

ThermoFisher SCIENTIFIC Redefining Triple Quadrupole ICP-MS – Tackle Your Challenging Food Matrices

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- Food Safety and Trace Elemental Analysis
 - A hot topic in the world today!
 - Why analyse for trace elements in food?
- Trace Elemental Analysis of Food Techniques
 - AA, ICP ,ICP-MS/Triple Quad ICP-MS Where are we today?
 - Current examples and applications
- Trace Elemental Analysis of Food The Future
 - Looking forward to emerging trends
 - How can laboratories prepare for the future?





Food Safety is constantly in the news, media and research literature!



The need for information about exactly what is in the food we eat has never been so high. This includes trace elements, as shown by the news clippings!

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- Elements are essential for life! We need a wide variety of elements in our diet to ensure our bodies work correctly.
- We need some elements in large amounts such as phosphorus and calcium. These are called **macronutrients**, or **macrominerals**
 - Phosphorus is needed for muscle and tissue growth, while calcium is a major electrolyte
- We need some elements in small amounts such as manganese, nickel, and zinc. These are called micronutrients.
 - Manganese is an essential enzymatic cofactor, while zinc is needed for taste sensation and hormone production.
- Some elements are toxic and offer no nutritional benefit to the body –
 - Elements such as lead, mercury and cadmium can cause kidney damage, bone softening and loss of cognitive function







- The CODEX Alimentarius was established by Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) to elaborate food safety legislation
- Maximum levels are specified for contaminants and toxins in food, including specific elements such as arsenic, cadmium, lead, tin and mercury.



Different national and international legislation around the world sets legal requirements for trace elemental analysis of foodstuffs



Global Elemental Legislation for Food

Gov. body/directive	Matrix	Elements
US FDA 21 CFR	 107 Infant Formula 136 Bakery Products 137 Cereal Flours 165 Bottled water 172 Bakers yeast 573 Animal feeds 	Fe, I, Na, K (chloride) Bromate, Ca, Fe Bromate, Ca, Fe Fe, Mn, Zn, As, Sb, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Tl, U Zn, As, Cd, Se, Pb Se (IV, VI and yeast)
US FDA: Guidance for Industry Guidance docs Recommendations Action levels	Candy Shellfish (crustacean, molluscs) Fish Fish, wheat Pottery leachate	Pb As, Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni Hg (<i>MeHg</i>) Hg Cd, Pb
EU 1881/2006 EC	Variety defined foodstuffs	Pb, Cd, Hg, inorganic Sn
WHO/FAO, JEFCA	Acceptable DIs Food Additives	As, Cd, Hg, Pb
FSANZ	Reporting limits	As, Sb, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Se, Sn, Zn
Hong Kong Food Adulteration Legislations	Variety defined foodstuffs	As, Sb, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Sn
Japan	Potable and Drinking Waters Plastics for milk storage	<i>Cr(VI),</i> Cd, Hg, Pb, As, P, Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Ca, Mg, Se, B As, heavy metals (Cd and Pb) Sb, Ge, <i>dibuyltin</i>



 Food manufacturers and suppliers have a legal responsibility to label food with ingredients and nutritional information.



75% of salt we consume comes from processed foods – not the salt we add!

- They also have the responsibility to ensure other elements and constituents are at suitable concentrations, and regulated elements do not exceed maximum contaminant levels, so as not to cause harm to human health.
- These days consumers are more aware about the food they eat and demand detailed information!



Food Labelling Regulations



• In the EU, if nutritional information is provided on a label, it must be either in the form of:

• Group 1: Displaying energy value; the amounts of protein, carbohydrate, fat

• Group 2: Displaying energy value; the amounts of protein, carbohydrate, fat, sugars, saturates, fibre and **SODIUM**

Fortified foods and product claims regarding vitamins and minerals must also be displayed on packing:

- Fortified products include:
 - Cereals fortified with Iron
 - Yogurt drinks fortified with calcium
 - Salt fortified with iodine





Process Control and Manufacturing Instrumentation

- Trace elemental analysis may be carried out in the food industry to monitor process control.
- A Raney-Nickel Catalyst made from Nickel and Aluminium is used in the hydrogenation of cooking oils
- Metal content in the oil can be used to check the process is working and the catalyst is not degrading
- Metal must be removed before oil is sold to the customer!





- Processing equipment must be designed with hygiene in mind.
- Equipment must also be maintained to ensure degrading parts do not contaminate food.





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Where are we today?

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- The requirements of a lab performing trace elemental analysis can vary greatly!
- Selection of a technique for an application depends on...
 - Sensitivity requirements percent / parts per million / parts per billion
 - Number of samples
 - Number of elements for analysis
 - Legislation may specify a particular technique
 - Investment capabilities
 - Future needs...
- Can be a difficult choice!





