

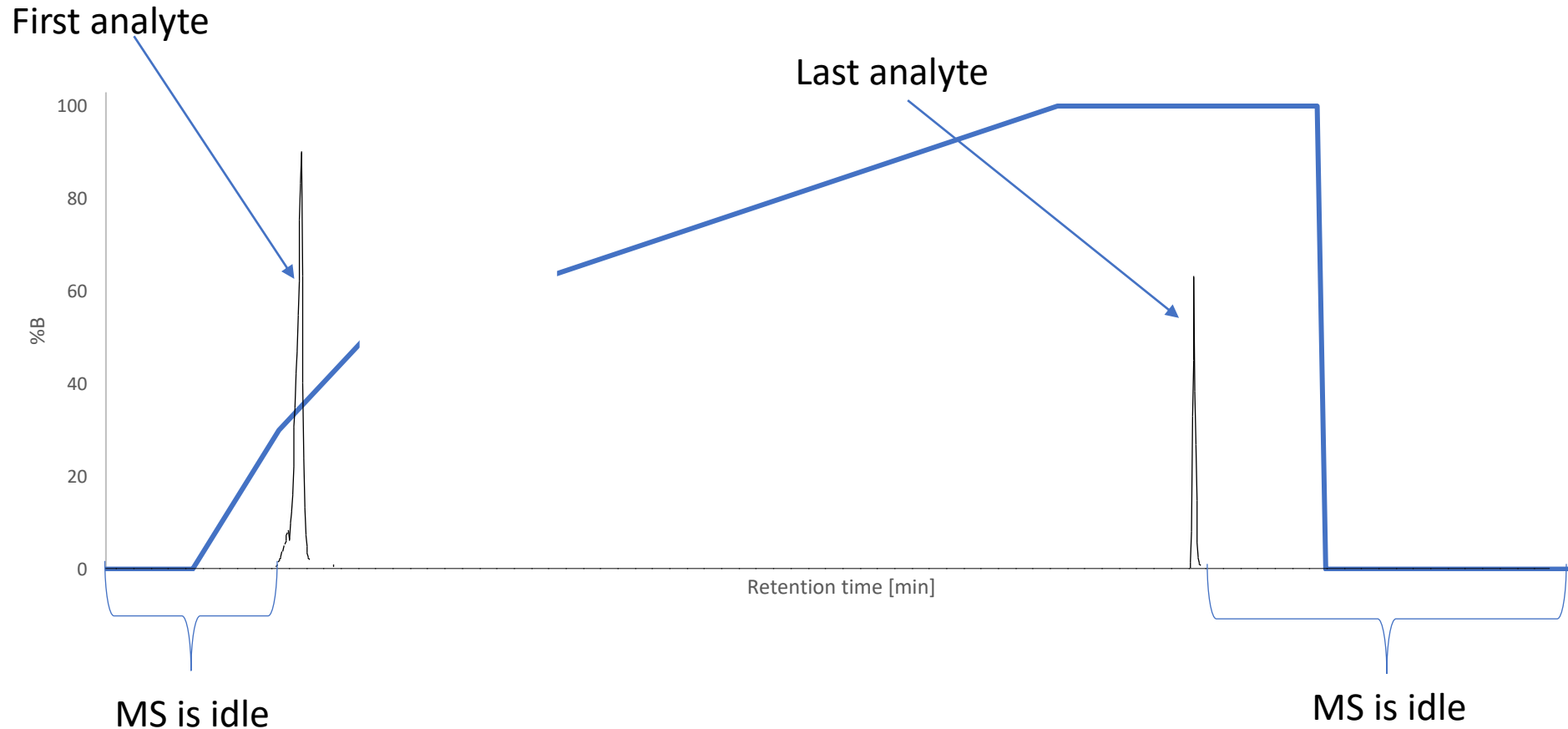
Dual-channel chromatography a smart way to enhance the laboratory throughput

Introduction

How to decrease the analysis time?

- Shorter column, steeper gradient, higher flow:
 - Compromised separation
 - More coeluting pesticides
 - Shorter dwell times -> lower sensitivity
 - Longer duty cycle -> Less data points per chromatographic peak -> worse peak area reproducibility
 - Common transitions
 - Possible cross-talk
 - More coeluting matrix (especially in “dirty matrices”)
 - Higher matrix effects -> lower sensitivity
 - Possible interferences

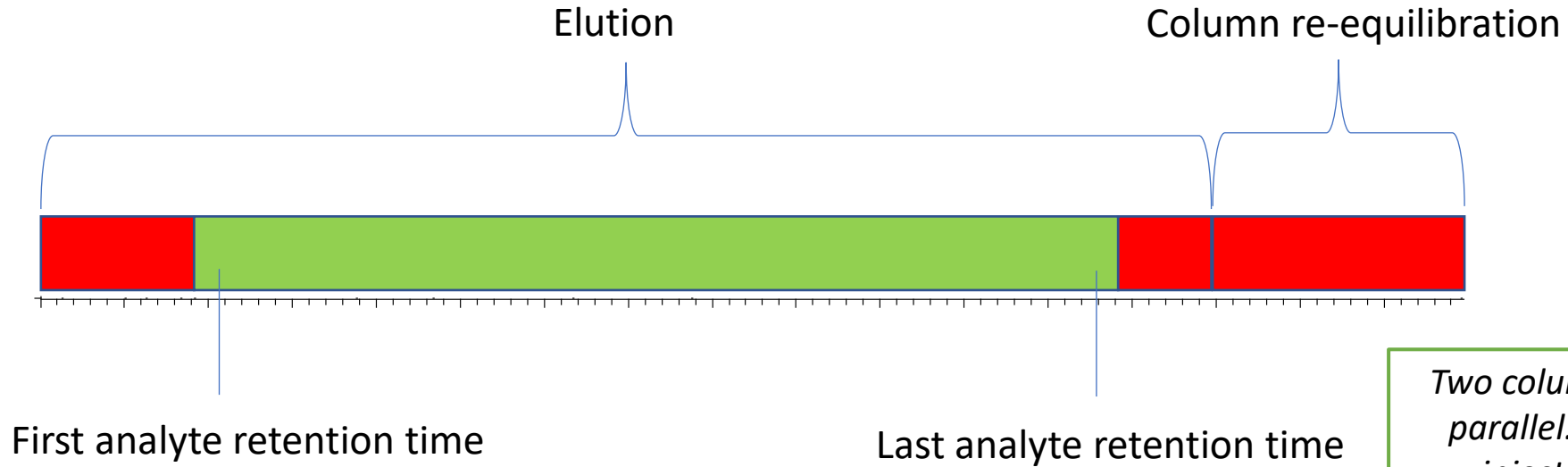
Another option to decrease the analysis time?



Analysis time can be decreased by the application of multi-channel chromatography and reduction of the idle time of the mass spectrometer

Hardware

How does a dual-channel system work?

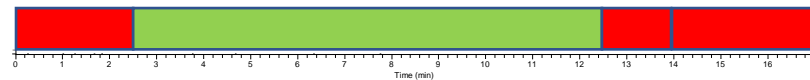
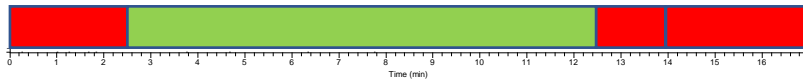
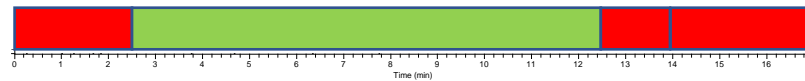


Two columns are operated in parallel. Then, consecutive injections are partially overlapped and synchronised in the way that the first analyte from the second column elutes just after the elution of the last analyte from the first column.

