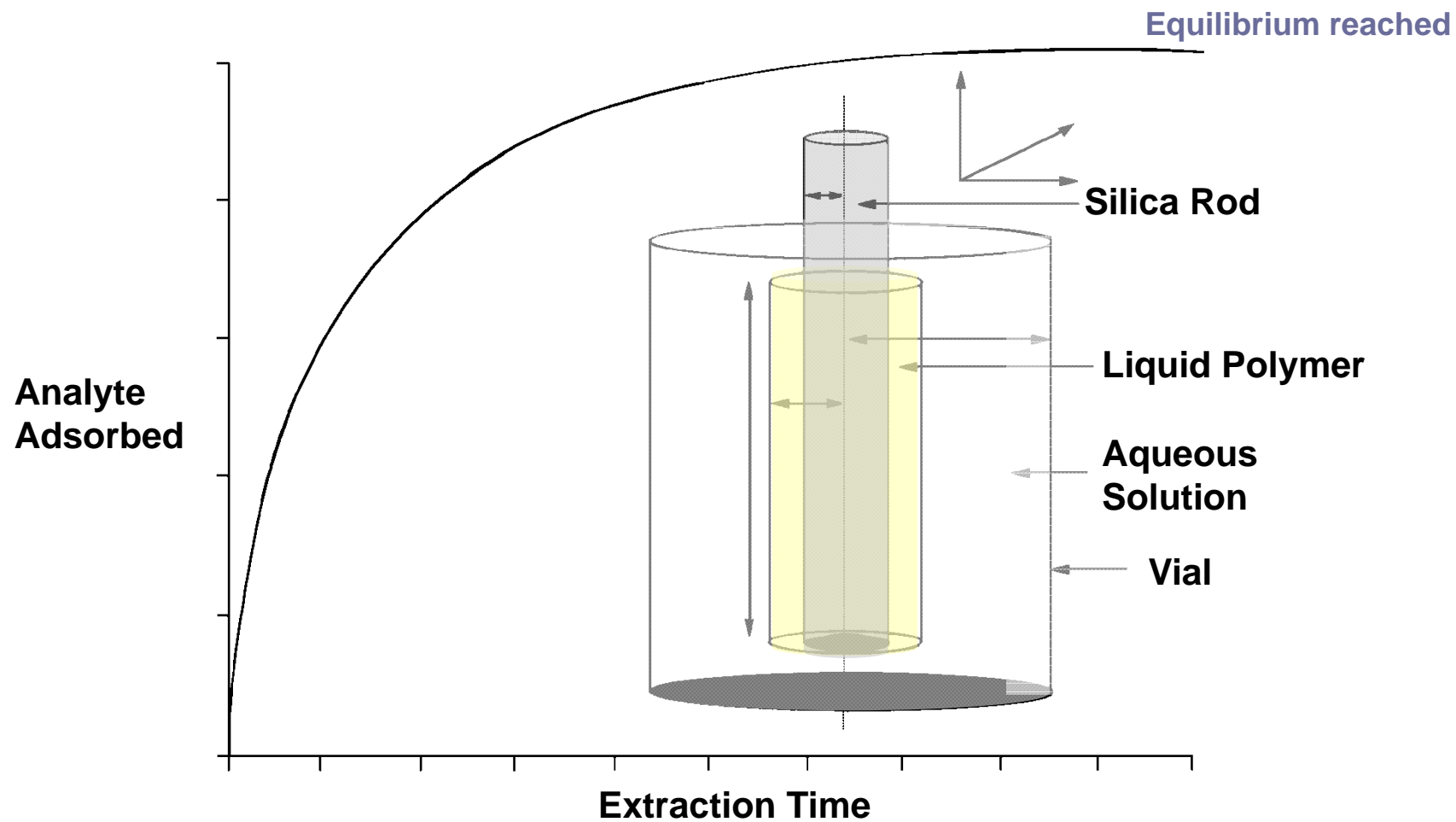
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Desorption Procedure for SPME



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Adsorption Mechanism for SPME



Amount of Analyte absorbed by the Fiber at Equilibrium

- for small sample volumes (2-5ml):

$$n_s = \frac{KV_f C_0 V_s}{KV_f + V_s}$$

- at infinite volume of samle ($V_s \gg V_f$):

$$n_s = KV_f C_0$$

K	Distribution Costant fiber/sample
n_s	Analyte moles into the Stationary phase
V_f	Stationary Phase Volume
V_s	Sample Volume
C_0	Concentration of the Analyte in water

Adsorption-time Profile for BTEX Compounds Using SPME

- K is compound specific
 - Also depend of fiber & matrix
- Kinetics of analytes are different
 - Higher k values require longer equilibrium times

