

#### Development of a novel CE-XRF instrument for elemental speciation of contaminants in complex water systems

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> ICCE 2017 Oslo, June 18-21



# Goal

• To set up a low power XRF-detection system as an elemental sensitive non-invasive detector for liquid-based separation techniques in complex aqueous matrices.

#### • Once optimized:

- Allow for sensitive & accurate probing of elements in liquid phase separation
- Provide excellent conditions for determining elemental contaminants and their speciation (e.g. Cr, Hg, As, Pb)
- Study of dynamic change in oxidation state during elemental migration



### Inspiration

- Hanford, Washington, USA
  - Enriched plutonium



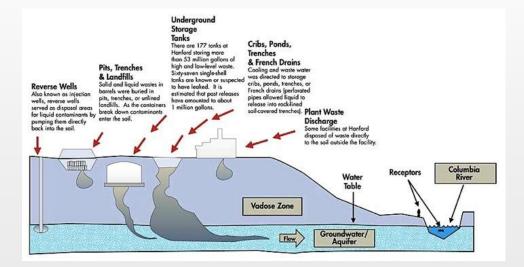


## Problem

- Contaminated water
  - 1.7 trillion liters
  - 320 km downstream
- Hg As
- Cr
- U
- *TC*
- Sr



- F
- Nitrates
- Sulfates



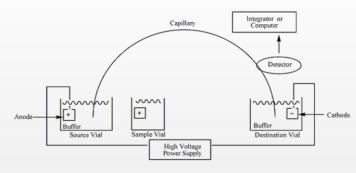


## Problem

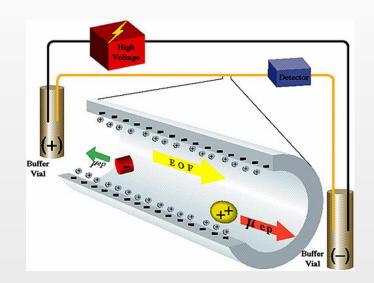
- The mobilization of an element, as well as its bioavailability and toxicity in the biosphere depends on its chemical form.
- On-line species separation and detection is an essential way to elucidate elemental mobilization parameters.



## **Capillary Electrophoresis (CE)**



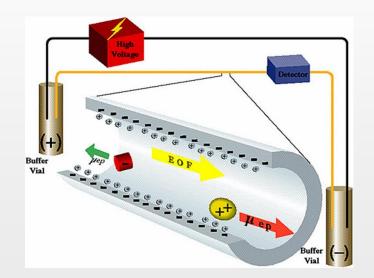
- High cost-efficiency
  - Small volumes
- Separates based on electrophoretic mobility





## CE

- No stationary phase
  - Short analysis times
  - High efficiency
  - High N
  - Small bandwidths
  - Metal-ligand bonds





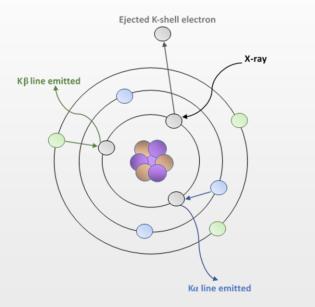
## CE as an analytical tool for liquids

- UV-visible
  - incapable of detecting inorganic ions or metal complexes due to low absorbance

- Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
  - Bulky
  - Expensive
  - Destructive
  - Requires physical access to the mobile phase
  - Complex interface

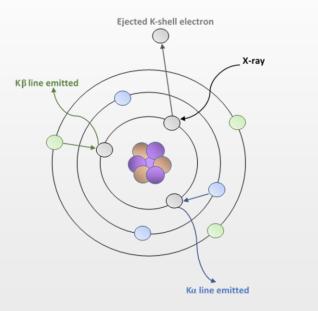


## X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)



- Elemental sensitive detection
- Characteristic X-rays
- *P* to *U* 
  - (Ca to U)



