



## 2do Seminario Internacional Online sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes: Experiencias en mejores técnicas disponibles y mejores prácticas ambientales

Proyecto 98842 "Reducción de las liberaciones de los COP no intencionales y mercurio provenientes de la gestión de residuos hospitalarios, RAEE, procesamiento de chatarra metálica y quemas de biomasa"

**40 años de Espectrometría de Masas de Alta Resolución**

**30 años estudiando y analizando Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes**

**Esteban Abad**  
**Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental**  
**IDÆA-CSIC**  
**Laboratorio Experto para la Región de América Latina y el Caribe**

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**Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental**

Colombia, 4 de noviembre de 2020



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**40 años de Espectrometría de Masas de Alta Resolución**

**30 años en el Estudiando y Analizando Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes**

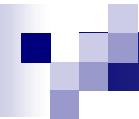
**(De como organizar y mantener un laboratorio de contaminantes orgánicos persistentes sin perecer en el empeño: Una Odisea en el Espacio)**

**Esteban Abad**  
**Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental**  
**IDÆA-CSIC**  
**Laboratorio Experto para la Región de América Latina y el Caribe**

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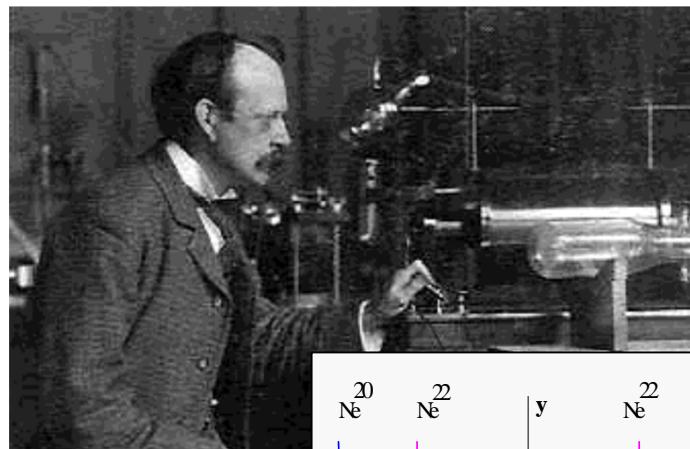
## El Laboratorio de Dioxinas del IDAEA-CSIC:

### Inicio: 1989

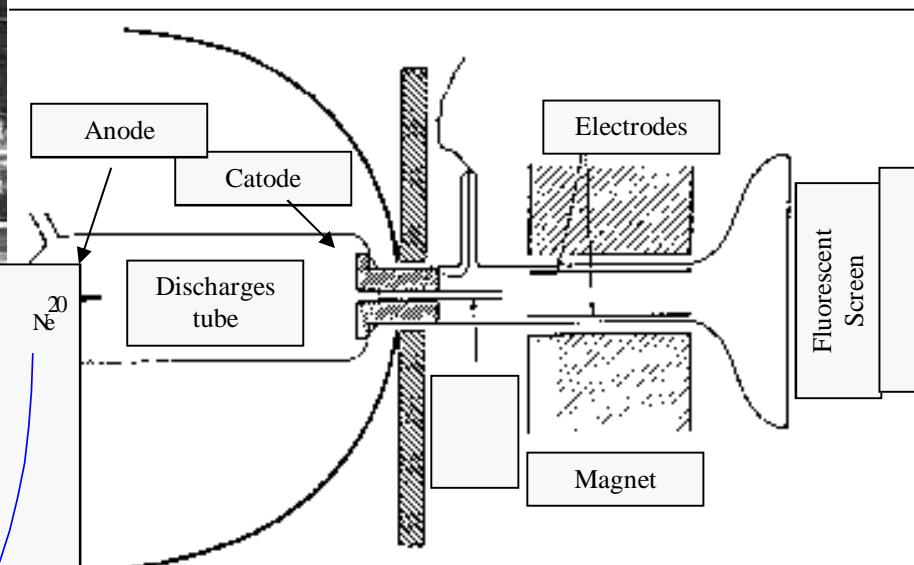
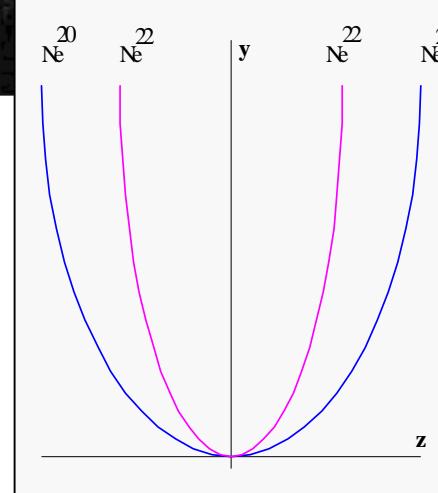
- ✓ Laboratorio acreditado desde 2006 de acuerdo a la UNE-EN ISO / IEC 17025.
- ✓ Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (ONU Medio Ambiente) desde 2009.
- ✓ Laboratorio de Referencia de COP para América Latina y el Caribe.
- ✓ Comité Europeo de Normalización: CEN / TC264-WG 1, Emisiones - Dioxinas y PCB. Dr. Esteban Abad, es "Coordinador" (2019)
- ✓ Laboratorio habilitado por la Generalitat de Catalunya para la Prevención de la Contaminación Atmosférica
- ✓ Laboratorio incluido en la Red de Laboratorios de Seguridad Alimentaria-RELSA, como laboratorio oficial de control
- ✓ Laboratorio encargado por el Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación para el control transfronterizo de dioxinas y furanos
- ✓ Laboratorio inscrito en el Registro de Laboratorios Agroalimentarios de la Generalitat de Catalunya
- ✓ Laboratorio autorizado oficialmente en el Plan Oficial de Control de la Cadena Alimentaria (PVCCOCA) del País Vasco.
- ✓ **LABORATORIO NACIONAL DE REFERENCIA (LNR) EN EL ÁMBITO DE LOS CONTAMINANTES ORGÁNICOS PERSISTENTES HALOGENADOS EN ALIMENTOS" DE ACUERDO A LOS PRINCIPIOS DEL REGLAMENTO (UE) 2017/625, DE 15 DE MARZO DE 2017.**

