

 FRONTIER LAB

# Pyrolyzer-GC/MS를 이용한 플라스틱 및 고무 재료의 열분해 특성 분석 솔루션

2023. 02. 23 (목) PM 14:00

영인과학 마케팅팀

 영인과학  
YOUNG IN Scientific

# 01 Py-GC/MS의 다양한 응용



고분자 화학  
POLYMER CHEMISTRY



미량 첨가제  
ADDITIVES



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PHTHALATE ESTERS



미세플라스틱  
MICROPLASTICS



코팅 & 접착제  
COATINGS & ADHESIVES



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02

# Py-GC/MS 시료 전처리



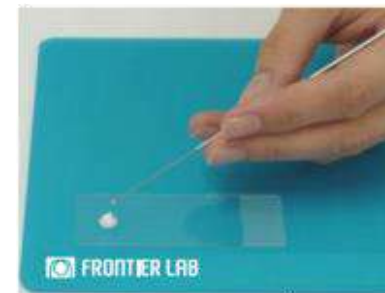
### Micro Sample Collector

Collects small amount of powder or liquid sample.



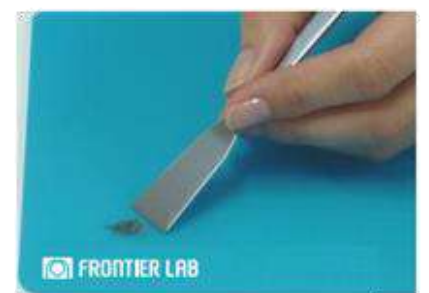
### Sampling needle

Collect samples of viscous liquids using the tip of the needle.

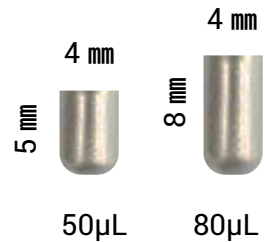


### Double head spatula

Gather powdered sample.



### Sample cups (Eco-cup)



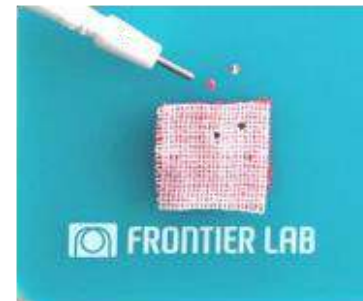
### Scissors

Cut a sheet or film-like sample into smaller sizes.



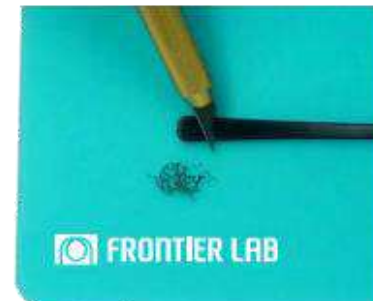
### Micro-puncher

Punch out film like sample into small discs.



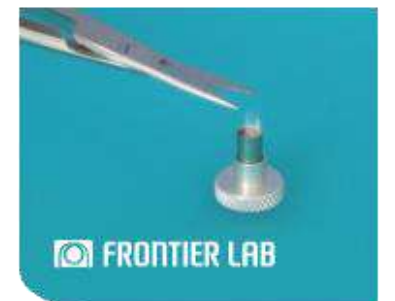
### Cutter knife

Scrape off sample surface.



### Precision Scissors

Cut quartz wools protruding from sample cup (Eco-cup).



02

# Py-GC/MS 시료 전처리

## 저소음 동결 분쇄기 (IQ MILL-2070)



## 샘플컵 (Eco-cups)



## 미량 분석 저울 (Microbalance)



# Py-GC/MS 시료 전처리

## STEP 01

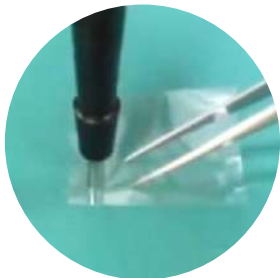
### Sample Preparation



**Solid samples**  
Using a cutter knife



**Solid samples**  
Using a cryogenic mill



**Film samples**  
Using Micro-puncher



**Liquid sample**  
Using a micro syringe

## STEP 02

### Weighing Sample



**Sampling**  
Placed in a sample cup



**Weighing Samples**  
Using a micro balance

## STEP 03

### Placed the Sample on to Pyrolyzer

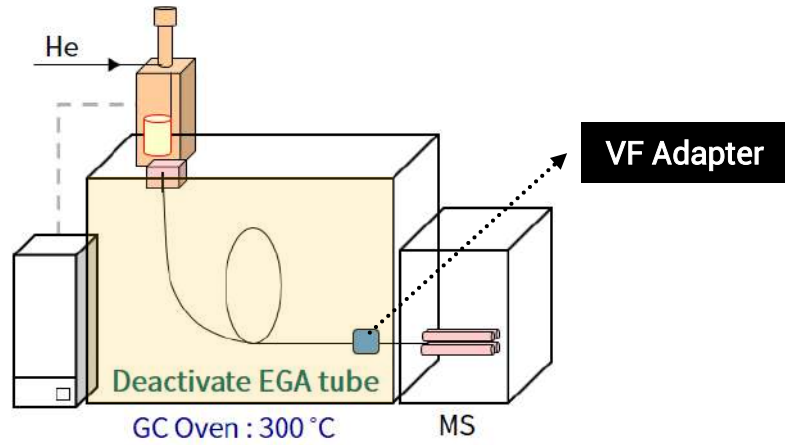


**Inject directly**  
Without solvent extraction

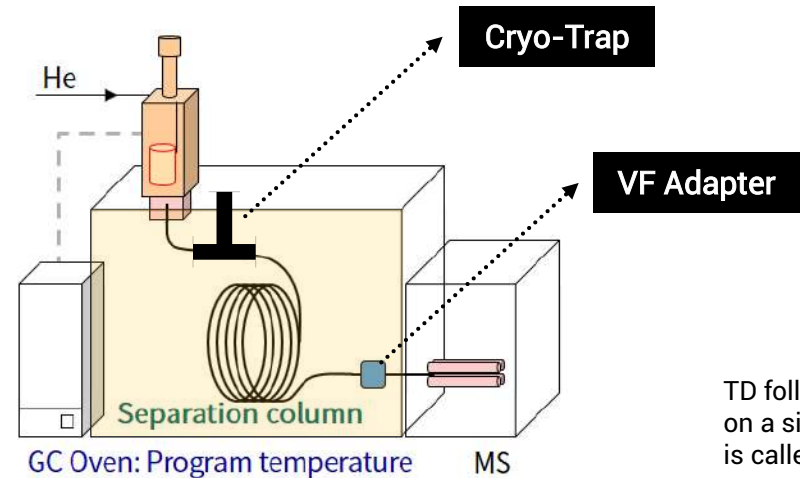
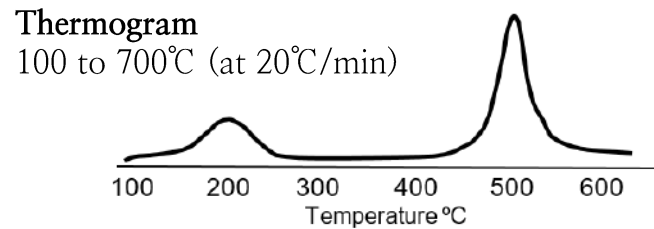


03

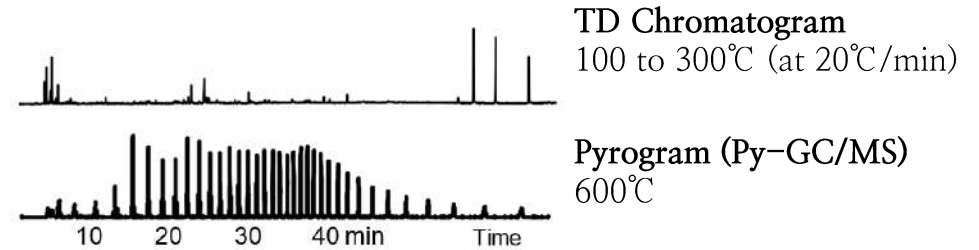
# Py-GC/MS 분석 시스템 EGA-MS vs. TD/PY-GC/MS



EGA-MS



TD-GC/MS & PY-GC/MS

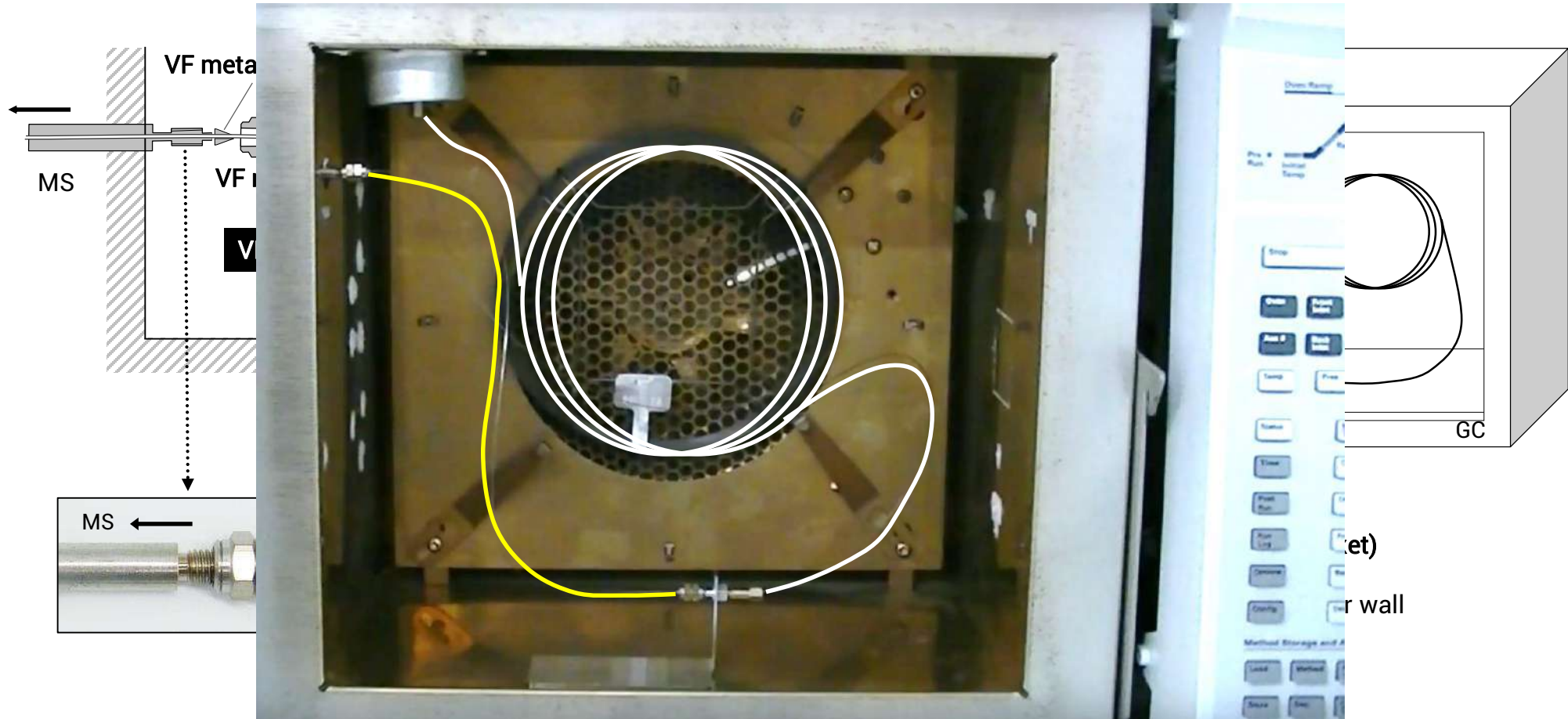


TD followed by PY on a single sample is called a Double-Shot.