Pump 1/Column 1

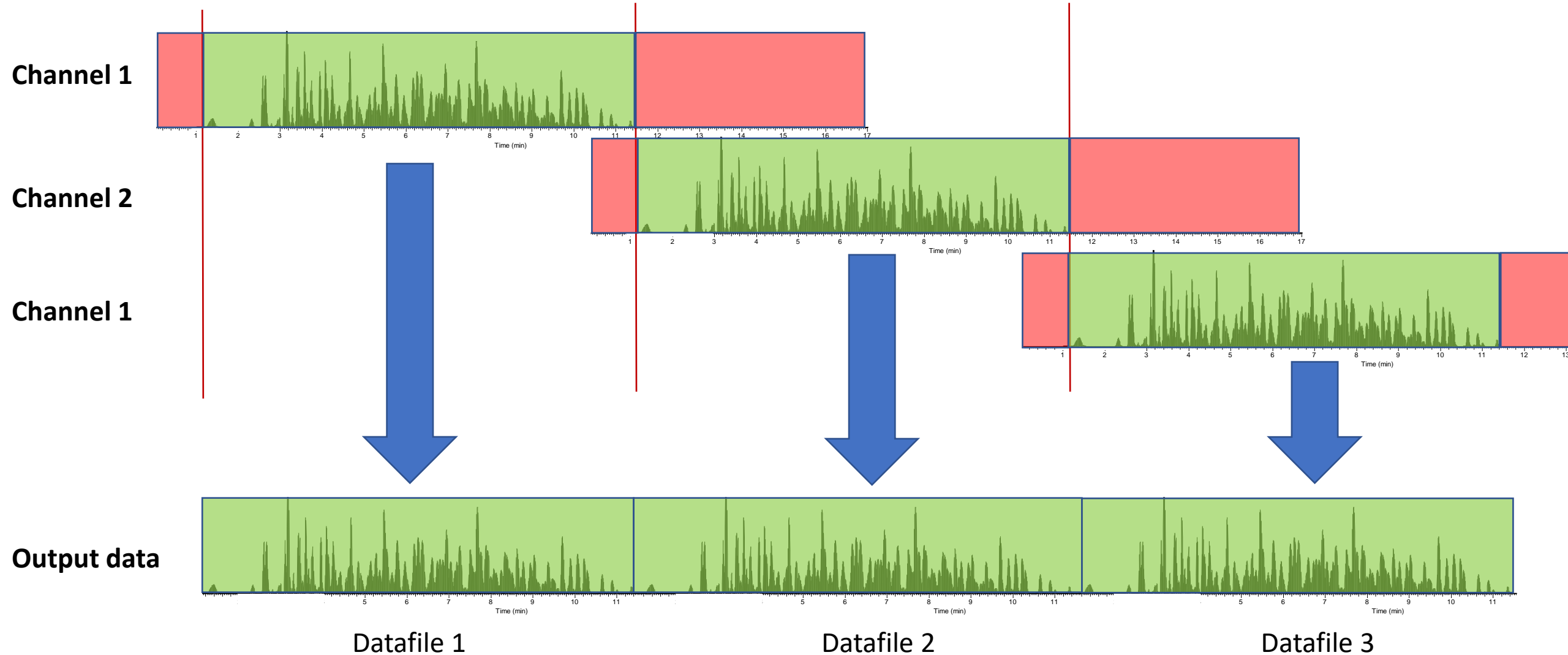
Pump 2/Column 2

Pump 1/Column 1

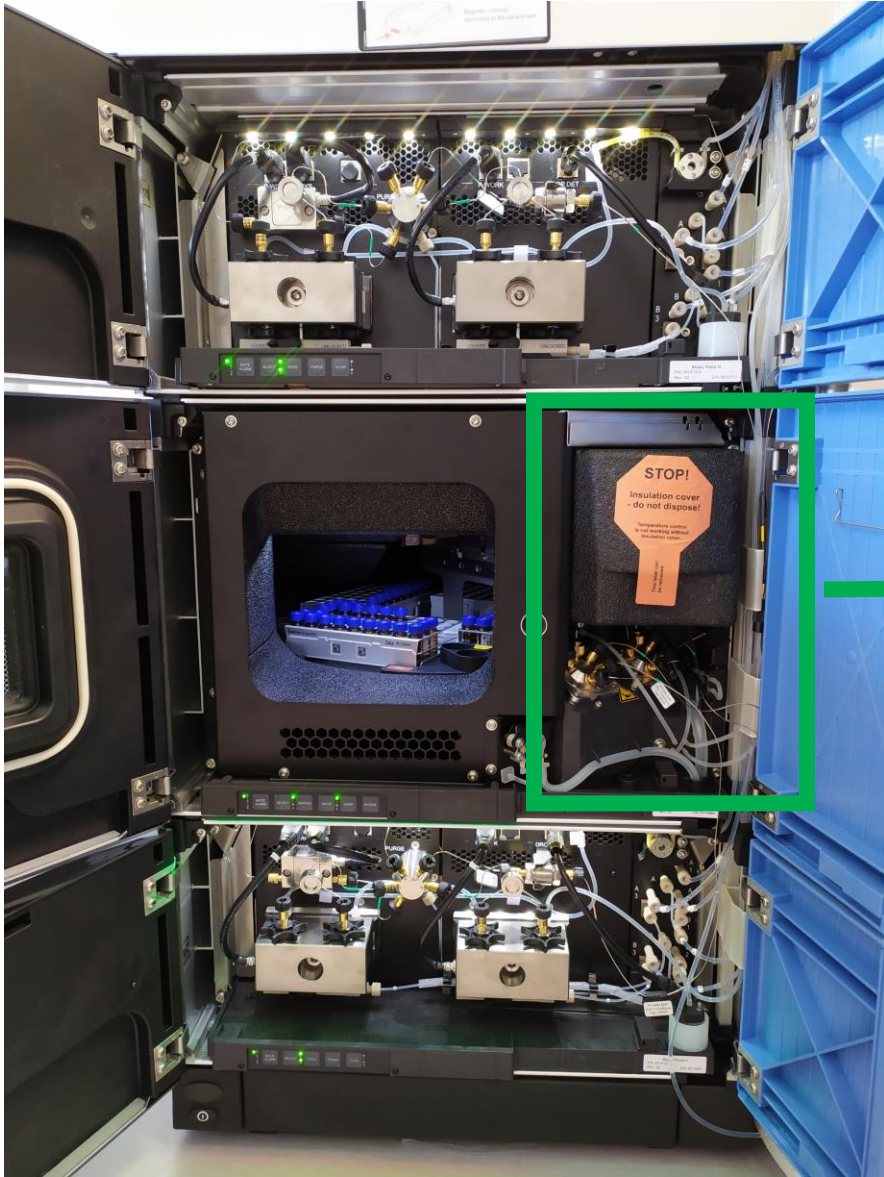


 to waste
  to MS

Chromatographic output from a dual-channel system

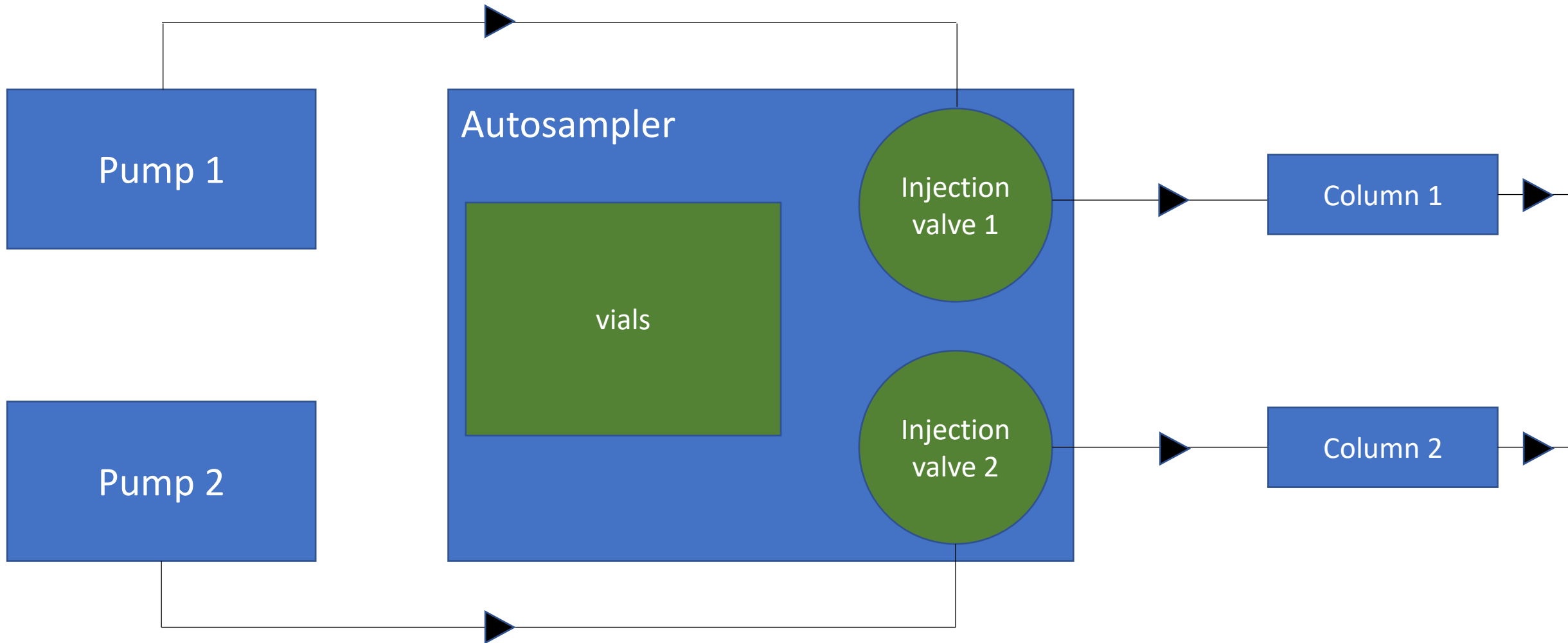




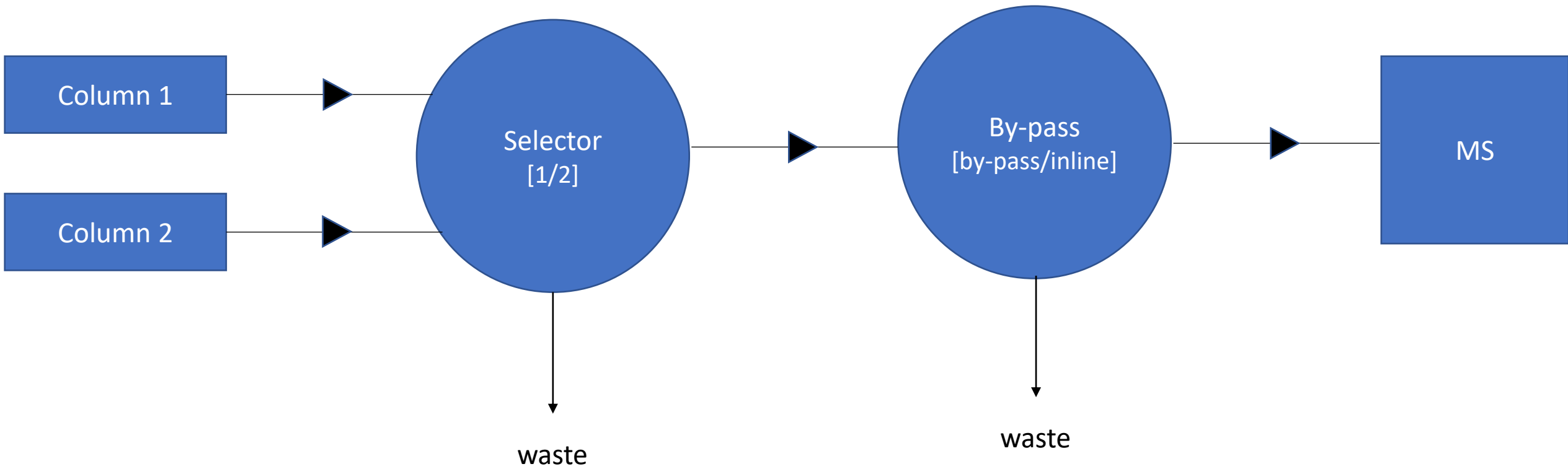


Autosampler is equipped with two sample loops and two injection valves.

Schematic of the Dual Channel Configuration



Dual Channel Configuration– channel selector



Software

Aria MX

Aria MX Direct Control

Systems Detector Tools Samples Help

Direct Control Pressure Traces

Hold Autosampler

AutoSampler 1
 READY
 Channel 1
 READY
 159 bar
 Autosampler 2
 READY
 Channel 2
 READY
 168 bar

Run Manager
 Ready

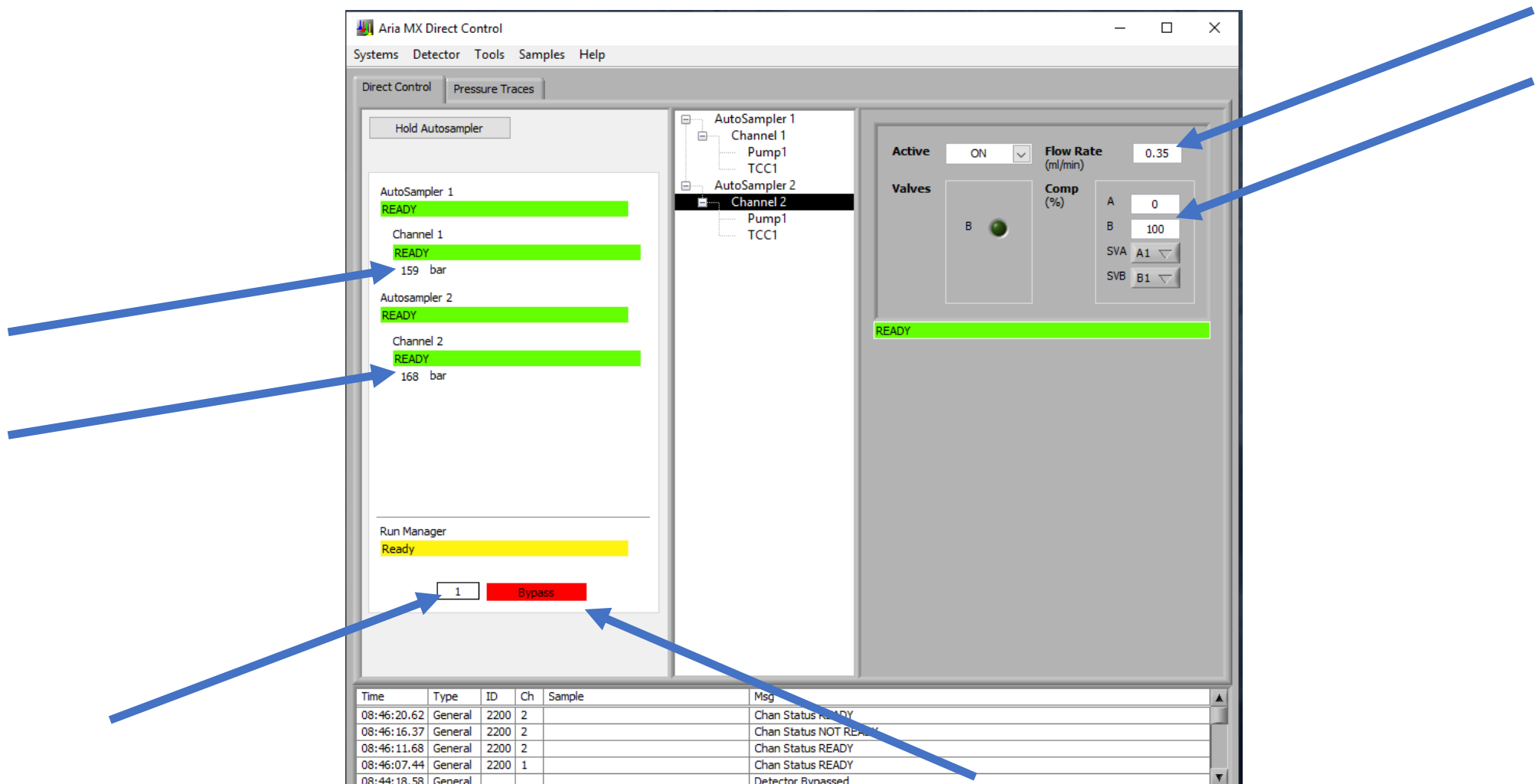
1 Bypass

AutoSampler 1
 Channel 1
 Pump1
 TCC1
 AutoSampler 2
 Channel 2
 Pump1
 TCC1

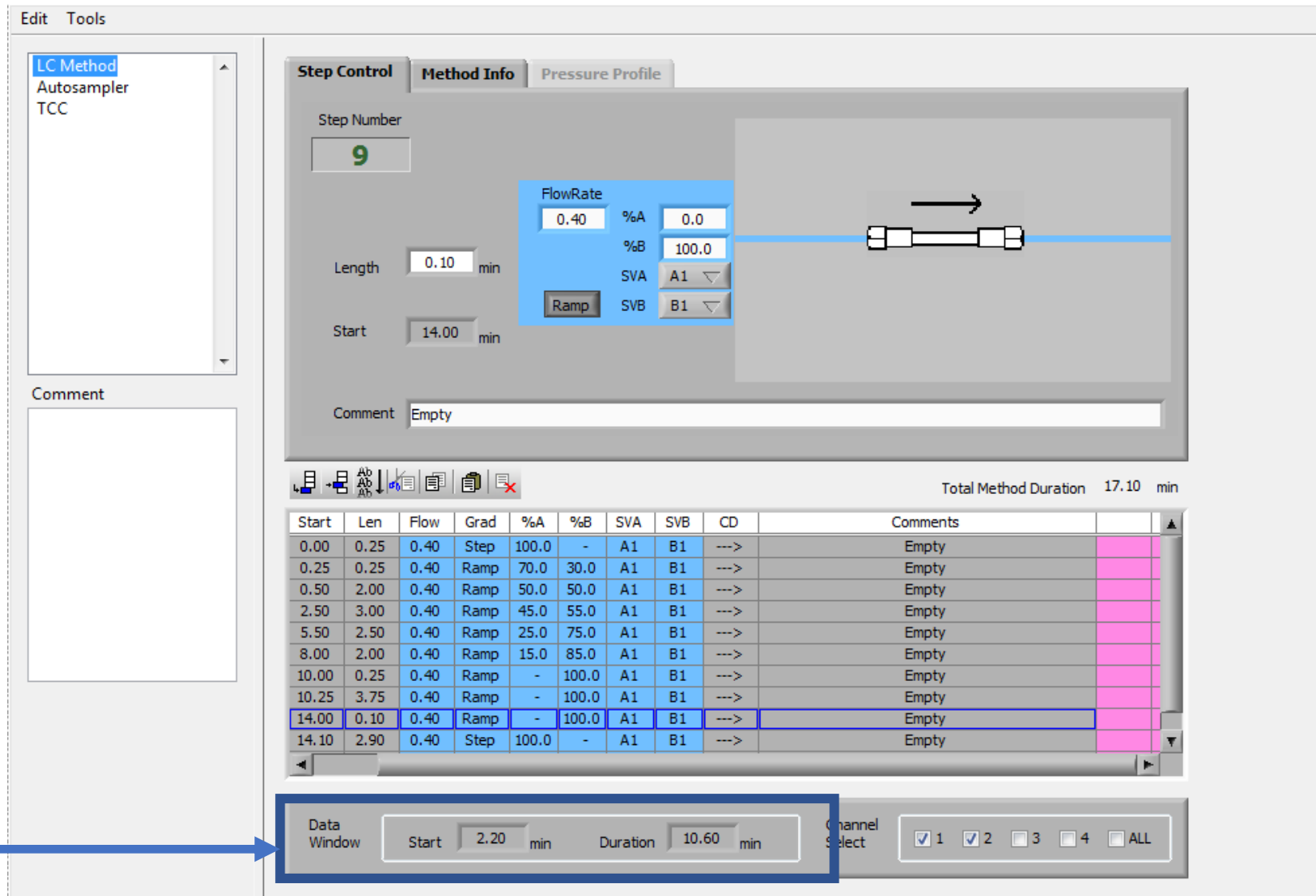
Active ON Flow Rate (ml/min) 0.35
 Valves B
 Comp (%)
 A 0
 B 100
 SVA A1
 SVB B1

