




ExtraTECH
- ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS -
Vac-SPME Arrow



Vac-SPME Arrow Instructions Manual

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Table of Contents

1. Product information.....	1
1.1 Vac-SPME Arrow closure	1
1.2 Vials.....	2
1.3 Septum	2
1.4. O-Rings	2
2. Air evacuation of the sample container	3
2.1 Getting setup – manual and mechanical air evacuation.....	3
2.1.1. Manual air evacuation	3
2.1.2 Mechanical air evacuation	3
2.1.3 Pressure measurement and air evacuation	3
2.1.4 Determination of the minimum air evacuation time	4
3. The air evacuation step for liquid and solid samples.....	4
4. Handling, storage, and cleaning.....	5
5. Troubleshooting.....	6

Vac-SPME Arrow

Solid phase microextraction (SPME) is a solventless sample preparation technique, commonly used to extract organic compounds from solid, liquid, and vapor matrices. In the headspace sampling mode, analytes are transferred from the sample matrix to the headspace above it and selectively absorbed/adsorbed to the SPME fiber. Over time, the analyte amounts in the SPME extracting phase reach equilibrium level with their surroundings. This equilibrium state corresponds to the maximum solute amounts that can be extracted under a given set of sampling conditions. Volatile compounds reach equilibrium typically within few minutes, while analytes with a low affinity for the headspace (e.g., semi-volatiles) require longer sampling times that may exceed 60 min when sampling at room temperature. Heat and agitation are usually applied to enhance headspace concentrations and speed up the time necessary for reaching equilibrium. Nonetheless, heating may degrade the sample, enhance matrix effects, or decrease the partitioning constants between the fibre and headspace.

SPME sampling under vacuum (Vac-SPME) has been found to accelerate the extraction kinetics of analytes exhibiting long equilibration times via regular HS-SPME at atmospheric pressure. At the same time, the extraction of volatiles that reach equilibrium fast is not affected. Another important feature of Vac-HS-SPME is the mild sampling temperatures applied that allow for preserving the composition of the sample and prevent thermal decomposition of labile analytes. The vacuum approach is in fact so powerful that it can even be applied for sampling volatiles at a sub-ambient temperature (i.e., 5°C). This is crucial when sampling in close-to-real-world scenarios, and for preventing the formation of by-products due to sample heating at elevated temperatures.

The positive effect of vacuum was initially demonstrated for headspace solid-phase microextraction (**SPME Fiber**) and has since been extended to high-capacity sorbents, such as **SPME Arrow**. Today, vacuum sampling represents an additional experimental parameter to consider for achieving faster extraction under mild conditions whilst using different headspace microextraction technologies.

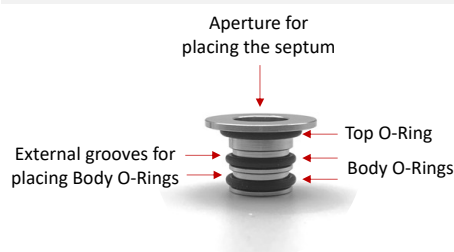
1. Product information

1.1 Vac-SPME Arrow closure

Vac-SPME Arrow closures are made of a special type of **stainless steel with magnetic properties. This allows direct handling by the robotic arm of an appropriate autosampler and eliminates the need for additional magnetic caps.**

Each Vac closure is engraved with “Vac Arrow” to distinguish between the different types of Vac closures. It also has an aperture on the top to accommodate a septum through which air evacuation and SPME operations take place. Additionally, each closure features two external grooves to accommodate O-rings (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Side-view of the closure



To fit the Vac SPME Arrow closure into the sample vial neck, **twist and push the closure at the same time**, until it is fully inserted. Twisting the closure whilst pushing is therefore, to ensure that O-rings are positioned correctly.