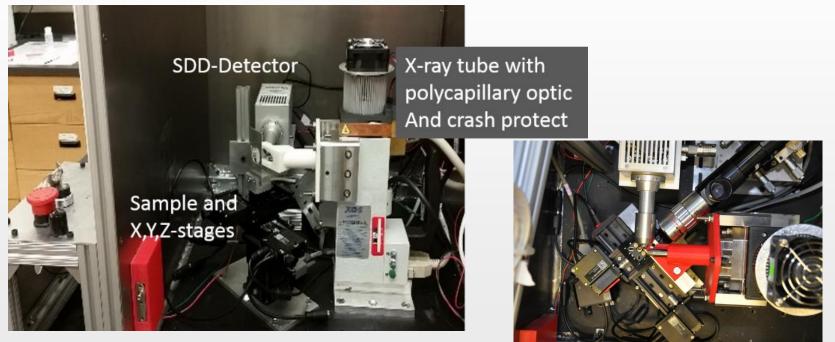


# XRF

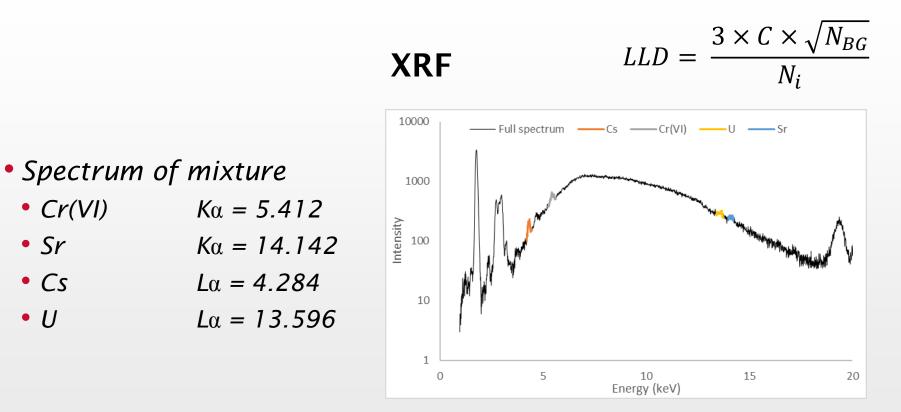
- High information depth
- Small sample amounts
- In-situ elemental imaging
- Trace elemental analysis
- Low cost of sample prep
- Quasi nondestructive



#### **Confocal micro-XRF**









## Why CE-XRF?

- Small footprint
- Low cost
- Easy to use
- Small volumes
- Quantitative results
- Non-invasive on-line measurements
- Simultaneous multi-element detection



### Goals

- Custom-made CE
- *XRF as detection for CE?*
- Couple CE and XRF
  - Separation
  - On-line detection

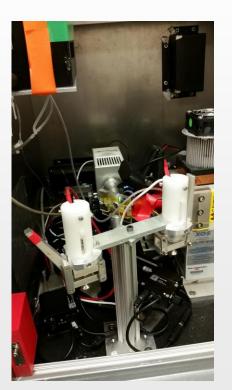


#### **CE-XRF – Initial Setup**



- Hydrodynamic injection
- HVPS (0-6 kV)
- Capacitively Coupled Contactless Conductivity Detector (C<sup>4</sup>D)





