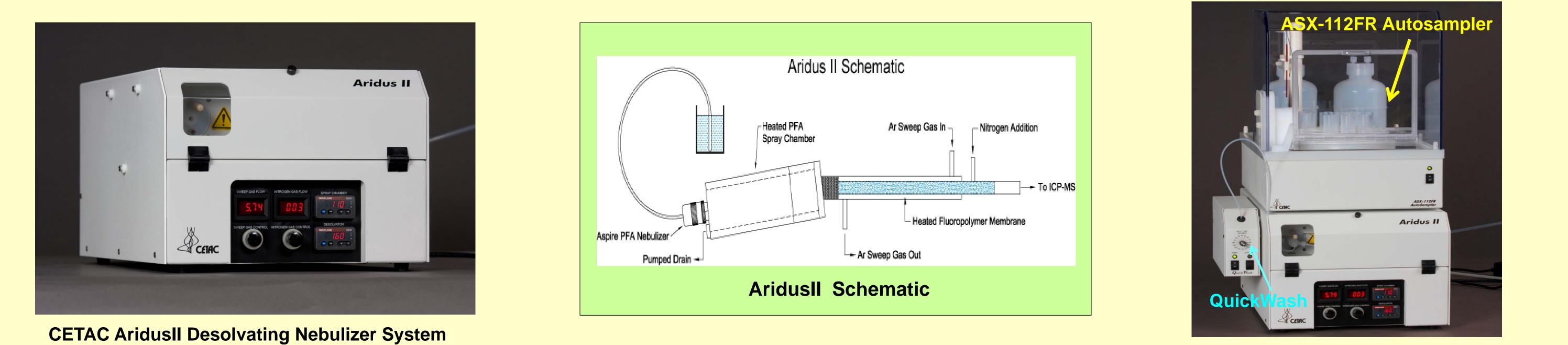


## An Inert Desolvating Nebulizer System and Rapid Washout Accessory for **Tungsten Isotope Measurements with Multicollector ICP-MS** Fred G. Smith<sup>1\*</sup>, Jesper Holst<sup>2</sup>, Chad Paton<sup>2</sup> and Martin Bizzarro<sup>2</sup>

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Abstract: Multicollector ICP-MS instruments are specialized devices for high-precision isotope ratio measurements. Prepared liquid samples may be concentrated (100 to 1000 µg/L) in elements of interest; these higher concentrations can cause longer analyte washout times and signal spikes. This poster will describe an inert, low flow (50 to 200 µL/min) desolvating nebulizer system with a rapid washout accessory. This nebulizer system can also be equipped with a dedicated autosampler that features a dual-flowing rinse capability to minimize sample carryover. Wetted parts are composed of fluoropolymers such as PFA (perfluoroalkoxy) for lowest trace metal blanks and maximum chemical resistance. Optimum operating conditions for the nebulizer system with a contemporary multicollector ICP-MS will be detailed. Figures of merit will include signal enhancement, isotope ratio measurements and long-term (12 hour) ratio stability, and rinse out characteristics with and without the rapid washout accessory [1].



