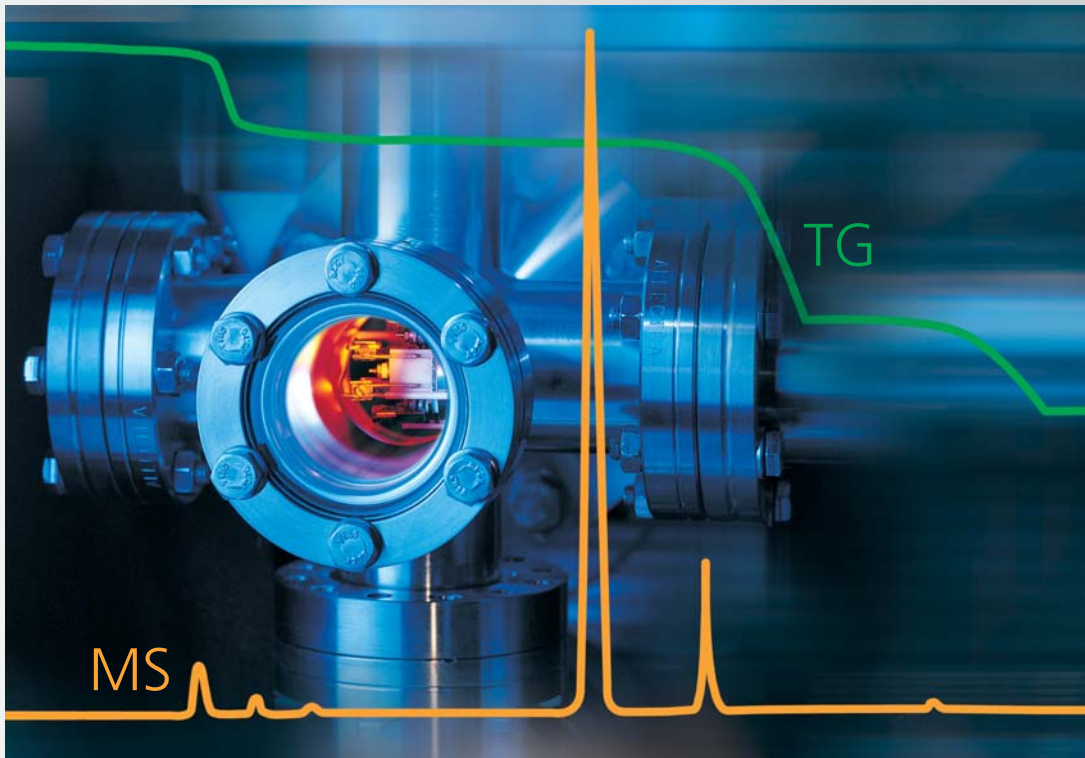


**NETZSCH**

E



Leading Thermal Analysis. ■

TA-QMS  
Coupling

# Coupling

## Thermogravimetry and Mass Spectrometry

Thermoanalytical techniques are universal tools for characterizing solids and liquids with respect to their thermal behavior. Especially thermogravimetry finds its broad application for testing the weight changes of the sample during a programmed heat treatment. A multitude of information on material properties, composition and stability is provided. However, the chemical and analytical information about the products causing the weight changes of the sample is often lacking. Mass spectrometry can supply this additional information.

