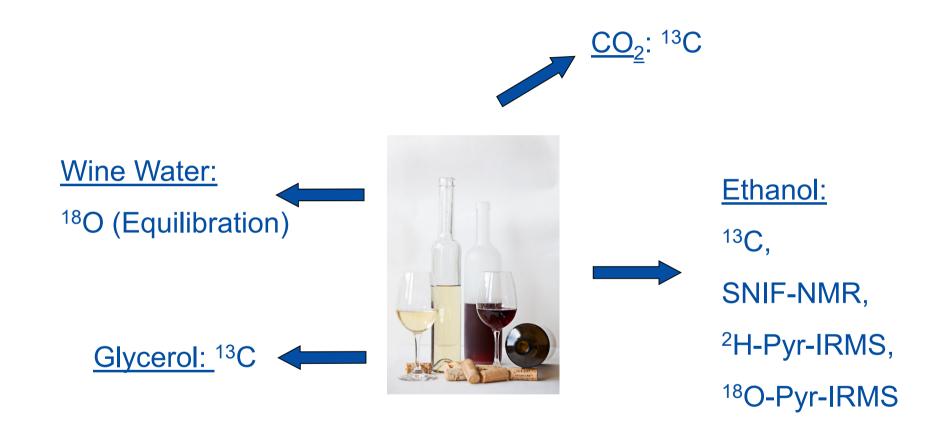


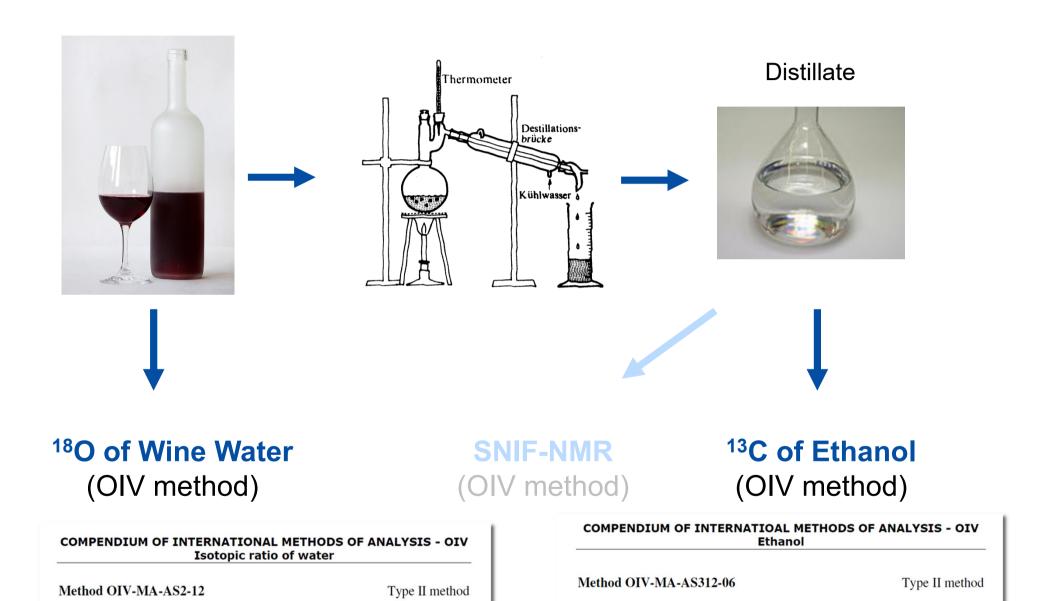
IRMS – Part 2 – ¹³C and ¹⁸O analysis

Dr. Melanie Gimpel

Isotopic Analysis of Wine I

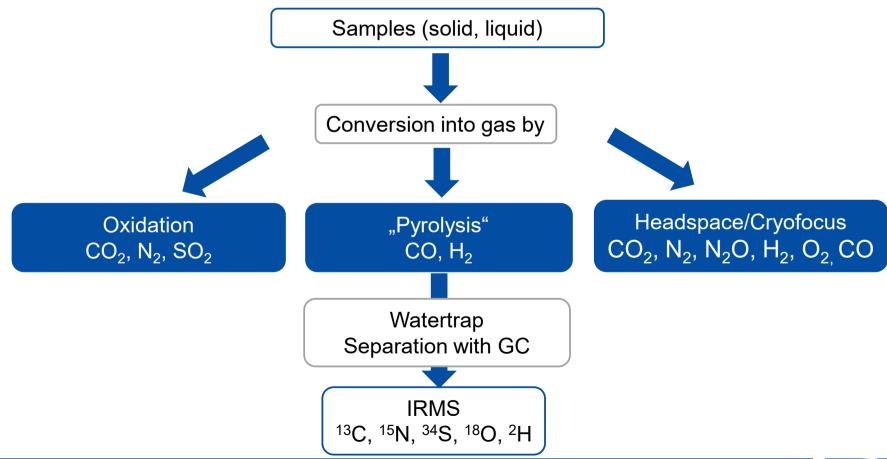


Isotopic Analysis of Wine II



IRMS Basics – Bulk analysis

- The IRMS instruments measure stable precisely small differences in the abundance of isotopes (²H/¹H, ¹³C/¹²C, ¹⁵N/¹⁴N, ¹⁸O/¹⁶O)
- Prior to analysis by IRMS, samples are converted into simple gas

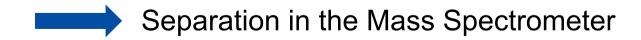