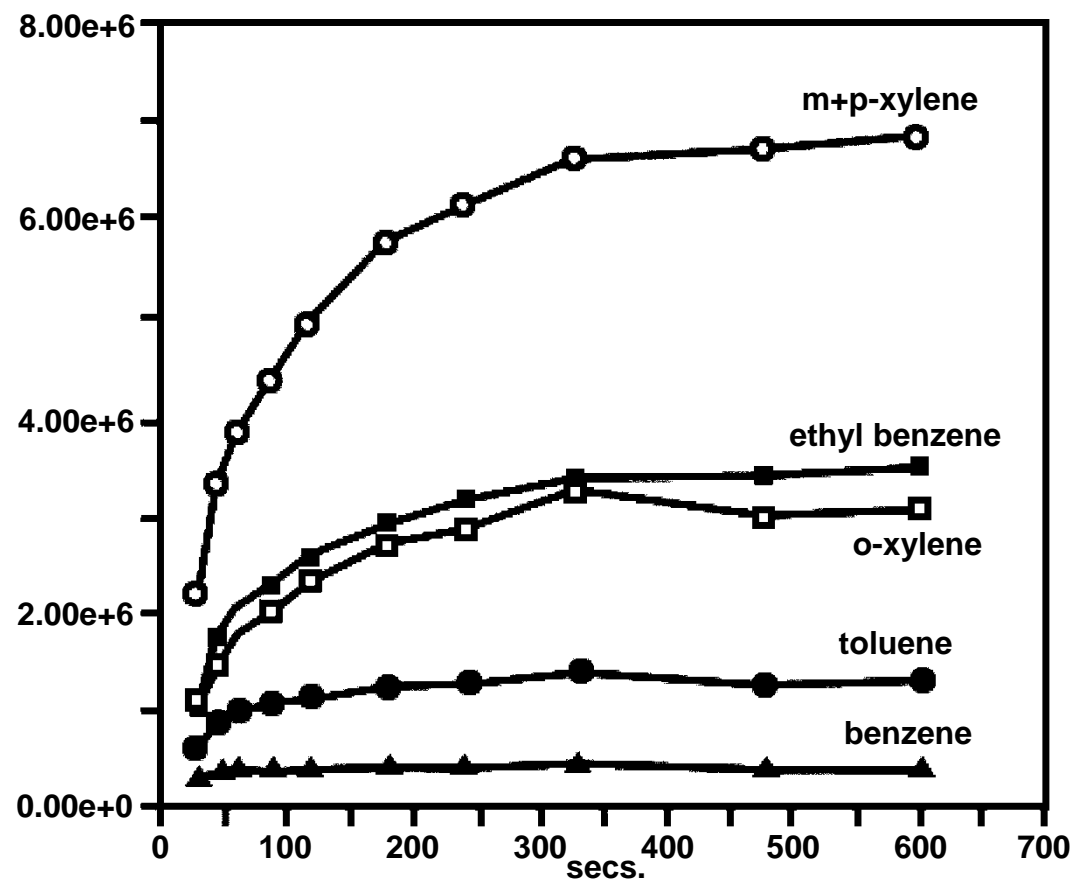
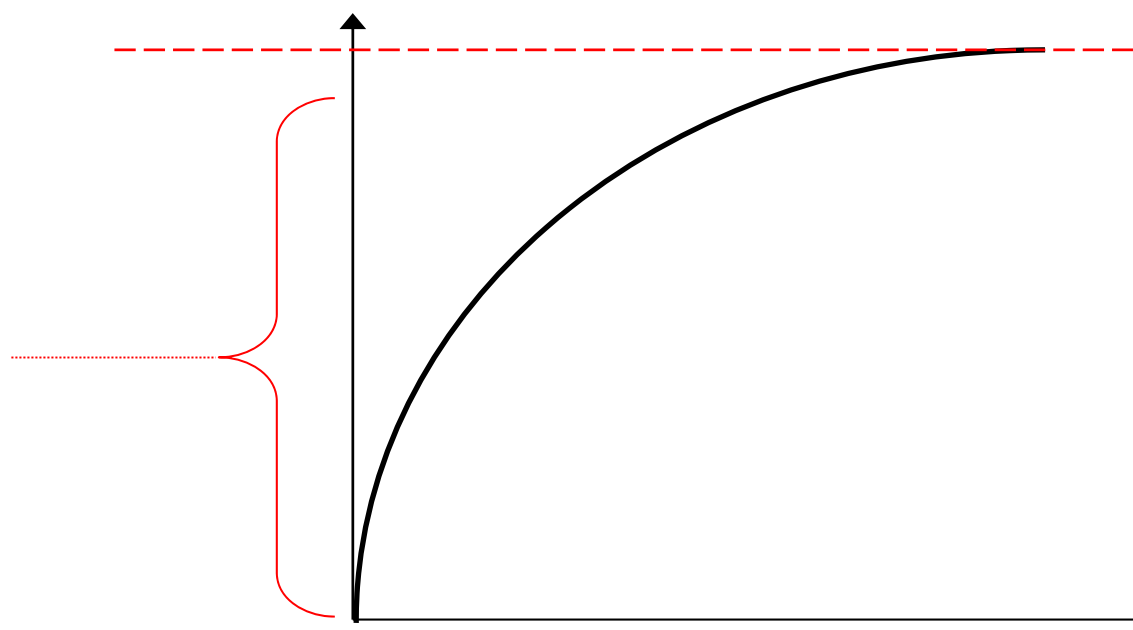