## **CETAC QuickWash Accessory**

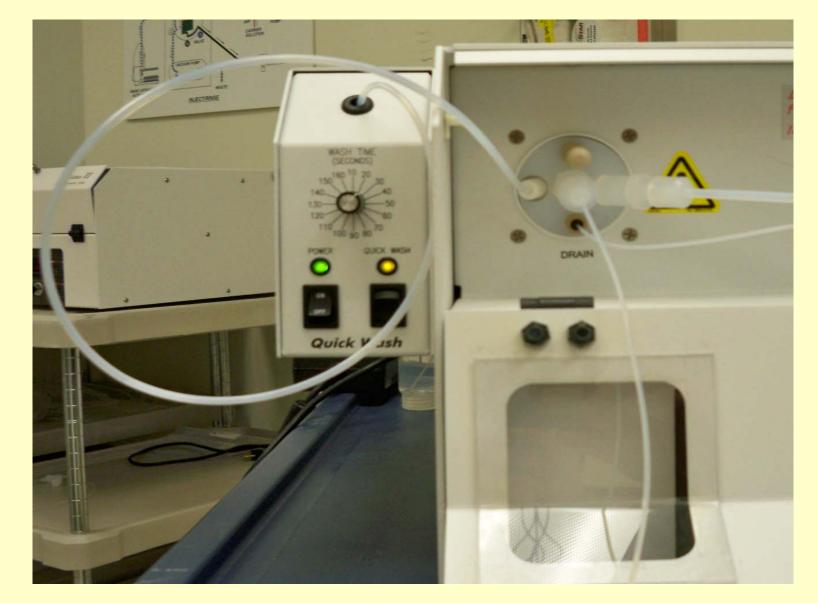
Useful for analyte concentrations above 100 µg/L, particularly U, Th, and W.

Consists of a gas/liquid line which provides a tangential spray of dilute acid inside the AridusII PFA spray chamber during the rinse cycle.

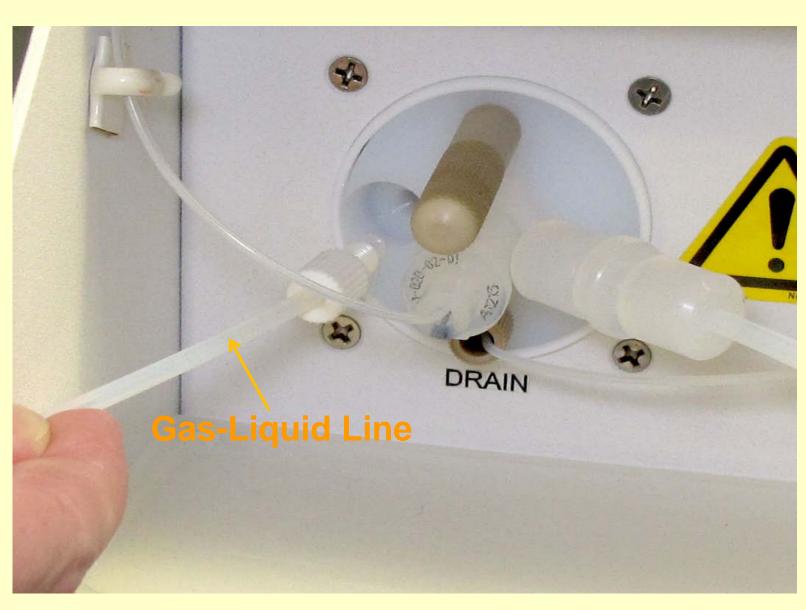
The QuickWash (QW) gas flow is 2 to 3 L/min Ar with a rinse solution flow of up to 2mL/min (pumped).

The QW can be triggered manually or via the ASX-112FR Autosampler.

The QW rinse time is preset in increments of 10 seconds up to 160 sec.