IRMS basics – CO₂

• Example ¹³C/¹²C: CO₂ can contain ¹²C, ¹³C, ¹⁶O, ¹⁷O, ¹⁸O

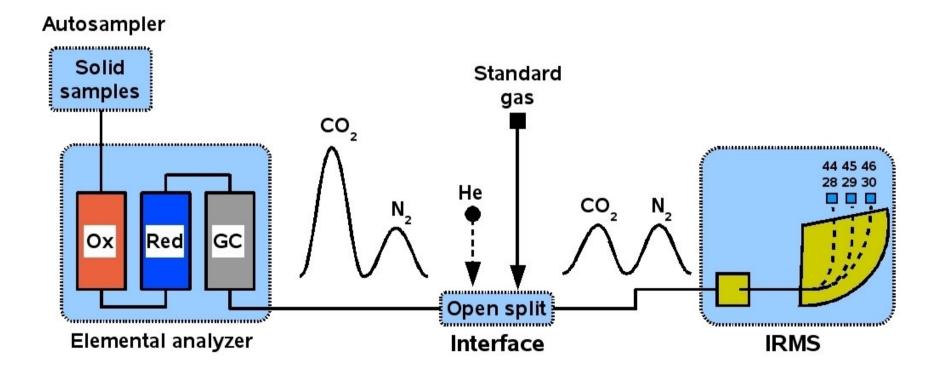
$$O=C=O$$

- Mass to charge ratios (m/z):
- **44** ($^{12}C^{16}O^{16}O$)
- **45** ($^{13}C^{16}O^{16}O$, $^{12}C^{16}O^{17}O$)
- **46** ($^{12}C^{16}O^{18}O$, $^{12}C^{17}O^{17}O$, $^{13}C^{17}O^{16}O$)



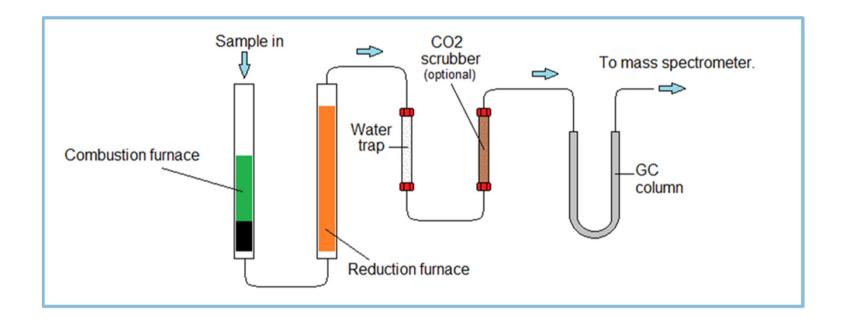
Principles of EA-IRMS measurements I

- Combustion: for ¹³C/¹²C and ¹⁵N/¹⁴N analysis
- Carrier gas in the EA-IRMS-system is helium