Figure courtesy of J. Pawliszyn, et al., University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

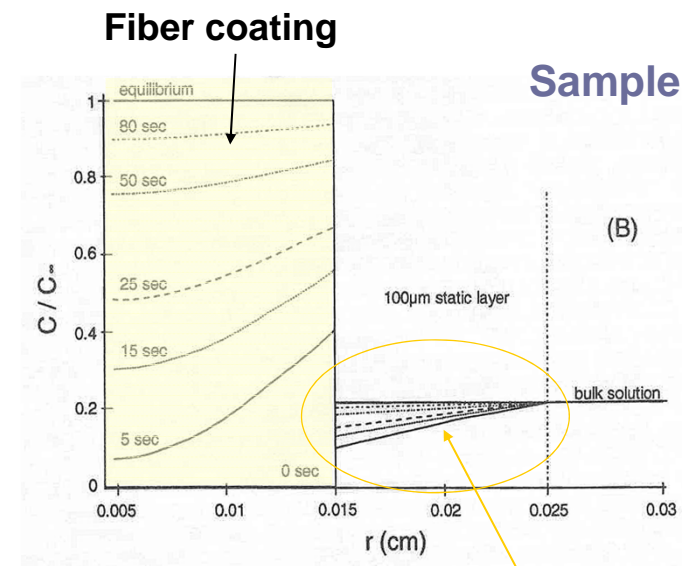
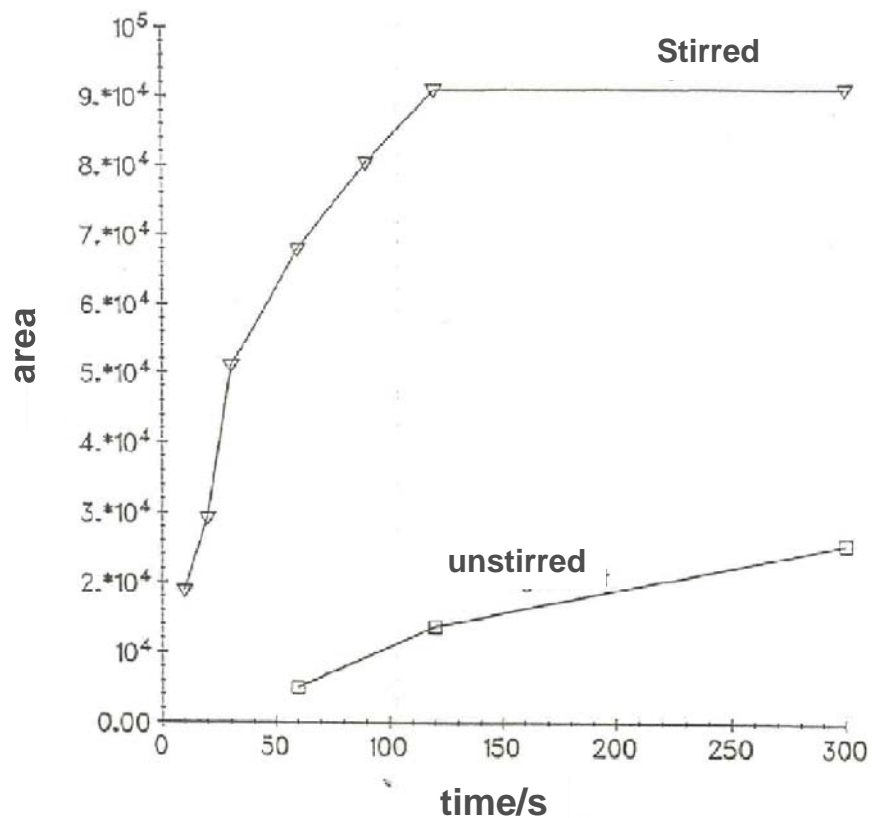
Physical Factors Affecting Sample Recovery

- Influence on Equilibrium
- Influence on Kinetics
 - Stirring
 - (Temperature)



Stirring in SPME

Time dependence
Extraction of 1,3-Dichlorobenzene



Static Layer
formed

Factors Affecting Sample Recovery

- Fiber Selection
- Sample Modifications
- Extraction Time
- Desorption Conditions
- Inlet Design
- Column Selection

Available SPME Fibers, by Film Type

- Absorption Fibers

- Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) 7, 30, and 100µm
- Polyacrylate (PA)
- Polyethyleneglycol (PEG)

Unpolar

Polar

Polar

- Adsorption fibers (with particles)