READY

Time	Type	ID	Ch	Sample	Msg
08:46:20.62	General	2200	2		Chan Status READY
08:46:16.37	General	2200	2		Chan Status NOT READY
08:46:11.68	General	2200	2		Chan Status READY
08:46:07.44	General	2200	1		Chan Status READY
08:44:18.58	General				Detector Bypassed



Aria MX Method setup



Edit Tools

LC Method
 Autosampler
 TCC

Step Number: 9

Length: 0.10 min

Start: 14.00 min

FlowRate: 0.40 mL/min

%A: 0.0
 %B: 100.0
 SVA: A1
 SVB: B1

Comment: Empty

Total Method Duration: 17.10 min

Start	Len	Flow	Grad	%A	%B	SVA	SVB	CD	Comments
0.00	0.25	0.40	Step	100.0	-	A1	B1	--->	Empty
0.25	0.25	0.40	Ramp	70.0	30.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
0.50	2.00	0.40	Ramp	50.0	50.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
2.50	3.00	0.40	Ramp	45.0	55.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
5.50	2.50	0.40	Ramp	25.0	75.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
8.00	2.00	0.40	Ramp	15.0	85.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
10.00	0.25	0.40	Ramp	-	100.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
10.25	3.75	0.40	Ramp	-	100.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
14.00	0.10	0.40	Ramp	-	100.0	A1	B1	--->	Empty
14.10	2.90	0.40	Step	100.0	-	A1	B1	--->	Empty

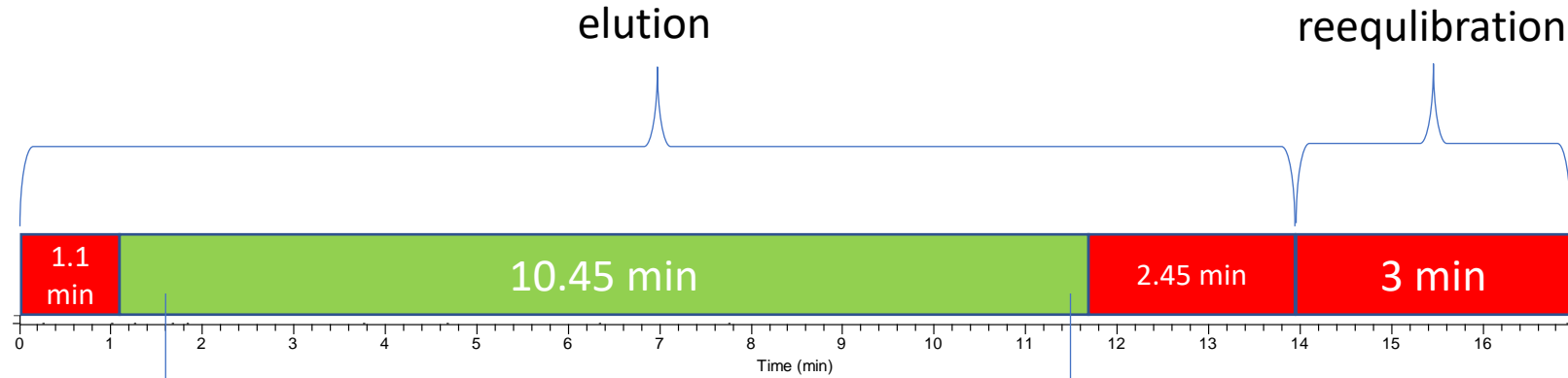
Data Window: Start 2.20 min, Duration 10.60 min

Channel Select: 1 2 3 4 ALL

Method setup is very easy. The user has to specify only the retention time when the acquisition should start and how long it should take. Other parameters are the same as in a single-channel system.

Evaluation of 100 mm columns

Time segments in dual-channel chromatography

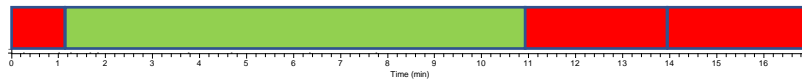


methamidophos

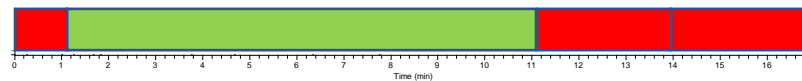
pyridalyl

Column length 100 mm

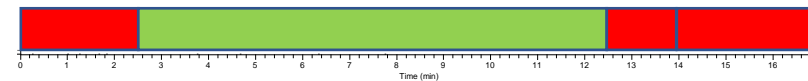
Channel 1



Channel 2



Channel 1



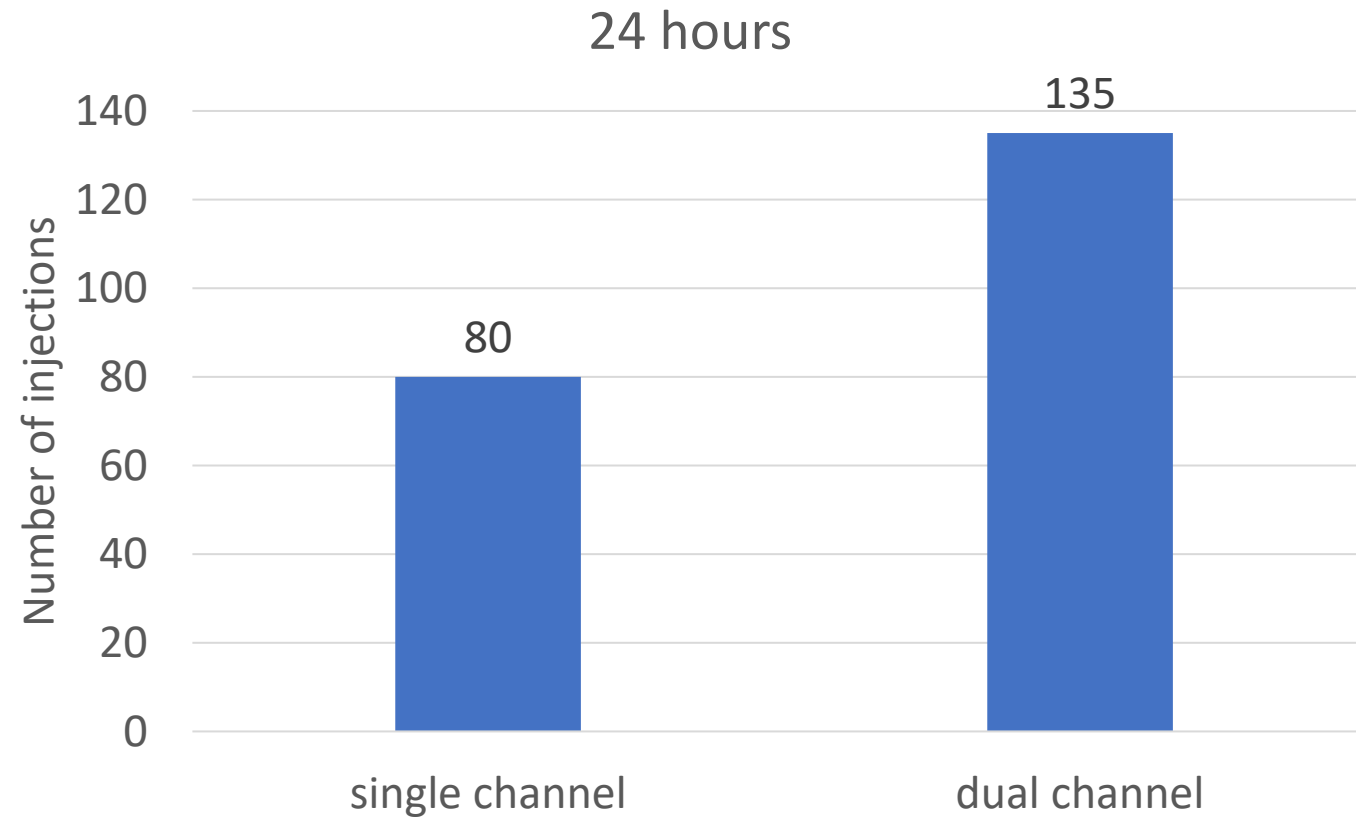
to waste



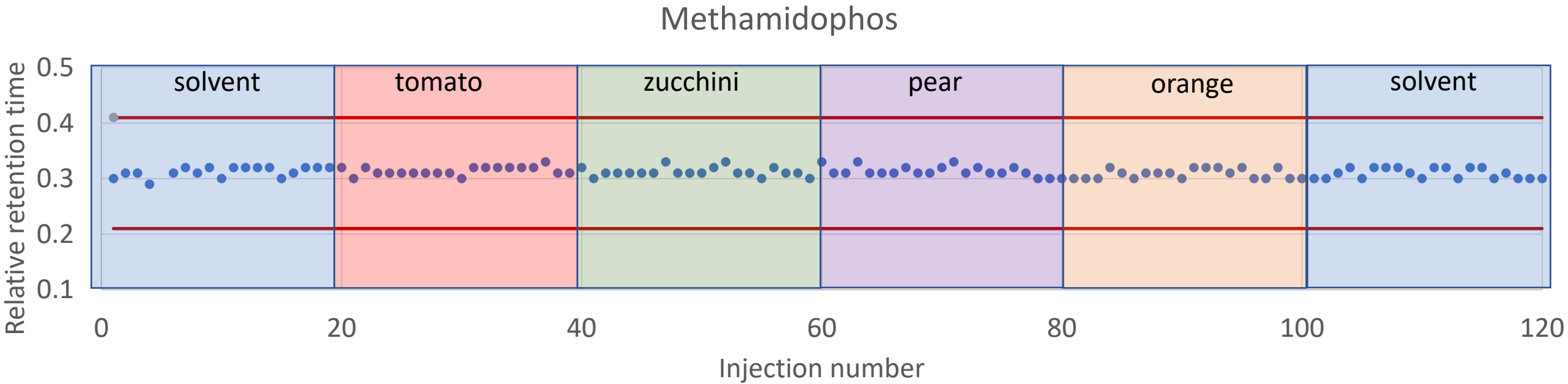
to MS (acquisition time 10.45 min)

Total time in a single-channel system: 17 min
 (+ 1 minute for needle wash, sample aspiration, etc.)

Improved sample throughput using a 100 mm column



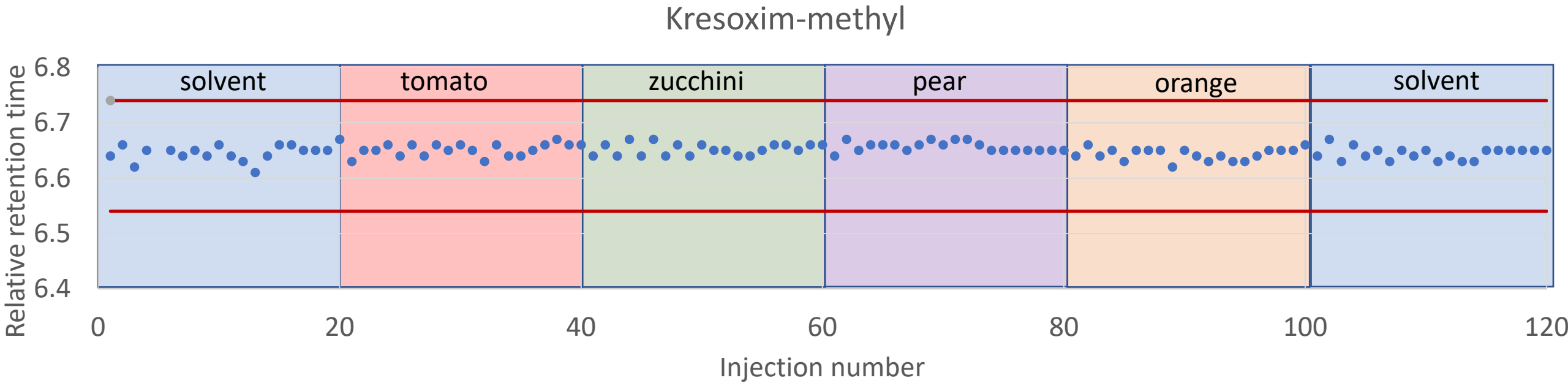
Retention time stability (methamidophos)



The red lines mark ± 0.1 min

120 injections alternating on column 1 & column 2

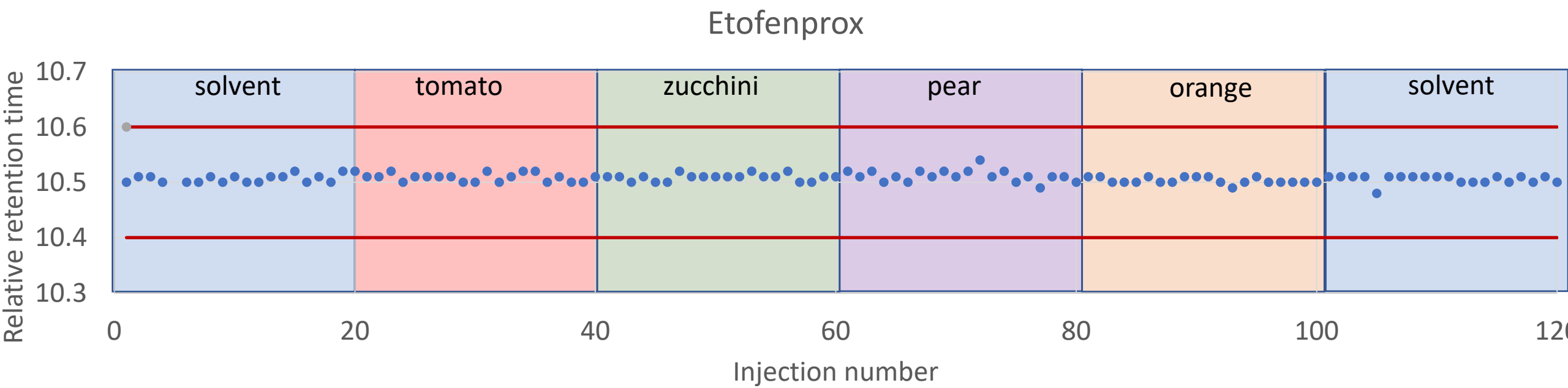
Retention time stability (kresoxim-methyl)