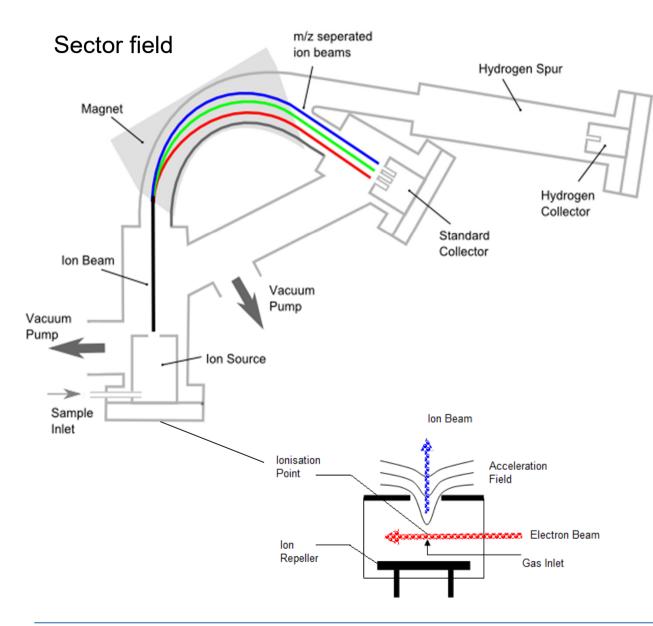


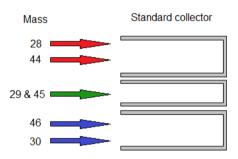
Principles of EA-IRMS measurements II

- Combustion: for ¹³C/¹²C and ¹⁵N/¹⁴N analysis
- Carrier gas in the EA-IRMS-system is helium



IRMS Basics – Mass Spectrometer





Faraday Cups:

simple metal "buckets" coated with specialized high carbon content paint

Source: Sercon 20-22 User's Manual V5.1

δ^{13} C of wine ethanol

COMPENDIUM OF INTERNATIOAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS - OIV Ethanol

Method OIV-MA-AS312-06

Type II method

Determination by isotope ratio mass spectometry ¹³C/¹²C of wine ethanol or that obtained through the fermentation of musts, concentrated musts or grape sugar.

(Resolution Oeno 17/2001)

- The distillate that is produced according to the SNIF-NMR method OIV-MA-AS311-05 is used.
- Elemental Analyzer EA-IRMS

EA-IRMS – Combustion







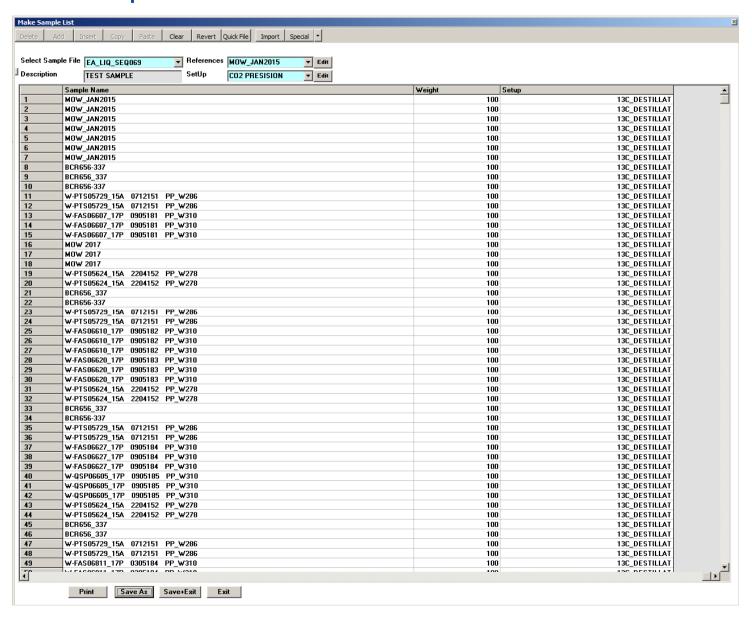
https://www.elementalmicroanalysis.com

Tin Capsules/ Liquid Injector



https://www.palsystem.com

EA-IRMS – Sequence



EA-IRMS – Combustion





https://www.elementalmicroanalysis.com





Tin Capsules/ Liquid Injector



Combustion at 900-1050°C + Catalyst (Cr₂O₃ and Co₃O₄+Ag)