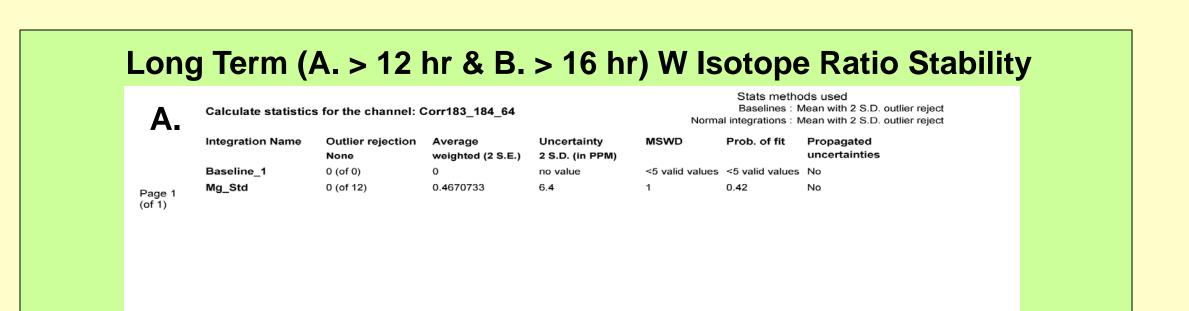


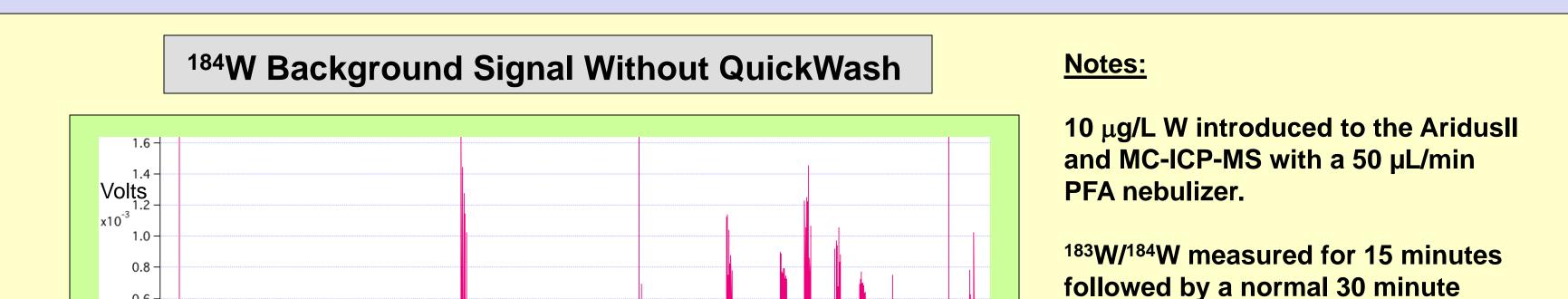
**QuickWash Front View – AridusII Door Open** 

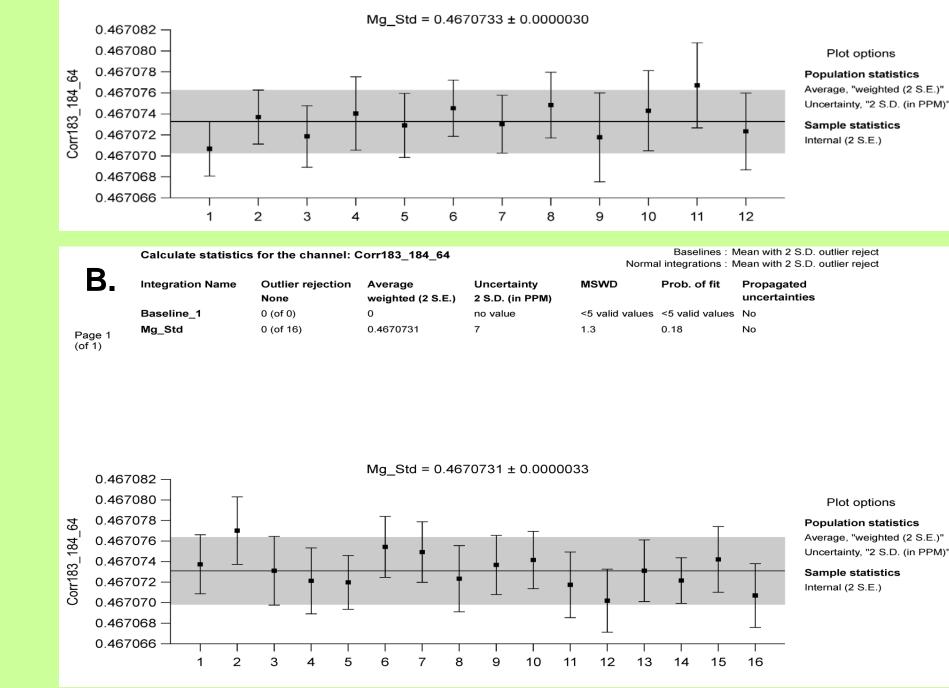


QuickWash Gas-Liquid Line (at left)