### Decomposition

- Dehydration
- Stability
- Residual Solvent
- Pyrolysis

### Solid-gas reactions

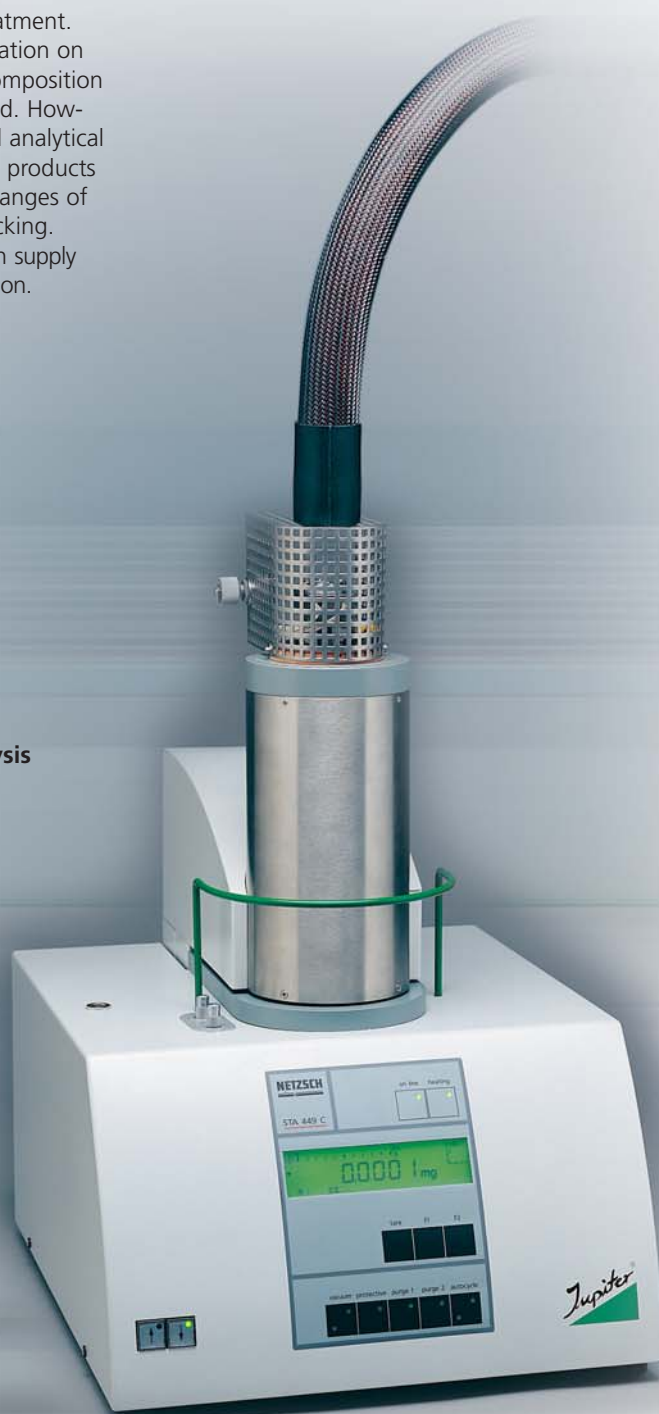
- Combustion
- Oxidation
- Corrosion
- Adsorption
- Desorption

### Compositional analysis

- Polymer content
- Proximate analysis
- Binder burn-out
- Dewaxing
- Ash content

### Evaporation

- Vapor pressure
- Sublimation



## Quadrupole Mass Spectrometry (QMS)

The sensitive, selective, fast and continuous function of a quadrupole mass spectrometer makes this system ideally suited for gas analysis in combination with thermogravimetry. Further key features which help to provide an optimal coupling with thermal analyzers include the small dimensions of the quadrupole mass filter, the efficient and reproducible ionization of gases in the electron impact ion source, and the resolution in the detection of molecules, atoms and fragments.

### Complementary information

Physical changes detected by thermal analysis are explained by the gas analysis in the mass spectrometer to form a workstation for analytical chemistry. Evolved species are detected down to the ppm level, which exceeds the standard sensitivity of thermal analysis methods. High-class material research and characterization is the result of coupled thermal analysis and mass spectrometry.

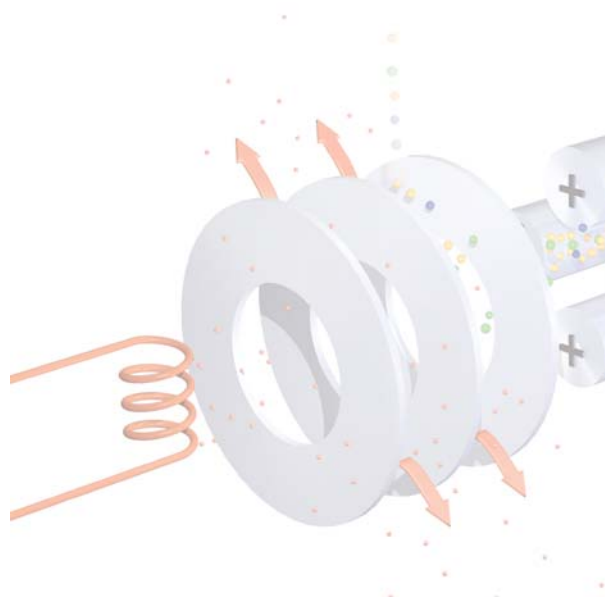
### Identification

- Gas composition
- Fingerprint
- Partial pressure
- Fragmentation
- Solid-gas interactions



# TA-QMS Coupling

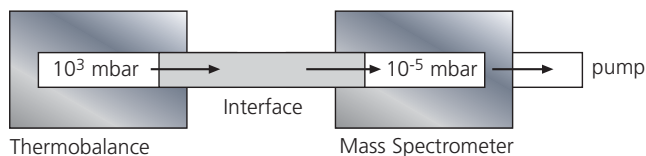
## Interface for pressure adjustment



Mass spectrometers, composed of a mass filter, an electron impact ion source and ion detector, work only in high vacuum. Therefore an interface is required for the coupling of a thermobalance, which works with a purge gas flow at atmospheric pressure, to the mass spectrometer. Different versions of pressure reduction interfaces are realized, depending on instrumentation and applications.