Sample Gas $CO_2 + H_2O + (NO_x)$

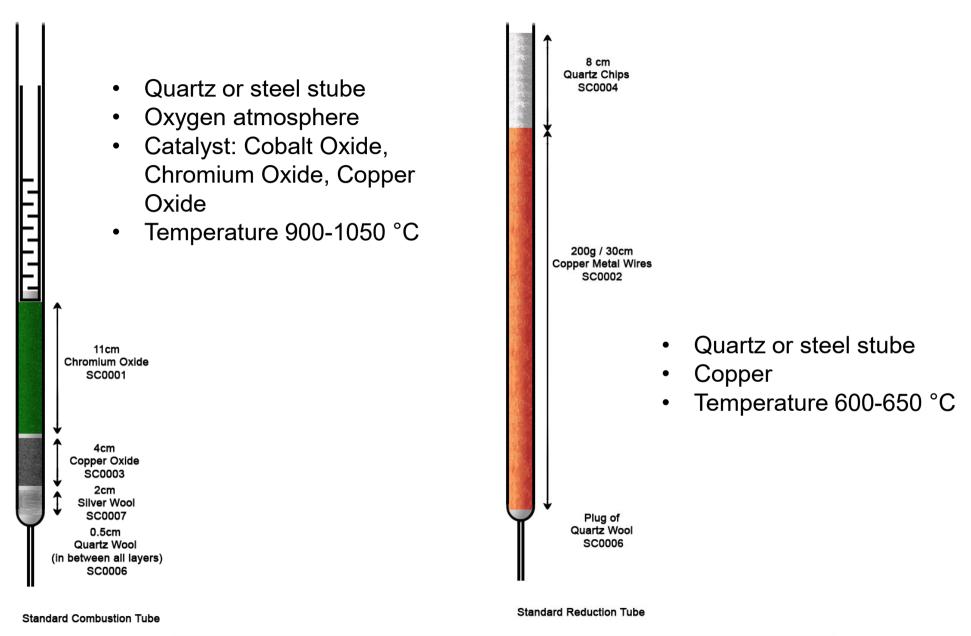


Reduction (in 2nd quartz tube), 650°C, NO_x \rightarrow N₂



https://www.palsystem.com

Combustion and Reduction tubes

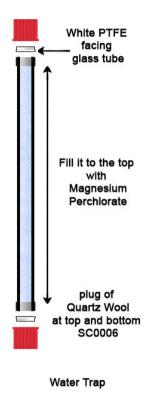


EA-IRMS - Combustion II

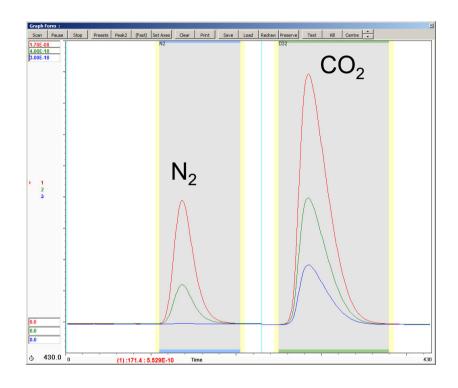
Reduction (in 2nd quartz tube), 650°C, $NO_x \rightarrow N_2$ Water trap \rightarrow Removal of H₂O, Mg(ClO₄)₂

GC (packed column, isothermal 65-100°C) \rightarrow separation of CO₂ + N₂

Watertrap and GC



Water trap: $Mg(ClO_4)_2$



Separation of N₂ and CO₂:

- packed GC column
- isothermal, approx. 70 °C
- alternativ purge-and-trap system

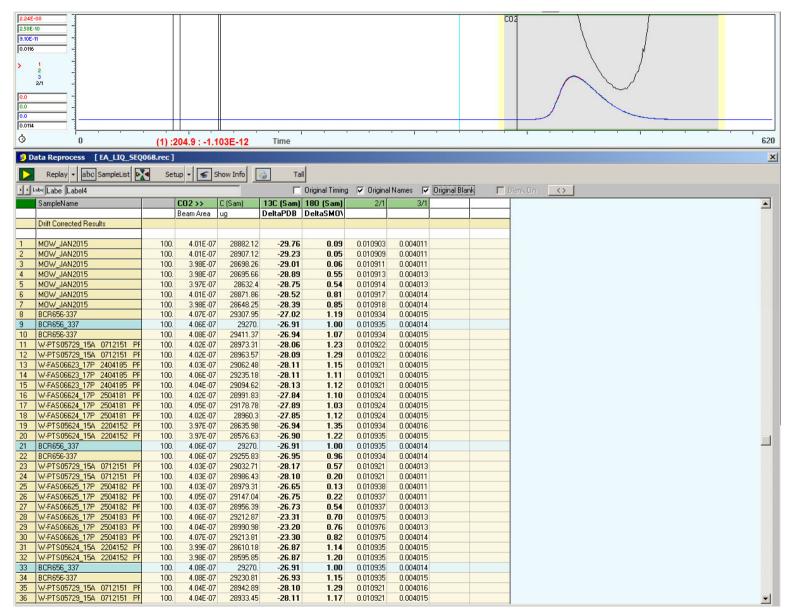
EA-IRMS – Combustion II

Reduction (in 2nd quartz tube), 650°C, $NO_x \rightarrow N_2$ Water trap \rightarrow Removal of H₂O, Mg(ClO₄)₂ GC (packed column, isothermal 65-100°C) \rightarrow separation of CO₂ + N₂ Interface Dilution with Helium, Transfer into MS **IRMS**