AA, ICP and ICP-MS – Speed, Cost and Detection Limit



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Arsenic and Selenium in Food Samples





Analytical Tasks and Challenges

Total element quantification

 Simultaneous determination of concentration of up to 60 elements in a sample after digestion (e.g. microwave assisted)



• TEQ with ICP-MS is a established routine method designed for high sample throughput

Speciation analysis

 Some elements may be present in different chemical forms that may exhibit different toxicity, bioavailability etc. Example As:



 Information on species is relevant for correct risk assessment!



Why Use ICP-MS for Analysis?

 It can measure almost the whole periodic table in just about everything



ICAP 0

- Analysis of
 - Elemental concentrations
 - High precision isotope ratio determinations
 - **Species information** when coupled to separation devices

Thermo Scientific iCAP RQ

QCell technology

Thermo

- sub ppt detection limits
- >9 orders dynamic range



Speciation with IC-ICP-MS

Fully integrated hardware and software system:

- Thermo Scientific[™] Qtegra[™] Intelligent Scientific Data Solution (ISDS) drives the whole system and includes:
- Thermo Scientific[™] Dionex[™] Chromeleon[™] Chromatography Data System (CDS) plug-in drivers to control IC or HPLC systems
- Simple hardware connection

Powerful separation chemistries

- Wide selection of columns
- Specialized applications
- Reagent-Free Ion Chromatography (RFIC)

 Thermo Scientific Dionex Ion Chromatography Systems (ICS) are entirely metal-free (PEEK)



IC-ICP-MS is the ideal choice for trace elemental speciation



Arsenic Speciation using Gradient Elution



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Why do we triple quad ICPMS?

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Accurate Analysis of Arsenic and Selenium in REE Matrix





Accurate Analysis of Arsenic and Selenium in REE Matrix

Single Quad ICP-MS: KED

Typically enhances M²⁺ Interferences

Solution: Mass shift As and Se using O_2





Accurate Analysis of Arsenic and Selenium in REE Matrix





Thermo Scientific iCAP TQ ICP-MS Configuration



Parameter	Value
Spray chamber	PFA cyclonic spray chamber cooled at 3°C
Nebulizer	100µL PFA nebulizer
Injector	2.0 mm Sapphire injector
Interface	Ni sampler and Ni skimmer with 2.8mm insert
TQ-O ₂ Mass shift mode	Pure Oxygen 0.3mL/min
Dwell time	0.3 sec, 5 sweeps



Solution – use the iCAP TQ

- Control ions entering the cell using Q1
- Use O₂ to efficiently convert As and Se to AsO and SeO in Q2 – the REE⁺⁺ don't react
- Selectively detect AsO and SeO free from REE⁺⁺ interference, using Q3

Туре	⁷⁵ As	Method to remove	⁷⁸ Se	Method to remove
Polyatomic	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁵ Cl	KED	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁸ Ar	KED, H ₂
	⁴⁰ Ca ³⁵ Cl			
Isobaric	¹⁵⁰ Nd ²⁺	O ₂	¹⁵⁶ Gd ²⁺	O ₂
	¹⁵⁰ Sm ²⁺		¹⁵⁶ Dy ²⁺	



ICP-MS using triple quadrupole technology – Thermo Scientific iCAP TQ ICP-MS

Proving the accuracy of the sample analysis

Sample analysis results

AGV-1	Content in original sample (µg⋅g⁻¹)	Certified content (µg⋅g⁻¹)	
⁷⁵ As	0.892	0.88	
⁷⁸ Se	< LOQ	-	
Deep Sea Sediment			
⁷⁵ As	1.303	-	
⁷⁸ Se	0.109	-	

Spike recovery in REE matrix solution (1 ppb As and Se)





Analyte	AGV-1	Sediment
Arsenic	94.6 %	97.6 %
Selenium	93.4 %	97.6 %



Complete auto-tune method





All analytical setting parameters are define by auto tune

Autotune Repor
2/28/2017 9:15:12 AM



System

Time	2/24/2017 2:26:21 PM
Instrument id	ICAP TQ
User	ADMINIS-3EIVFF0\Administrator
Template	AdvancedTune O2
Serial number	TQ28199
Solution	iCAP TQ Tune Solution
Endtime	2/24/2017 2:33:59 PM
Result	Timeout occured. Readback value of CCT2 Flow Readback is not in tolerance.
	Timeout occured. Readback value of CCT2 Flow Readback is not in tolerance.
	The autotuning was successful

Intensity Changes

Analyte	Original result	Tuned result
7Li	234	308
59Co	65252	68995
115In	149986	190929
238U	1	4
209Bi	286494	282234
59Co.16O	7432	11798

Control Changes

Control	Unit	Original value	Tuned value
CR Bias	[V]	-6.5	-8
Focus Lens	[V]	0.63	0
D2 Lens	[V]	-160.88	-164
Quad Entry Lens	[V]	-35	-32.67
CR2 Flow	[ml/min]	0.4	0.34
CR RF Low Mass Amplitude Offset		-100	-80



• TQ-ICP-MS offers multiple interference modes for accurate analysis of your sample

• Problematic : when faced with measurement of a sample where interferences expected, which is the best measurement mode???