The red lines mark ± 0.1 min

120 injections alternating on column 1 & column 2

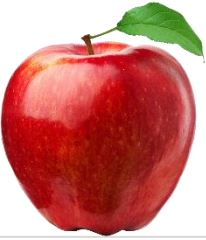
Retention time stability (Etofenprox)



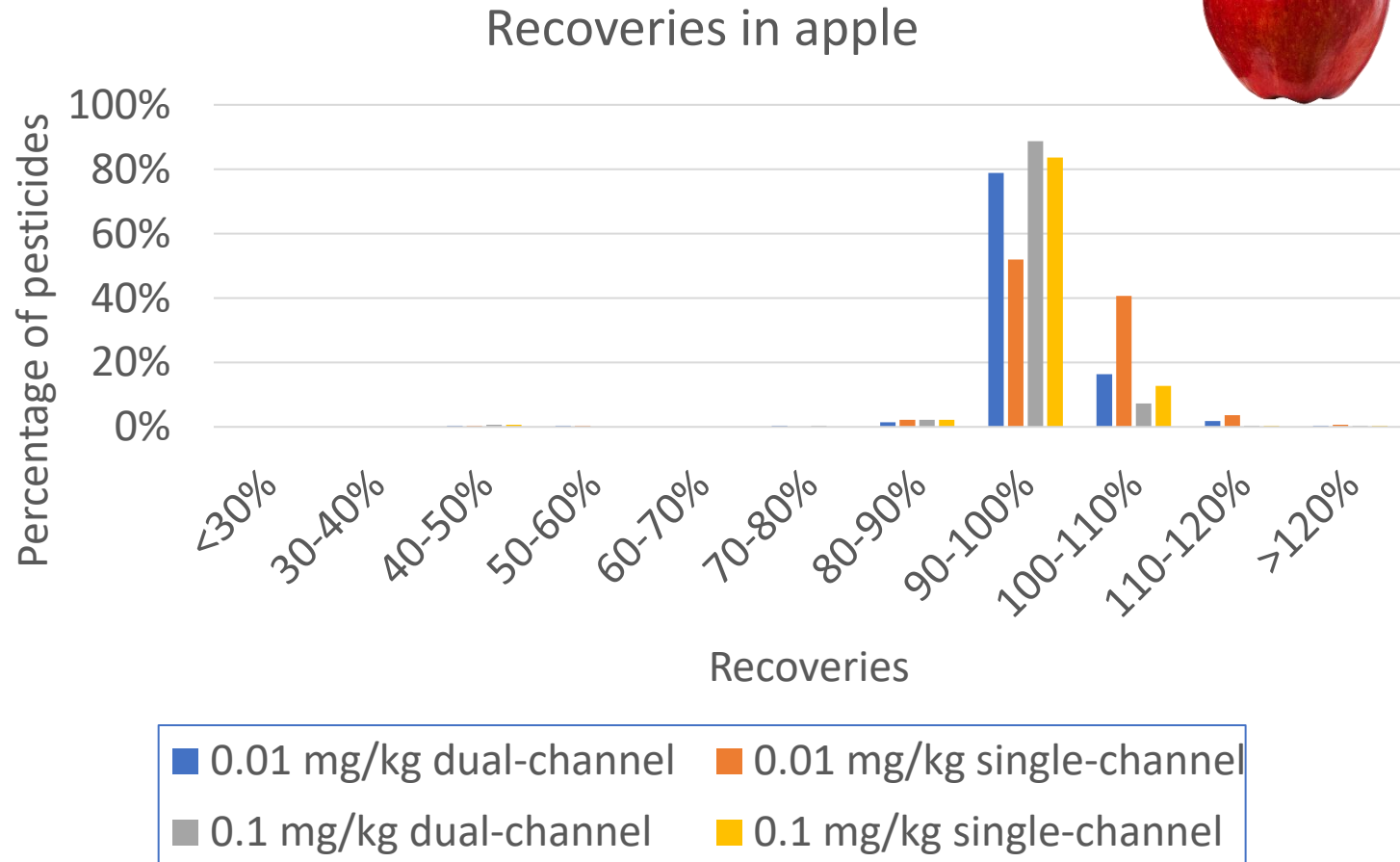
— The red lines mark ± 0.1 min

120 injections alternating on column 1 & column 2

Recovery data (apple): single-channel vs dual-channel

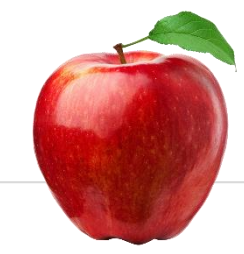
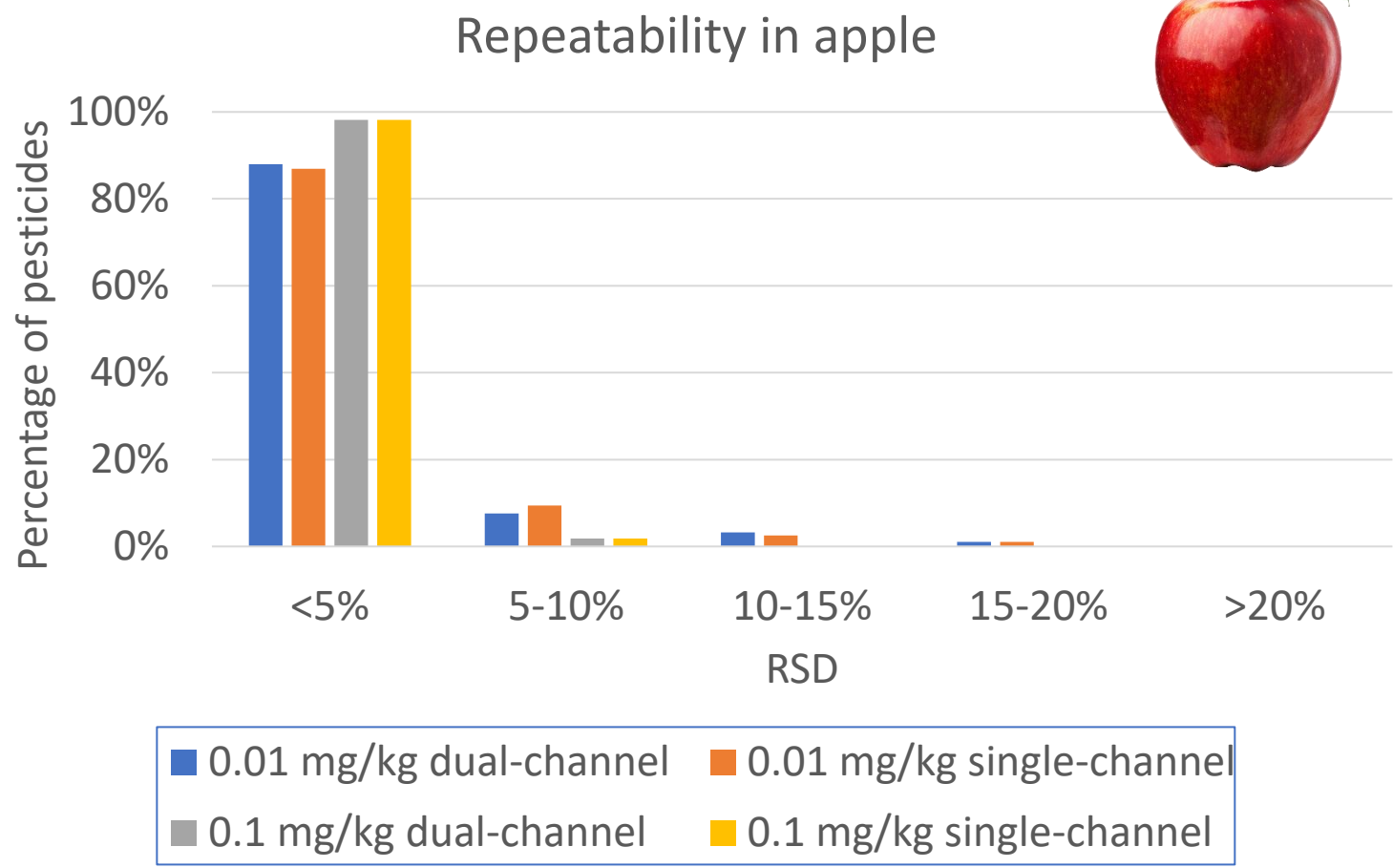


	<70%	70-120%	>120%
Single channel 0.01 mg/kg	2	269	2
Dual channel 0.01 mg/kg	2	270	1
Single channel 0.1 mg/kg	2	270	1
Dual channel 0.1 mg/kg	2	270	1



Repeatability data (apple): single-channel vs dual-channel

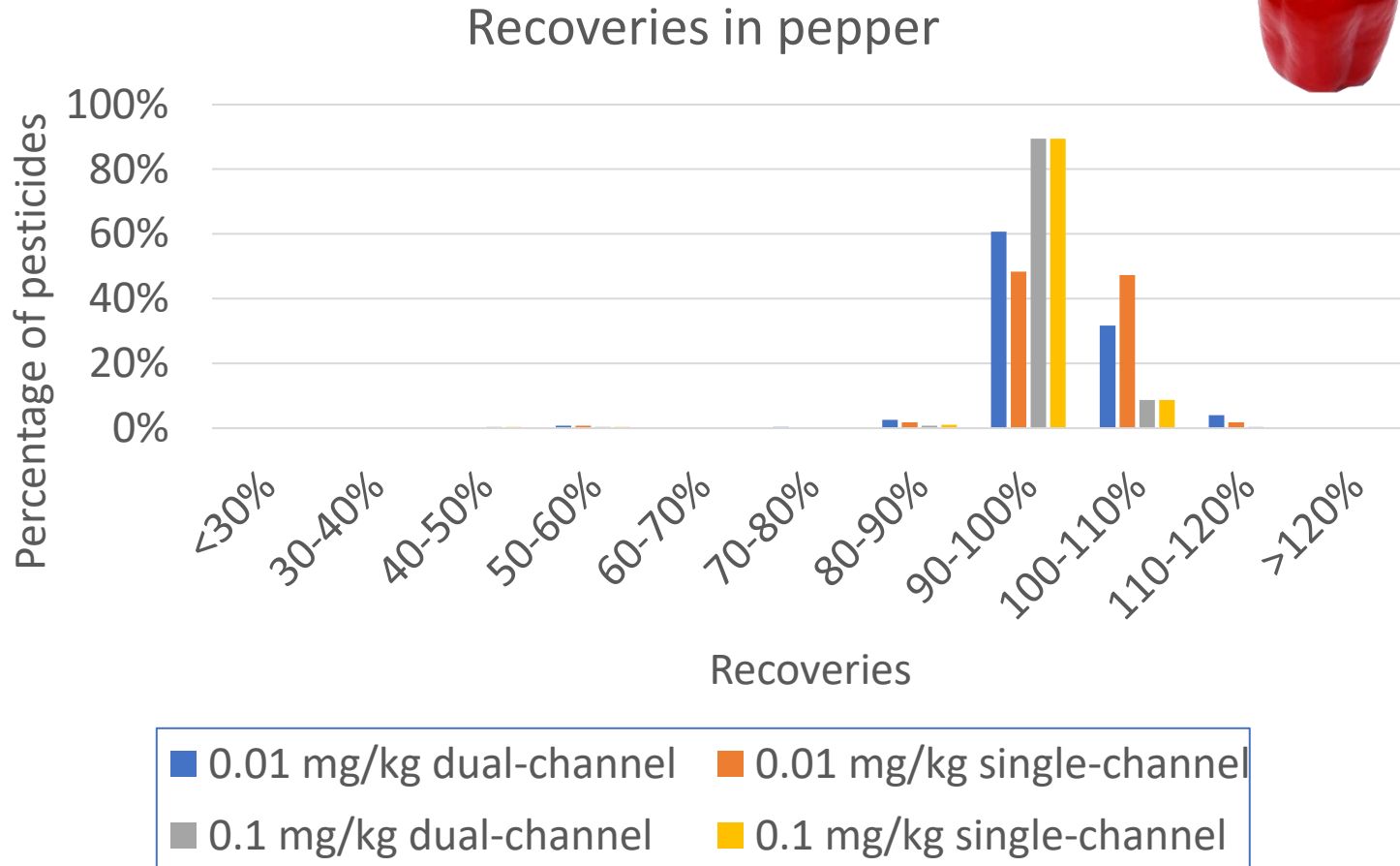
	<5%	5-20%	>20%
Single channel 0.01 mg/kg	87%	13%	-
Dual channel 0.01 mg/kg	88%	12%	-
Single channel 0.1 mg/kg	98%	2%	-
Dual channel 0.1 mg/kg	98%	2%	-