# Mass Spectrometry – The Origin

J.J. Thomson Experiment (1912)  
Parabolic Spectrograph

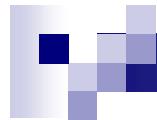


*J.J. Thomson*



$$z^2 = (B^2 l^2 / 2 V) (q/m) y$$

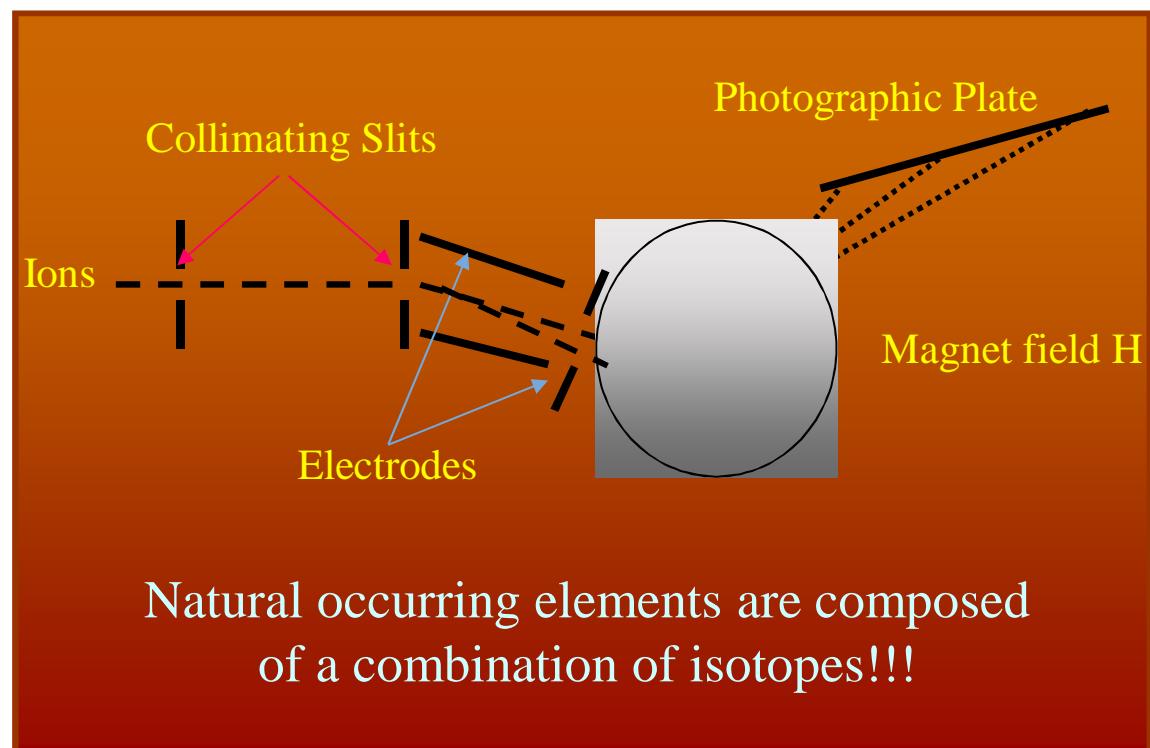
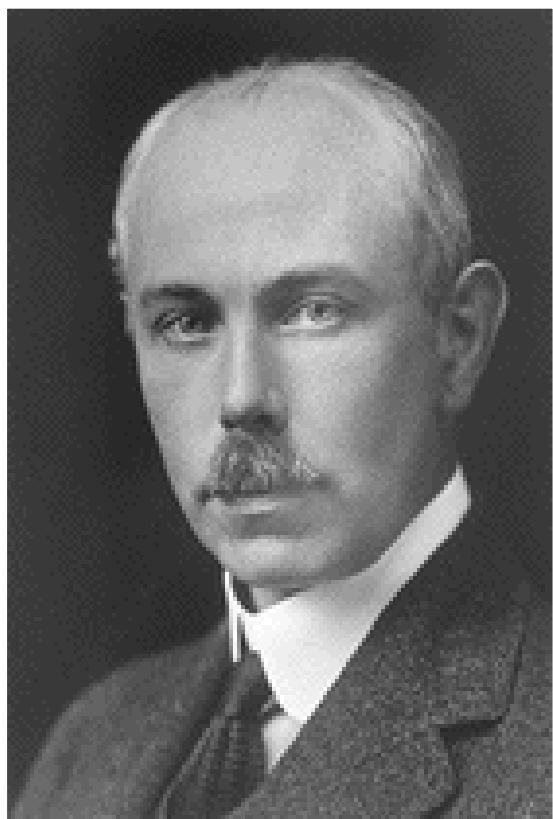
Stables isotopes of NE!!!



# Mass Spectrometry – The Origin

Improvements on Thomson's Experiment (1925)

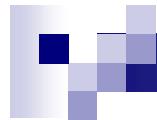
## Mass Spectrograph



Aston

Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental

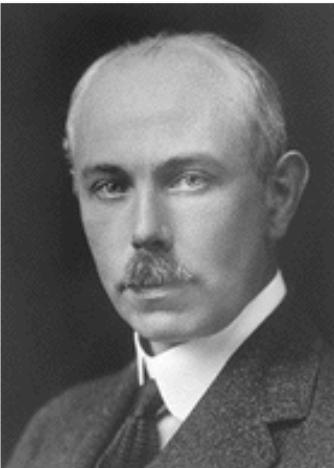
Colombia, 4 de noviembre de 2020



# Extraordinary Researchers in the Mass Spectrometry World were recognized with Nobel Price



**Joseph John Thomson**  
1906 Nobel Prize for Physics  
*"in recognition of the great merits of his theoretical and experimental investigations on the conduction of electricity by gases"*



**Francis William Aston**  
1922 Nobel Prize for Chemistry  
*"for his discovery, by means of his mass spectrograph, of isotopes, in a large number of non-radioactive elements, and for his enunciation of the whole-number rule"*



**Wolfgang Paul**  
1989 Nobel Prize for Physics  
*"for the development of the ion trap technique"*

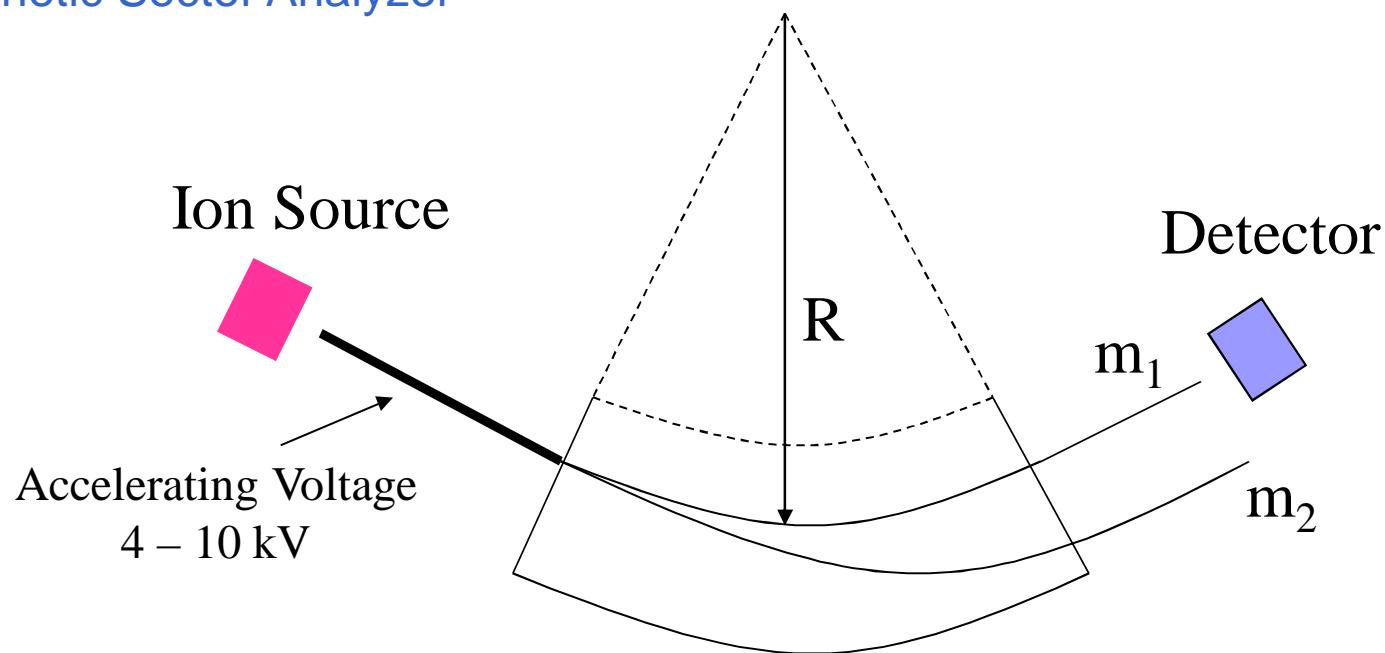


**John Bennet Fenn**  
2002 Nobel Prize for Chemistry  
*"for the development of soft desorption ionisation methods (ESI) for mass spectrometric analyses of biological macromolecules"*



**Koichi Tanaka**  
2002 Nobel Prize for Chemistry  
*"for the development of soft desorption ionisation methods (MALDI) for mass spectrometric analyses of biological macromolecules"*

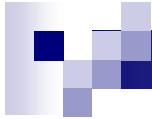
## High Resolution Mass Spectrometry Magnetic Sector Analyzer