### Single-step pressure reduction

A capillary of small internal diameter connects the gas outlet at the furnace of the thermobalance with the gas inlet at the mass spectrometer. The pressure continuously drops from atmospheric pressure down to high vacuum in one step.

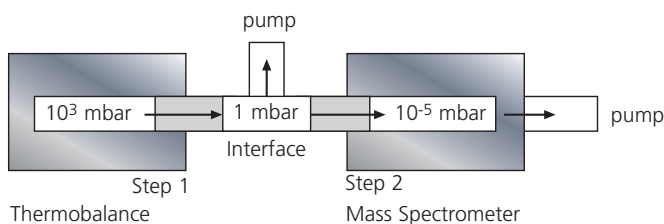


### Capillary Coupling

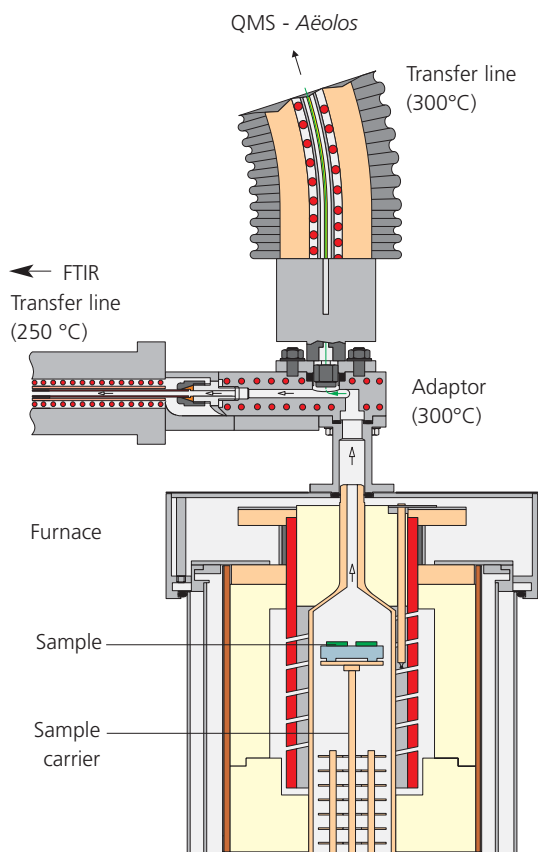
### Double-step pressure reduction

Different systems, such as laminar flow capillary, nozzle, and orifice, are used to reduce the pressure in the first step down to the range from  $10^{-1}$  mbar to 10 mbar. A diaphragm pump, rotary pump or drag stage of the turbo molecular pump is applied to achieve this pressure reduction.

The second step is either an orifice or a skimmer as a molecular leak for the gas inlet into the high vacuum recipient of the mass spectrometer.



### Orifice Coupling Skimmer Coupling

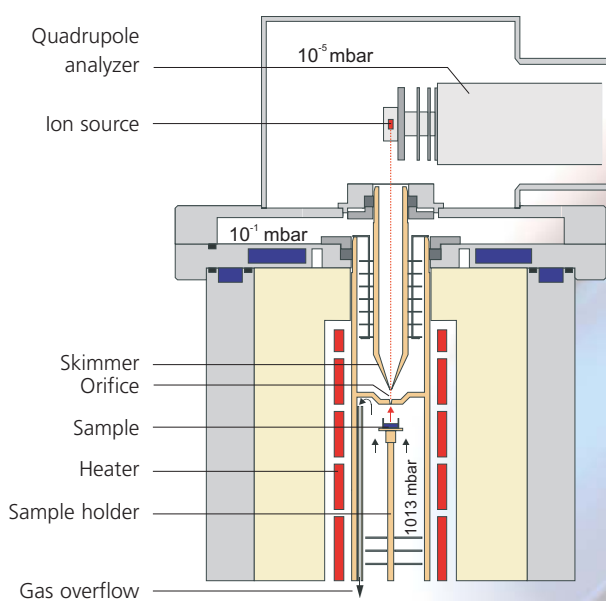


## Perfect gas flow conditions

The aim of coupling is to have all relevant gases and vapors transported from the sample area into the ion source of the mass spectrometer for precise qualitative and quantitative analysis. This is only achieved through perfect gas flow conditions in the thermal analyzer, the coupling interface and the gas inlet of the mass spectrometer. As only a small quantity of gas is required for the analysis, a bypass is used at the gas outlet of the thermal balance for the excess purge gas flow not going through the coupling interface.