- EGA-MS: 시료의 전반적인 열적 특성정보 확인을 위한 첫 번째 분석 단계. EGA metal tube(2.5m x 0.15mm i.d.)를 이용해 GC inlet과 MS사이에 연결.
- TD-GC/MS 및 Py-GC/MS: EGA Thermogram 정보를 바탕으로 분석 컬럼을 사용하여 수행되는 정밀 분석 단계.
- Vent-free GC/MS Adapter(VFA): MS venting 없이 수분 이내 신속한 EGA tube 및 분석 컬럼 교환 가능

04

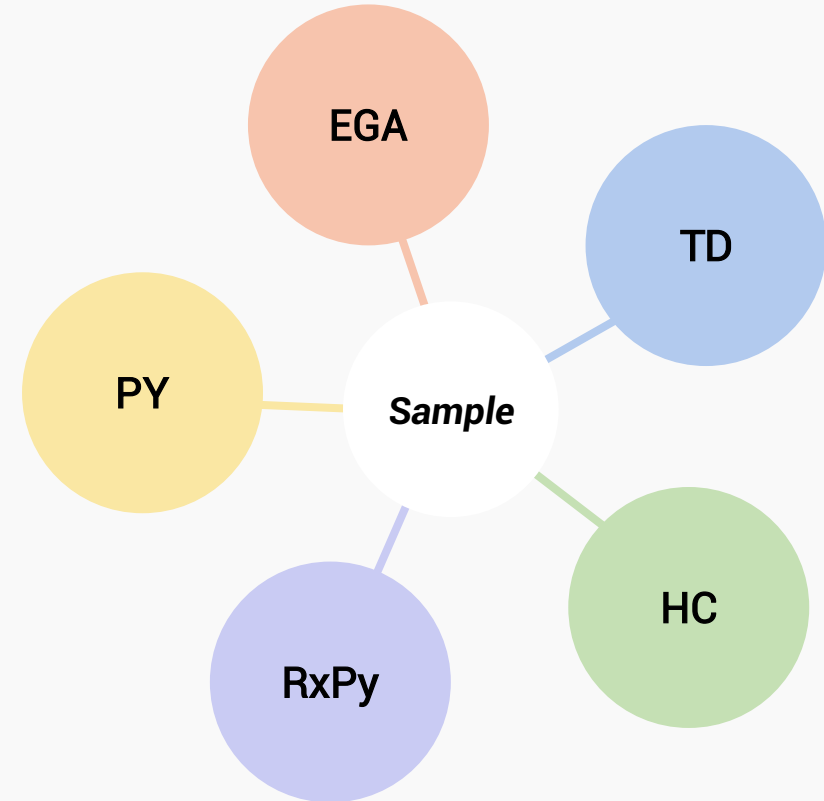
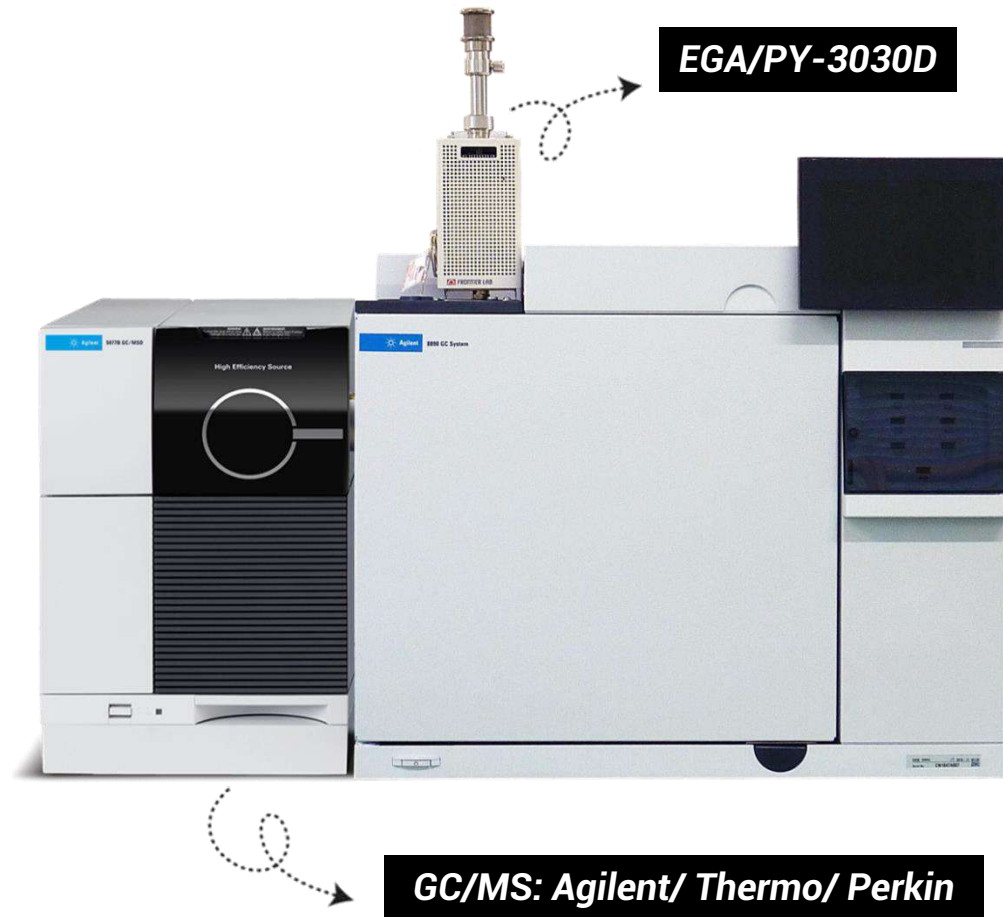
# Vent-free GC/MS Adapter(VFA)



Vent-free GC/MS adapter(VFA)는 GC/MS 분석에 활용 가능한 유용한 인터페이스 장치입니다. 고도로 비활성화된 모세관 튜브(i.d. 0.15 mm, L 50 cm)를 분석 컬럼과 MS 검출기 사이에 연결하여 MS 검출기가 작동하는 동안에도 GC 컬럼을 신속하게 교체할 수 있습니다.

05

# 멀티샷 파이롤라이저 분석 기법

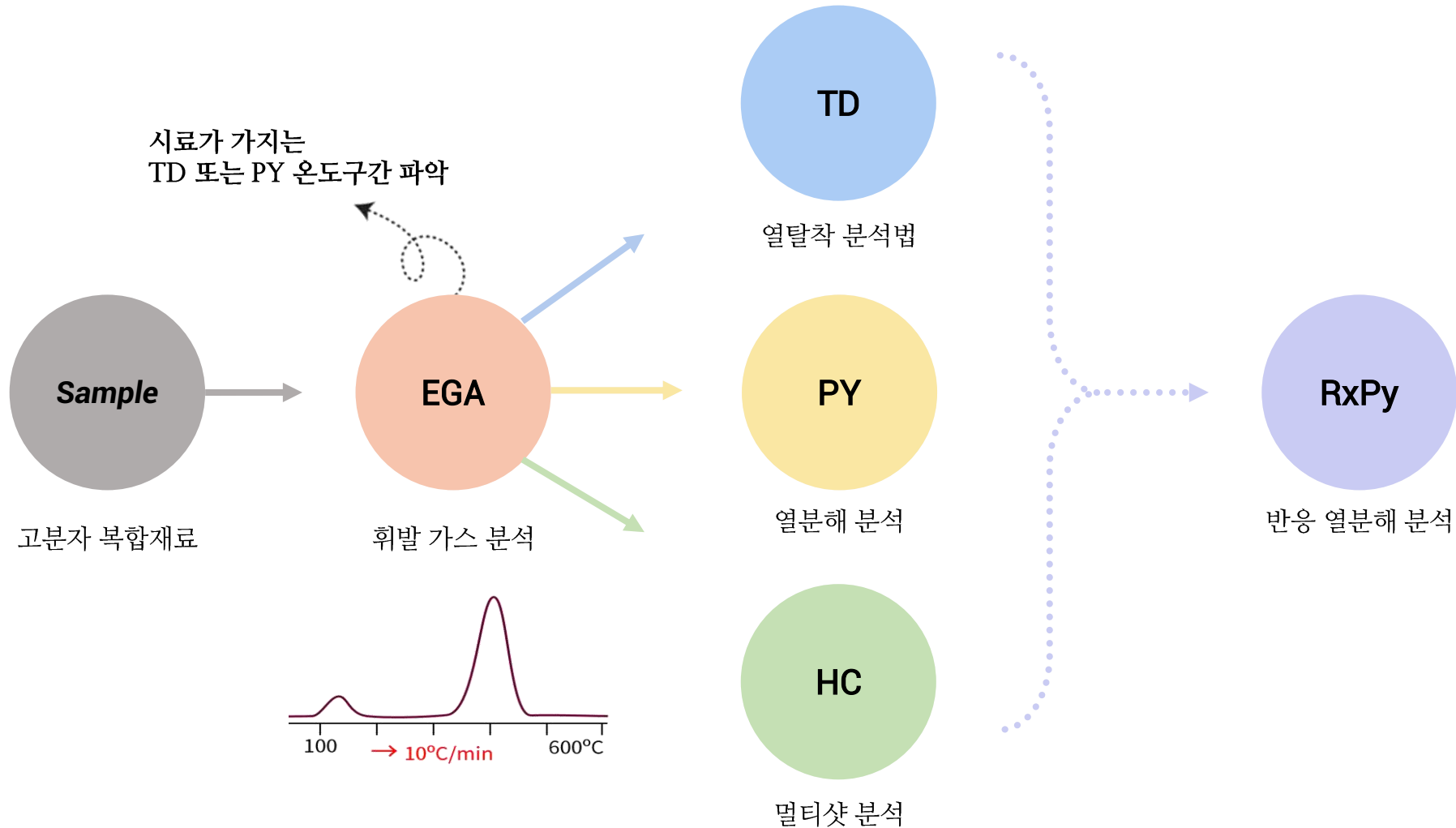


- **EGA:** Evolved Gas Analysis
- **TD:** Thermal Desorption
- **PY:** Pyrolysis
- **HC:** Heart-Cutting
- **RxPy:** Reactive Pyrolysis