Recovery data (bell pepper): single-channel vs dual-channel



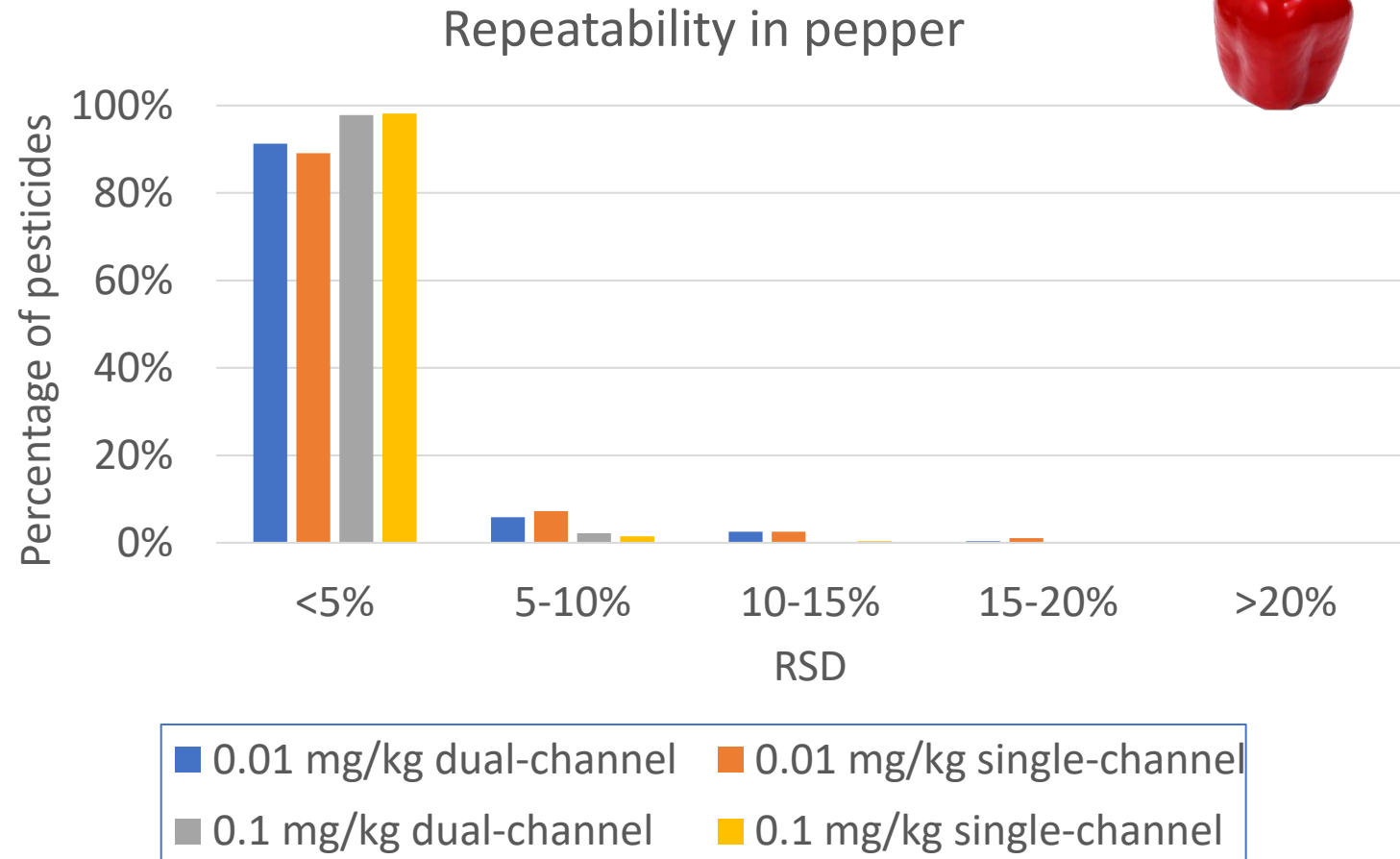
	<70%	70-120%	>120%
Single channel 0.01 mg/kg	2	271	-
Dual channel 0.01 mg/kg	2	271	-
Single channel 0.1 mg/kg	2	271	-
Dual channel 0.1 mg/kg	2	271	-



Repeatability data (bell pepper): single-channel vs dual-channel

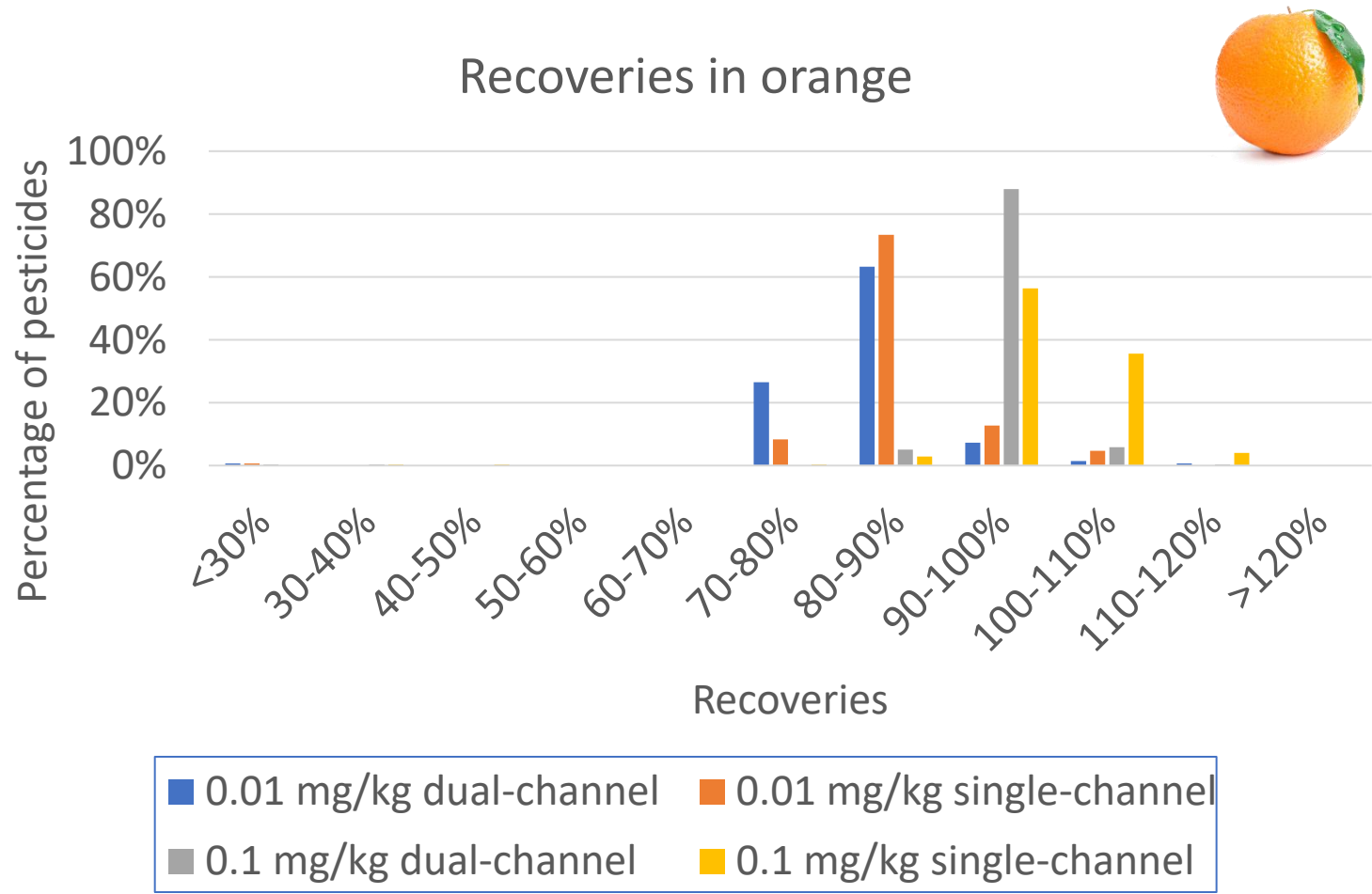


	<5%	5-20%	>20%
Single channel 0.01 mg/kg	89%	11%	-
Dual channel 0.01 mg/kg	91%	9%	-
Single channel 0.1 mg/kg	98%	2%	-
Dual channel 0.1 mg/kg	98%	2%	-



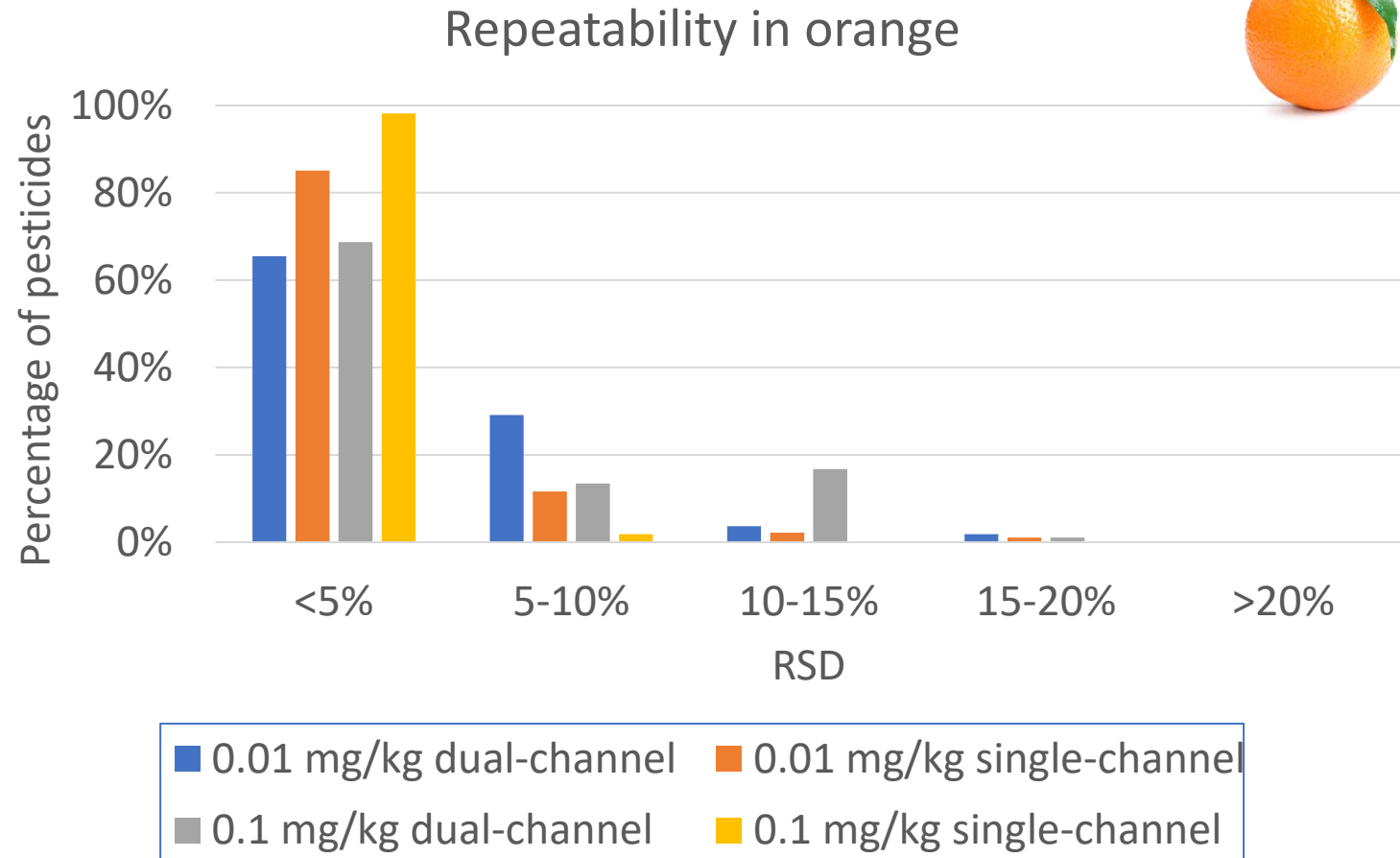
Recovery data (orange): single-channel vs dual-channel

	<70%	70-120%	>120%
Single channel 0.01 mg/kg	2	271	-
Dual channel 0.01 mg/kg	2	271	-
Single channel 0.1 mg/kg	2	271	-
Dual channel 0.1 mg/kg	2	271	-

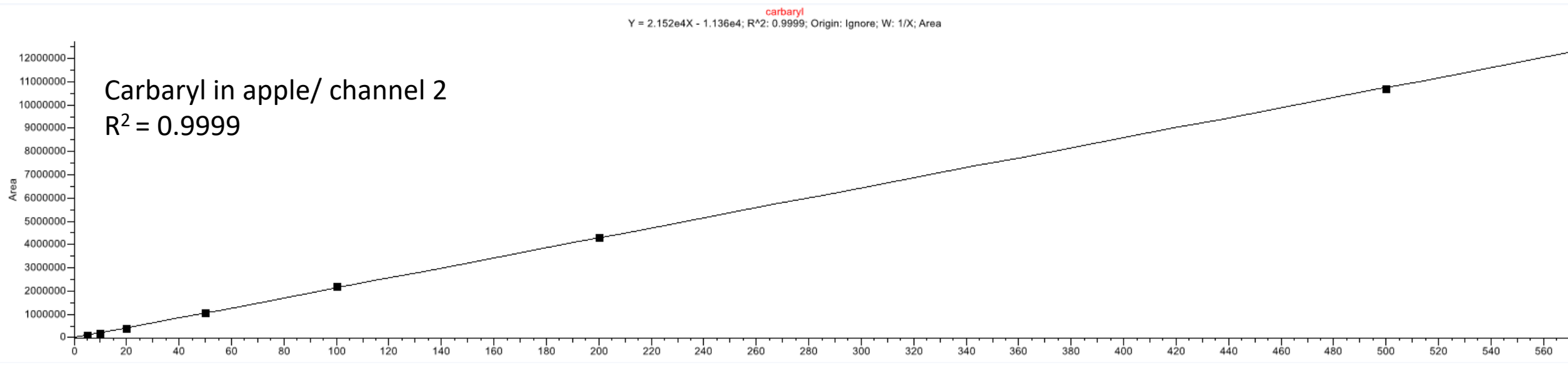
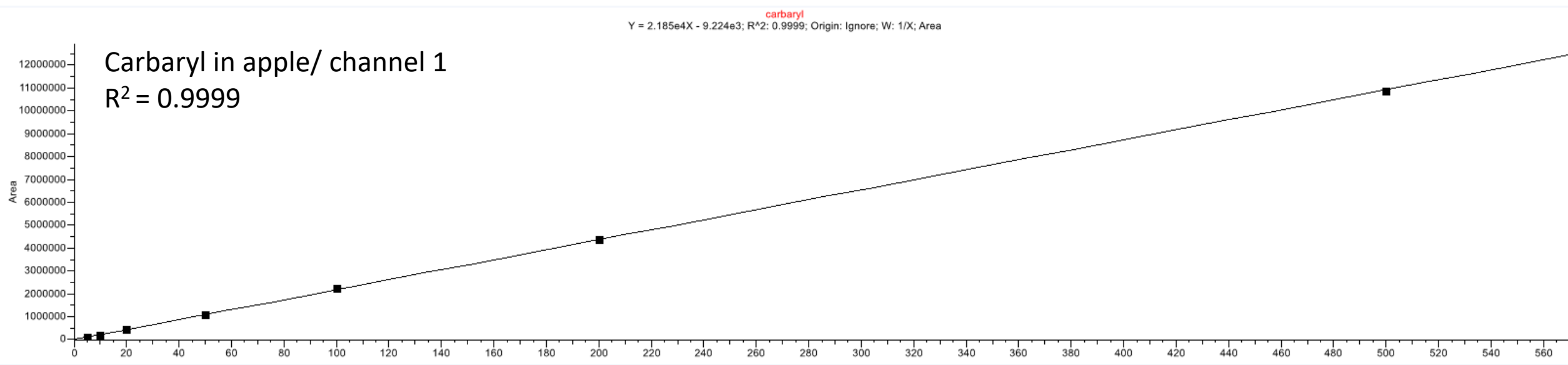