## Capillary Coupling

Capillary Coupling STA 409PC/PG/STA 449C - QMS described in detail on page 6-7, and simultaneous FTIR coupling



## Skimmer Coupling

Skimmer Coupling STA 409CD - QMS described in detail on page 8-9



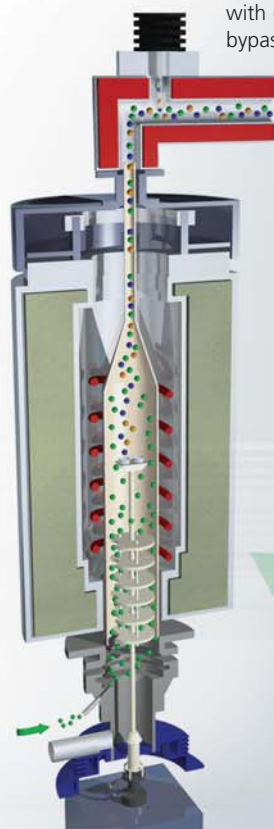


# Coupling TA-QMS 403C Aëolos®

## Top line capillary coupling

A new concept for capillary coupling to NETZSCH thermo-balances (TG) and STA instruments (simultaneous TG-DSC) has been realized with the introduction of the QMS 403 C Aëolos® Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer. Volatile sample materials in a controlled temperature treatment are directly transferred into the electron impact ion source of the MS via a fused silica capillary which can be heated up to 300 °C.

natural vertical gas flow through the STA furnace to the heated adapter with capillary inlet and bypass



## The coupling system is improved for:

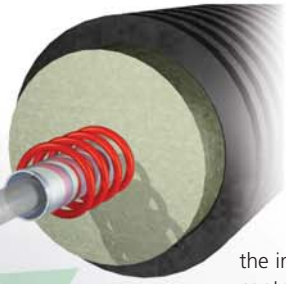
- Minimized condensation losses through the increased overall temperature of 300 °C at the whole gas transfer system from the furnace exit over the capillary to the MS gas inlet.
- Single step pressure reduction to eliminate clogging of orifices.
- Flexibility of the coupling to allow as well standard TG-measurements and also simultaneous TG, MS, (GC-MS), and FTIR measurements.

The QMS 403 C Aëolos® can also be independently employed for the analysis of other gas sources.

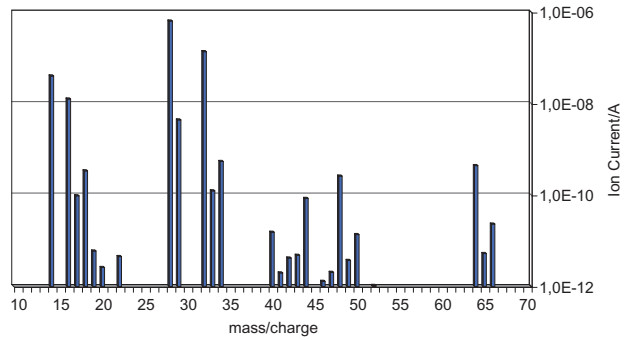


### TA specifications:

TG 209 C <i>Iris</i> ®	20 – 1000 °C	max. 2 g, resolution TG 0.1 µg	c-DTA > 0.05 µV
STA 409 PC <i>Luxx</i> ®	-120 – 1500 °C	max. 18 g, resolution TG 2 µg	DSC < 1 µW
STA 449 C <i>Jupiter</i> ®	-120 – 1650 °C	max. 5 g, resolution TG 0.1 µg	DSC < 1 µW



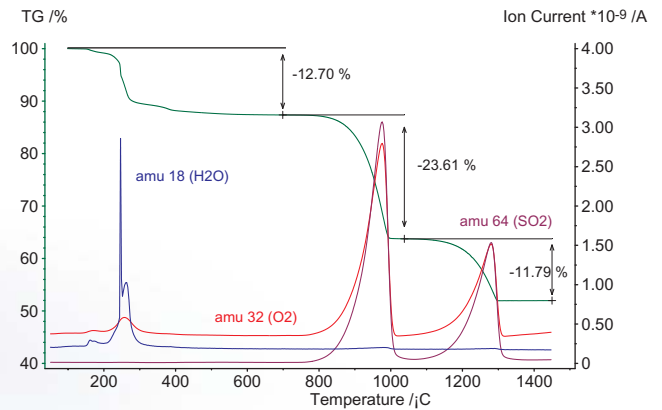
the inert quartz-glass capillary with controlled heating to 300 °C for loss-free gas transfer to the QMS