06

# 고분자 복합재료 특성화를 위한 Multi-Shot Pyrolyzer Method Map



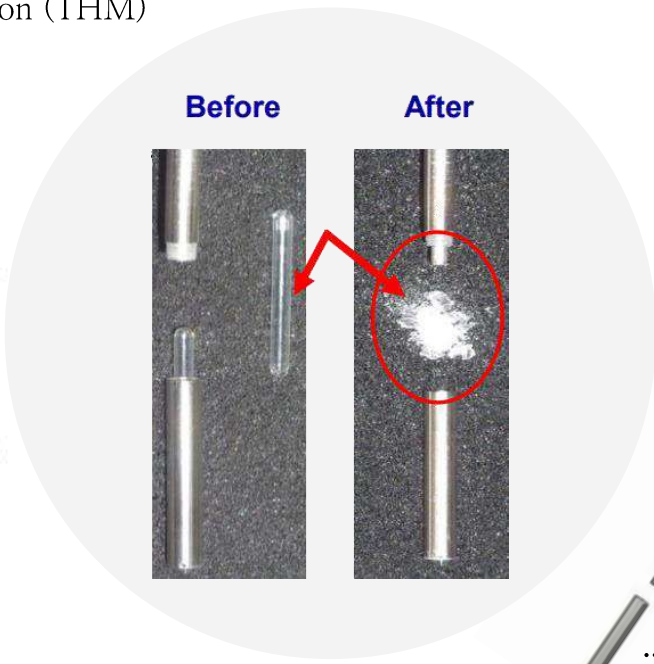
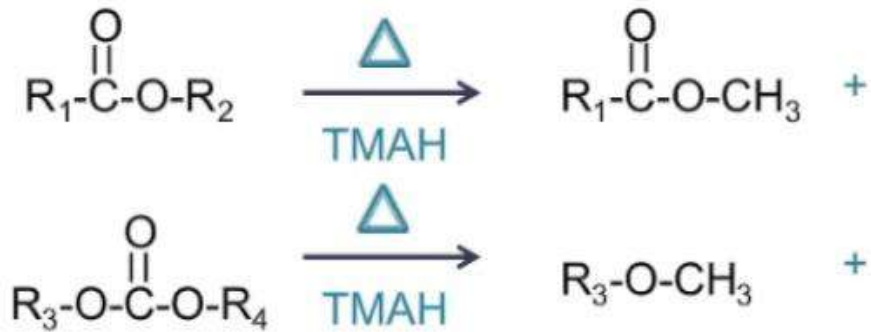
06

# 고분자 복합재료 특성화를 위한 Multi-Shot Pyrolyzer Method Map Reactive Pyrolysis (Rx Py)

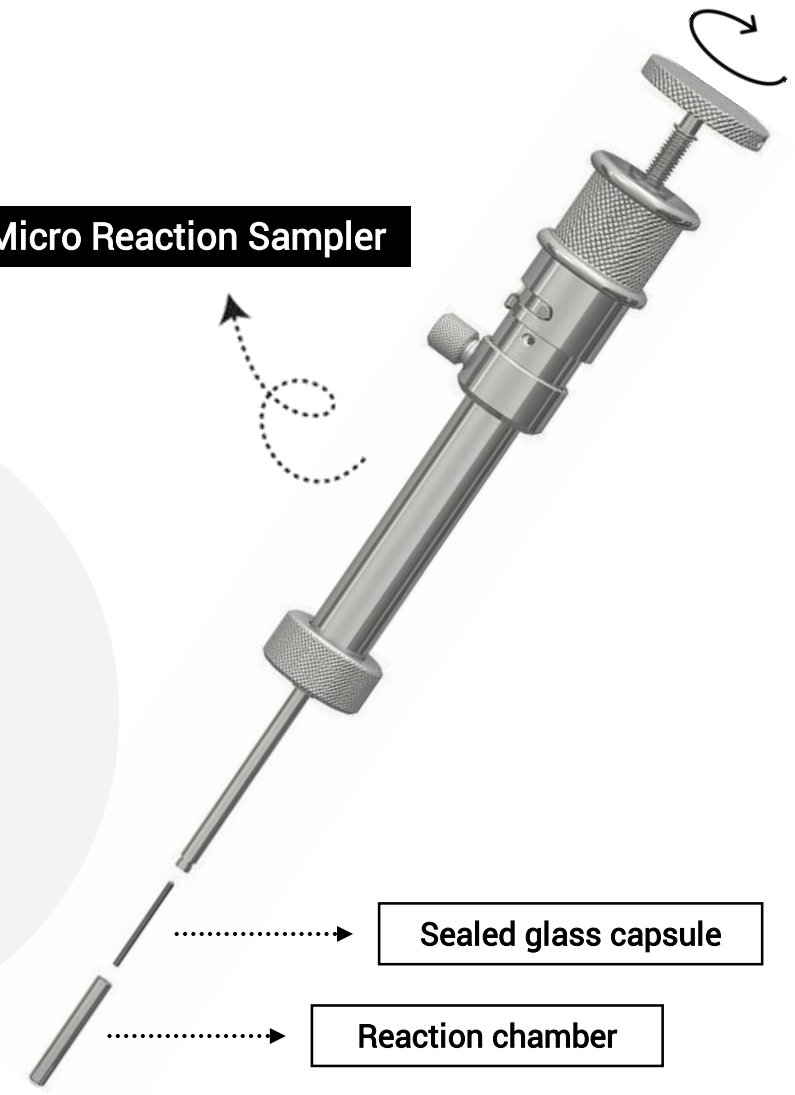
**RxPy**

Synonym :

Thermally Assisted Hydrolysis and Methylation (THM)

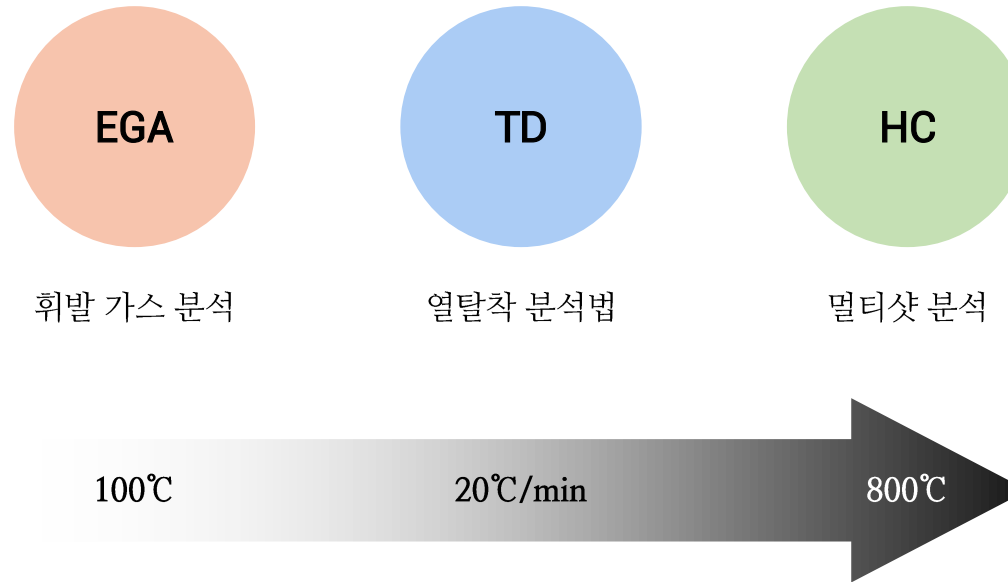


**On-line Micro Reaction Sampler**



06

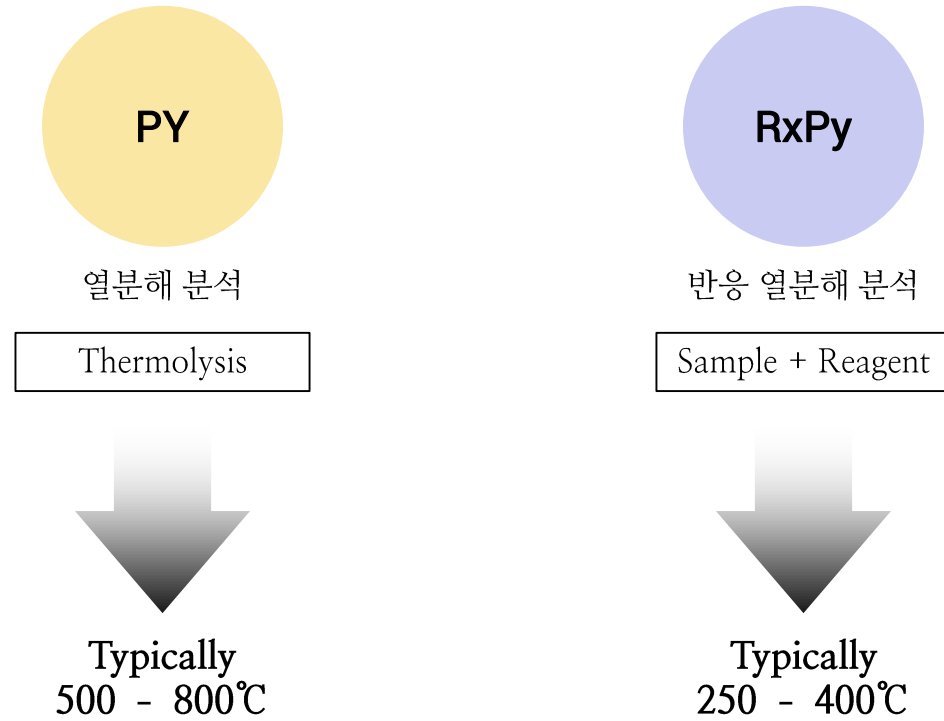
# 고분자 복합재료 특성화를 위한 Multi-Shot Pyrolyzer Method Map