- Carboxen-polydimethylsiloxane (CAR-PDMS)
- Polydimethylsiloxane-divinylbenzene (PDMS-DVB)
- Divinylbenzene/Carboxen- Polydimethylsiloxane (DVB-CAR-PDMS)

Adsorption

Adsorption

Adsorption

Adsorbent vs. Absorbent Fibers

Adsorbent (particle) fibers

- Physically traps or chemically reacts bonds with analytes
 - porous material
 - high surface area
- Analytes may compete for sites
- Fibers have limited capacity

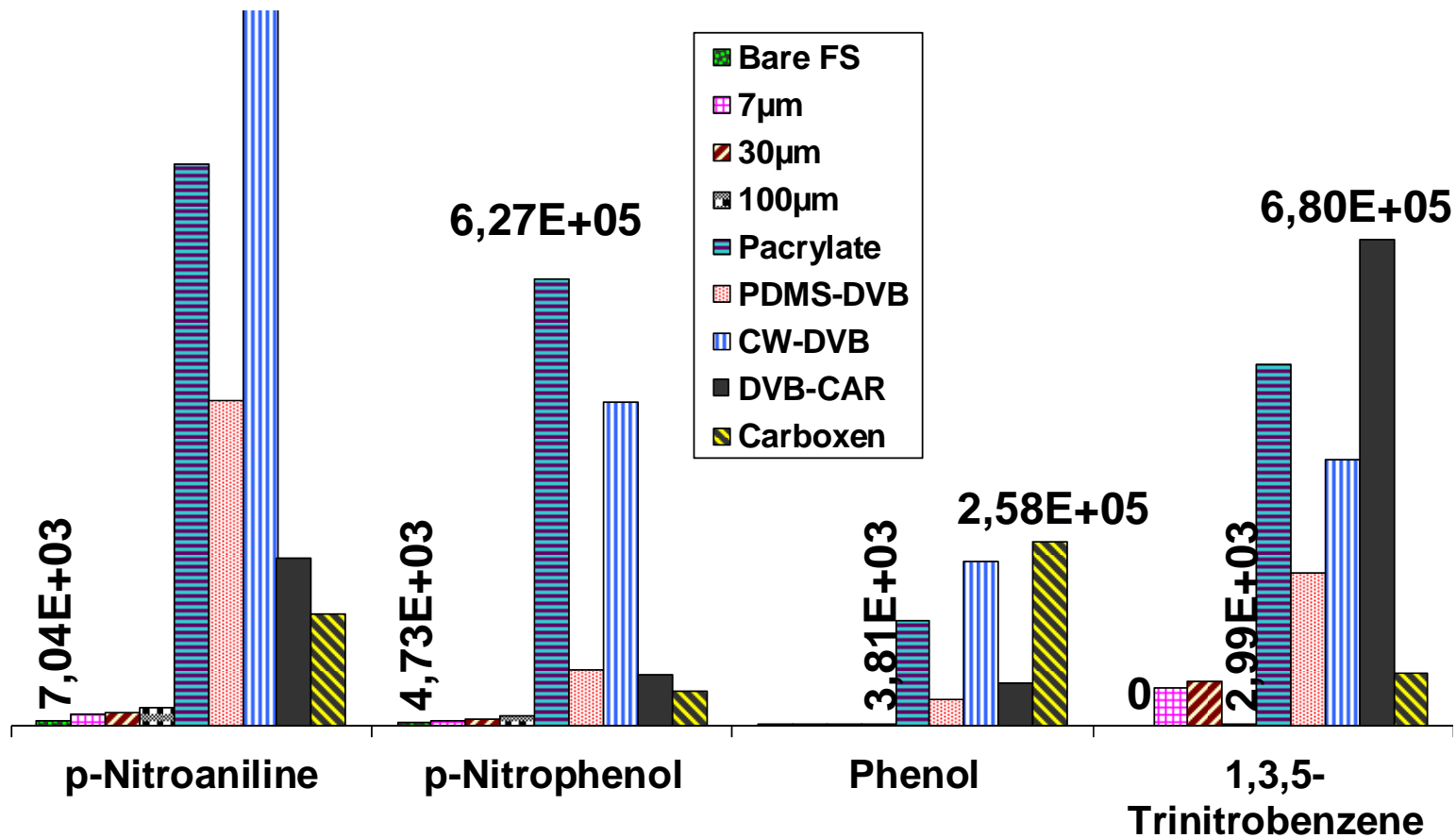


Absorbent (film) fibers

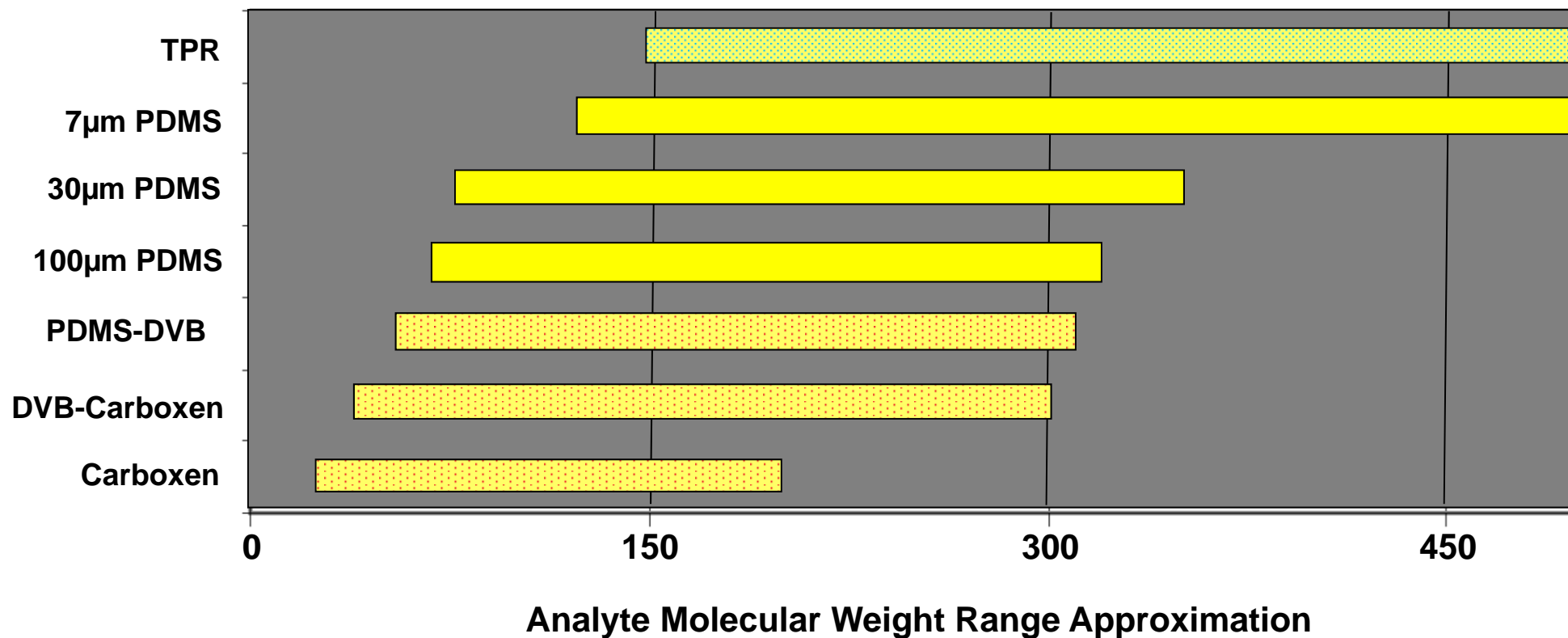
- Analytes are extracted by partitioning
 - liquid phase
 - retains by thickness of coating
- Analytes do not compete for sites
- Fibers can have high capacity



Area Response depending on Fiber Type



SPME Fibers by Adsorption Strength Estimation



Comparison of SPME Fibers for the Extraction of Small Hydrocarbons

(Analytes at 1ppm in Air, Extracted for 10 Min)

Analyte	100µm PDMS	PDMS/DVB	Carboxen™/PDMS
Ethane	0	0	750
Propane	0	0	20000
Butane	0	340	72100
Pentane	230	2150	108000
Hexane	460	9280	105000

SPME Fibers for the Extraction of Hydrocarbons

n=	Carboxen™-PDMS	Carboxen-DVB-PDMS	PDMS-DVB
2	200	80	
3	800	260	30
4	2600	1000	200
5	7000	3200	800
6	13000	7000	2200
7	10000	5000	2200
8	53000	29000	14000
9	49000	29000	14000
10	160000	100000	49000
12	230000	150000	90000
14	480000	300000	260000
16	490000	380000	360000
18	44000	110000	130000
20	18000	60000	110000
22	6600	24000	64000
24	3400	12000	46000

Odor Agents at 1ppt in Water by SPME-GC/MS

Sample: 30mL water containing MIB and geosmin at 1ppt and
25% NaCl in a 40mL vial, at 65° C