The metallic body of the closure exhibits **good chemical resistance to a wide range of chemicals and is corrosion-resistant** to water, water vapor, weak organic acids, dilute solutions of nitrates, carbonates and other salts. However, the closures should be handled away from **strong oxidizers, highly acidic or basic solutions, and prolonged contact with high ionic strength solutions.**

1.2 Vials

Vac-SPME caps provide a gastight seal when utilized with commercial **20 mL, 20mm crimp top headspace vials** (Figure 2). When employing an autosampler, ensure that the vial used is approved and recommended for use with the autosampler. The inner neck diameter of the 20 mm crimp vials may vary among different suppliers and the presence of O-rings allows for accommodating such small variations. In cases where closures do not fit into the vial, packs with a different product number or from another supplier should be used.

The 20 mL, 20 mm crimp top headspace vials come with a long or short neck (Figure 2). **We recommend the use of long neck vials as they offer an increased contact area with the closure compared to the short neck ones. For these vials one or two Body O-rings can be placed on each external groove. However, when using short neck vials always place two Body O-Rings on each groove to allow multiple sealing areas with the neck** (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Body O-ring configurations for short and long neck vials



1.3 Septum

The aperture on top of each **Vac-SPME Arrow** closure can tightly accommodate a Thermogreen® LB-1 half-hole septum (Figure 3).

Prior the first use, this type of septa must be conditioned for 16 h at 150 °C to avoid outgassing of siloxanes and contamination.

After conditioning they can be stored in clean containers until use. **The cylindrical septa can be pierced up to 50 to 100 times without irreversible damage.**

Figure 3: Cylindrical septum for Vac-SPME Arrow



1.4. O-Rings

Two types of Viton® O-rings are used. It is important to note the differing dimensions of the two O-ring types and where they are used:

- **Top O-Ring (PN: 00-002)** is the larger and thicker one that fits on the top part of the closure, creating a seal between the closure and the flat top of the vial mouth. One Top O-Ring is placed on each Vac closure.
- **Body O-Ring (PN: 00-001)** fits onto the two grooves of the main body of the closure creating a seal between the closure and the inner side of the vial neck. Each groove can accommodate up to two Body O-Rings. For long neck vials, one or two Body O-Rings can be placed on each groove. For short neck vials, two Body O-Rings on each groove are necessary to ensure gastight seal (Figure 3).

Viton® O-rings have a high-temperature resistance and can be placed in drying ovens. For water samples, the recommended max. temperature during Vac-SPME sampling is + 80°C. Both types of O-rings show no contamination and have good durability. **They are resistant to alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons, and chlorinated hydrocarbons among others but are not compatible with ketones (e.g. acetone), low molecular acids, amines and alkalis, strong oxidizing agents, and strong acids/bases.**

2. Air evacuation of the sample container

2.1 Getting setup – manual and mechanical air evacuation

Vacuum-assisted methods preserve the simplicity of the standard methods, where the only extra step needed is the removal of air from the sample container before SPME.

2.1.1. Manual air evacuation

In principle, air evacuation of the sample container can be performed manually, by hand, using a gastight syringe. In this case, the air must be pulled several times to ensure low pressure conditions in the vial.