**마이크로 퍼니스 온도 프로그램 설정**

06

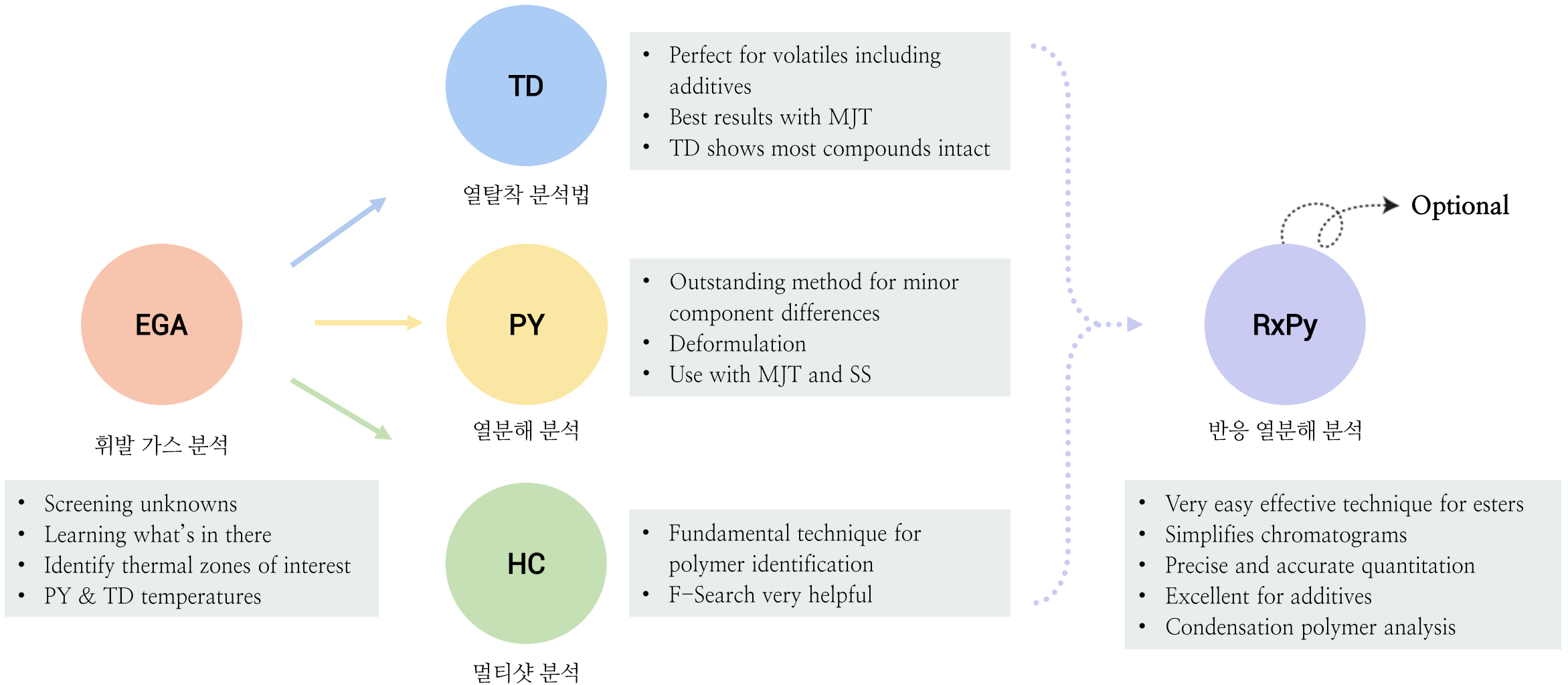
# 고분자 복합재료 특성화를 위한 Multi-Shot Pyrolyzer Method Map



**등온 분석 (Isothermal)**

06

# 고분자 복합재료 특성화를 위한 Multi-Shot Pyrolyzer Method Map



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## EGA/PY-3030D 멀티샷 파이롤라이저 Py-GC/MS 자동화 시스템 구성

### Typical systems

- Multi-Shot Sampler (EGA/PY-3030D)
- Auto-Shot Sampler (AS-2020E)
- MicroJet Cryo-Trap (MJT-2035E)
- Ultra ALLOY metal capillary column
- Vent-free GC/MS Adapter
- F-Search system Ver. 3.7

### More optional systems

- Selective Sampler (SS-2010E)
- Carrier Gas Selector (CGS-1050Ex)
- Online Micro Reaction Sampler
- Online Micro UV Irradiator (UV-1047Xe)
- F-Search MPs Ver. 2.1
- Cryogenic Mill (IQ MILL-2070)



# 멀티샷파이롤라이저 내부 구조 및 시료 이동 경로

## 멀티샷 파이롤라이저 시료 주입 방법

- Manual injection by Double-Shot Sampler
- Automated injection by Auto-Shot Sampler

## 퍼네이스 온도 설정 (40 - 1,050°C)

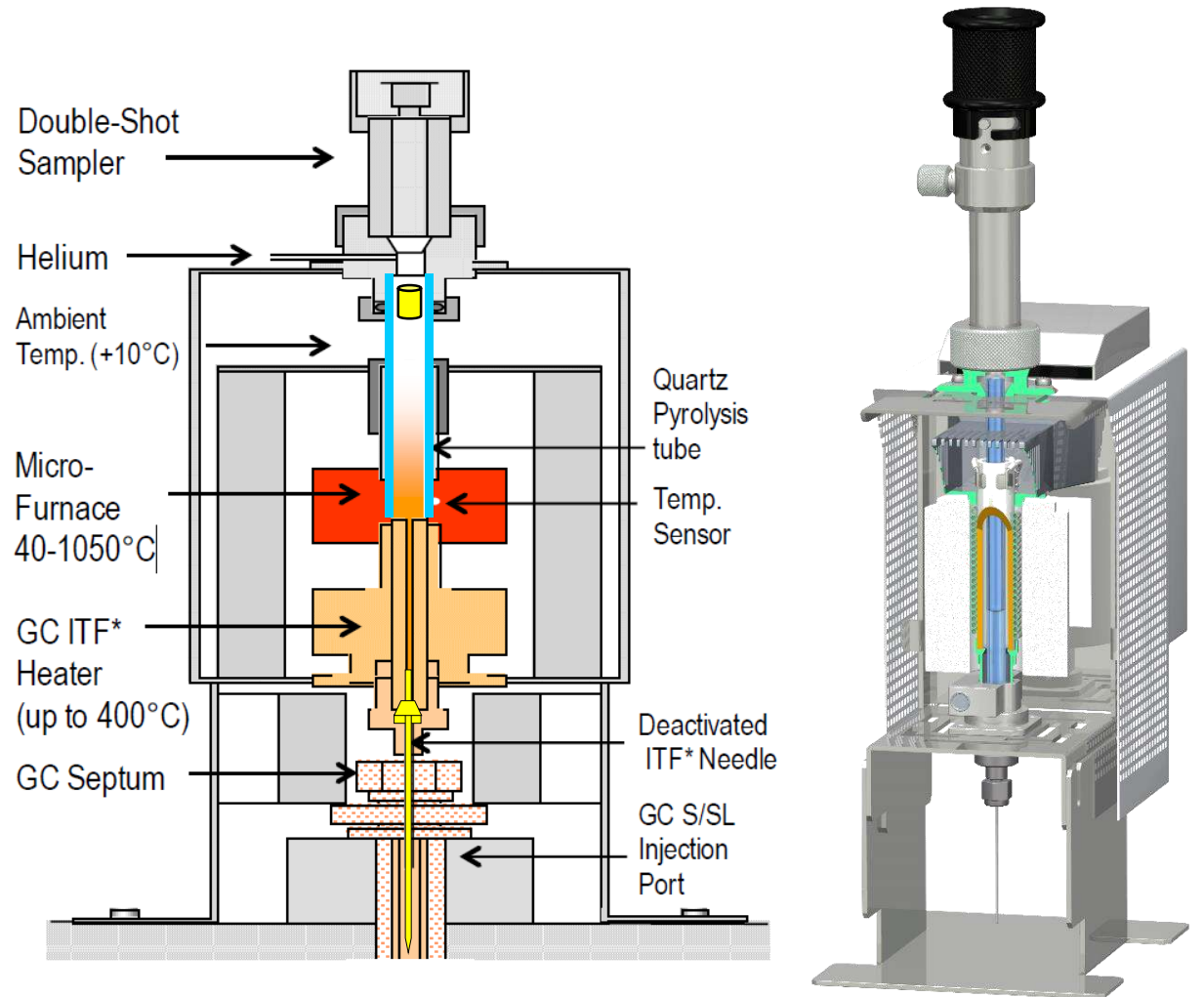
- Isothermal
- Temperature programmed

## Multiple analytical functions

- Evolved Gas Analysis (EGA)
- Thermal Desorption (TD)
- Flash pyrolysis (PY or Single-Shot)
- Heart-Cutting/EGA-GC/MS (Multi-Shot)

## Reactive Pyrolysis(RxPy) Method uses

- Isothermal TD + Reagent (i.e. TMAH)



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## 파이롤라이저 자동시료주입 시스템 오토샷 샘플러 AS-2020E

### Auto-Shot Sampler

- 최대 48개 시료컵 자동 연속 주입
- 분석 재현성 향상 : RSD < 3% (e.g. PS pyrogram)
- Carrier gas 가압에 의한 시료컵 자동 주입 및 회수
- 모든 분석 메서드 자동화 설정
  - ✓ Double-Shot, Heart-Cut, MicroJet Cryo-Trap, Selective Sampler, etc.