Repeatability data (orange): single-channel vs dual-channel

	<5%	5-20%	>20%
Single channel 0.01 mg/kg	85%	15%	-
Dual channel 0.01 mg/kg	65%	35%	-
Single channel 0.1 mg/kg	98%	2%	-
Dual channel 0.1 mg/kg	69%	31%	-

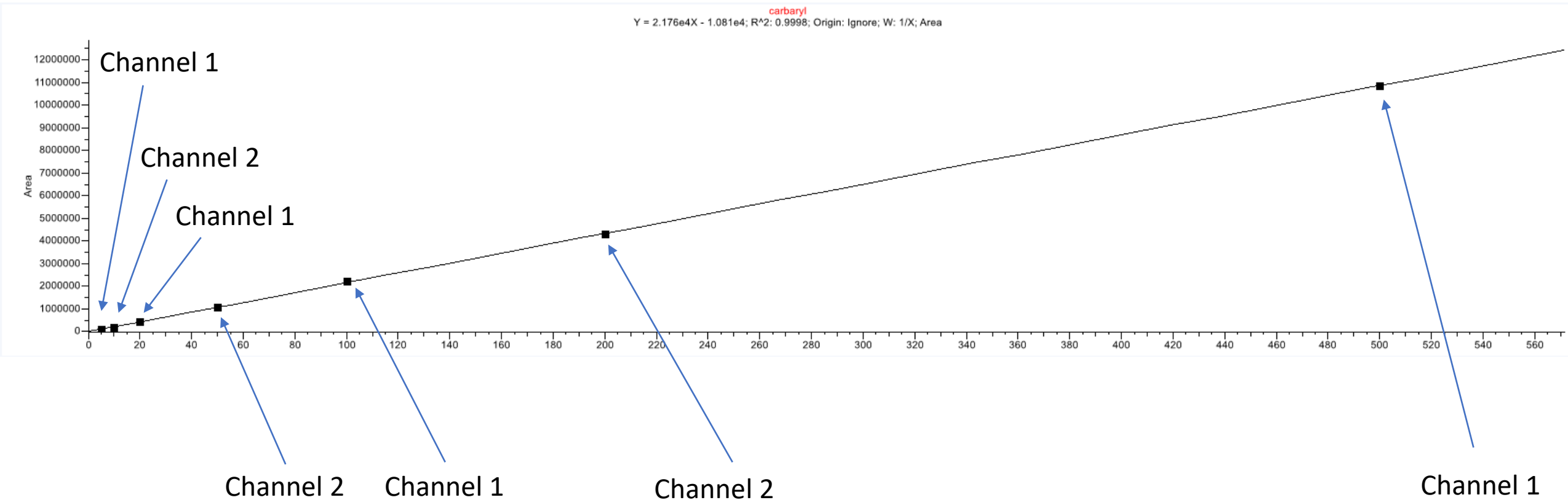


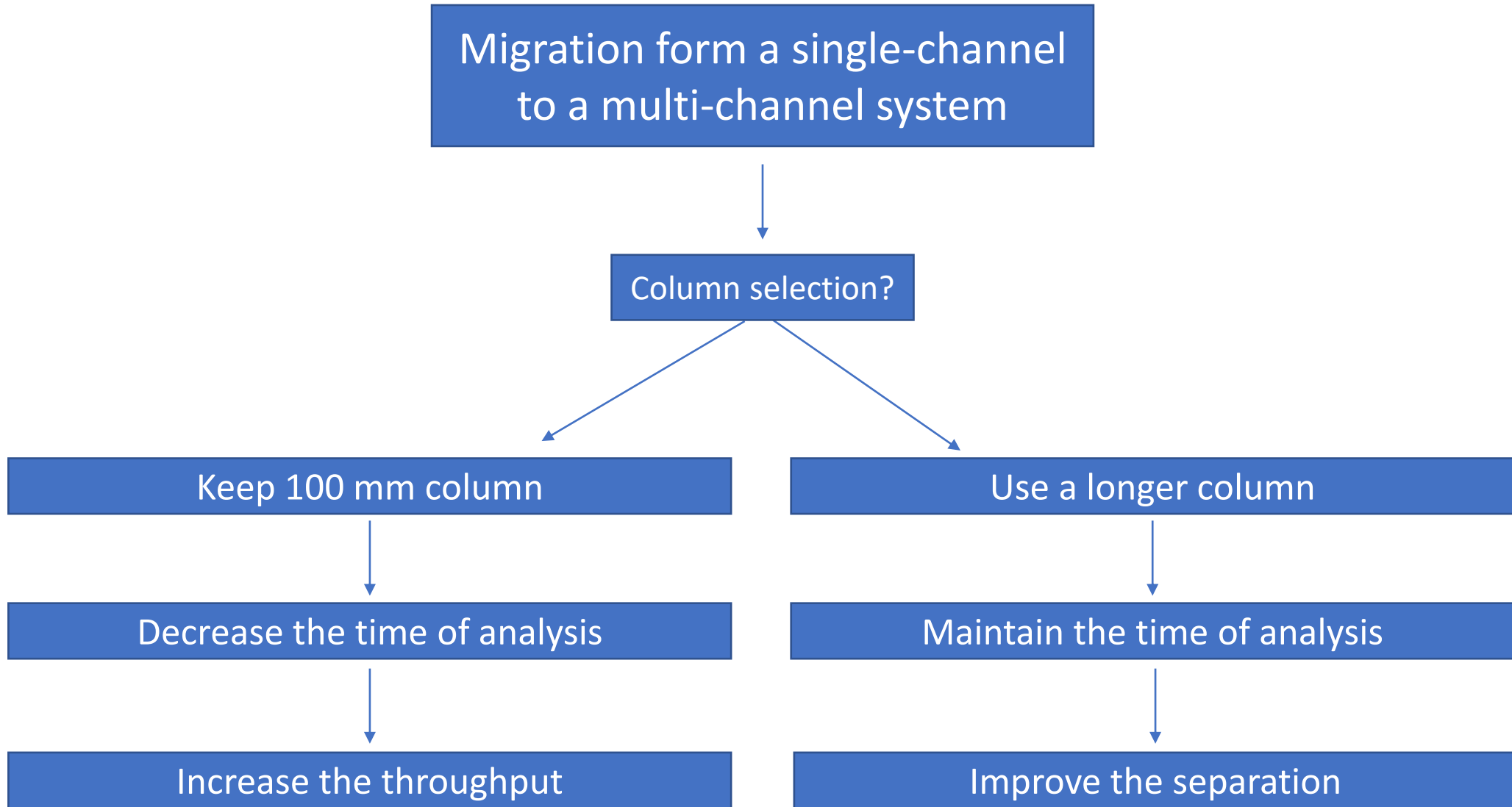
Single-channel calibration for carbaryl in apple



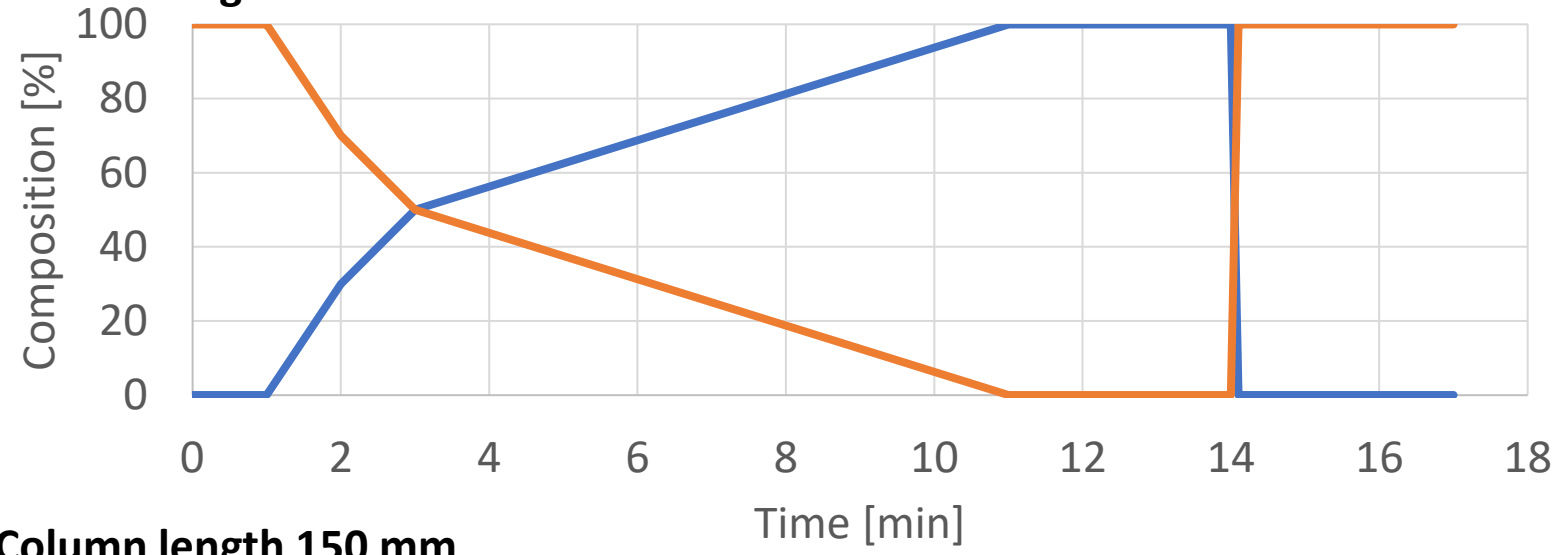
Cross-channel calibration for carbaryl in apple

Carbaryl in apple/ cross-channel
 $R^2 = 0.9998$

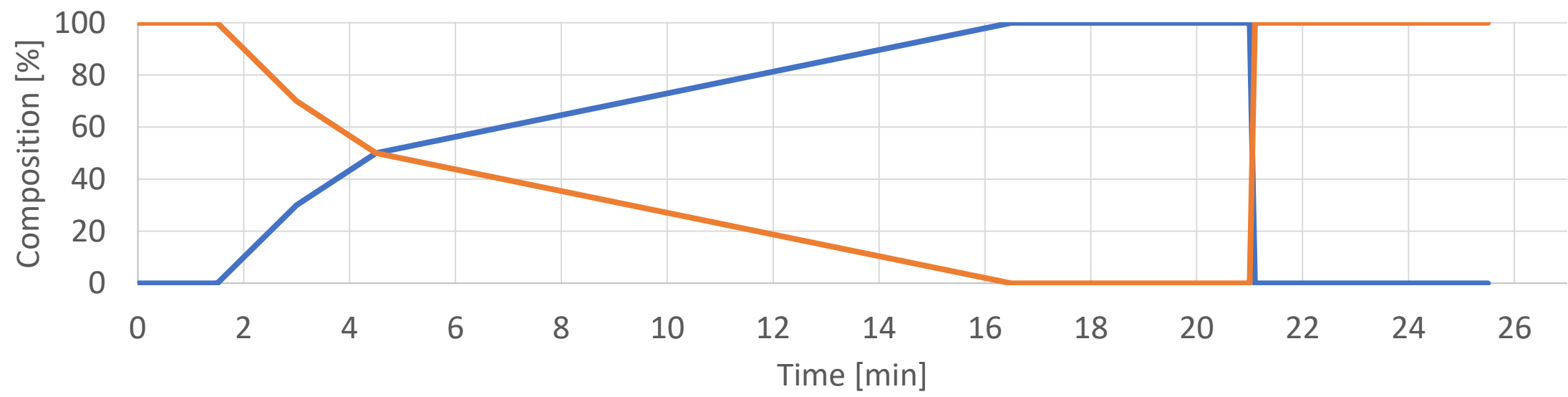




Column length 100 mm



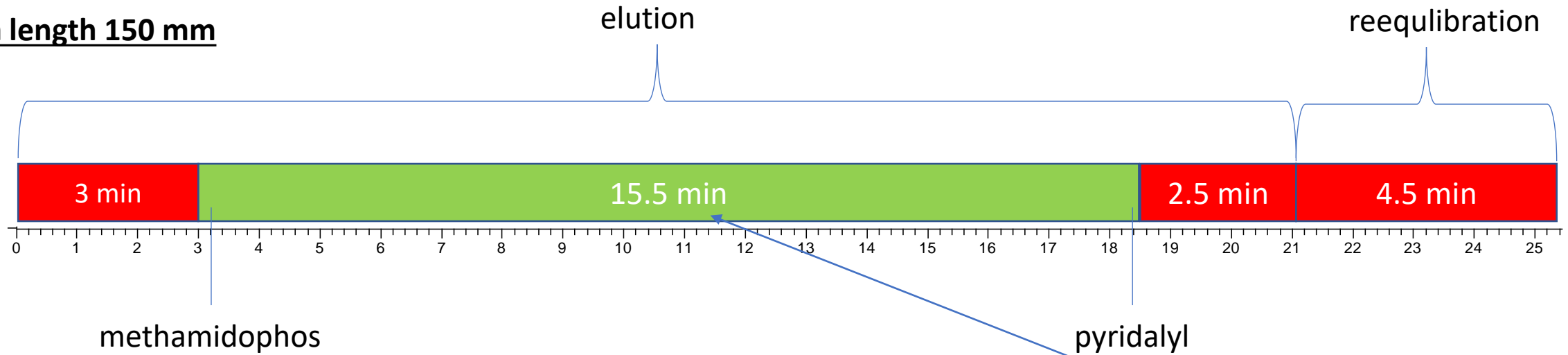
Column length 150 mm



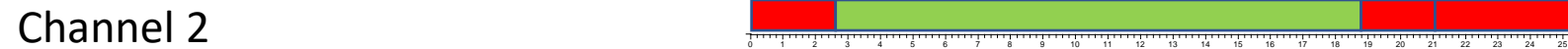
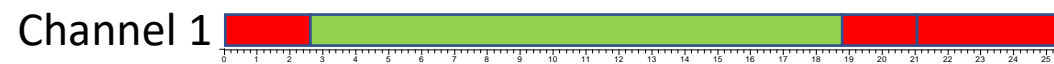
— Mobile phase A — Mobile phase B