SPME Fiber: DVB/Carboxen™/PDMS

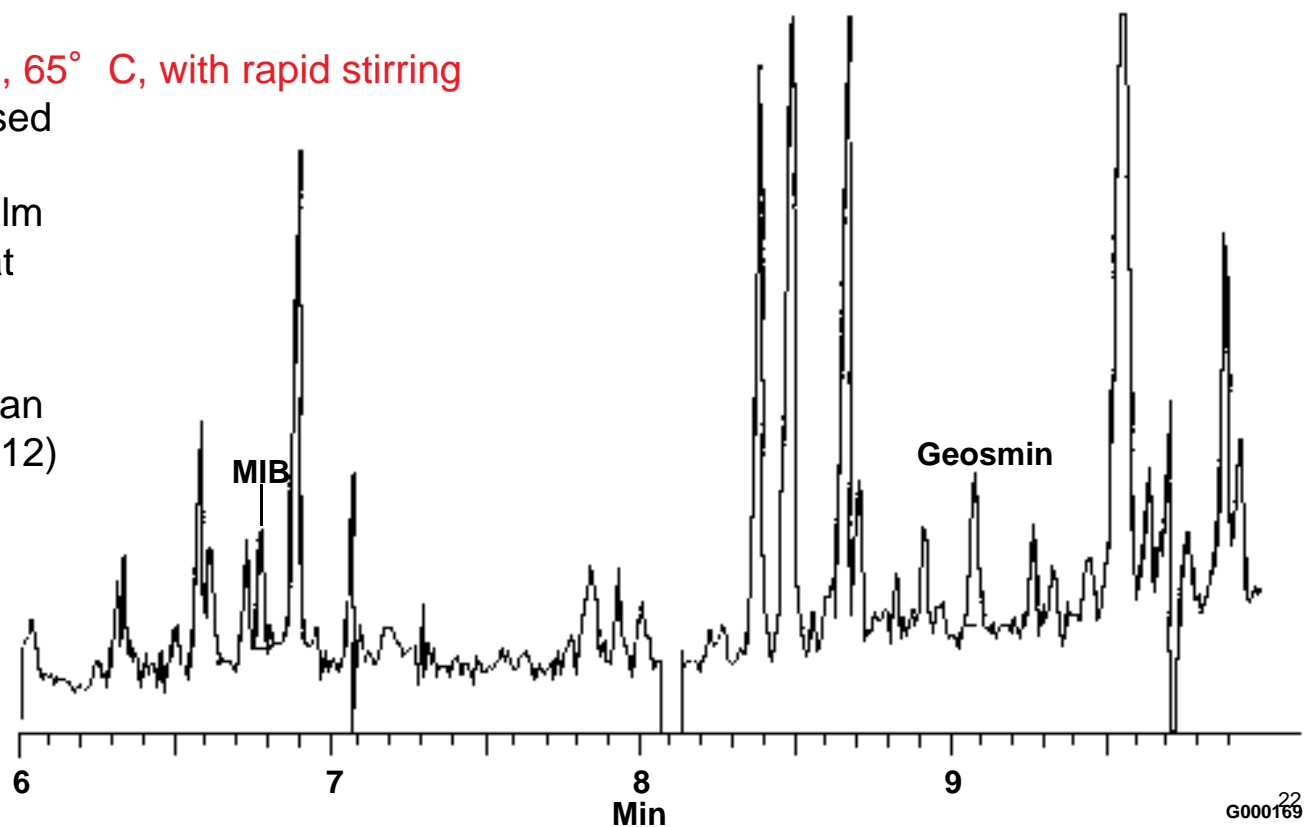
Extraction: heated headspace, 30 min, 65° C, with rapid stirring

Desorption: 3 min, 250° C, splitter closed

Column: Meridian MDN-5,
30m x 0.25mm x 0.25µm film

Oven: 60° C (1 min) to 250° C at
15° C/min

Det.: mass spectrometer,
m/z = 75-180 at 0.6 sec/scan
(quantitation ions 95 and 112)



SPME Technique

- Extraction conditions
 - Headspace
 - Direct Imersion
- Desorption temperature
- Liner Diameter
- Sample Modifications

Headspace vs. Direct Immersion

- Volatility of Sample
- Extraction Time concerns
- Sample Matrix
- Selectivity of Analytes