EA-IRMS – Results and Data handling

Automatically: Peak integration Correction of raw data (e.g. ¹⁷O correction) Calculation of isotope delta ratios (δ^{13} C) Reference Gas Calibration Calibration Intra-Sequence Reference gas is previously calibrated Raw ratios against reference material Reference gas is measured in each run Recalibration against the of each sample reference samples in the sequence Chromatogramm Results (δ¹³C_{VPDB})

Results and Data handling – intra-sequence calibration



δ^{18} O of Wine water

COMPENDIUM OF INTERNATIONAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS - OIV Isotopic ratio of water

Method OIV-MA-AS2-12

Type II method

Method for ¹⁸O/¹⁶O isotope ratio determination of water in wines and must

(Resolution OIV-Oeno 353/2009)



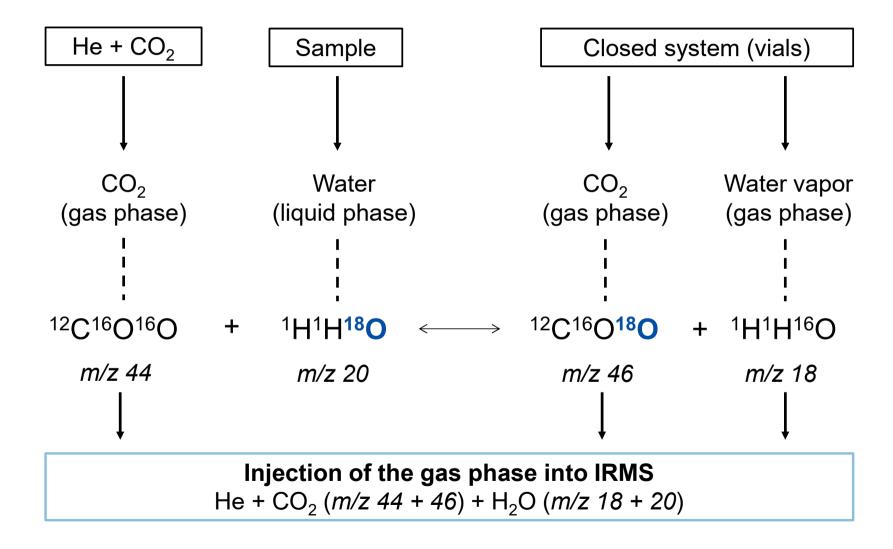
• The technique is based on the equilibration of water in samples of wine with a Carbon dioxide standard gas.

$$C^{16}O_2 + H_2^{18}O \longleftrightarrow C^{16}O^{18}O + H_2^{16}O$$

Headspace-Method

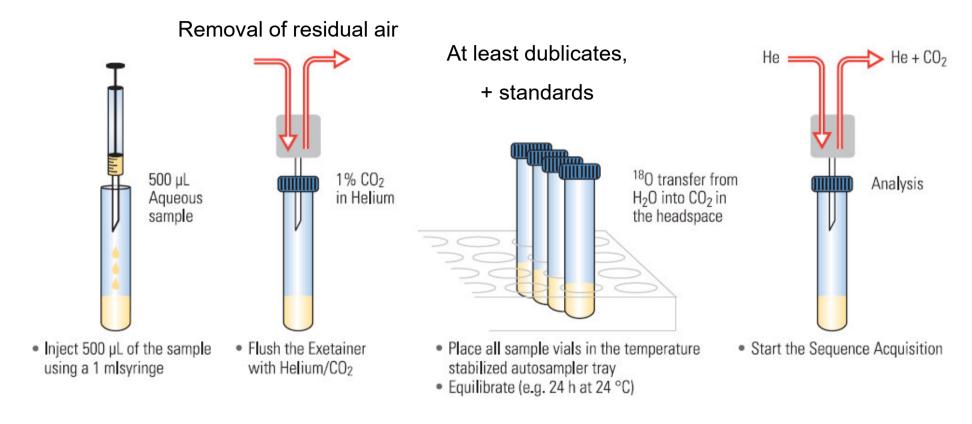
Principles of equilibration-IRMS measurements I