Time segments in dual-channel chromatography

Column length 150 mm



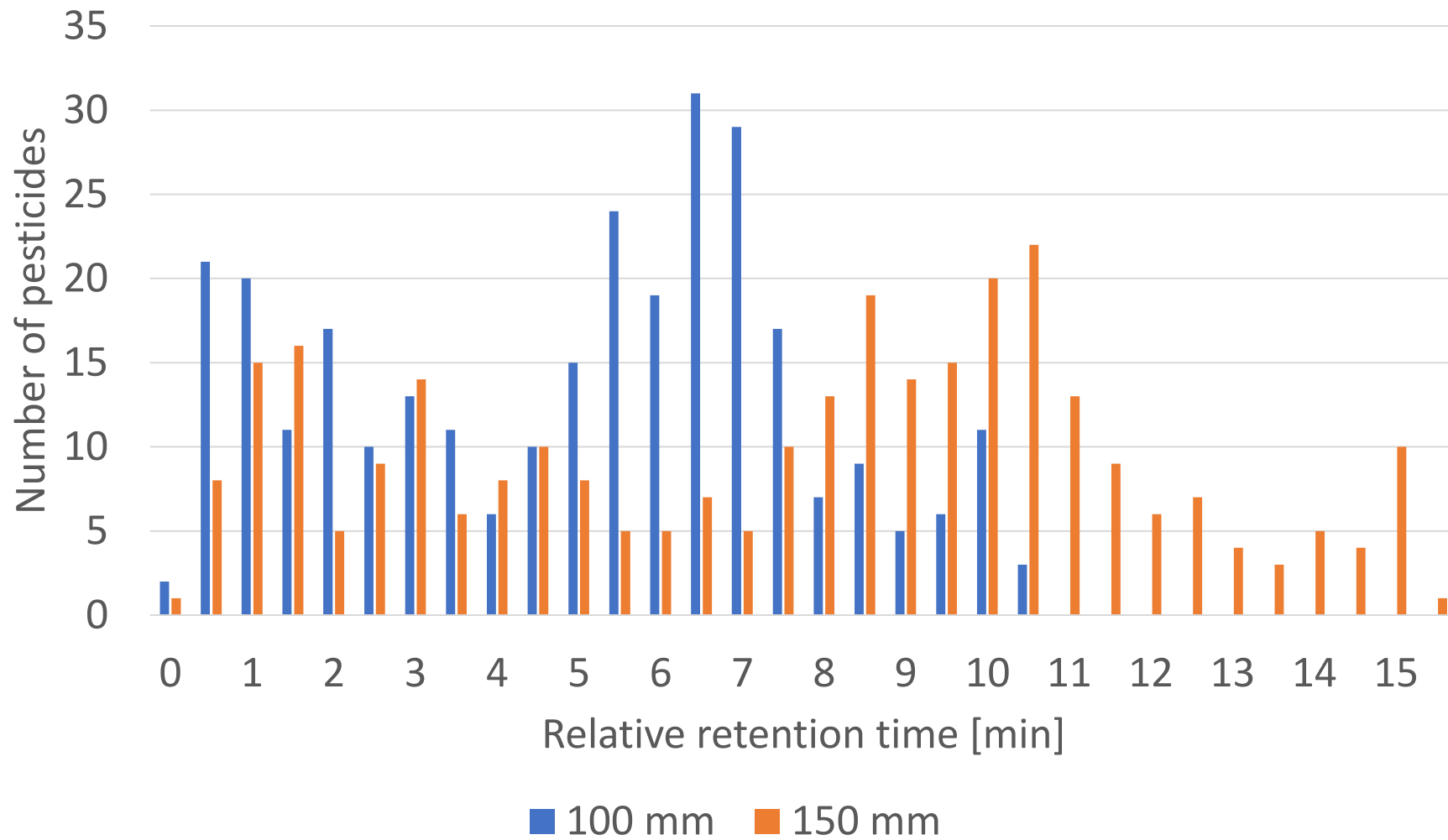
Less than the 100 mm column in a single-channel system!



-  to waste
-  to MS (acquisition time 15.5 min)

Total time in a single-channel system 25.5 min (+ 1 minute for needle wash, sample aspiration, etc.)

Distribution of pesticides



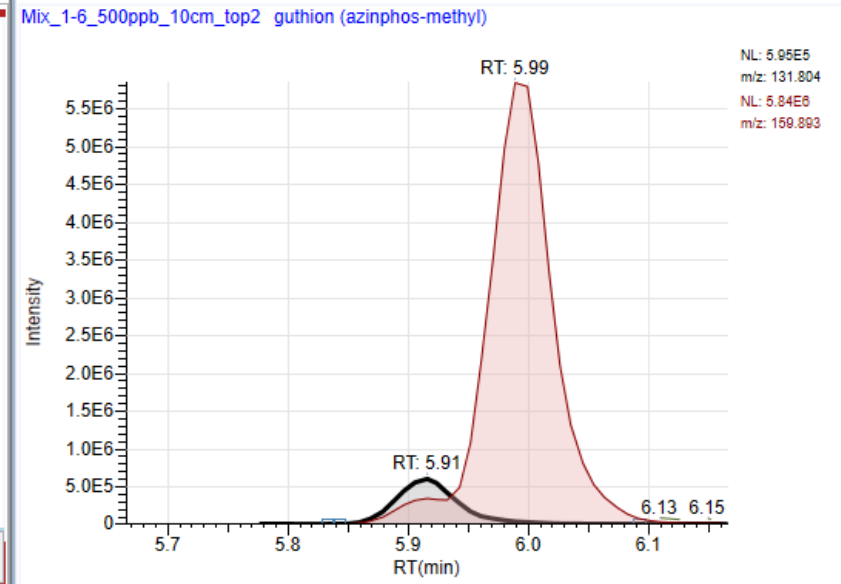
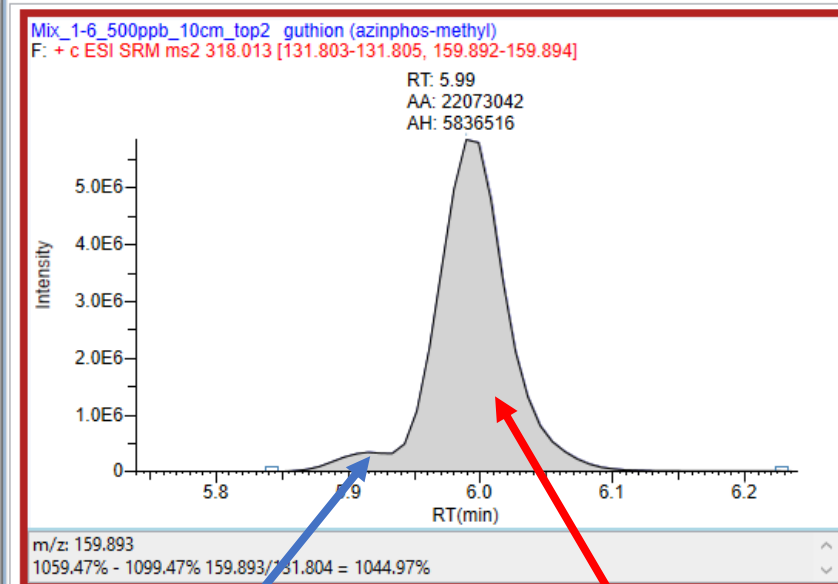
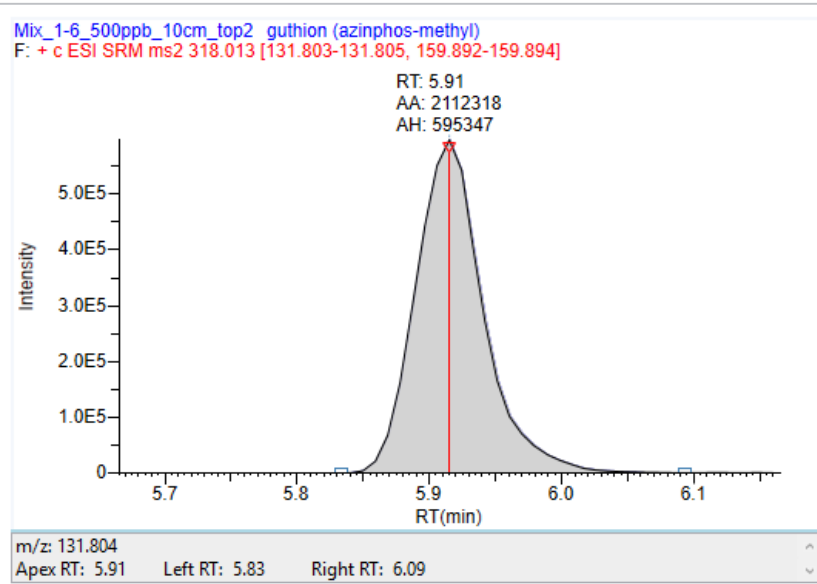
Co-elution of analytes with a 100 mm column and QQQ MS

Triple quadrupole
100 mm column

Azinphos methyl

m/z 318 \rightarrow 132

m/z 318 \rightarrow 159



Azinphos methyl

Interfering transition of phosmet

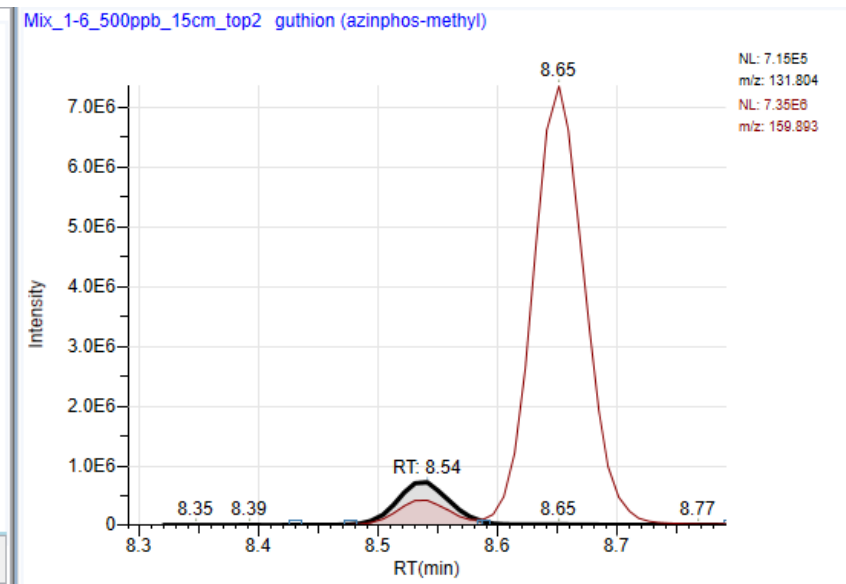
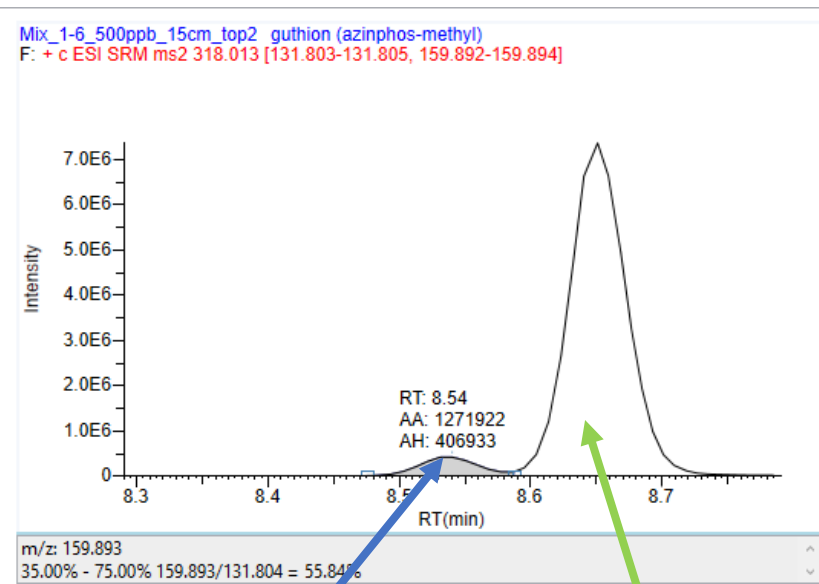
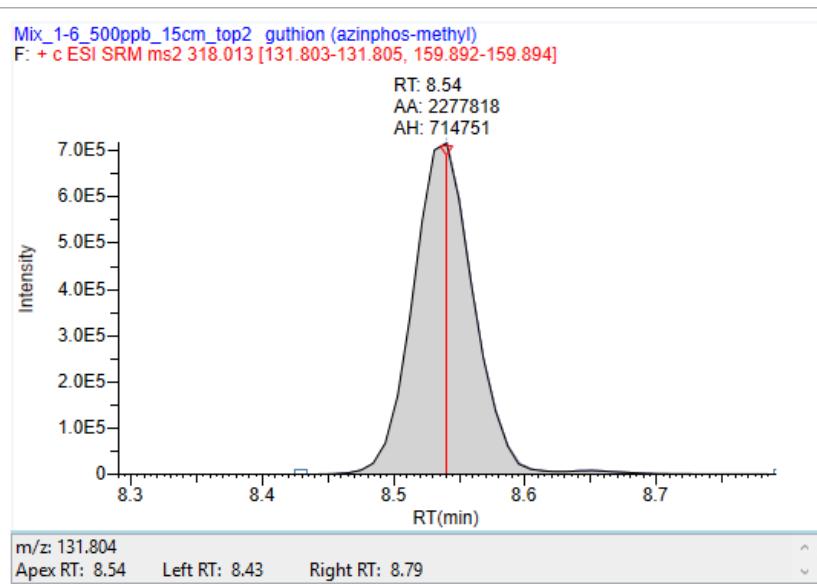
Using a longer column to resolve co-elution in QQQ MS