Nebulizer System Operating Conditions		MC-ICP-MS Operating Conditions		Analytical Performance & QW Conditions
Nebulizer System: PFA Nebulizer:	CETAC AridusII PFA-50, PFA-100	MC-ICP-MS: ICP RF Power:	Thermo Neptune w. Jet Interface 1200 W	<sup>183</sup> W/ <sup>184</sup> W ratios are mass bias corrected using <sup>186</sup> W/ <sup>184</sup> W.
Uptake rate: Nebulizer Gas:	50 or 100 µL/min 0.60 L/min	Plasma Gas: Auxiliary Gas:	15 L/min 0.70 L/m <u>i</u> n	Sensitivity of the MC-ICP-MS w. AridusII is ~1200 V/ppm in low-resolution mode.
Spray Chamber Temp: Membrane Oven Temp:	110 C 160 C	Nebulizer Gas: Torch Injector:	0.60 L/min Quartz, 2.0 mm i.d.	A >12 hr. <sup>183</sup> W/ <sup>184</sup> W run has a 2sd of 6.4 ppm ; a > 16 hr.
Ar Sweep Gas:	6.0 L/min	Resolution: Integration time:	Low 8 sec	run has a 2sd of 7 ppm.
N <sub>2</sub> Addition Gas:	8 mL/min	Cycles:	96	QuickWash rinse time for tungsten is 70s using 2% high- purity HNO <sub>3</sub> with trace (0.02M) hydrofluoric acid.

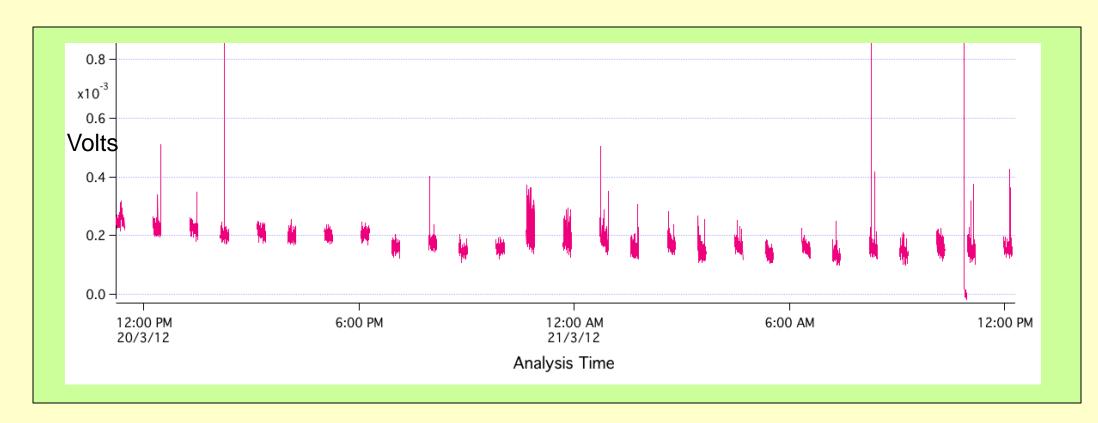








## <sup>184</sup>W Background Signal With QuickWash



washout. The <sup>184</sup>W background is then measured for 15 min. (top graph)

<sup>183</sup>W/<sup>184</sup>W measured for 15 minutes followed first by a 70 sec QuickWash cycle and then a normal 30 minute washout. The <sup>184</sup>W background is then measured for 15 min. (bottom graph). Background signal and W signal spikes are significantly reduced.

**Overall, use of the QuickWash shortens** washout times by 25%, as a typical measurement/washout cycle is now approximately 45 min. vs. 1 hour.

1. Holst JC, et. al. (2013) <sup>182</sup>Hf-<sup>182</sup>W age dating of a <sup>26</sup>Al-poor inclusion and implications for the origin of short-lived radioisotopes in the early SolarSystem. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 110 (22) 8819-8823.