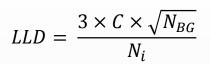
### **CE-XRF – Initial Setup**

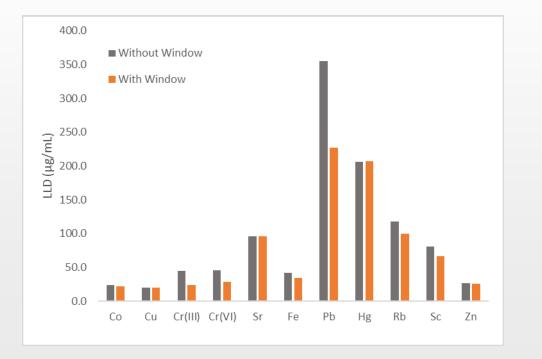


- Hydrodynamic injection
- HVPS (0-30 kV)
- CMXRF

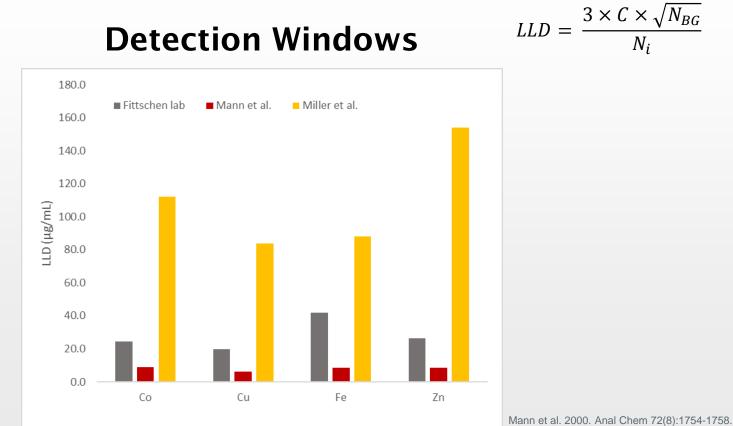


#### **Detection Windows**





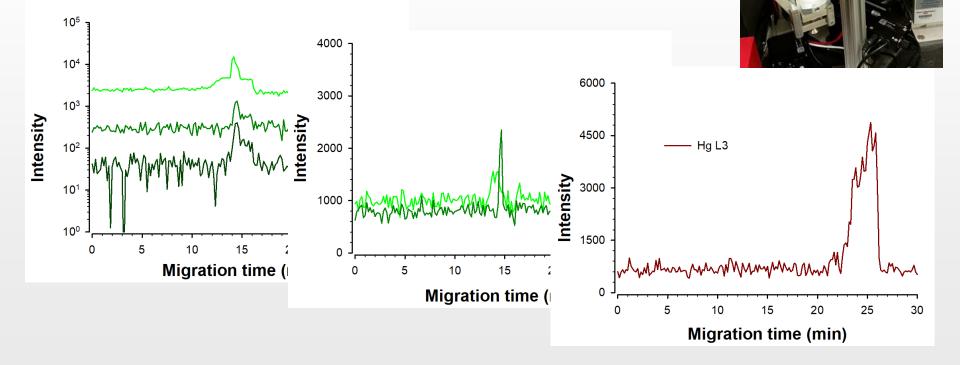




Mann et al. 2000. Anal Chem 72(8):1754-1758. Miller et al. 2003. Anal Chem 75(9): 2048-2053.

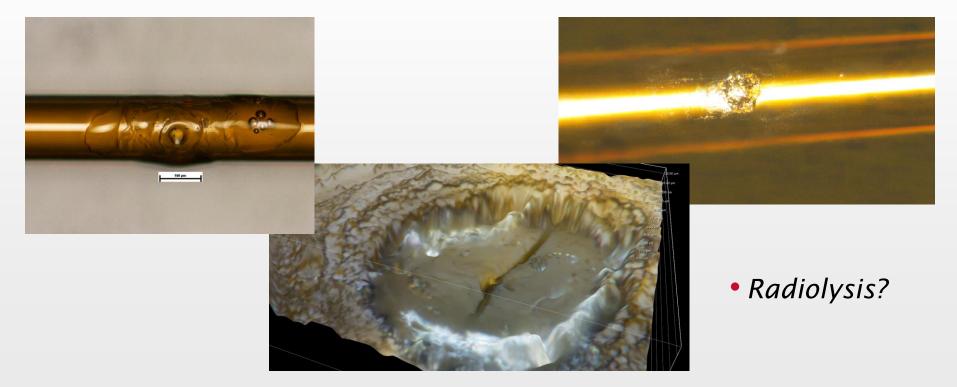


#### **CE-XRF** separation

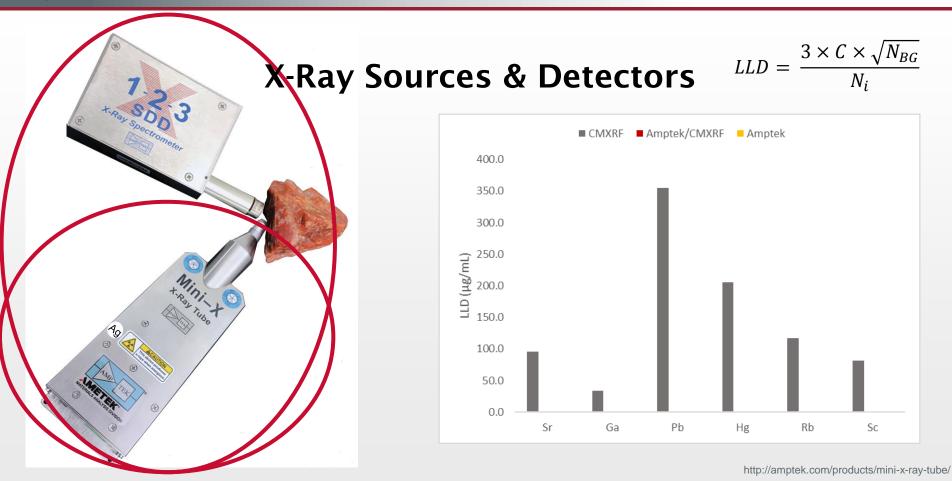




CapEx









## Summary

- *1) XRF as elemental detection on CE* 
  - *a.* Improved LLD compared to literature
  - **b.** Separation and detection feasible

*2)* Feasible to use low cost source and detector



### **Future Directions**

- Increase sensitivity
- Build an XRF detector for CE and LC
  - Low cost
  - Small footprint
  - Easy to use
- High-efficiency detection cell
- Method validation
- Further applications?



### Acknowledgements

- Dr. Sue Clark (WSU)
- Dr. Cornelius Ivory (WSU)
- Lang Qin
- Kevin Bennet
- Peyton Nosbusch
- Justin Allen
- WSU SEED Grant (UF)



#### Lab moving to