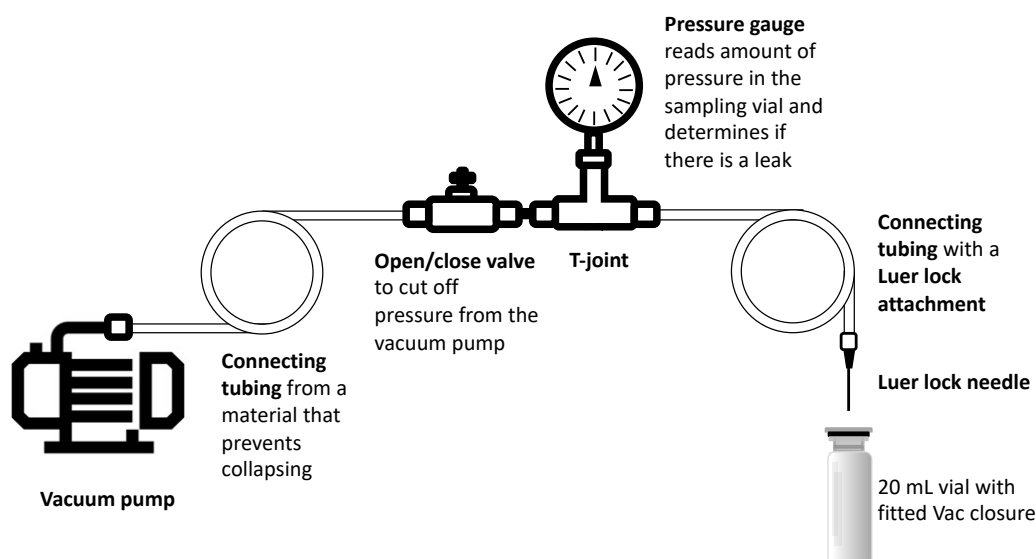
2.1.2 Mechanical air evacuation

The use of a vacuum pump is a more effective way to evacuate the air from the sample container and protects the septum from multiple punctures. **We recommend pumps having at least 7 mbar ultimate vacuum** such as MZ 2 NT (ultimate vacuum: 7 mbar), MZ 2C NT (ultimate vacuum: 7 mbar), MZ 2D NT (ultimate vacuum: 4 mbar) or MD 4C NT (ultimate vacuum: 1.5 mbar) from Vacuubrand (Wertheim, Germany), or MVP 10 basic vacuum pump (ultimate vacuum: 7 mbar) from IKA (Staufen, Germany). It is noted however, that the use of less powerful vacuum pumps, such as WP6111560 from MilliporeSigma (Burlington, MA), were reported as sufficient to effectively remove the air from the sample container. As a rule of thumb, **operational pressures must be below -750 mbar (approx. -22 inHg) to observe the positive effect of reduced pressure on SPME sampling.**

2.1.3 Pressure measurement and air evacuation

To develop a reproducible Vac-SPME method and detect leaks, a simple setup is recommended in Figure 4. In this setup the vacuum pump is connected in series to an open/close valve that cuts off pressure from the vacuum pump when desired, and a T-joint that is connected to the pressure gauge (digital or mechanical) and tubing. The other end of this tubing has a Luer lock attachment, which accommodates a Luer lock gas needle (e.g. replacement needles for Luer lock syringes or disposable medical syringes). Gas needles must be 23G or 22G. Smaller diameter needles are not recommended as they can be easily blocked by septum fragments.

Figure 4. Recommended setup for air-evacuation and pressure measurement



Steps to ensure enough vacuum has been pulled from the sampling vial are as follows:

1. Turn on the vacuum pump.
2. Insert the Luer lock needle into the septum of the closure for a predetermined period. In empty vials, the reading must be preferably below -800 mbar (approx. -24 inHg). In the presence of the sample, the reading must be preferably below -750 mbar (approx. -24 inHg).
3. Close the valve for verifying that there are no leaks and confirming the vial pressure.

Stand-alone vacuum gauges can also be used to measure the pressure inside a vial. In this case, a Luer lock or Luer slip syringe needle is gas-tightly secured directly to the hose tail of a digital or mechanical vacuum gauge. In stand-alone vacuum gauges, the dead volume of the needle tubing and hub must be always minimized. To use a stand-alone vacuum gauge, insert the needle into the air evacuated vial with fitted closure and read the vial pressure. The use of a stand-alone vacuum gauge does not guarantee that low-pressure conditions will be maintained after measuring the pressure. For this reason, their use is mainly recommended at the end of analytical runs or for detecting leaks.