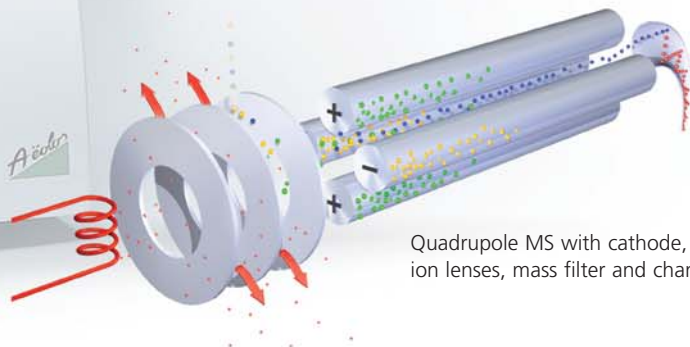
A Scan-Bargraph is often the basis for complete information on all evolved species and allows selection of all or individual interesting mass numbers for import into the *Proteus* software as continuous MID curves. Here, one scan out of the repeated scans is shown for  $\text{Nd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  measured in air at 950 °C.



heated chamber for easy handling and precise adjustment of the capillary-inlet to the QMS



$\text{Nd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (29.53 mg) was heated at a rate of 10 K/min up to 1400 °C in a nitrogen flow. The MID curves, directly imported from the coupled *Aëolos*<sup>®</sup>, show the well separated gas evolution for water, oxygen and sulfur dioxide in perfect correlation with the TG steps.



Quadrupole MS with cathode, electron and ion lenses, mass filter and channeltron detector

**Aëolos<sup>®</sup> specifications:**

QMS mass range 300 amu	resolution > 0.5 amu	Scan, Scan-Bargraph, MID
electron impact ionization	70 eV	2 iridium cathodes
Channeltron SEM	detection limit > 2·10 <sup>-14</sup> mbar	> 1 ppm

# STA 409 CD with QMS 403/5 *Skimmer* Coupling



## Unique supersonic jet gas transfer

The *Skimmer* coupling is the shortest possible solution for the gas transfer from the sample to the QMS. An intense, highly parallel oriented molecular beam is collimated by the aerodynamic beam *Skimmer* from the barrel-shaped jet expansion behind the divergent nozzle. The pressure reduction of the purge gas flow at atmospheric pressure down to the high vacuum behind the *Skimmer* orifice is achieved in two steps along a distance of less than 20 mm. All components are heated to at least the sample temperature and therefore no chance for any condensation exists. Even metal vapors are detected by this unrivalled coupling system.

The nozzle and *Skimmer* are precisely machined from either alumina or amorphous carbon (glassy carbon), allowing application temperatures of 1450 °C or 2000 °C in the corresponding furnaces. The molecular beams are analyzed by a quadrupole mass spectrometer up to high mass numbers of 512 or optionally 1024 amu.

### **Skimmer coupling specifications:**

STA 409 CD  
-150 – 2000 °C max. 15 g  
resolution TG < 5 µg  
DSC < 1 µW

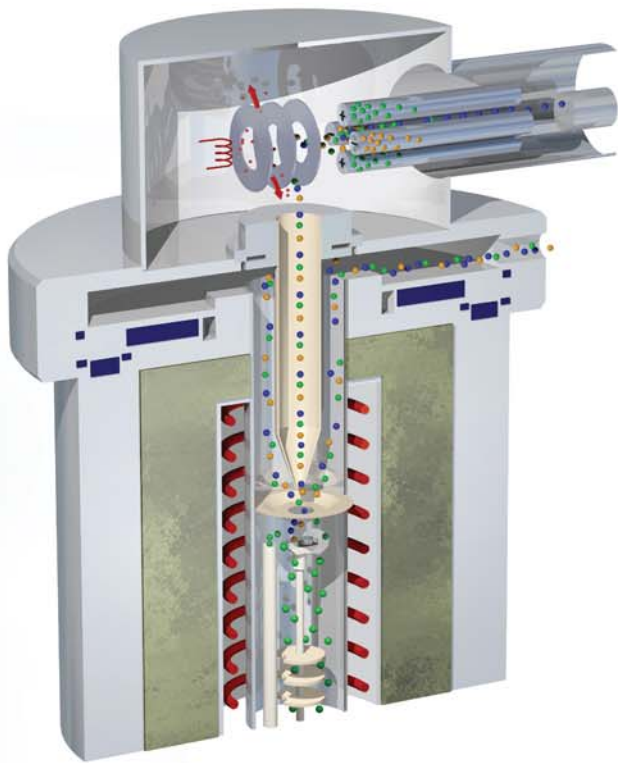
QMS range 512/1024 amu  
resolution 0.5 amu  
Scan, Scan-Bargraph, MID