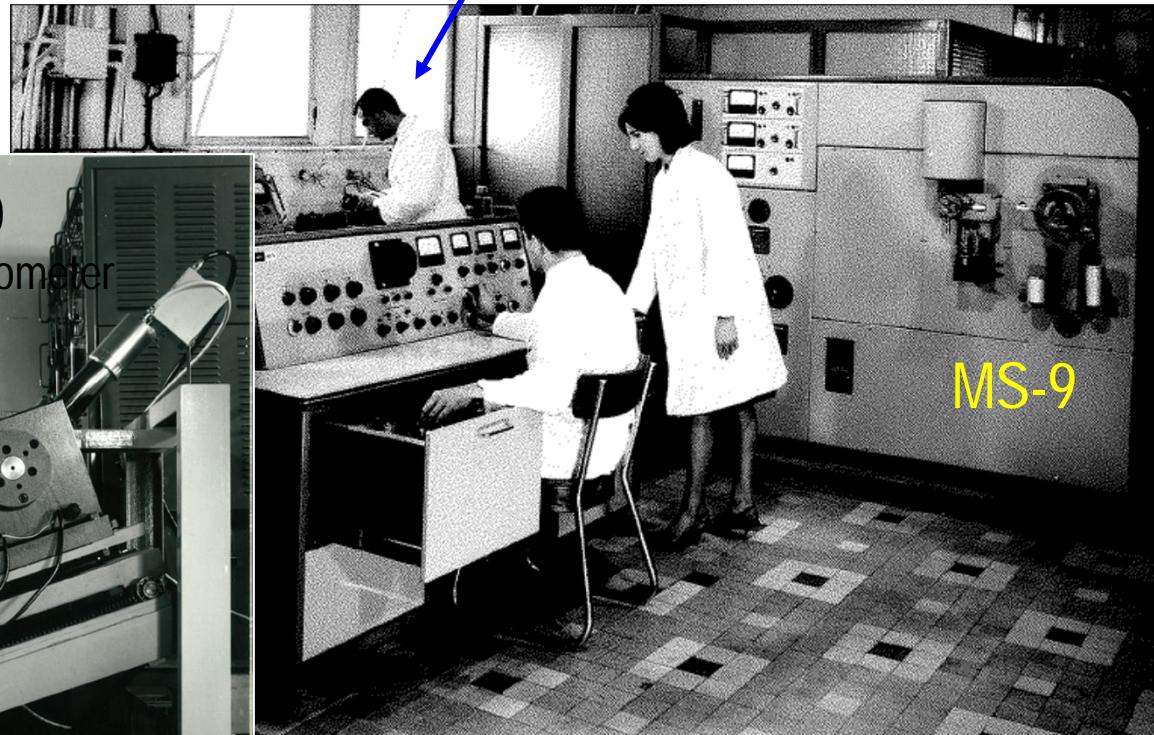
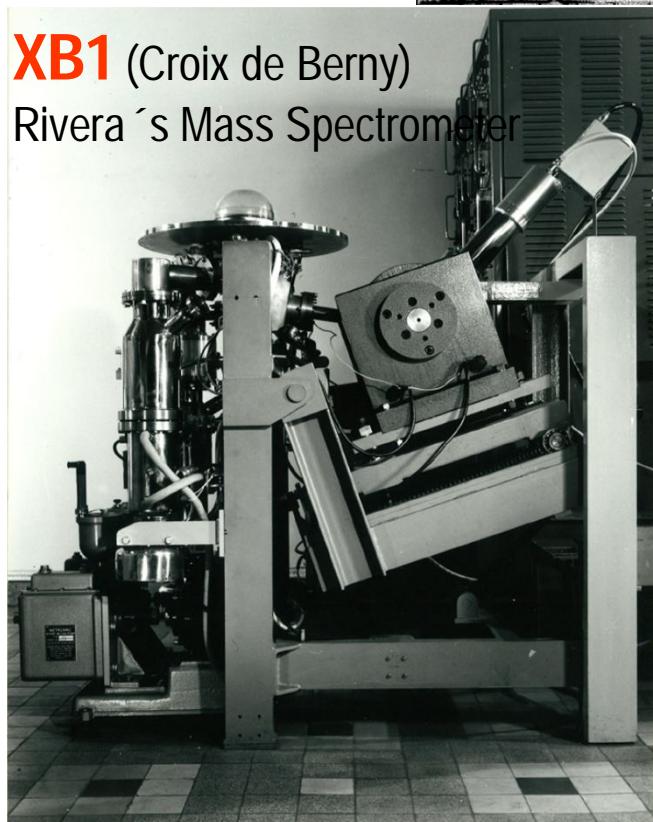
$$R = \frac{1}{B} \sqrt{\frac{2 m V}{q}}$$

Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental

Colombia, 4 de noviembre de 2020



## High Resolution Mass Spectrometry Magnetic Sector Analyzer



París, 1964 -1969

Two patents:

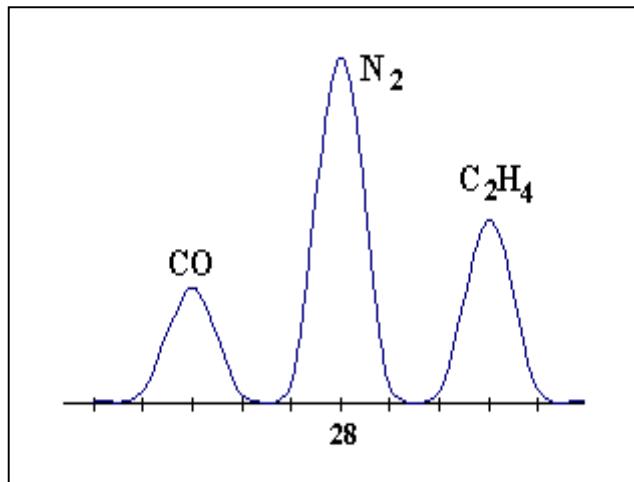
- Housing source on the top position
- Magnet Radius < 8cm
- Special magnetic sector design

## High Resolution Mass Spectrometry Magnetic Sector Analyzer

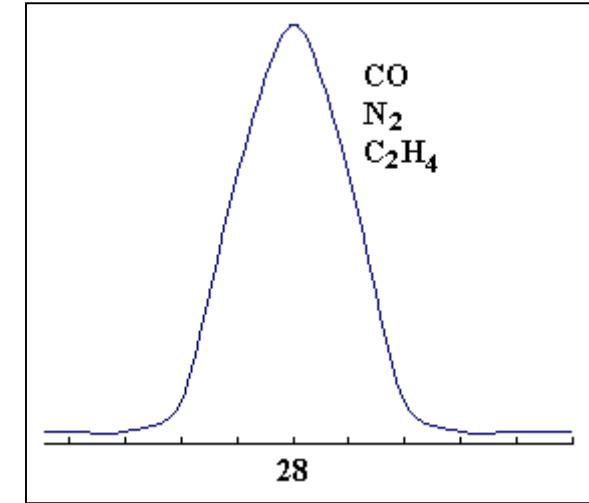
$$R = \frac{M}{\Delta M}$$

$\text{CO}^+ = 27,994915$   
 $\text{N}_2^+ = 28,006148$   
 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4^+ = 28,031300$

Nominal mass: 28



High Resolution



Baja resolución – Cuadrupolo  
Resolución Unidad

Para separar  
 $\text{CO}^+$  y  $\text{N}_2^+$

$$R = \frac{M}{\Delta M} = \frac{28}{0.011} = 2545$$

Para separar  
 $\text{N}_2^+$  y  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4^+$