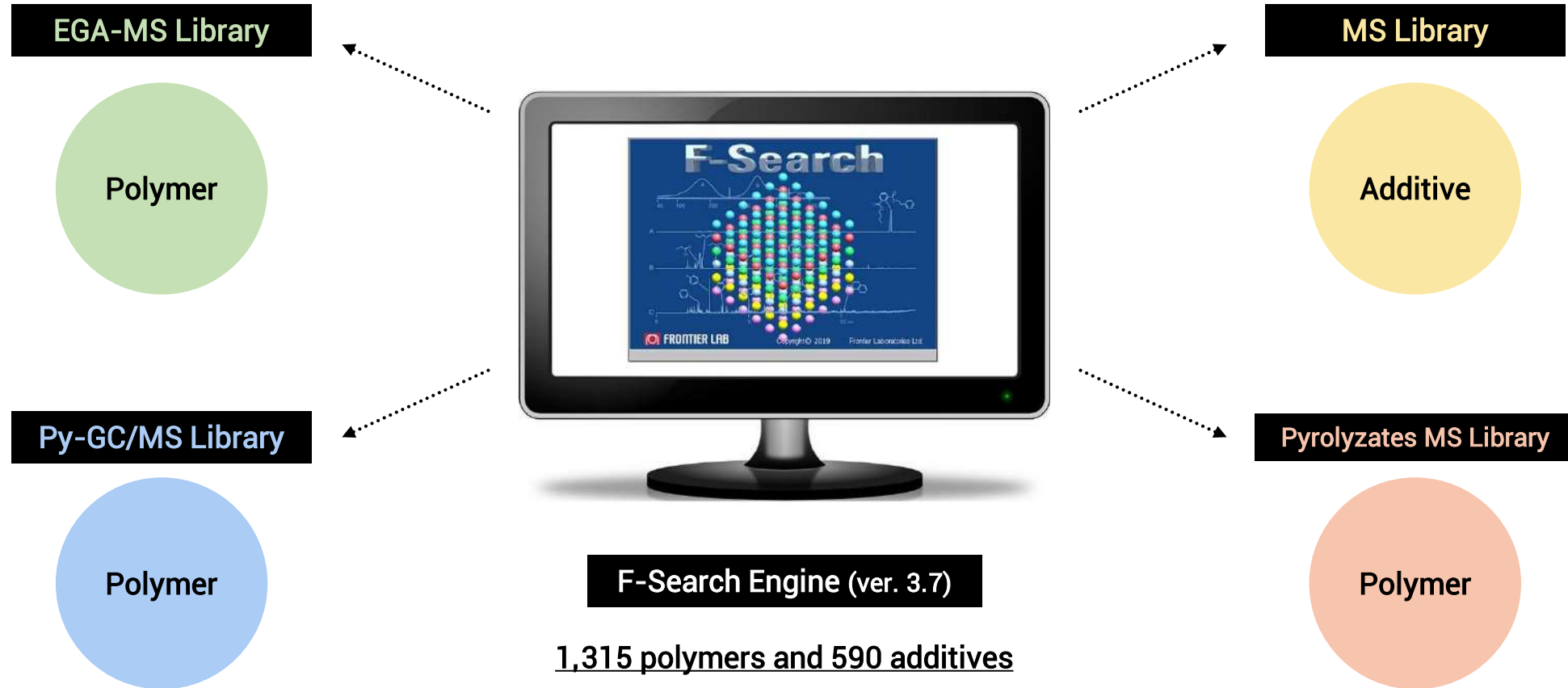
Carrousel of  
Auto-Shot top cover





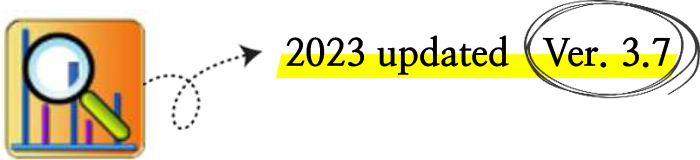
10

# 고분자 라이브러리 시스템 F-Search

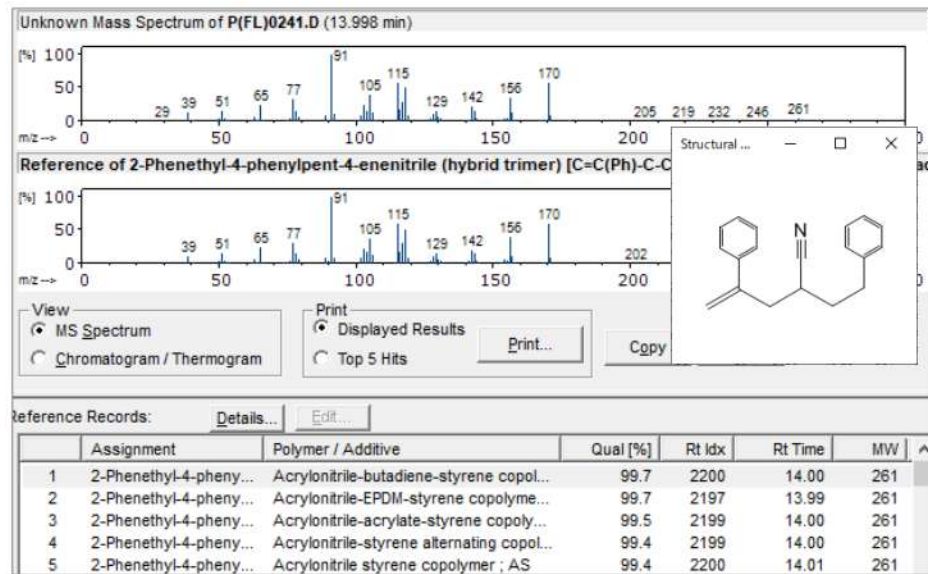


10

# 고분자 라이브러리 시스템 F-Search



Pyrolyzate-MS 라이브러리를 이용한  
Polymer search 예

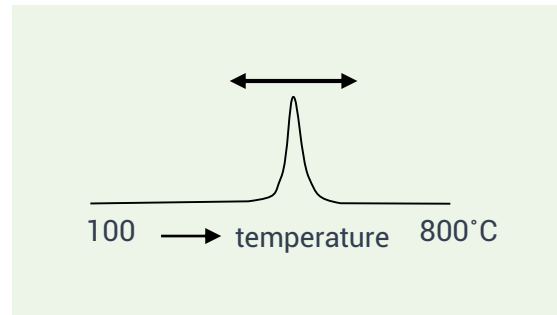


Pyrolyzate candidates

열분해를 통해 2-Phenethyl-4-phenylpent-4-enitrile을 생성하는 Polymer candidates

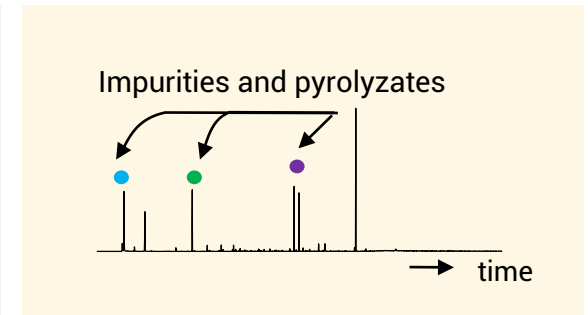
## EGA-MS Library

- Thermograms in library
- Integrated sum spectra



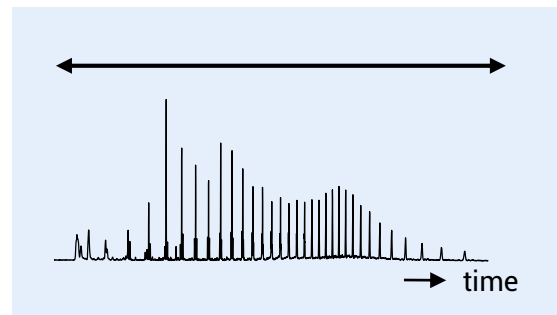
## Additive-MS Library

- Individual peak spectra
- Impurities



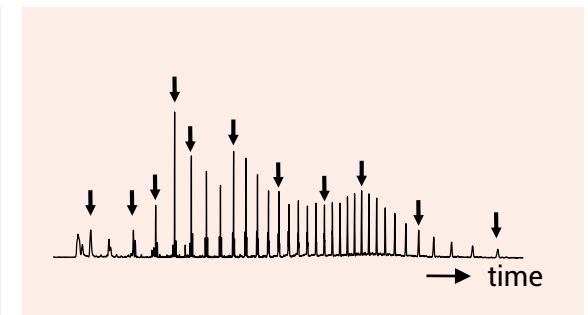
## Py-GC/MS Library

- Pyrograms in library
- Integrated sum spectra



## Pyrolyzates-MS Library

- Individual peak spectra
- Structures of polymers



## Application Notes 01.

## Problem

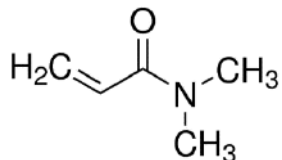
Can outgassing be determined during curing of polyimide?

## Analysis

EGA-MS Analysis

## Result

BPDA+3, 3-DDS produces DMAA\*, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O in 1<sup>st</sup> stage.  
CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and aniline in 2<sup>nd</sup> stage.



\*DMAA: N,N-Dimethylacetoacetamide

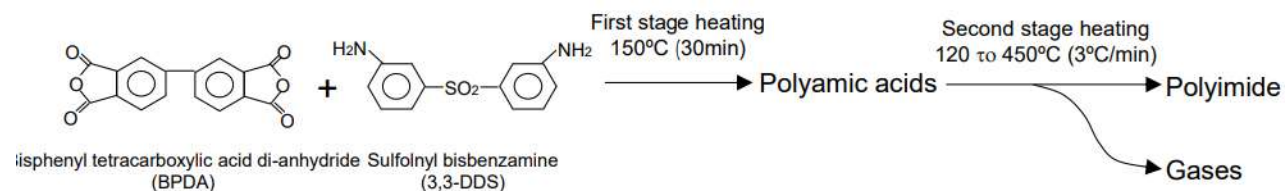


Fig. 1 Curing Process of Polyimide

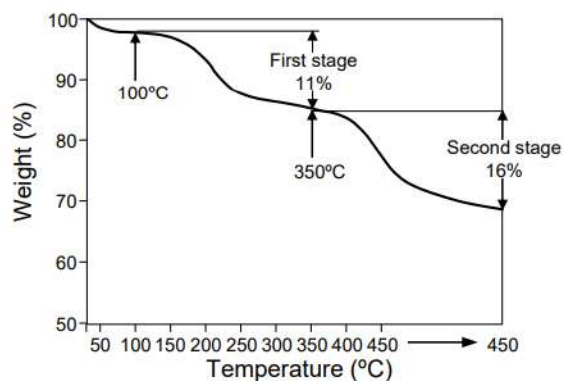


Fig. 2 TGA Curve for Polyimide Curing Process

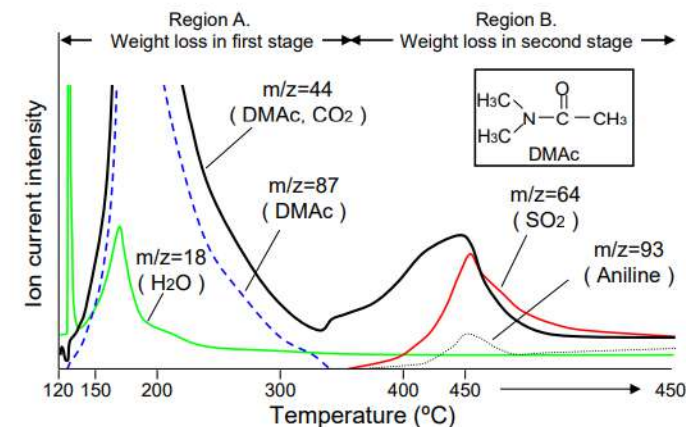


Fig. 3 EGA Curves of Polyimide Curing Process by Selected Ion Monitoring

# Application Notes 02.

## Problem

Ceramic composite material(injection molding) characterize?

## Analysis

EGA-MS Analysis

## Result

A: Phthalate

B: Saturated hydrocarbon

C: PBMA

D: Polystyrene

Using Wiley and F-Search MS Libraries

Fig. 1a Library Search Result for Peak C

Name	Qual
<b>1. Poly(n-butyl methacrylate) (PBMA)</b>	<b>: 72</b>
2. Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) :	: 4
3. Higher methacrylate copolymer	: 2

Fig. 1b Library Search Result for Peak D

Name	Qual
<b>1. Polystyrene (PS)</b>	<b>: 90</b>
2. Styrene-ethylene-butadiene-styrene-block copolymer	: 78
3. Modified poly(phenylene oxide)	: 64

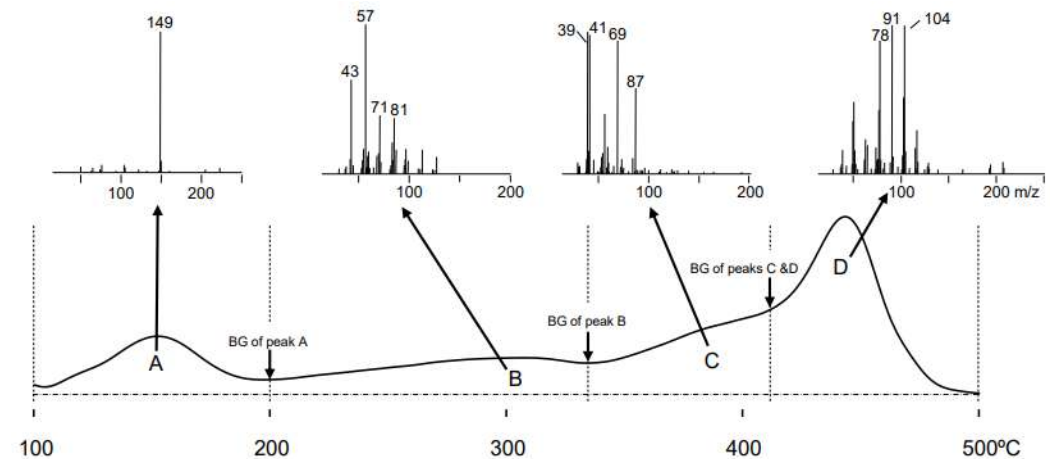


Fig. 1 EGA Curve of Ceramic Composite Material (Injection molding)

Pyrolysis furnace temp : 100°C-500°C (20C/min), Carrier gas : He 50kPa, Split ratio : ca. 1/50  
 EGA capillary tube : 0.15mm id, length 2.5m (UADTM-2.5N), GC oven temp : 300°C  
 Injection port temp : 320°C, Amount of sample : ca. 0.5mg, Detector : MS (m/z=29-400, 0.1 scan/sec)  
 PY-GC interface temp : 320°C (AUTO mode)

<https://www.frontier-lab.com/assets/file/technical-note/PYA1-010E.pdf>

## Application Notes 03.

**Problem**

Can an antioxidant in PE be separated from polymer backbone and quantitated?