2.1.4 Determination of the minimum air evacuation time

Before starting the analysis, it is advised to determine the minimum time required for air evacuating the sampling vial. This time can vary depending on the vacuum pump, tubing, and sample vial volume. For every setup, the minimum air evacuation time must be determined at an initial stage, *i.e.*, during method development, and used thereafter. This will save time and will also minimize the aspiration of volatile analytes in case air removal takes place in the presence of the sample. Depending on the setup used, air evacuation times may vary from 30 s to 120 s.

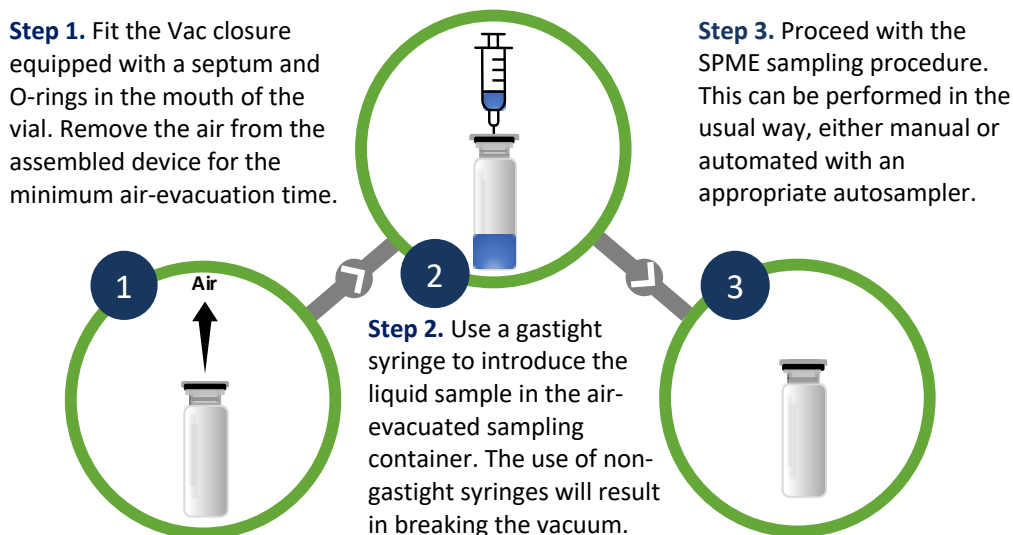
3. The air evacuation step for liquid and solid samples

For liquid samples, air evacuation can proceed before or after placing the sample in the vial, whereas for solids, the only option is to place the solid sample in the vial before evacuation.

Air removal in the presence of the sample should not affect the extraction of semi-volatiles but can lead to aspiration of the more volatile analytes, particularly when long air-evacuation times are applied (e.g., above 90 s). **Freezing solid samples prior to air evacuation is one way to minimize volatile losses during aspiration.** At such low temperatures, headspace concentrations decrease, thereby minimizing the portion of volatile analytes that can be aspirated during air evacuation.

The steps for air-evacuating the sampling vial before or after sample introduction are as follows:

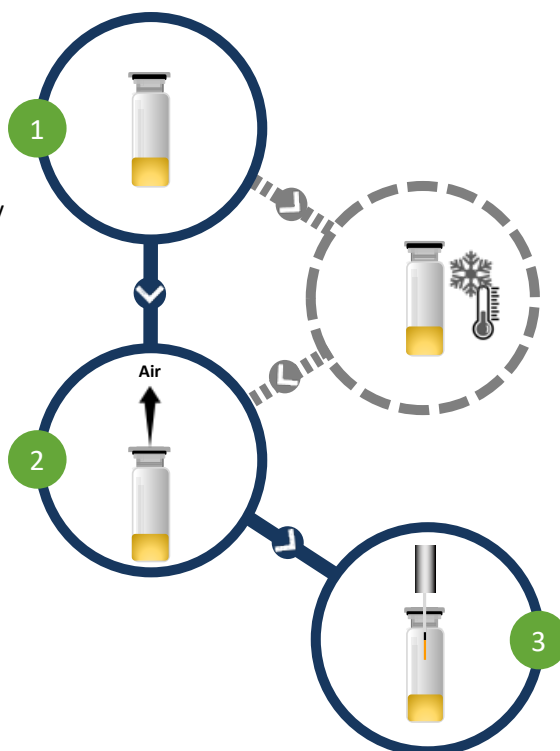
Air evacuation before placing the liquid sample in the sample container