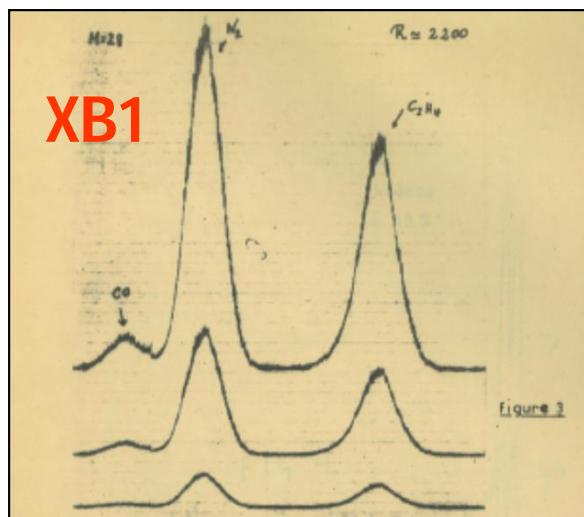
$$R = \frac{M}{\Delta M} = \frac{28}{0.025} = 1120$$

## High Resolution Mass Spectrometry Magnetic Sector Analyzer

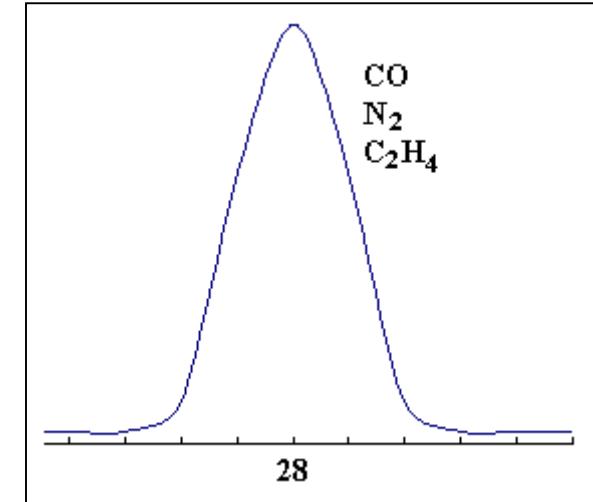
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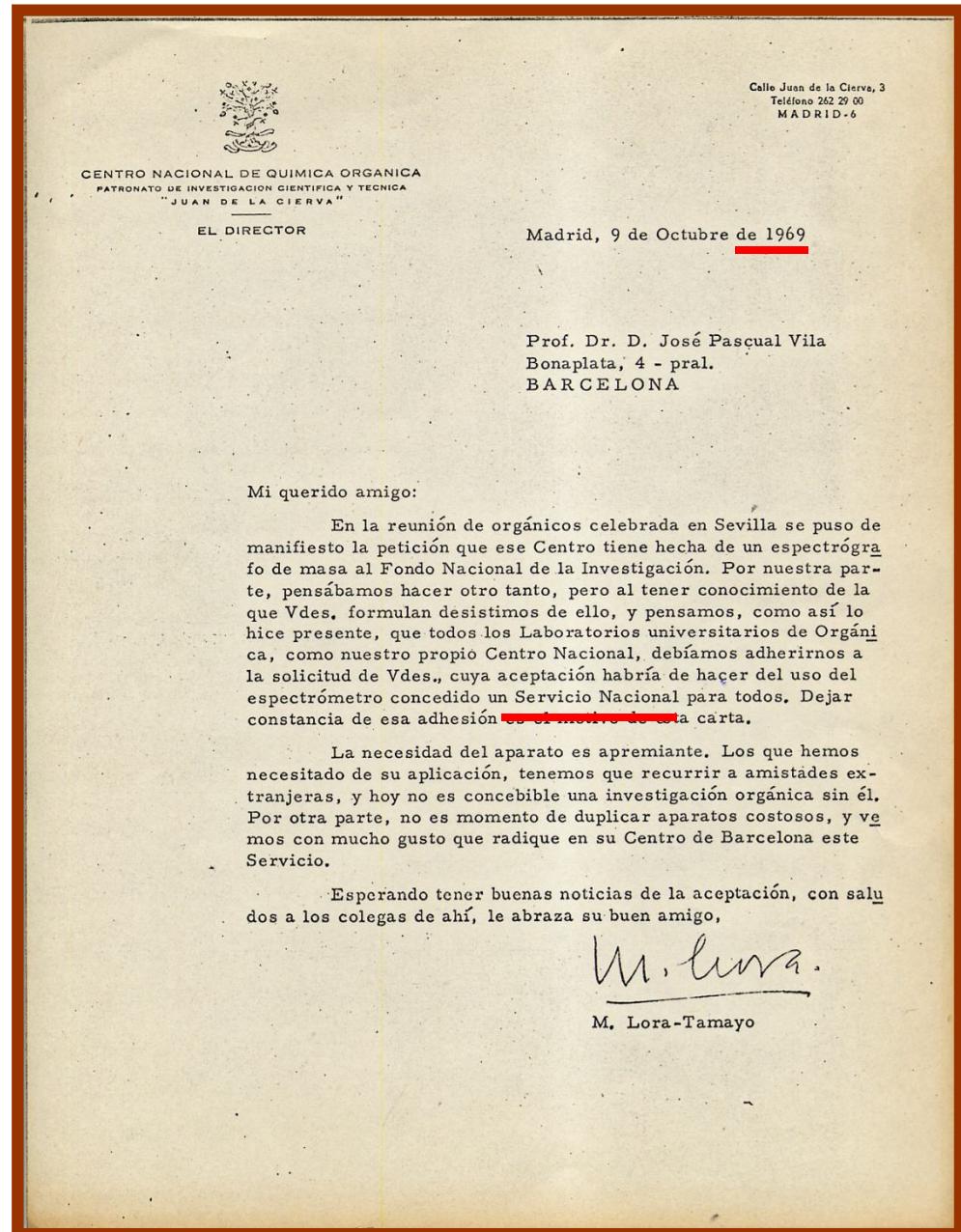
$$R = \frac{M}{\Delta M} = \frac{28}{0.011} = 2545$$

Para separar  
 $\text{N}_2^+$  y  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4^+$

$$R = \frac{M}{\Delta M} = \frac{28}{0.025} = 1120$$

## Espectrometría de Masas - El Origen

**En 1969, diferentes instituciones tomaron la decisión de aunar sinergias y apoyar la creación del Servicio Nacional de Espectrometría de Masas**



## Espectrometría de Masas - El Origen

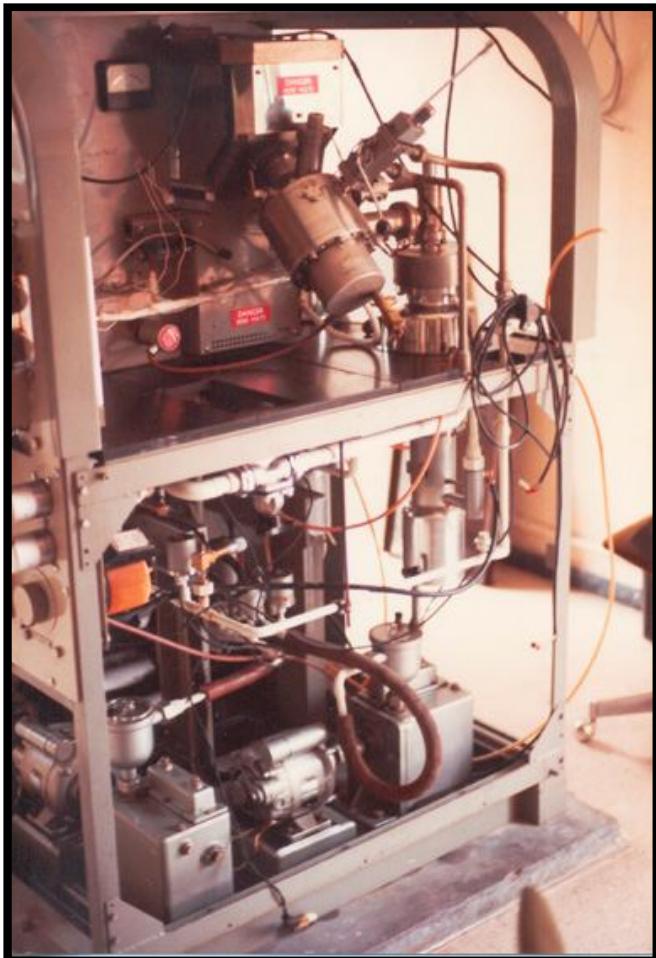


**Spain, 1970**  
**SERVICIO NACIONAL DE**  
**ESPECTROMETRÍA DE**  
**MASAS**

**ESPECTROMETRÍA DE  
MASAS DE ALTA  
RESOLUCIÓN**



## Espectrometría de Masas - El Origen



MS-9  
AEI, 1970  
(Associated Electrical Industries)



# Espectrometría de Masas - El Origen

MS-9  
AEI  
(1970)

Tetrahedron Letters No. 31, pp 2895 - 2898, 1973. Pergamon Press. Printed in Great Britain.