**Analysis**

EGA, then TD(100 to 300°C),  
EIC of 205 and 220 m/z for BHT  
TD with column next

**Result**

EGA shows where BHT evolves and what TD temp is 100 to 200 °C.  
TD chromatogram separates BHT, ESTD allows quant. (This is 510 ppm BHT by FID, %RSD <3%)

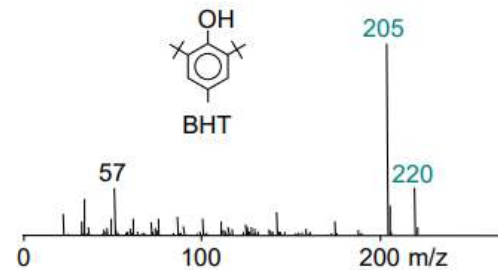


Fig. 1 Chemical structure of BHT and its mass spectrum

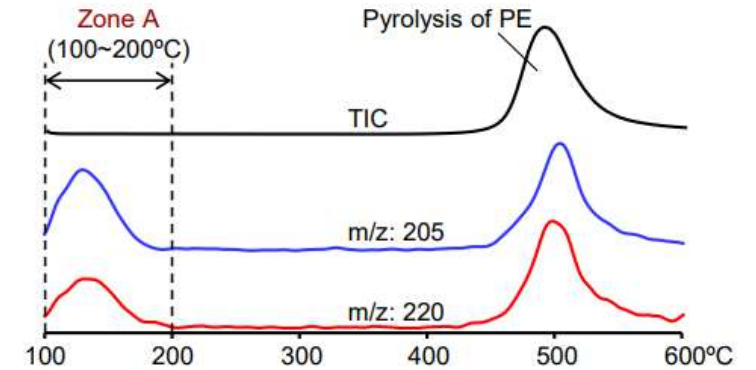


Fig. 2 Thermograms of a PE Sample

Furnace temp. : 100-600°C, (20°C/min), split ratio : 1/50  
Sample size : about 0.5mg, detector : MS

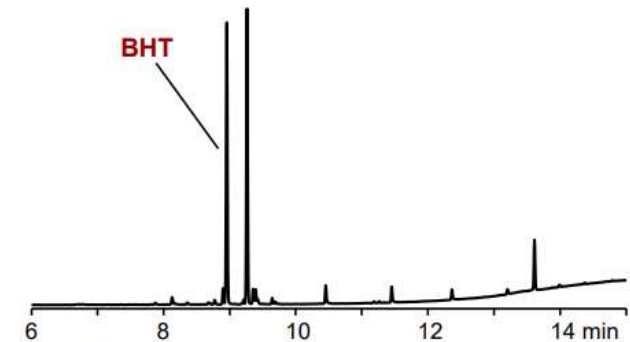


Fig. 3 Chromatogram of thermally desorbed components from a PE sample

Furnace temp.: 100-200°C (20°C/min, 3min hold), flow rate : 1 mL/min,  
split ratio : 1/50, GC oven temp.: 40-320°C (20°C/min), sample size : about 3mg,  
detector : FID, separation column : Ultra ALLOY-5  
(5%-diphenyl 95%-dimethyl polysiloxane, L=30m, id=0.25mm, dr=0.25µm)

# Application Notes 04.

## Problem

How can additives be identified in PS?

## Analysis

TD-GC/MS (100 - 300°C)

## Result

10 additives identified using F-Search.

- Dibromophenol
- BHT
- Tinuvin P, and 770
- Triphenyl phosphine
- Sumilizer MDP-S
- Irgafos 168
- Irganox 1076
- ADK STAB PEP-36
- Decabromo phenylether

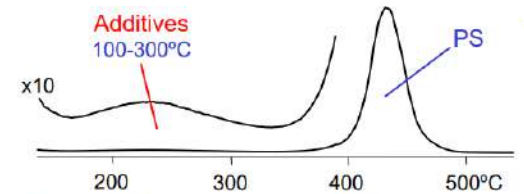


Fig.1 EGA Thermogram of PS

Py furnace temp.: 100 - 700°C (20°C/min),  
GC oven temp.: 300°C,  
EGA tube: UADTM-2.5N(L=2.5 m, i.d. 0.15 mm),  
column flow rate: 1 mL/min He, split ratio: 1/50,  
sample: 0.1 mg

## TD-GC/MS: total ion chromatogram

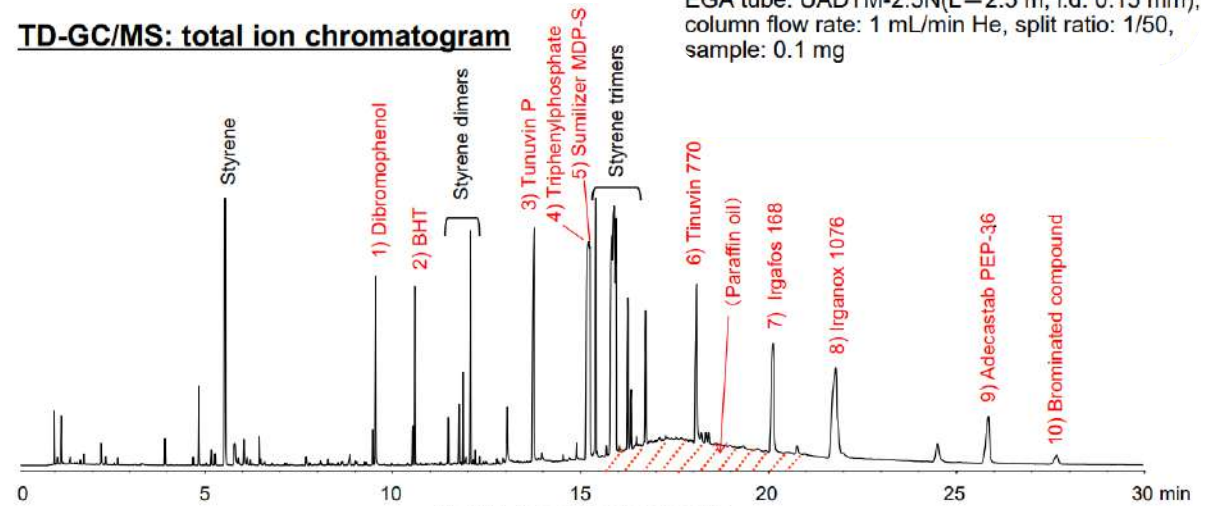


Fig. 2 Library search results

Pyrolyzer temp.: 100 - 300°C (20°C/min, 5 min), GC oven temp.: 40°C (2 min) - 320°C (20°C/min), separation column: Ultra ALLOY+5 (5% diphenyl 95% dimethylpolysiloxane) (L=30 m, i.d.=0.25 mm, df=0.05 µm), column flow rate: 1 mL/min He, split ratio: 1/20, scan rate: 2 scans/sec, scan range: 29 - 810 (m/z), sample: 1 mg

Reference: K. Odagiri et al., 13<sup>th</sup> Polymer Analysis and Characterization (2008), II-11

# Application Notes 05.

## Problem

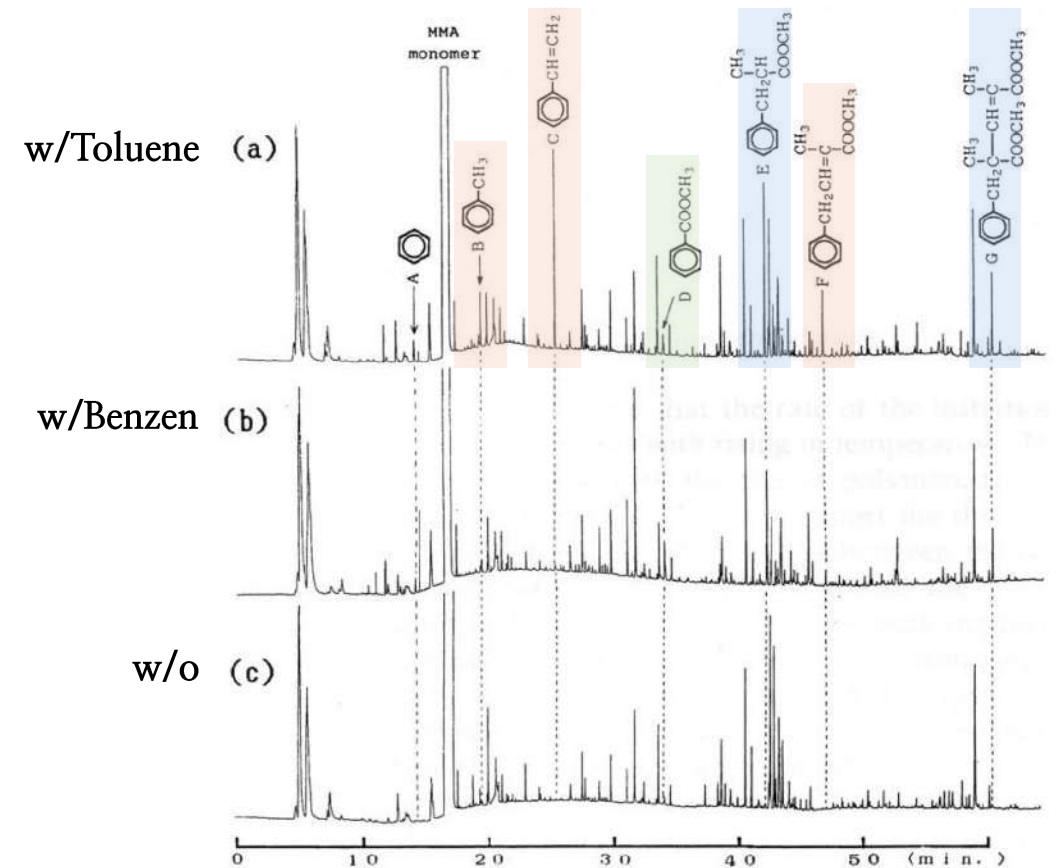
Study end group subtle differences in PMMA?