Air evacuation after placing the solid or liquid sample in the sample container

Step 1. Place the solid or liquid sample inside the vial. Fit the Vac closure equipped with a septum and O-rings. Freeze samples or proceed directly to Step 2.

Step 2. Remove the air from the assembled device for the minimum air-evacuation time.



Optional Step. Place the sample in the freezer overnight or until frozen and proceed to Step 2.

Step 3. Proceed with the SPME sampling procedure. This can be performed in the usual way, either manual or automated with an appropriate autosampler.

Upon completion of sample extraction, the pressure inside the vial can be equilibrated from under vacuum to atmospheric by piercing the septum with e.g., an open-end disposable medical syringe. The Vac SPME closure can then be removed, cleaned, and reused. Any deteriorated O-rings and septa can be replaced at this stage.

4. Handling, storage, and cleaning

- This product is intended for use under vacuum pressure conditions and standard safety precautions must be taken.
- The metallic closure has magnetic properties **allowing direct handling by the robotic arm of an appropriate autosampler without additional magnetic caps**. Caps and accessories should be stored in clean containers. Ensure gloves are worn to prevent contamination when handling the closures and accessories.
- The metallic body of the closure has a **good chemical resistance to a wide range of chemicals and solvents** and is corrosion resistant to water, water vapor, weak organic acids, dilute solutions of nitrates, carbonates and other salts. The closures must be handled away from **strong oxidizers, alkalis and highly acidic or basic solutions**. Extended contact with high ionic strength solutions must be avoided.
- The Viton O-rings are **resistant** to alcohols (e.g., ethanol, isopropanol), aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated hydrocarbons among others but are **not compatible with ketones (e.g., acetone, MEK, ethyl acetate), low molecular acids, amines, highly polar chemicals etc**. They are **resistant to weathering and heat**, but for water samples the recommended max. temperature of operation is + 80°C.
- **The closures don't need to be disassembled for cleaning**, unless if the specific SPME application results in carryover. The assembled Vac closure with O-rings and septum can be wiped or washed with e.g., ethanol, isopropanol, water, and water containing liquid detergent, and then oven-dried if necessary. **It is reminded that acetone can be used for washing the metallic body of the closures but not the O-rings**.
- The condition of the septum and O-rings is critical for preventing vacuum deterioration/loss. **The septum of the Vac closure can afford up to 100 penetrations, although this may vary**. The O-rings have a much bigger lifetime, and their replacement is less often needed. Any unusual resistance found when fitting the closure to the vial may be a sign of deteriorated O-rings that should be replaced.

5. Troubleshooting

- **IMPORTANT NOTE:** When using an autosampler, **setting an appropriate vial insertion depth is critical.** A correct value for this parameter ensures full exposure of the SPME Arrow extracting phase to the headspace. At short vial insertion depths, the SPME Arrow phase can be in continual contact with the closure's septum during extraction. This will erode the extracting phase and render SPME Arrow inefficient. **At an initial stage, the vial insertion depth must be determined and used thereafter.**
- The loss of vacuum cannot readily be detected during Vac-SPME sampling; however, once sampling is finished, and the pressure inside the sampler is equilibrated with atmospheric pressure, the vacuum relief sound is significantly lower when the vacuum is deteriorated. In some extreme cases when there is a complete loss of vacuum, there is no sound at all. In case of vacuum loss, the resulting Vac SPME signals become similar to those obtained with regular SPME.