electron impact ionization  
25 - 100 eV adjustable  
2 tungsten cathodes

off-axis SEM  
detection limit > 10<sup>-15</sup> mbar  
> 100 ppb



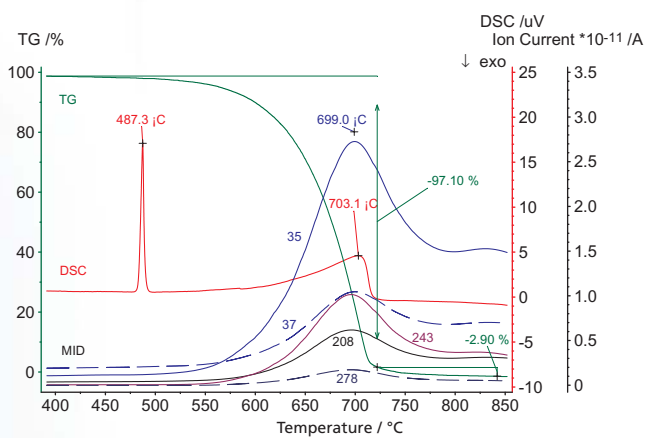




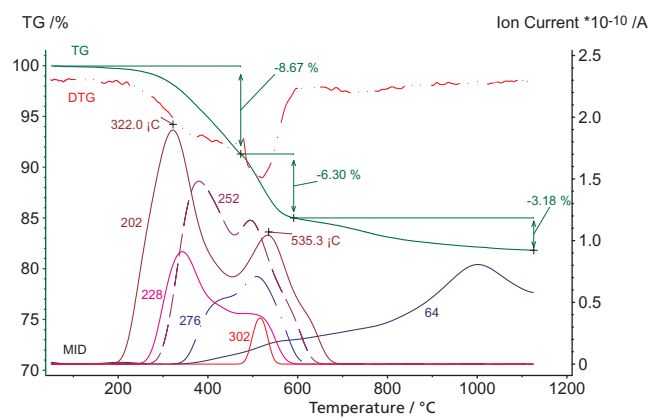
shortest possible connection between *Skimmer* cone and QMS-ion source with perfect gas flow conditions



sample, bypass capillary, nozzle and *Skimmer* are heated together with the sample



Lead chloride (7.92 mg) in an argon flow of 150 ml/min shows evaporation starting in the melting range (487 °C). The molecule ion ( $\text{PbCl}_2$   $m/z = 278$ ) and fragment ions caused by dissociation and ionization ( $\text{PbCl}$   $m/z = 243$ ,  $\text{Pb}$   $m/z = 208$ ,  $\text{Cl}$   $m/z = 37$ ,  $\text{Cl}$   $m/z = 35$ ) are clearly detected far below the boiling temperature of the starting material.



Pitch carbon powder (55.2 mg) decomposes in nitrogen flow (50 ml/min) into aromatic compounds of high molecular weight, mainly up to 600 °C. Only selection is shown by MID curves for pyrenes ( $m/z = 202$ ), Triphenylenes ( $m/z = 228$ ), Benzo(a)pyrenes ( $m/z = 252$ ), Benzo(ghi)perylene ( $m/z = 276$ ) and Dibenzopyrenes ( $m/z = 302$ ).

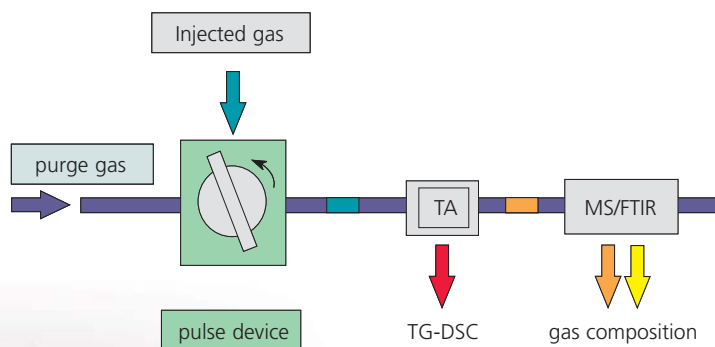
# Quantitative Gas Analysis



## Calibration/quantification

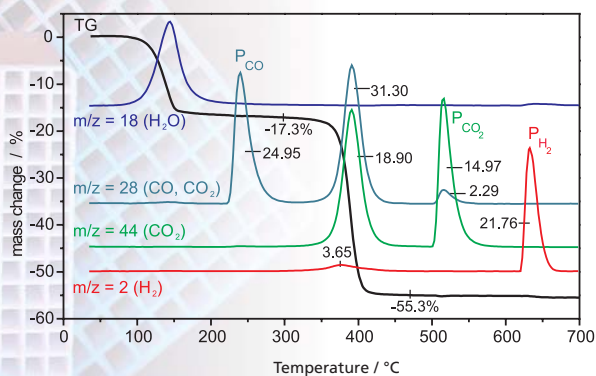
Quantification of the signals from gas analyzers requires a calibration of the whole coupled system with a known type and amount of gas or solvent to control the temperature-dependent flow properties. The unique pulse thermal analysis technique (PULSETA®) is a perfect tool to achieve quantitative gas detection in separate calibration runs or even on-line during a sample measurement. A known amount of gas is injected into the sample gas stream and the registered signal of the resulting pulse is integrated.