## Analysis

PMMA radically polymerized in 0.3% benzoyl peroxide (BPO). PY temp.: 460°C

## Result

Clues to polymerization mechanisms in toluene, benzene, and no initiators are revealed in pyrograms. (a) Shows many phenyl rings not found in (b) or (c) suggesting solvent fragments incorporated into chain ends.



**Figure 1.** Pyrograms of PMMA samples at 460°C; (a) polymerized in toluene, (b) polymerized in benzene, and (c) polymerized without any initiator.

<https://www.frontier-lab.com/assets/file/technical-note/PYA1-038E.pdf>

# Application Notes 06.

## Problem

What information can be obtained from compounded rubber?

## Analysis

TD followed by PY is “Double-Shot” analysis

## Result

TD range: 100 to 300°C

D3 to D6 from silicon coupling agent;  
benzothiazoles(vulcanization agent), antioxidant  
waxes, etc.

PY: 500°C (flash pyrolysis)

Isoprene and limonene indicate high amounts natural  
rubber

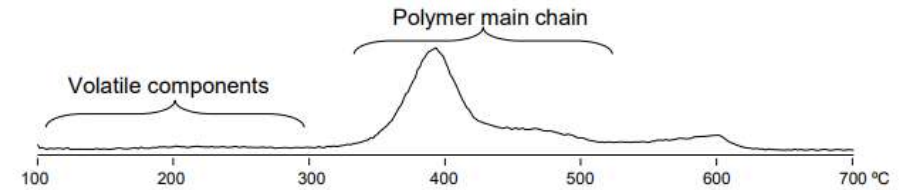


Fig. 1 Evolved Gas Curve of a Compounded Rubber

Pyrolysis temp.: 100~700 °C (20 °C/min), Carrier gas : He 50 kPa, Split ratio : ca. 1/20  
EGA capillary tube : 0.15 mm id, 2.5 m (UADTM-2.5N), GC oven temp.: 300 °C  
Injection temp.: 320 °C, Sample : ca. 500 µg, Detector : MS ( $m/z=29-400$ )

Fig.2a. Thermal Desorption Chromatogram  
(100~300 °C (20 °C/min))

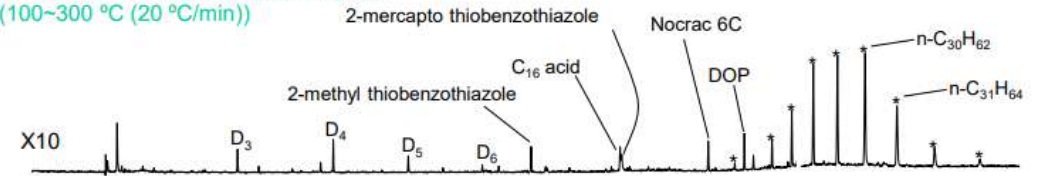


Fig.2b. Pyrogram (550 °C )

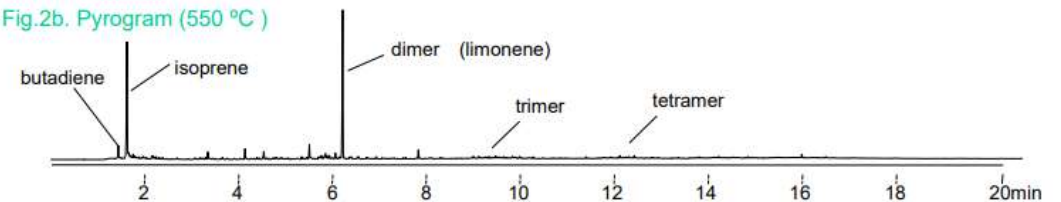


Fig. 2 GC/MS Analysis of Compounded Rubber by Double-Shot Technique

Column flow rate : 1 mL/min (fixed flow rate), Split ratio : 1/20  
Separation column : Ultra ALLOY-5 (5 % diphenyl polysiloxane), 30 m, 0.25 mm id, Film thickness : 0.25 µm  
GC oven temp.: 40~300 °C (20 °C/min), Sample : 500 µg, Detector : MS ( $m/z=29-400$ , 2 scan/sec)

<https://www.frontier-lab.com/assets/file/technical-note/PYA1-015E.pdf>



## Application Notes 07.

## Problem

How can compositional analysis of thermoplastic polyurethanes(TPU)?

## Analysis

PY (Single-Shot)

## Result

PY: 600°C

Sample A: Adipate polyol, cyclopentanone, etc.

Sample B:  $\epsilon$ -Caprolactone

Sample C: Pyrolyzates derived from PTMG

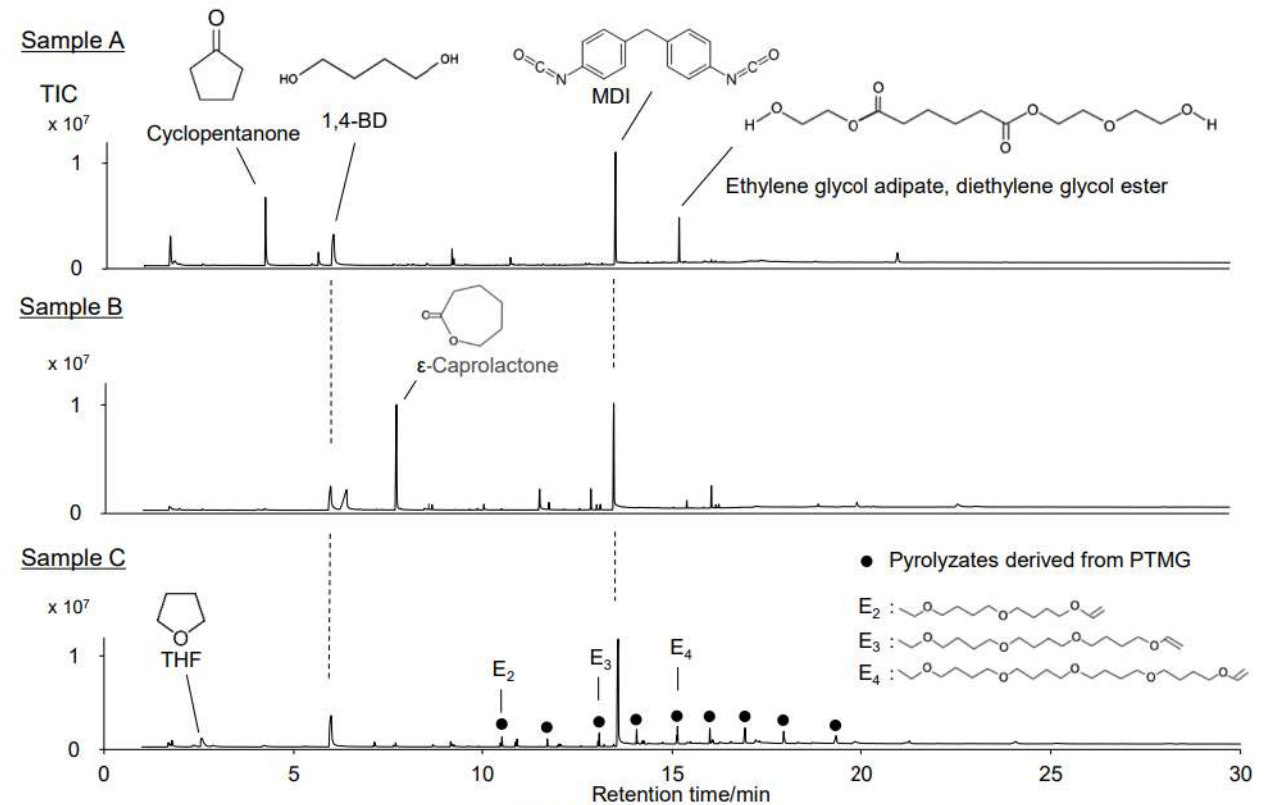


Fig.1 Pyrograms of three types of TPU samples

Pyrolyzer furnace temp.: 600 °C, GC oven temp.: 40 °C (2 min hold) – 320 °C (20 °C/min, 14 min hold), Split ratio: 1/50, Column flow rate: 1 mL/min  
 Separation column: UA<sup>+</sup>-5 (5 % diphenyl 95 % dimethylpolysiloxane, L=30 m, i.d.=0.25 mm, df=0.25  $\mu$ m,  
 MS scan range: *m/z* 29 – 600, Sample amount: 0.05 mg

<https://www.frontier-lab.com/assets/file/technical-note/PYA1-118E.pdf>

## Application Notes 08.

## Problem

Can monomers of polybutylene terephthalate(PBT) be observed?

## Analysis

PY and RxPy (with TMAH)

## Result

**PY: 500°C**

It shows decomposition and decarboxylation of ester group but no monomer.

**RxPy with TMAH: 400°C**

It shows monomer of dimethyl derivatives of terephthalic acid and mono and dimethyl derivatives of 1,4-butanediol.

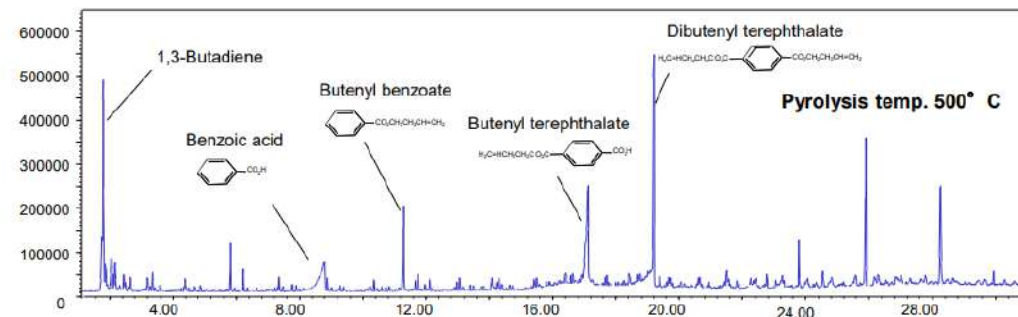


Fig. 1 Pyrogram Obtained by Flash Pyrolysis of PBT

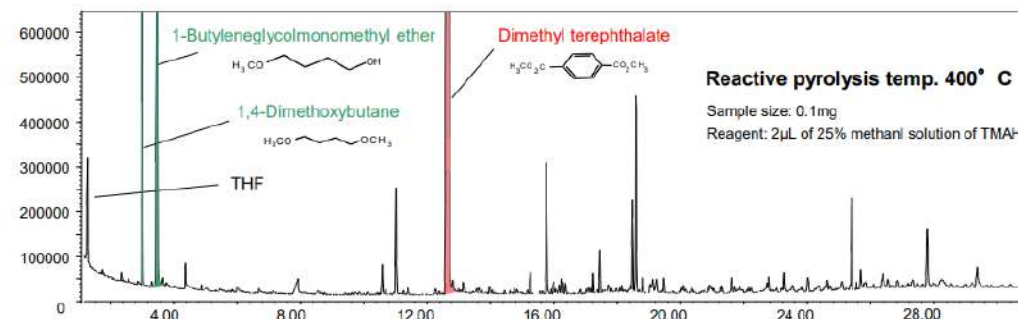


Fig. 2 Pyrogram Obtained by Reactive Pyrolysis of PBT

Analytical conditions: carrier gas: He, Injection port pressure: 103kPa, Split ratio: 1/60, Separation column: Ultra ALLOY<sup>+</sup>-5 (5% diphenyldimethylpolysiloxane) Length: 30m, Id: 0.25mm, Film thickness: 0.25µm, GC oven temp: 38°C~300°C (20°C/min), GC injection port tem: 320°C  
Material excerpted from "5. A few recent applications of Py-GC", Kiura, Wakabayashi (Mitsubishi Rayon),  
2nd Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography Seminar (hosted by Frontier Lab Ltd.)