Fruit Punch Flavor by Headspace SPME Elimination of Glycerin Interference

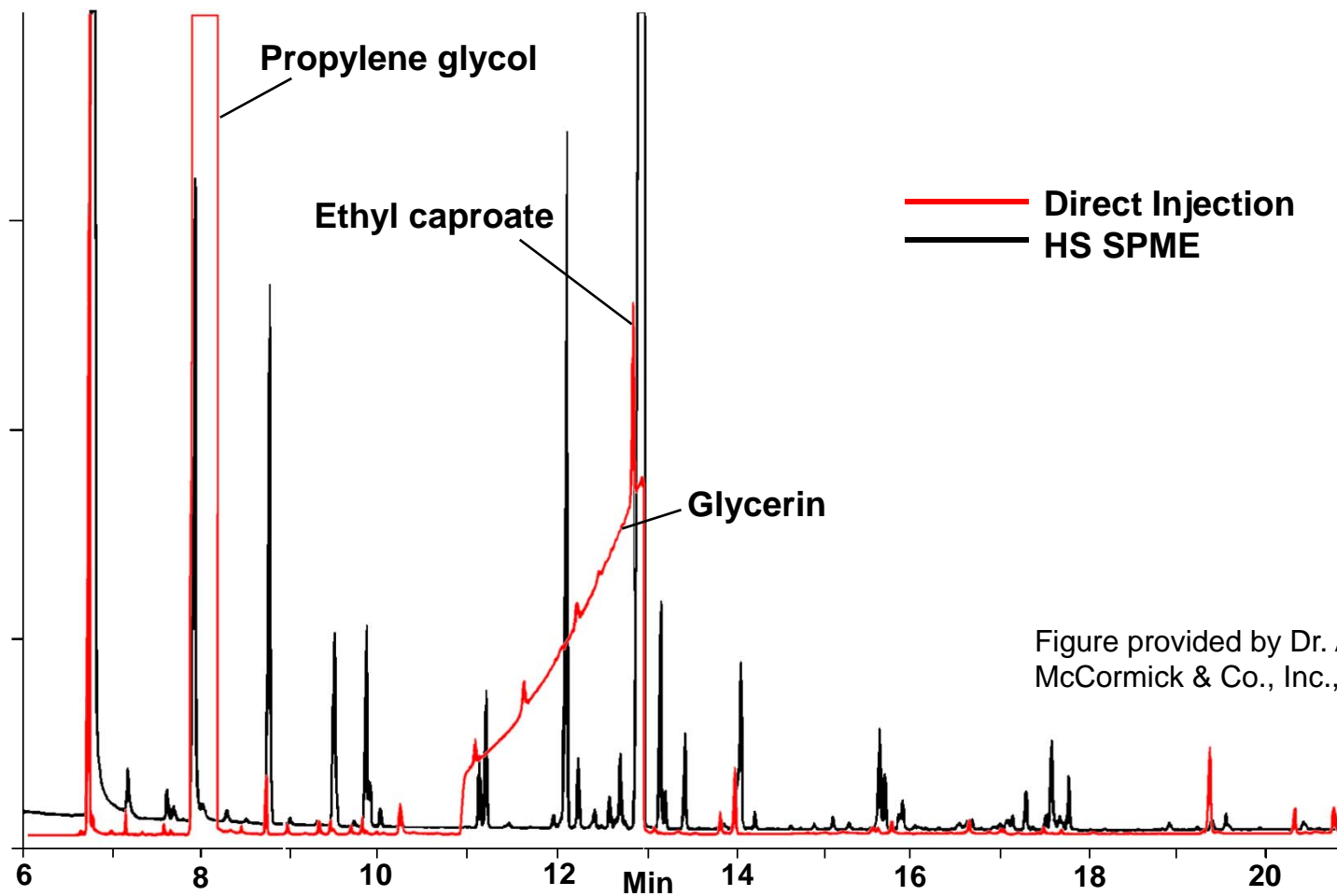


Figure provided by Dr. A. Harmon,
McCormick & Co., Inc., Hunt Valley, MD, USA.

Sample Modifications

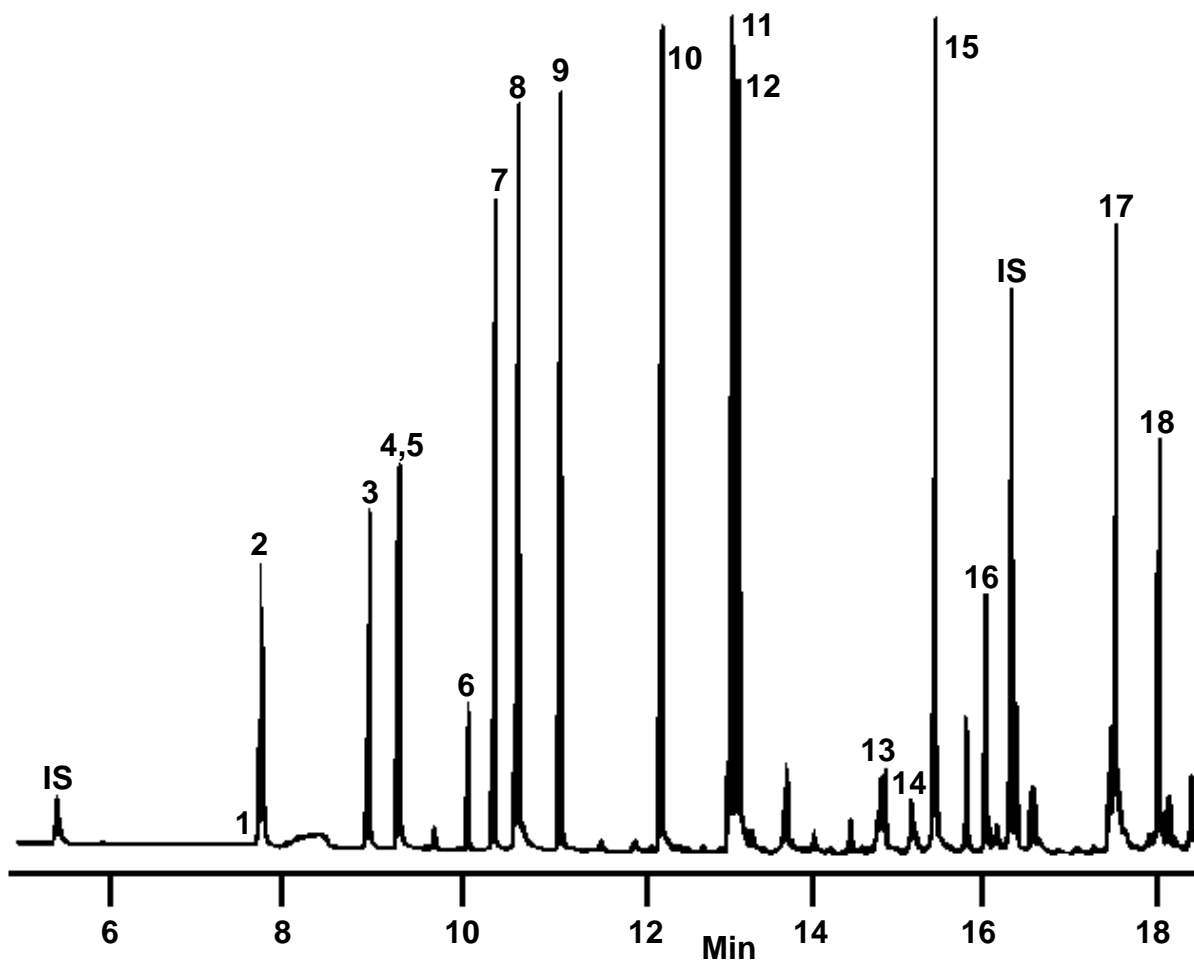
- Salt
- pH
- Derivatisation of analytes on the fiber
 - Fiber saturated with reagent put into sample extraction
 - Fiber with extracted analytes put into reagent