The application of PULSETA® also increases the sensitivity of thermoanalytical measurements, allows studying gas-solid reactions with stepwise control of the process by the pulsed supply of the reactive gas, and simplifies adsorption/desorption experiments.

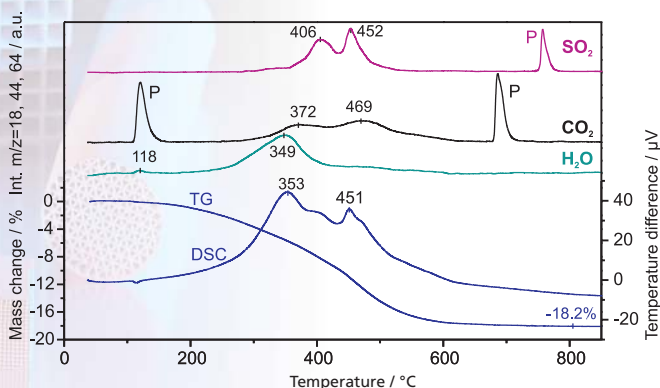


Thermal decomposition of  $\text{ZnC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in a helium gas flow (50 ml/min).

With corresponding pulses of CO and  $\text{CO}_2$ , marked by P, a quantification of the evolved gases is possible, even with the overlapping contributions to  $m/z$  28 by CO and the fragmentation of  $\text{CO}_2$ . The reaction between  $\text{CO}_2$  and traces of water is shown by the  $\text{H}_2$  signal and quantified by the  $\text{H}_2$  pulse P.



Determination of carbon and sulfur content in a petrol rock. During calcination in air, the  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$  signals can be exactly quantified through corresponding pulses, even with the contribution of water to the detected weight loss.



# Software

## Fully Integrated TA-MS Software

The control of measurements with coupled TG-QMS instruments is governed by the *Proteus*® software. The user gives the command for data acquisition once both the QMS and the *Proteus*® software are ready with parameter inputs and checking of pressure and ion source conditions. The on-line data collection is simultaneous and synchronized through triggered start to guarantee a precise time and temperature correlation between all the signals from the two coupled analytical systems during evaluation. The user works with the two software packages on one computer and has all possibilities to evaluate data and display results in the *Proteus*® software according to his preferences.

The integration of the TA and QMS software based on effective data exchange from acquisition to evaluation makes the coupled TG-QMS a real functional unity.