Headspace Method



Principles of equilibration-IRMS measurements II

Headspace Method



Borosilicate sample bottles

Sealed with new septa

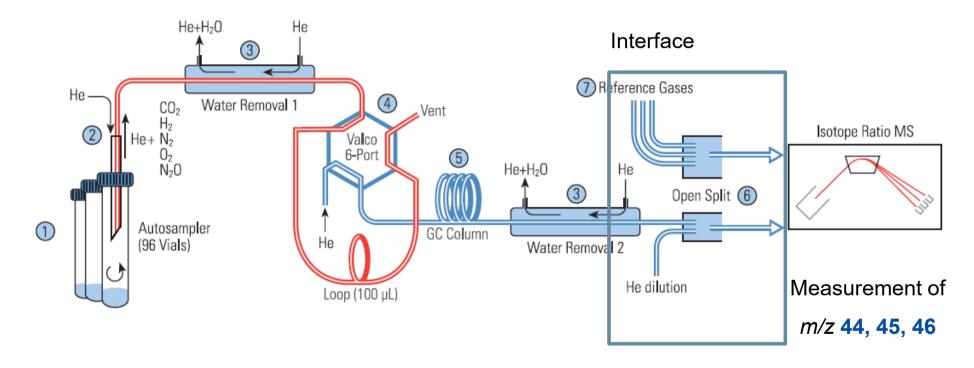
Required temperature stability ± 0.1 °C (temperature dependance ≈ 0.25 ‰ per °C)