<https://www.frontier-lab.com/assets/file/technical-note/PYA2-005E.pdf>

## Application Notes 09.

**Problem**

Analysis of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) by Reactive Pyrolysis

**Analysis**

RxPy (with TMAH)

**Result**

**PY: 500°C**

It shows decomposition of ester group, but no monomer.

**RxPy with TMAH: 400°C**

It shows PET constituent monomer of dimethyl ester of terephthalic acid, and mono and dimethyl esters of ethylene glycol

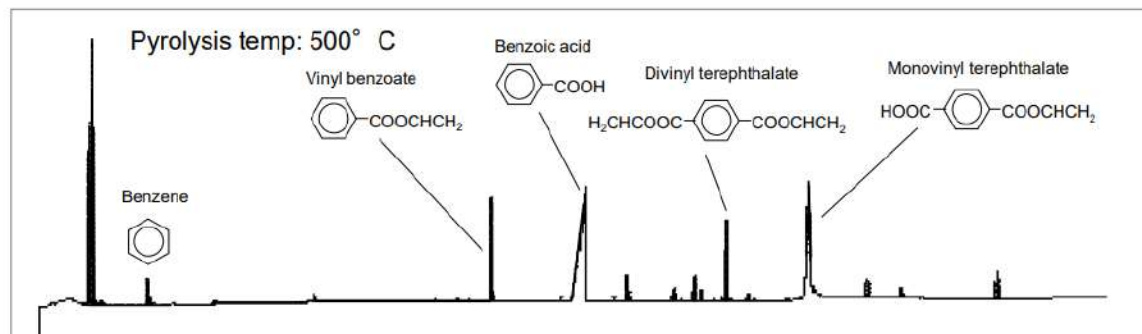


Fig. 1 Pyrogram Obtained by Flash Pyrolysis of PET

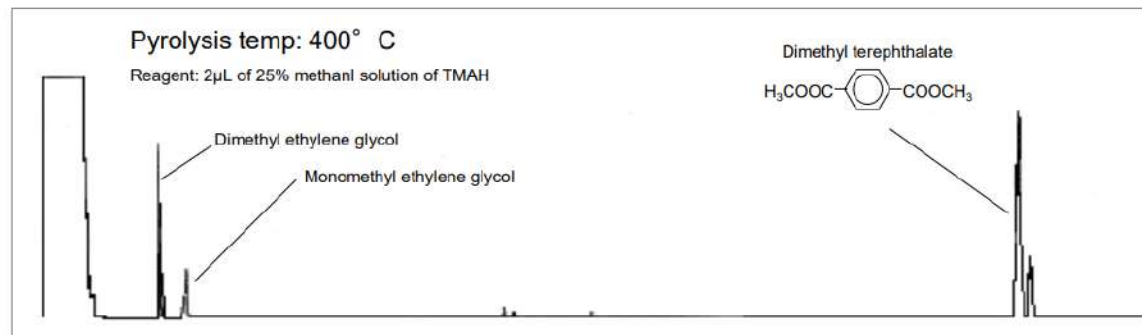


Fig. 2 Pyrogram Obtained by Reactive Pyrolysis of PET

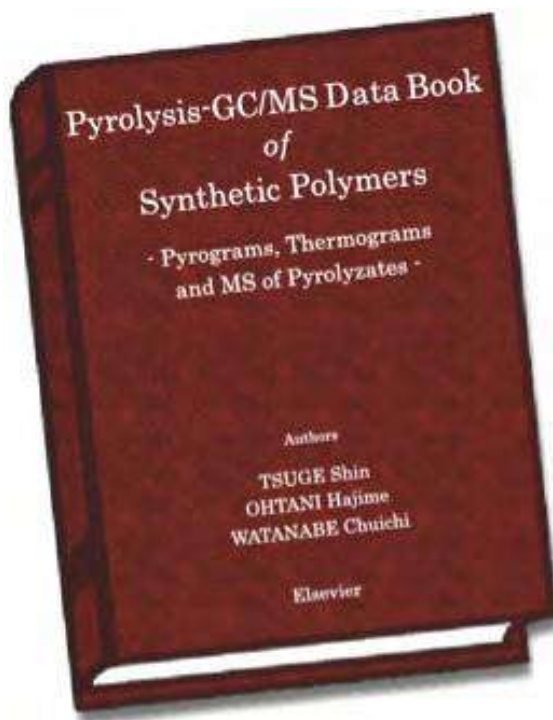
Analytical conditions: carrier gas: He, Injection port pressure: 103kPa, Split ratio: 1/60, Separation column: Ultra ALLOY\*-5 (5% diphenyldimethylpolysiloxane) Length: 30m, Id: 0.25mm, Film thickness: 0.25µm, GC oven temp: 38°C~300°C (20°C /min), GC injection port tem: 320°C

Material excerpted from "5. A few recent applications of Py-GC", Kiura, Wakabayashi (Mitsubishi Rayon), 2nd Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography Seminar (hosted by Frontier Lab Ltd.)

<https://www.frontier-lab.com/assets/file/technical-note/PYA2-006E.pdf>

# 12 Pyrolysis-GC/MS Data Book of Synthetic Polymers

TSUGE Shin, Emeritus Professor of Nagoya University, Japan OHTANI Hajime, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Japan WATANABE Chuichi, Frontier Laboratories Ltd., Japan



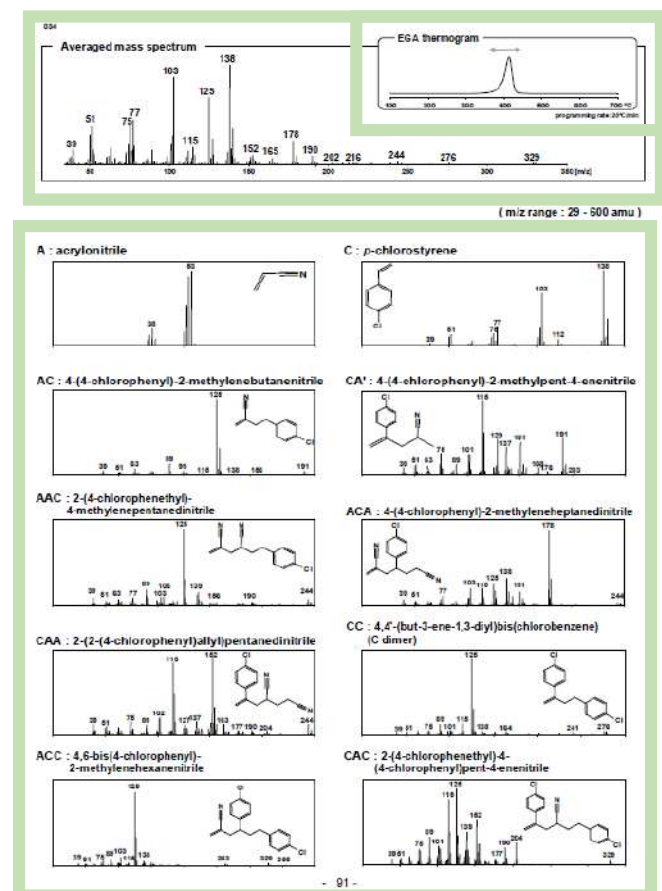
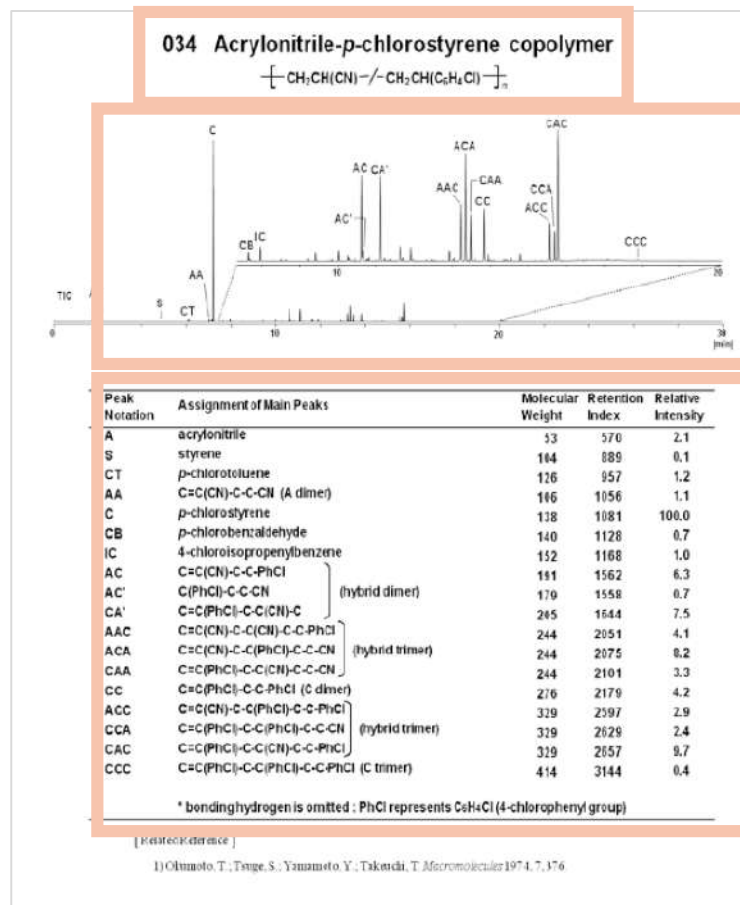
ISBN: 978-0-444-53892-5

PUB DATE: October 2011

LIST PRICE: \$295.00 ~

FORMAT: Hardback

판매처 | 예스24 (<http://www.yes24.com/Product/Goods/5092589>)



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2023-03-30	On-line	자동차 내장재 및 타이어 분석을 위한 Py-GC/MS 활용 가이드	Automobile
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*Thank you!*

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