Triple quadrupole
150 mm column

Azinphos methyl

m/z 318 \rightarrow 132

m/z 318 \rightarrow 159



Azinphos methyl

Phosmet is separated from azinphos methyl

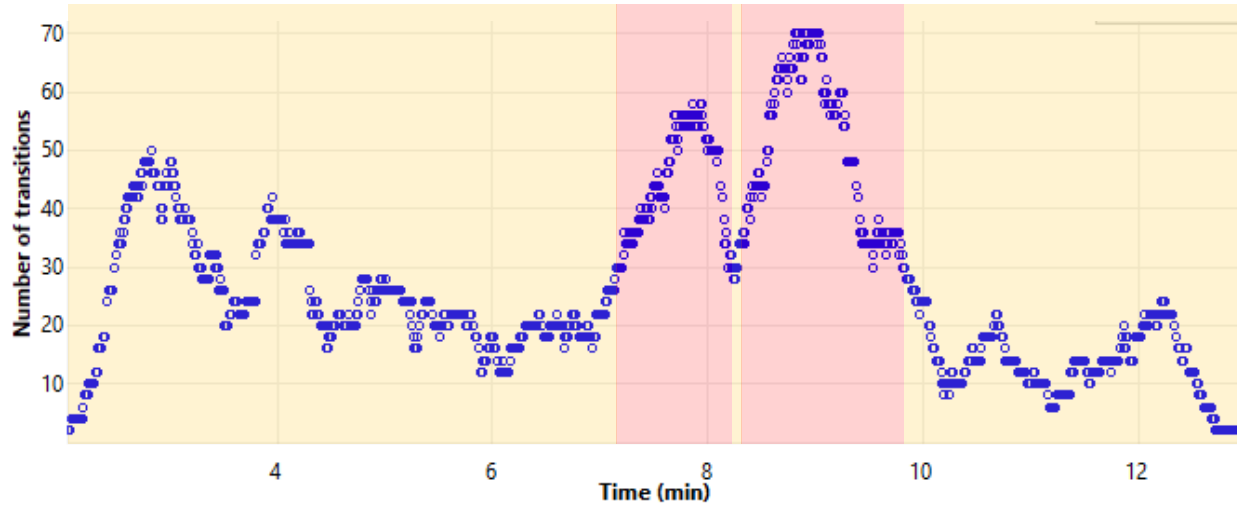
Use of a longer column can increase the sensitivity of QQQ MS

300 pesticides / 600 transitions

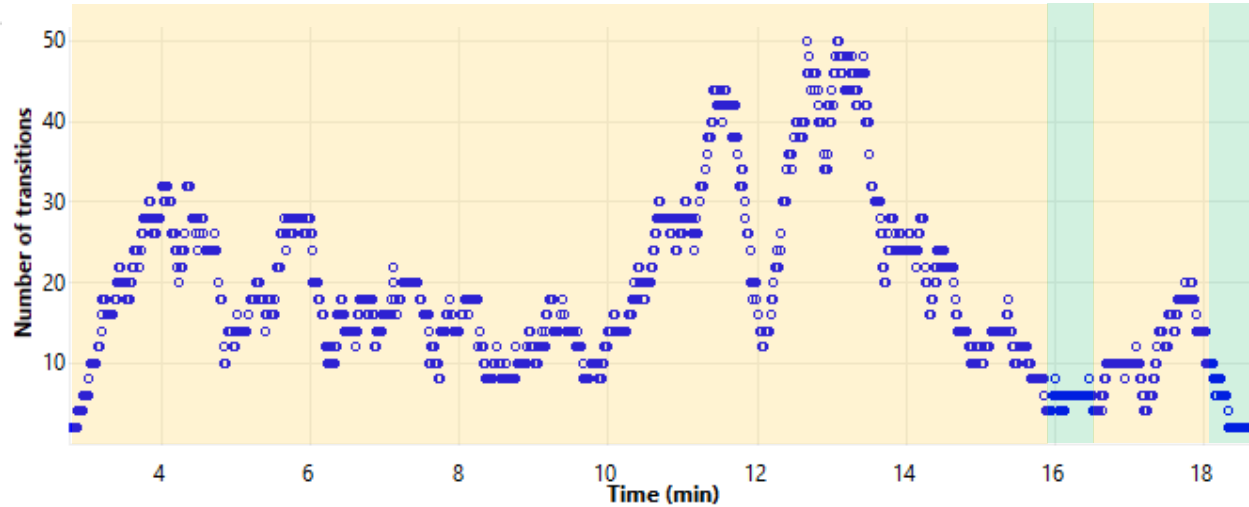
100 mm column

150 mm column

Number of transitions per cycle



Number of transitions per cycle




Dwell time < 10 ms

Dwell time 10 – 50 ms

Dwell time > 50 ms

A longer column separates better the analytes. The dwell times can be increased without increasing the duty cycle.

Special method for negative-polarity compounds



Total Method Duration 11.50 min

Start	Len	Flow	Grad	%A	%B	SVA	SVB	CD	Comments
0.00	0.50	0.35	Step	100.0	-	A2	B2	--->	Empty
0.50	0.50	0.35	Ramp	70.0	30.0	A2	B2	--->	Empty
1.00	0.50	0.35	Ramp	50.0	50.0	A2	B2	--->	Empty
1.50	4.00	0.35	Ramp	-	100.0	A2	B2	--->	Empty
5.50	3.00	0.35	Step	-	100.0	A2	B2	--->	Empty
8.50	0.10	0.35	Ramp	100.0	-	A2	B2	--->	Empty
8.60	2.90	0.35	Step	100.0	-	A2	B2	--->	Empty

Data Window

Start min

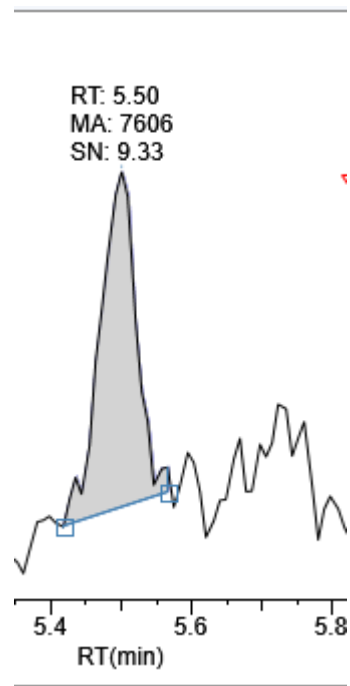
Duration min

Channel Select
 1
 2
 3
 4
 ALL

Mobile phase A: water/0.05% acetic acid
 Mobile phase B: acetonitrile/0.05% acetic acid

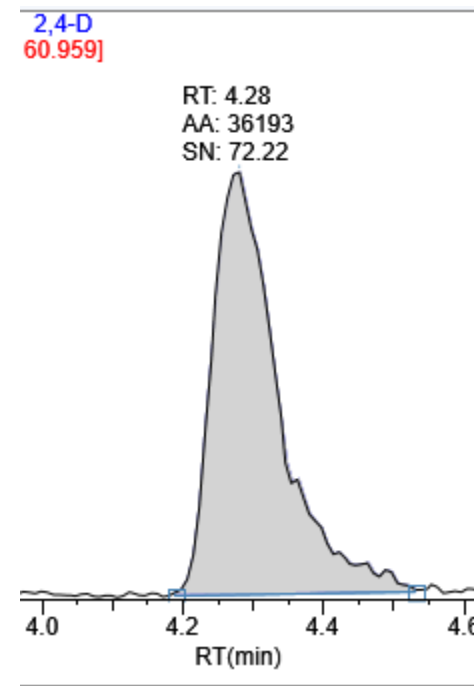
Special method for negative-polarity compounds

2,4-D



Current method/all pesticides
MeOH/H₂O/formic acid/ammonium formate

Peak area 7 606

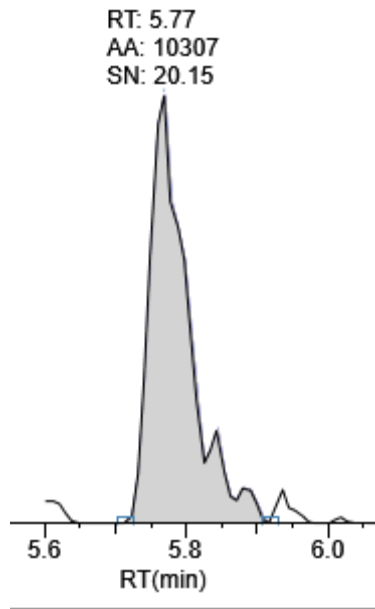


Only negative polarity pesticides
ANC/H₂O/0.05% acetic acid

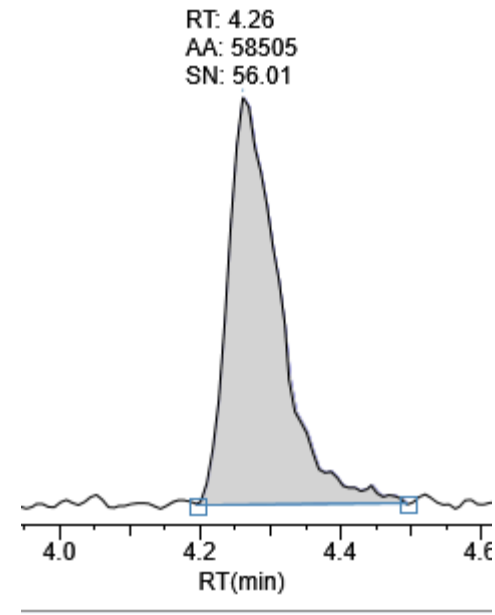
Peak area 36 193

Special method for negative-polarity compounds

MCPA



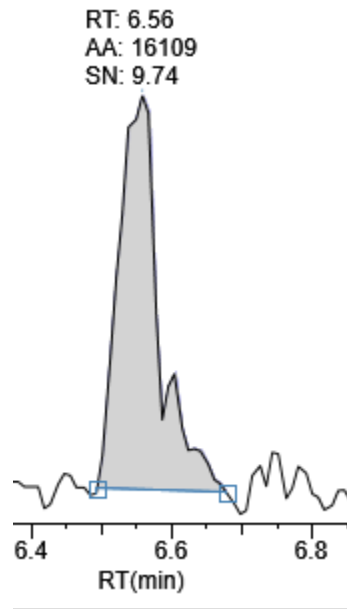
Current method/all pesticides
MeOH/H₂O/formic acid/ammonium formate
Peak area 10 307



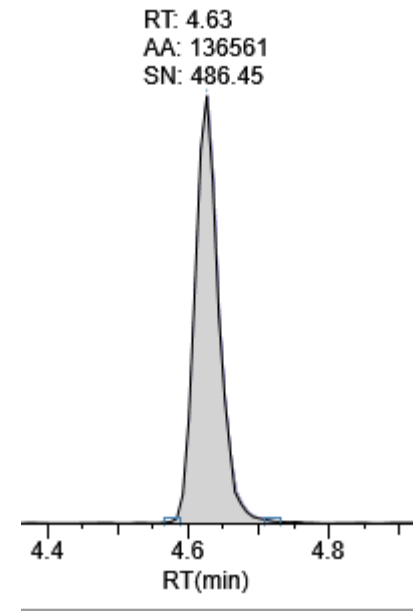
Only negative polarity pesticides
ANC/H₂O/0.05% acetic acid
Peak area 58 505

Special method for negative-polarity compounds

Ethiprole



Current method/all pesticides
MeOH/H₂O/formic acid/ammonium formate
Peak area 16 109



Only negative polarity pesticides
ANC/H₂O/0.05% acetic acid
Peak area 136 561

Summary

- Multi-channel chromatography improves the utilisation of the mass spectrometer
 - 100 mm columns increase the sample throughput
 - 150 mm columns enhance sensitivity and selectivity
- Dual-channel mode provides results equivalent to single-channel mode
- Retention times in the dual-channel system are very stable
- Conversion of a single-channel chromatographic method into a dual-channel method is fast and simple
- Software is user-friendly and reliable

Łukasz Rajski; Florencia Jesús; Francisco José Díaz Galiano; Amadeo R. Fernández-Alba

Dual-channel chromatography a smart way to improve the analysis efficiency in liquid chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry

Journal of Chromatography A 1633 (2020) 461614

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2020.461614>

<http://www.eurl-pesticides.eu>

**Thank You
for Your Attention**



EURL EUROPEAN
UNION
REFERENCE
LABORATORY

Łukasz Rajski; Florencia Jesús; Francisco José Díaz Galiano; Amadeo R. Fernández-Alba

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