### Fast parameter input for routine experiments:

- fast MID input of 8 mass numbers
- fast mass range input for scan-bargraphs

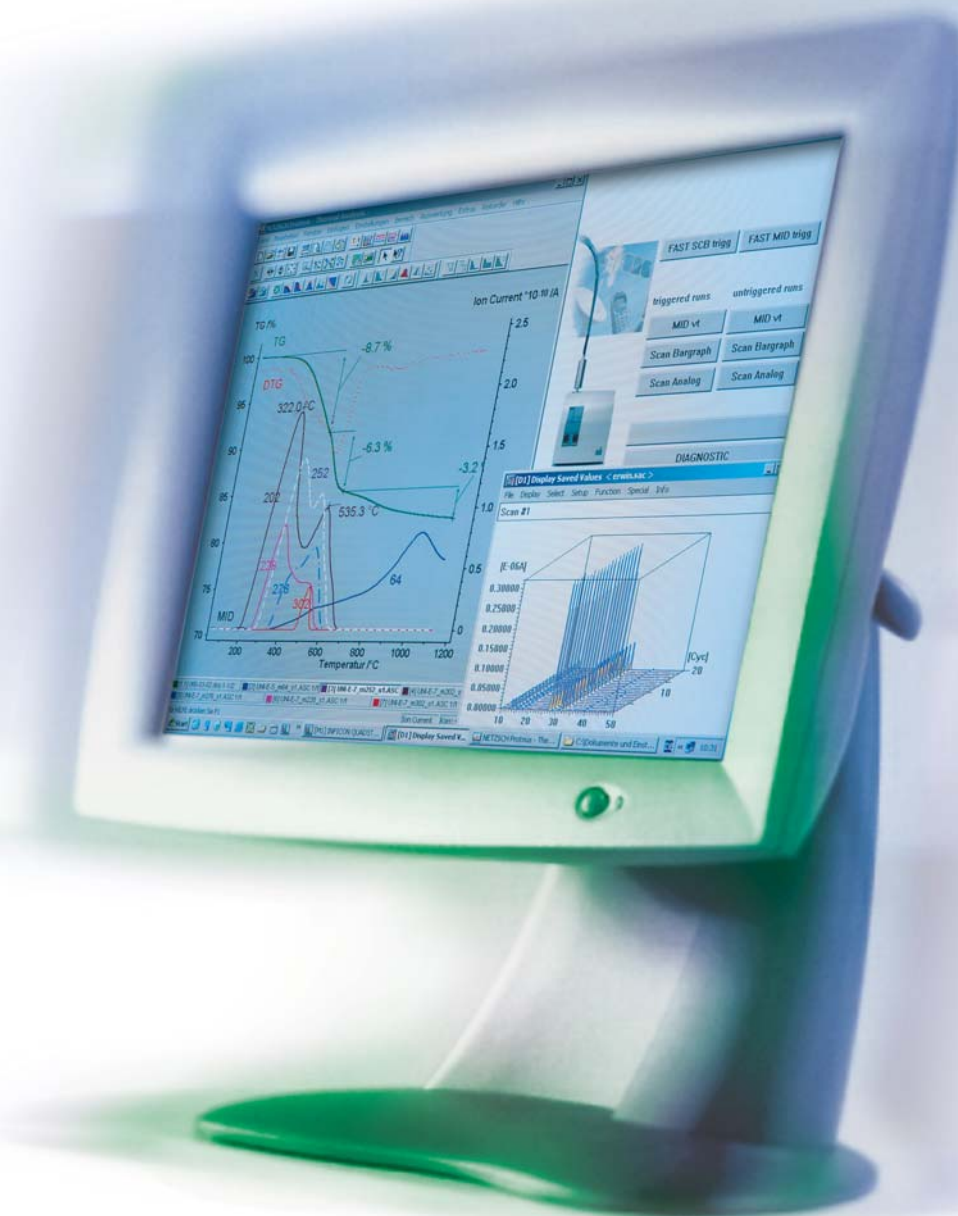
### Versatile programming for research work:

- selection of 64 MID mass numbers
- selection of analogue scans in max. 64 channels
- selection of scan-bargraphs with optimized rate and sensitivity

### Sample temperature acquisition together with MS data

### Common evaluation in *Proteus*® software:

- TG-DSC/DTA-MID curves: characteristic temperatures, peak areas
- TG-DSC/DTA-scan-bargraph envelope-curves: characteristic temperatures, peak areas



# Versatility in Couplings TA-QMS / TA-FTIR

**Mass spectrometry provides information on all volatile species at very high sensitivity. In case fragmentation of molecules and analysis of complex gas mixtures do become an important issue, NETZSCH-Gerätebau GmbH can offer alternatives for the highly developed MS couplings:**

- FTIR coupling alternatively with the MS coupling. Some users favor infrared spectroscopy for the analysis of volatile products during Thermal Analysis on organics, polymers, rubbers, paints, biomaterials, drugs and food, because of information on molecular species without fragmentation and on chemical bonds.
- FTIR coupling simultaneously with the MS coupling, applying the Y-adapter. Both, the FTIR and the QMS, are connected to the gas outlet of the TG or STA and run at the same time to analyze the evolved gases and to monitor the partial pressure distribution in the purge gas flow.

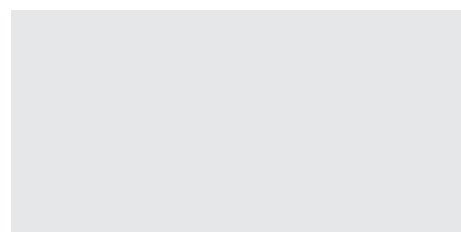
Ask for our well proven solutions for simultaneous TG-FTIR-MS couplings. Let us show and demonstrate you our proposals based on more than 30 years of experience in the field of coupling gas analysis methods.

NETZSCH-Gerätebau GmbH offers a complete product line for the thermoanalytical and thermo physical characterization of materials within the scope of research, development and quality control. At the core of our production program, developed in 1953, are instruments for DSC, DTA, TG, STA, DMA, TMA, along with dilatometers and instruments for thermal conductivity and diffusivity.

Take advantage also of our complete contract testing facilities and of our offers for specialized training courses and competent after-sales-service.



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