DIMETHOXYACETYLENE: N.M.R. SPECTRUM AND TRAPPING BY METAL CARBONYLS<sup>+</sup>

A. Messeguer and F. Serratosa<sup>+</sup>

Instituto de Química Orgánica. Patronato "Juan de la Cierva" (C.S.I.C.). Barcelona-17

and J. Rivera

Centro Nacional de Espectrometría de Masas. Instituto de Química Orgánica.  
Patronato "Juan de la Cierva" (C.S.I.C.). Barcelona-17

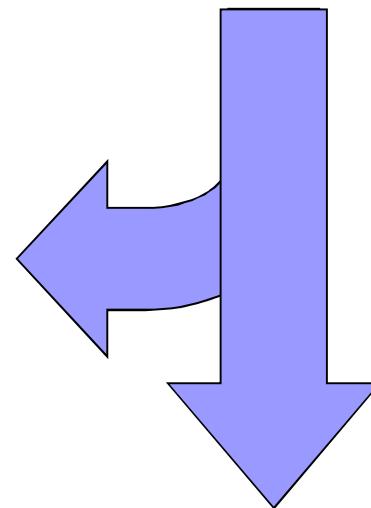
(Received in UK 11 June 1973; accepted for publication 20 June 1973)

Tetrahedron Letters No. 31, pp 2895 - 2898, 1973.

Mass Spectrometry – Direct mass spectrometric analysis

## Espectrometría de Masas - El Origen

**En los 80´s una iniciativa de la compañía de aguas de Barcelona solicitó asistencia para el estudio de contaminantes orgánicos en medio acuático**



**Servicio Nacional de Espectrometría de Masas**

# Organic pollutants or Re-emerging compounds

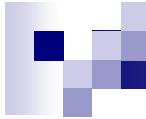
## Direct Mass-spectrometric Analysis of Volatile Chlorinated Hydrocarbons in Water

J. Rivera, M. R. Cuberes and J. Albaigés

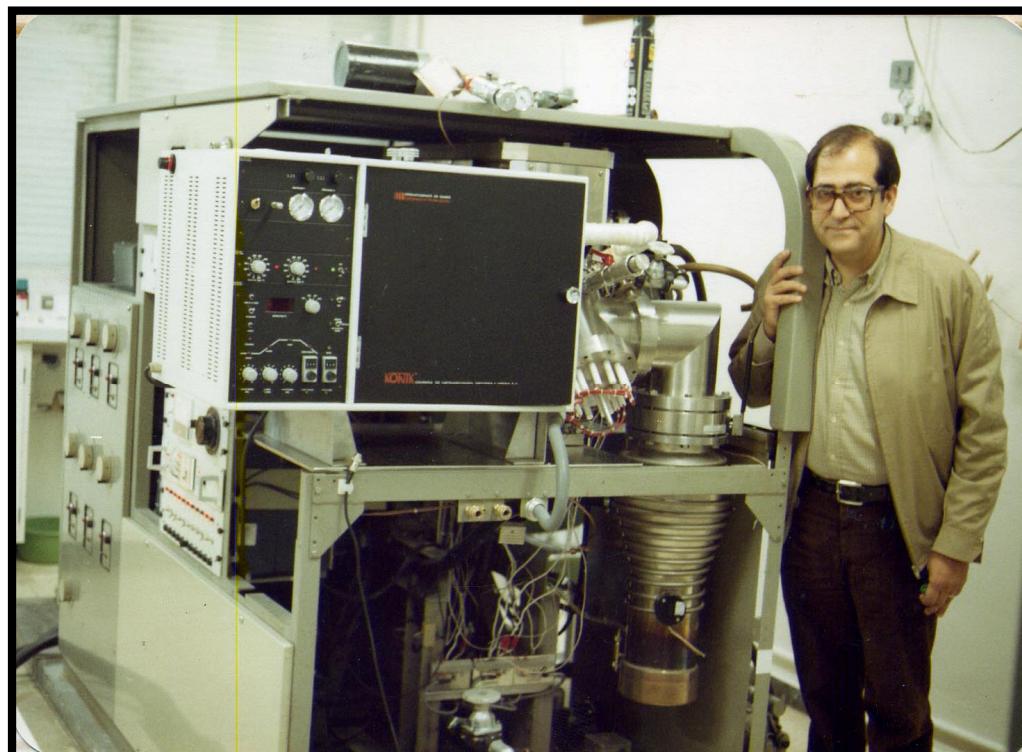
*Instituto de Química Orgánica de Barcelona (C.S.I.C.) Jorge Girona Salgado,  
s/n – Barcelona-17 Spain*

Bulletin of Environmental Contamination & Toxicology,  
Vol. 18, No. 5 © 1977 by Springer-Verlag New York Inc.

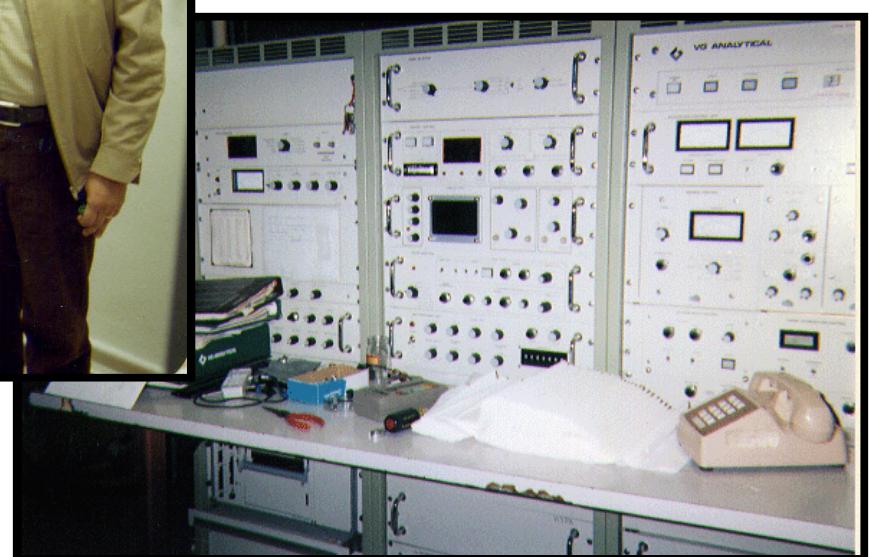
Direct Mass-Spectrometric Analysis – NO Gas Chromatography Separation



## First GC-MS coupling



MS-9  
VG Updated  
(1983)



## Espectrometría de Masas - El Origen

*Intern. J. Environ. Anal. Chem.*, 1986, Vol. 24, pp. 183-191  
0306-7319/86/2403-0183 \$18.50/0  
© 1986 Gordon and Breach. Science Publishers, Inc.  
Printed in Great Britain

### Fate of Atrazine and Trifluralin from an Industrial Waste Dumping at the Llobregat River. Presence in Fish, Raw and Finished Water<sup>†</sup>

J. RIVERA, J. CAIXACH and M. DE TORRES

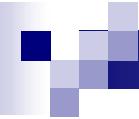
*Institut de Química Bio-Orgànica, CSIC, J. Girona Salgado, 18-26, 08034-Barcelona, Spain*