Sample Modifications

The Effect of Salt and pH on Extraction of Phenols (50ppb) by SPME (PA)

	No Salt Neutral	No Salt pH = 2	Salt Neutral	Salt pH = 2
2-Chlorophenol	1800	2361	3952	14028
Phenol	810	1003	6425	6150
Methylphenol	761	882	5485	7434
3- & 4-Methylphenol	1795	1846	15337	19723
2-Nitrophenol	422	474	311	2315
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1344	1476	15000	20710
2,4-Dichlorophenol	5396	8138	19803	61664
2,6-Dichlorophenol	2991	5858	12511	48530
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	2398	3137	24060	33529
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	3115	11097	24270	96333
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	9702	19307	35466	109492
2,4-Dinitrophenol	0	11	765	1182
4-Nitrophenol	626	730	11458	6536
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	3108	27683	33938	70440
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	55	47	920	1685
Pentachlorophenol	2305	40582	22056	143905
Dinoseb	68	2123	6676	37744

Phenols by SPME at 50ppb (85µm Polyacrylate Fiber, pH 2)



- IS 2-Fluorophenol (int. std.)
- 1. Phenol
- 2. 2-Chlorophenol
- 3. 2-Methylphenol
- 4. 3-Methylphenol
- 5. 4-Methylphenol
- 6. 2-Nitrophenol
- 7. 2,4-Dimethylphenol
- 8. 2,4-Dichlorophenol
- 9. 2,6-Dichlorophenol
- 10. 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol
- 11. 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
- 12. 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
- 13. 2,4-Dinitrophenol
- 14. 4-Nitrophenol
- 15. 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
- 16. 2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
- IS 2,4,6-Tribromophenol
- 17. Pentachlorophenol
- 18. Dinoseb

Quantification

- Internal Standard !!
- For complex Matrices – Standard Addition
- Extraction is an Equilibrium!!
- Extraction parameter needs to be kept constant:
 - Stir velocity
 - Temperature
 - Sample matrix (Salt?)
 - Fiber position in the sample
 - Extraction time

Conclusion

- One Step Extraction
- Micro Technology
- Trace Analysis
- 100% Solvent Free
- Equilibrium Technology
 - Control your T's (Time, Temp., Technique)
- Suitable for Liquids (Water), Gases or Solids
- Quantitative
- Automation possible
 - CTC
 - Gerstel
 - Varian
 - Thermo



Supelco SPME Bulletins

- # 925 “SPME-Applications Guide” (only on CD & web)
- # 923 “Theory and Optimization of Conditions”
- # 928 “Trouble Shooting guide”
- # 929 “Practical Guide to Quantification SPME”
- # 901 “Drugs, Alcohol, org. Solvents in Biological Fluids”
- # 922 “Forensic Applications: Explosives, Fire Debris, and Drugs of Abuse”
- # 869 “Flavour and Fragrances”

All on the SPME-CD plus additional applications & videos



Thank you!



S ample
P rep
M ade
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