Thermo Fisher Scientific, Application Note 30048



Principles of Equilibration-IRMS measurements II

GasBench Scheme



Equilibration-IRMS measurements - Sequence

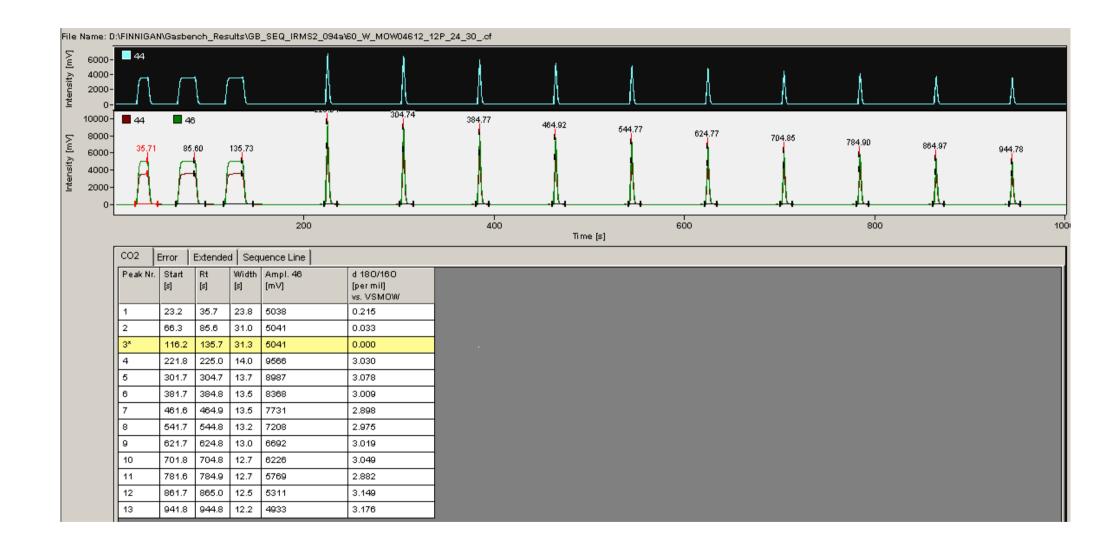
GB_SEQ_IRMS2_094.ods

GB_SEQ_IRM	/S2 094	26.07.2018			C=CO2 in He	H=He					
Nr Identifier1 Identifier2		AS	Nr		Identifier2	AS	Nr	Identifier1	Identifier2	AS	
1 Laborwasser			С	29	W-DBW07080/18A	RHG-28/17 W330	С	57	W-PTS07029/18A	18/1/A W327	С
2 Laborwasser			С	30	W-PTS07029/18A	18/1/A W327	С	58	W-DBW07081/18A	RHG-29/17 W330	С
3 Laborwasser			С	31	W-DBW07081/18A	RHG-29/17 W330	С	59	W-DBW07082/18A	RHG-30/17 W330	С
4 S	TD 16	20160016	С	32	W-DBW07082/18A	RHG-30/17 W330	С	60	W-MOW04612_12P_24_30	PP:W224	С
5 S	TD 17	20160017	С	33	STD 16	20160016	C 61		STD 16	20160016	С
6 S	TD 18	20160018	С	34	STD 17	20160017	C 62		STD 17	20160017	С
7 Labo	Laborwasser		С	35	STD 18	20160018	С	63	STD 18	20160018	С
8 W-MOW046	12_12P_24_30	PP:W224	С	36	W-PTS07084/18P	JUE/0718/1 W332	С	64			С
9 W-PTS	07084/18P	JUE/0718/1 W332	С	37	W-DBW07077/18A	RHG-25/17 W330	С	65			С
10 W-DBW	/07077/18A	RHG-25/17 W330	С	38	W-DBW07078/18A	RHG-26/17 W330	С	66			С
11 W-DBW	/07078/18A	RHG-26/17 W330	С	39	W-DBW07079/18A	RHG-27/17 W330	С	67			С
12 W-DBW	/07079/18A	RHG-27/17 W330	С	40	W-DBW07080/18A	RHG-28/17 W330	С	68			С
13 W-DBW	/07080/18A	RHG-28/17 W330	С	41	W-MOW04612_12P_24_30	PP:W224	С	69			С
14 W-PTS	07029/18A	18/1/A W327	С	42	STD 16	20160016	С	70			С
15 S	TD 16	20160016	С	43	STD 17	20160017	С	71			С
16 S	TD 17	20160017	С	44	STD 18	20160018	С	72			С
17 S	STD 18 2010		С	45	Laborwasser		C 73				С
18 W-MOW046	18 W-MOW04612_12P_24_30		С	46	W-PTS07029/18A	18/1/A W327	С	74			С
19 W-DBW	/07081/18A	RHG-29/17 W330	С	47	W-DBW07081/18A	RHG-29/17 W330	С	75			С
20 W-DBW	/07082/18A	RHG-30/17 W330	С	48	W-DBW07082/18A	RHG-30/17 W330	С	76			С
21 W-PTS	07084/18P	JUE/0718/1 W332	С	49	W-DBW07077/18A	RHG-25/17 W330	С	77			С
22 W-DBW	/07077/18A	RHG-25/17 W330	С	50	W-DBW07078/18A	RHG-26/17 W330	С	78			С
23 W-DBW	/07078/18A	RHG-26/17 W330	С	51	STD 16	20160016	С	79			С
24 S	TD 16	20160016	С	52	STD 17	20160017	С	80			С
25 ST	ΓD 17	20160017	С	53	STD 18	20160018	С	81			С
26 S	STD 18 20160018		С	54	Laborwasser		С	82			С
27 W-MOW046	27 W-MOW04612_12P_24_30		С	55	W-DBW07079/18A	RHG-27/17 W330	C 83				С
28 W-DBW	28 W-DBW07079/18A		С	56	W-DBW07080/18A	RHG-28/17 W330	С	84			С

Erstellt von Werner-Karl Blaas 31.08.2018 Seite 1



δ^{18} O in wine water - Chromatogram



δ¹⁸O in wine water - data evaluation I

The final results are presented as relative $\delta^{18}O_{V\text{-SMOW}}$ values expressed in ‰. $\delta^{18}O_{V\text{-SMOW}}$ values are calculated using the following equation:

$$\delta^{18}O_{V-SMOW} = \left[\frac{\left(\frac{^{18}O}{^{16}O}\right)_{sample} - \left(\frac{^{18}O}{^{16}O}\right)_{V-SMOW}}{\left(\frac{^{18}O}{^{16}O}\right)_{V-SMOW}} \times 1000 \text{ [\%o]}\right]$$

The δ^{18} O value normalized versus the V-SMOW/SLAP scale is calculated using the following equation:

$$\delta^{18}O_{V-SMOW/SLAP} = \left[\frac{\delta^{18}O_{sample} - \delta^{18}O_{V-SMOW}}{\delta^{18}O_{V-SMOW} - \delta^{18}O_{SLAP}}\right] \times 55.5 \text{ [\%o]}$$

The $\delta^{18}O_{V-SMOW}$ value accepted for SLAP is -55.5‰ (see also 5.1).