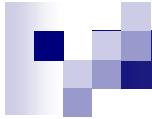
and

F. VENTURA

*Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona, Passeig de Sant Joan, 39, 08009-Barcelona, Spain*

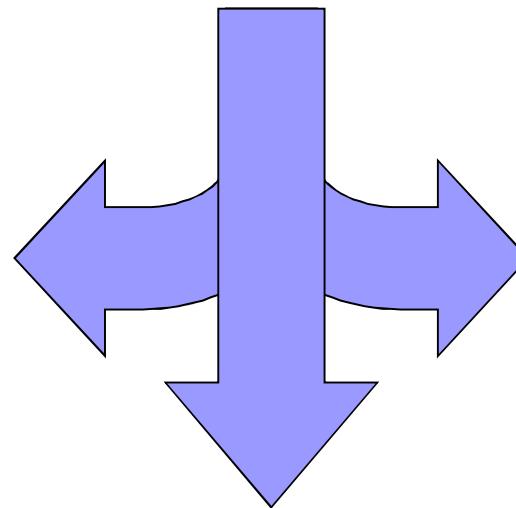
(Received February 26, 1985; in final form September 30, 1985)





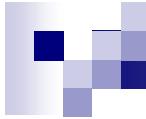
## Mass Spectrometry – The Origin

Laboratorio de  
Contaminantes  
Organicos en Medio  
Acuático



Laboratorio de  
Dioxinas

Servicio Nacional de  
Espectrometría de  
Masas



## AUTOSPEC ULTIMA (1994) EBE





Pergamon

Chemosphere, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 453-463, 1997

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PII: S0045-6535(97)00111-2

0045-6535/97 \$17.00+0.00

## PCDD/PCDF FROM EMISSION SOURCES AND AMBIENT AIR IN NORTHEAST SPAIN

**E. Abad, J. Caixach, J. Rivera\*.**

Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, Dept. of Ecotechnologies, CSIC, C/ Jordi Girona, 18-26, 08034 Barcelona.

(Received in Germany 11 November 1996; accepted 31 January 1997)

|                                     | MWI - 1<br>(ng/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) | MWI - 2<br>(ng/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) | MWI - 3<br>(ng/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) | MWI - 4<br>(ng/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) | IWI - 1<br>(pg/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) | IWI - 2<br>(pg/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| No. Samples                         | 20                               | 7                                | 3                                | 2                                | 4                                | 3                                |
| Mean (I-TEQ ng/Nm <sup>3</sup> )    | 3.26                             | 1.67                             | 27.18                            | 6.65                             | 0.34                             | 0.14                             |
| Range (I-TEQ ng/Nm <sup>3</sup> )   | 4.85-0.65                        | 3.26-0.88                        | 29.95-23.79                      | 15.5-4.15                        | 0.61-0.1                         | 0.6-0.01                         |
| I-TEQ (g/year)                      | <b>1.96</b>                      | <b>1.74-1.48</b>                 | <b>10.19</b>                     | <b>4.99</b>                      | <b>12.75**</b>                   | <b>1.5**</b>                     |
| Output Flow Gas (m <sup>3</sup> /h) | 80.000                           | 120.000                          | 50.000                           | 100.000                          | 5.000                            | 1.400                            |

# Dioxin Abatement Strategies and Mass Balance at a Municipal Waste Management Plant

E. ABAD, M. A. ADRADOS,  
J. CAIXACH, AND JOSEP RIVERA\*

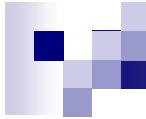
*Mass Spectrometry Laboratory, Department of  
Ecotechnologies, IIQAB-CSIC, Jordi Girona 18-26,  
08034 Barcelona, Spain*

*Environ. Sci. Technol. 2002, 36, 92–99*



**CSIC**  
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

**ide**<sup>a</sup>



## The Spanish dioxin inventory Part I: incineration as municipal waste management system

Begoña Fabrellas <sup>a,\*</sup>, Paloma Sanz <sup>a</sup>, Esteban Abad <sup>b</sup>, Josep Rivera <sup>b</sup>

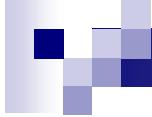
Chemosphere 43 (2001) 683–688

Thermal Urban Waste Management contributes with  
approx.

**1 g I-TEQ/yr**

Remarkable decrease after APCS upgrading  
20 to 1 g I-TEQ/yr

Other important source are already under study



## EUROPEAN STANDARD EN-1948

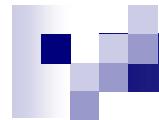
**EN-1948-1:** *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of PCDDs/PCDFs - Part 1: Sampling*

**EN-1948-2:** *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of PCDDs/PCDFs - Part 2: Extraction and clean up*

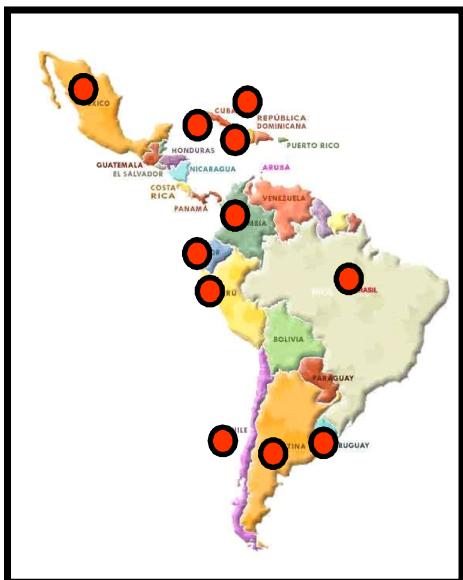
**EN-1948-3:** *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of PCDDs/PCDFs - Part 3: Identification and quantification*

**EN-1948-4:** *Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of PCDDs/PCDFs - Part 4: Analysis of 'Dioxin-like PCBs'*

**EN-1948-5:** *Continuous Monitoring sampling....????*



|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Título Proyecto GEF:</b>    | Continuing regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a> in the Latin American and Caribbean Region (GRULAC) |
| <b>Proyecto:</b>               | Project “GEF GMP2 GF4030-4F34”   |
| <b>Período de Vigencia:</b>    | 29 Febrero 2016 a 30 Abril 2020  |
| <b>UNEP GEF Project ID:</b>    | 4881   |
| <b>Agencia Ejecutora:</b>      | UNEP/DTIE, Rama Químicos   |
| <b>Investigador Principal:</b> | <a href="#"><b>Dr. Esteban Abad</b></a>  |



## Líneas de actuación incluidas en la colaboración

**Realización Talleres:** Entrenamiento y Capacidad in situ para complementar los conocimientos técnicos para el análisis de COPs en los laboratorios que forman parte del Proyecto.

• **Colaboración en el suministro de materiales y consumibles** necesarios para poder llevar a cabo los análisis de COPs en los laboratorios que forman parte la Red de Monitoreo

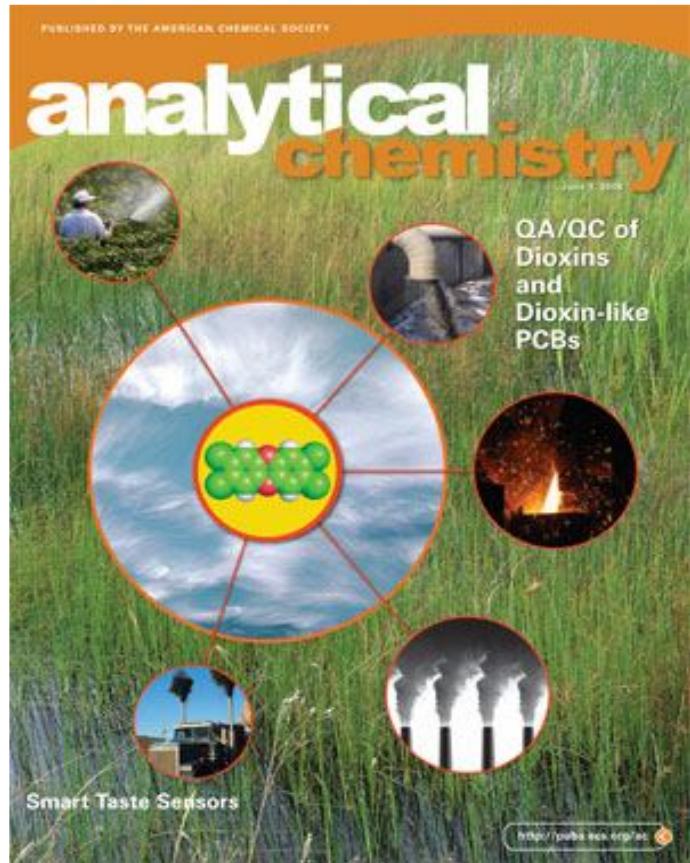
• **Complementar analíticamente** aquellos aspectos que no pudieran ser abordados por los países participantes en el Proyecto por falta de recursos.