- Which analyte isotope?
- Which gas? None, He, reactive gas?
- Which product ion?





Solution is 'Reaction Finder' - method development assistant

Analyte



1. Select Element/Isotope of interest



2. Reaction Finder proposes most appropriate gas/scan setting combination

	Identifier	Q3 Analyte	SQ / TQ	CR Gas	Dwell time (s)	Channels	Spacing (u)	
Þ	78Se 78Se.16O	78Se.160 (93.912 🗸	TQ	02	0.1	1	0.1	Normal
	80Se 80Se.16O	80Se.16O	TQ	02	0.1	1	0.1	Normal

3. Choose from list of Internal Standards

Acqu	Acquisition Parameters, runtime estimation 19 seconds									
	ld	lentifier	Q3 Analyte	SC	Q/TQ	CR (Gas	Dwell time (s)	Channels	Spacing (u)
	7Li	(S-SQ-KED)		SQ		KED		0.1	1	0.1
	551	Mn (S-SQ-KED		SQ		KED		0.1	1	0.1
	650	Cu 65Cu.14N	65Cu.14N2.1H6	TQ		NHa		0.1	1	0.1
	51\	/ 51V.160 (S	51V.160	TQ		0:		0.1	1	0.1
	481	Ti I 48Ti 14N4	48Ti 14N4 1H10	TQ		NHa		0.1	1	0.1
	Ħ	Fit cells to grid	d	SQ		KED		0.1	1	0.1
	↔	Fit cells to cor	ntent	SQ		KED		0.1	1	0.1
	→ X	Export to Exce	4	SQ		KED		0.1	1	0.1
	۰.	Duplicate ana	lyte	SQ		KED		0.1	1	0.1
	ŧ.	Add internal s	tandard analyte 🔹 🕨		59Co		1			
	_			1	115In					
					209Bi					

Redefining triple quadrupole ICP-MS with unique ease of use



Reaction Finder within Qtegra ISDS

The Reaction Finder is a supplied applet that leverages Thermo Scientific's iCAP TQ ICP-MS experience

For example for ³¹P, the Reaction Finder database defines the following method parameters:

Analyte type 🛛 👅	Analyte 🛛	Is default isotope	Reaction gas	Q1 mass (u) 🛛 👅	Q3 analyte 🛛 🕇	Is default Q3 Analyte 🛛 🕇	Is default reaction
Isotope	31P	~	O2 (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P		
Isotope	31P	✓	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.16O	✓	
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.17O		
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.18O		—
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.16O2		— 3
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.17O.16O		
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.18O.16O		
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.17O2		
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.18O.17O		
Isotope	31P	~	O ₂ (Oxygen)	30.9737634	31P.18O2		
Isotope	31P	~	H₂ (Hydrogen)	30.9737634	31P		■ <i>1</i>
Isotope	31P	~	H₂ (Hydrogen)	30.9737634	31P.1H4	v	
Isotope	31P	~	None (No reaction gas)	30.9737634	31P	v	
Isotope	31P	~	He (Helium)	30.9737634	31P	v	• 3
		Married Married	the second se	and the second	الطريب المعين بالمحالة	the state of the second state of the	and the second second

None of the complexity, all of the flexibility:

- Default reactions for all modes of iCAP TQ ICP-MS operation including collision/ reaction gases such as O₂, H₂, NH₃ and He
- Dedicated Mass Flow Controller for each pure gas

Thermo Scientific iCAP TQ ICP-MS

- Powerful triple quadrupole technology
 - Effectively eliminates interferences for best LODs
 - Ensures no interferences form adjacent masses
 - No interference from AsO on SeO
 - Ensures isobaric interference removal
 - Rb on Sr

- With unique ease of use
 - 4 gases as standard for flexibility
 - Reaction Finder method development assistant
 - Simplifies method set-up
 - Faster method set-up
 - Intuitive hardware and software features for consistent results
 - Fully integrated automation options for optimized productivity and minimal user intervention
- Full flexibility and usability of both single and triple quadrupole modes
 - Full multielemental analysis with dedicated interference removal for difficult analytes and comprehensive He KED in one run

Redefining TQ-ICP-MS with Unique Ease of Use

Fully integrated autosampler and autodilution solutions







Redefining TQ-ICP-MS with Unique Ease of Use







Redefining Trace Element Analysis -Triple Quadrupole ICPMS All the Power, None of the Complexity

Advanced interference removal
 Robust design for routine analysis
 Integrated automation options
 Flexible for advanced applications
 Unique ease of use

Triple quadrupole accuracy with single quadrupole ease of use





Questions and Answers...

thermoscientific

Thermo Scientific iCAP TQ ICP-MS

Redefining triple quadrupole ICP-MS with unique ease of use