Gasbench - data evaluation II

Auswertung

Sequenz SEQ090 PROBEN

gemessen: 15.03. - 16.03.2018 Blaas Streuung 0,200 0,150

	Delta 18/16 v	/s Ref CO	2	Delta 18/16 vs \$	Std 4	δ ¹⁸ Ο (V SN	MOW, SLAP)				
Probe Nr.	Line No	Mittelwert	s n-1	n	Probe/STD 4	SKAL	ALL	Reduced	Mittelwert	s n-1	n
W-MOW04612/12P-22/30	8	3,537	0,192	5	-17,17	-17,17	-1,48	-1,48	-1,32	0,137	3
	34	3,783	0,052	5	-16,93	-16,93	-1,23	-1,23			
	47	3,766	0,179	5	-16,95	-16,95	-1,25	-1,25			
W-PTS06854/17A	9	8,267	0,156	5	-12,54	-12,54	3,23	3,23	3,16	0,061	3
Ref:17/3/F	22	8,152	0,105	5	-12,65	-12,65	3,11	3,11			
PP:W 321	35	8,174	0,073	5	-12,63	-12,63	3,14	3,14			
W-PTS07006/18A	10	-12,255	0,145	5	-32,64	-32,64	-17,19	-17,19	-17,15	0,084	3
JUE/0118/1	36	-12,271	0,170	5	-32,66	-32,66	-17,21	-17,21			
PP:W 325	49	-12,117	0,103	5	-32,50	-32,50	-17,05	-17,05			
W-DBW06909/18A	11	8,525	0,026	5	-12,29	-12,29	3,49	3,49	3,53	0,062	3
No22C_2016	24	8,552	0,136	5	-12,26	-12,26	3,51	3,51			
PP:W 323	37	8,644	0,129	5	-12,17	-12,17	3,60	3,60			
W-DBW06910/18A	12	8,515	0,125	5	-12,30	-12,30	3,48	3,48	3,43	0,038	3
No23C_2016	25	8,448	0,114	5	-12,36	-12,36	3,41	3,41			
PP:W 323	51	8,450	0,177	5	-12,36	-12,36	3,41	3,41			
W-DBW06911/18A	16	8,591	0,146	5	-12,22	-12,22	3,55	3,55	3,63	0,076	3
No24C_2016	29	8,741	0,143	5	-12,08	-12,08	3,70	3,70			
PP:W 323	55	8,693	0,139	5	-12,12	-12,12	3,65	3,65			
W-DBW06912/18A	30	10,483	0,060	5	-10,37	-10,37	5,43	5,43	5,52	0,083	3
No25C_2016	43	10,649	0,141	5	-10,21	-10,21	5,60	5,60			
PP:W 323	56	10,580	0,089	5	-10,28	-10,28	5,53	5,53			
W-DBW06913/18A	18	8,632	0,079	5	-12,18	-12,18	3,59	3,59	3,60	0,036	3
No26C_2016	31	8,673	0,042	5	-12,14	-12,14	3,63	3,63			
PP:W 323	57	8,601	0,109	5	-12,21	-12,21	3,56	3,56			
W-DBW06914/18A	32	8,392	0,046	5	-12,42	-12,42	3,35	3,35	3,33	0,075	3
No27C_2016	45	8,421	0,051	5	-12,39	-12,39	3,38	3,38			
PP:W 323	58	8,278	0,090	5	-12,53	-12,53	3,24	3,24			
Laborwasser	7	-1,809	0,093	5	-22,41	-22,41	-6,80	-6,80	-6,76	0,031	3
	33	-1,750	0,173	5	-22,35	-22,35	-6,74	-6,74			
	46	-1,763	0,138	5	-22,36	-22,36	-6,75	-6,75			

Data handling - Corrections

- Correction for interferences
 - e.g. mass 45: ¹³C¹⁶O¹⁶O, ¹²C¹⁷O¹⁶O → ¹⁷O-Correction,
- Drift correction
 - Traces of water, changes of working gas canlead to drift effects → determination of slope of linear drift curve
- Linearity correction
 - correlation between the signal intensity and the measured value →
 can be corrected or avoided by closely controlling the weight of each
 sample
- Memory correction
 - preceding samples with deviating isotope values → memory correction is possible, but quite complex
- Blank correction
 - Blank effects can arrise → can usually be corrected by IRMS software, unlikely with sufficiently large sample peaks



Thank you for your attention

Melanie Gimpel

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