# Quality Control and Quality Assurance

Long-Term Worldwide QA/QC of Dioxins and Dioxin-like PCBs in Environmental Samples

Bert van Bavel and Esteban Abad

June 1, 2008 / Analytical Chemistry 11, 3957- 3964



## Long-Term Worldwide QA/QC of Dioxins and Dioxin-like PCBs in Environmental Samples

Bert van Bavel  
Örebro University (Sweden)  
Esteban Abad  
IIQAB-CSIC (Spain)

A difficult and complicated measurement yields to better methodology, instrumentation, and data handling.

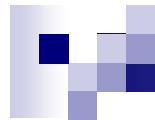
Dioxins are unwanted byproducts of several industrial processes, including the production of herbicides, paper bleaching, chlorine production, incineration of hazardous and municipal waste, and the metallurgical industry. Other secondary anthropogenic sources include sewage sludge from wastewater and contaminated industrial sites (1, 2). In addition to dioxins resulting from human activity, dioxin can be found in very old layers of clay, the result of natural processes. However, the amount of naturally formed dioxins is a very small percentage of the total compared with the amount from anthropogenic sources (3, 4).

A lively debate on the formation of dioxins, dibenzofurans, and furans of dioxins and dioxin-like compounds has been ongoing in the literature since the early 1970s. Dioxins are now routinely analyzed in a large number of different matrices and are still in the news because of accidental food contamination, unacceptable levels in fish, and a poisoning attempt (5–12). Dioxins have never been deliberately synthesized, other than in extremely small amounts for use as analytical standards or in toxicological tests.

The levels of dioxins in environmental samples are normally in the parts-per-trillion range, and thus some analytical

skill is required to detect them among the many potential interfering compounds in such high matrices. A large number of national dioxin inventories have been done in Europe, the U.S., Canada, and Japan (13). Much fewer data are available from developing countries in Africa, South and Central America, and Asia. Several local initiatives have started within the framework of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and it is important that the quality of the data from those new initiatives be controlled (14). This is especially critical when the results of national inventories are compared with one another. The analytical variance should be as small as possible and quantifiable. Only then can solid decision making take into account analytical errors in comparisons among databases of different nations and regions.

An approach that has worked very well at improving analytical quality and quantifying uncertainty is participation in interlaboratory intercomparison, also known as intercalibration studies. The results from >15 years of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of dioxins show that it is possible to increase the worldwide number of laboratories doing this analysis and to increase the quality of the analysis. This approach is also useful for PCBs, brominated flame retardants,



# ACREDITED by ENAC

# Acreditación

**ENAC**  
Entidad Nacional de Acreditación

Otorga la presente  
Grants this Accreditation

## ACREDITACION

a la entidad técnica  
to the technical entity

**INSTITUT D'INVESTIGACIONS QUÍMIQUES I AMBIENTALS  
DE BARCELONA (IIQAB).  
CONSELL SUPERIOR D'INVESTIGACIONS CIENTÍFICAS  
(CSIC)  
Laboratorio de Dioxinas**

Según criterios recogidos en la norma UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025 para la realización de los ENSAYOS de DIOXINAS Y FURANOS definidos en el ANEXO TÉCNICO adjunto

According to the criteria in UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025 for the performance of Test of dioxins and furans as defined in the attached Technical Annex.

Acreditación nº:  
Accreditation number: **159/LE1177**

Fecha de entrada en vigor:  
Coming into effect: **27/10/2006**

La acreditación mantiene su vigencia hasta notificación en contra.  
The accreditation maintains its validity unless otherwise stated

En Madrid, a 27 de Octubre de 2006  
In Madrid, October 27, 2006

El Presidente  
President  
  
D. Antonio Muñoz Muñoz

Este documento no tiene validez sin su anexo técnico correspondiente, cuyo número coincide con el de la acreditación.  
The present Accreditation is not valid without its corresponding technical annex, which number coincides with the accreditation.  
La presente acreditación y su anexo técnico están sujetas a modificaciones, suspensiones temporales y retirada. El estado de vigencia de la misma puede confirmarse en el catálogo de ENAC (<http://www.enac.es>).  
This accreditation and its technical annex could be revised, temporarily suspended and withdrawn. The state of validity of it can be confirmed in ENAC's catalogue (<http://www.enac.es>).  
Ref.: CLE/3089

# Acreditación

**ENAC**  
Entidad Nacional de Acreditación

Otorga la presente  
Grants this Accreditation

## ACREDITACIÓN

a la entidad técnica  
to the technical entity

**INSTITUT D'INVESTIGACIONS QUÍMIQUES I  
AMBIENTALS DE BARCELONA (IIQAB).  
LABORATORIO DE DIOXINAS. CONSEJO  
SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS  
(CSIC)**

Según criterios recogidos en la norma UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025 para la realización de los ENSAYOS de PRODUCTOS AGROALIMENTARIOS definidos en el ANEXO TÉCNICO adjunto.

According to the criteria in UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025 for the performance of Test of Food Products as defined in the attached Technical Annex.

Acreditación nº:  
Accreditation number: **159/LE1415**

Fecha de entrada en vigor:  
Coming into effect: **13/06/2008**

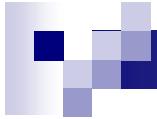
La acreditación mantiene su vigencia hasta notificación en contra.  
The accreditation maintains its validity unless otherwise stated

En Madrid, a 13 de junio de 2008  
In Madrid, June 13, 2008

El Presidente  
President  
  
D. Antonio Muñoz Muñoz

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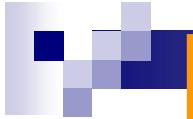




## Construcción de un Laboratorio de Dioxinas 'ad-hoc'

### 1999 Belgium crisis





## Dietary intakes of polychlorinated dibenzo-*p*-dioxins, dibenzofurans and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls in Spain

M. A. Fernández†, B. Gómara†, L. R. Bordajandi†,  
L. Herrero†, E. Abad‡, M. Abalos‡,  
J. Rivera‡ and M. J. González†\*

†Department of Instrumental Analysis and Environmental Chemistry, IQOG (CSIC), Juan de la Cierva 3,  
E-28006 Madrid, Spain

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Jordi Girona 18–26, E-08034 Barcelona, Spain

dioxin-like PCBs (up to 80% of WHO-TEQs in some cases).

**Keywords:** PCDDs, PCDFs, dioxin-like PCBs, food-stuffs, dietary intake



### Daily Intake

PCDD/Fs:  $1.35 \pm 0.11$  pg WHO-TEQ/ kg b.w. per day

PCDD/Fs+DL-PCBs:  $3.22 \pm 0.75$  pg WHO-TEQ/ kg b.w. per day

WHO: 1–4 pg WHO-TEQ/ kg peso corporal y día

258 samples

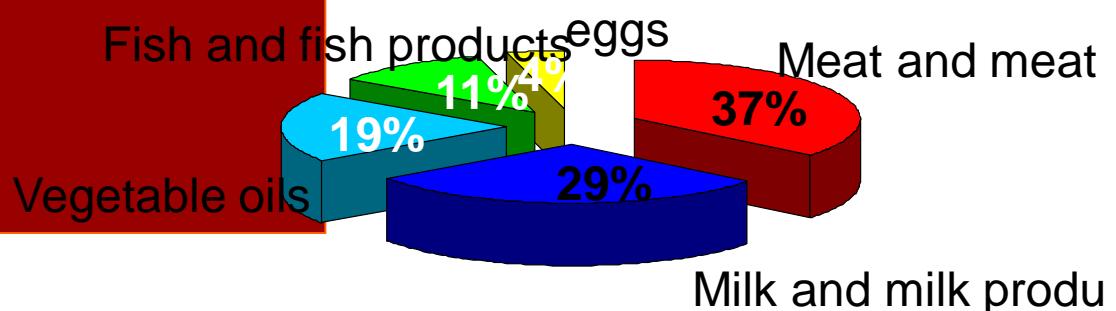
(mainly animal origin)

Analites: PCDD/Fs, DL-PCBs

Period: 2000–2003

Body weigh: 70 kg

Data source: INE-ENNA, MAPYA

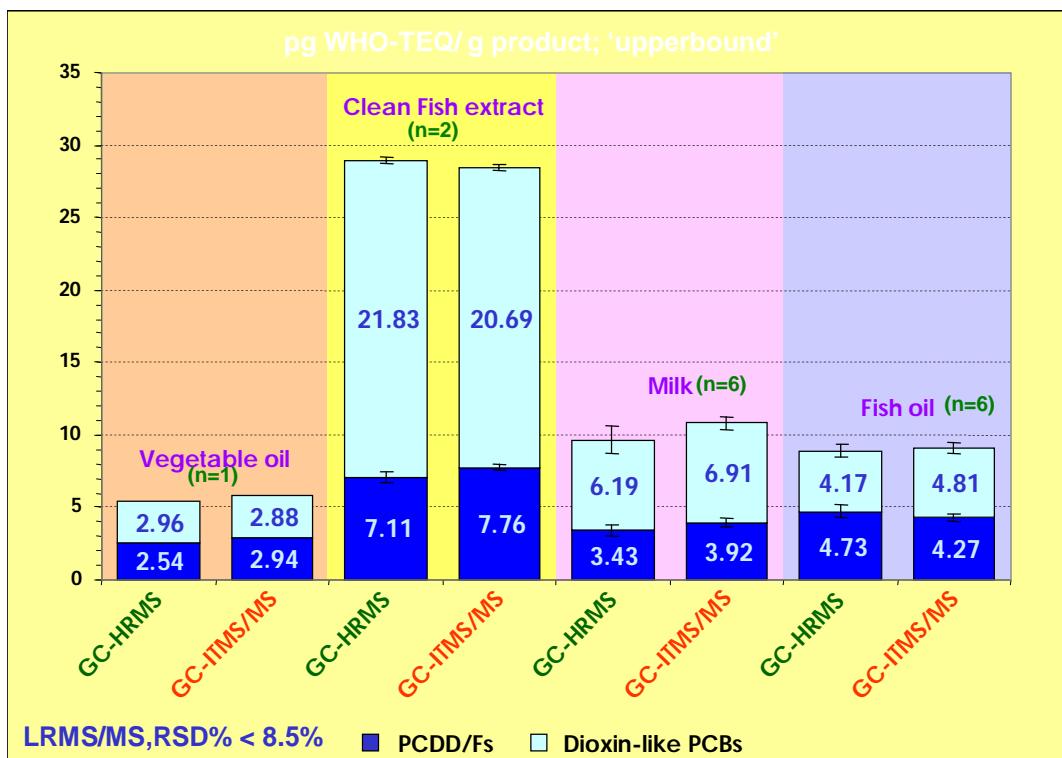


**Ion-Trap Tandem Mass Spectrometry for the Analysis of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-*p*-dioxins, Dibenzofurans, and Dioxin-like Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Food**

JESSICA MALAVIA,<sup>†</sup> MANUELA ABALOS,<sup>§</sup> F. JAVIER SANTOS,<sup>\*,†</sup>  
ESTEBAN ABAD,<sup>‡</sup> JOSEP RIVERA,<sup>§</sup> AND M. TERESA GALCERÁN<sup>†</sup>

## DIFFERENCE PROJECT

V EU Framework  
Coord.. Prof. Jacob de Boer



## Dioxins in beef samples from Mexico using a low resolution GC/MS screening method

Lidia Naccha<sup>a,b</sup>, Guadalupe Alanis<sup>b</sup>, Anabel Torres<sup>a</sup>, Esteban Abad<sup>c</sup>, Manuela Ábalos<sup>c</sup>, Josep Rivera<sup>c</sup>, Lorenzo Heyer<sup>d</sup>, Alberto Morales<sup>e</sup> and Noemí Waksman<sup>a\*</sup>

*Food Additives and Contaminants: Part B*  
Vol. 3, No. 1, March 2010, 64–72

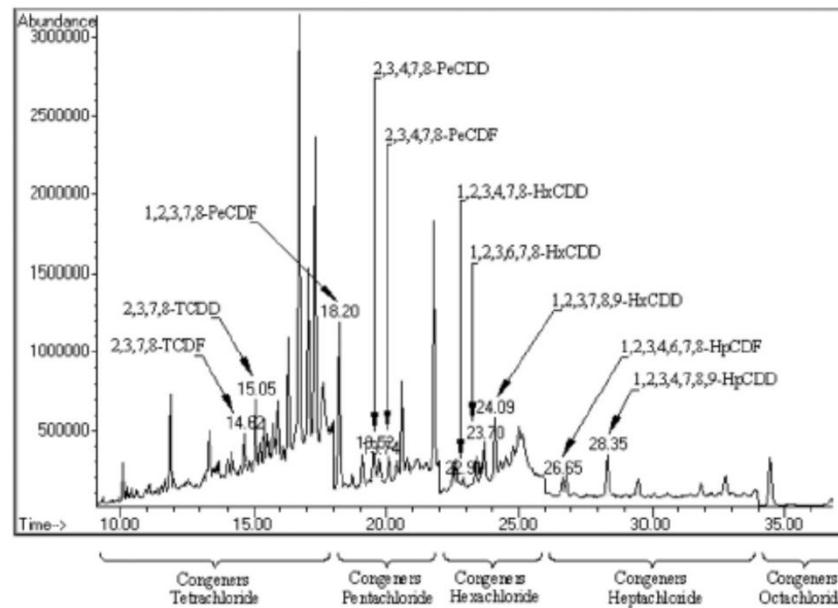


Figure 1. GC (HP-5ms)-LRMS (EI)-SIM chromatogram of PCDDs/PCDFs in a beef extract.

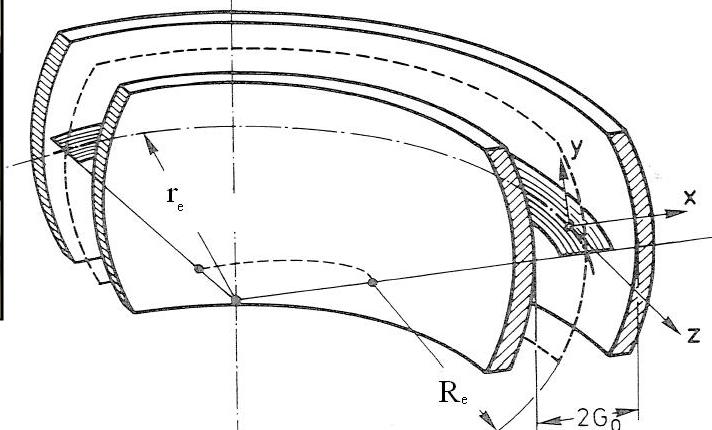


# Nuevos Retos Instrumentales



THERMO DFS (2007)  
BE

Toroidal ESA

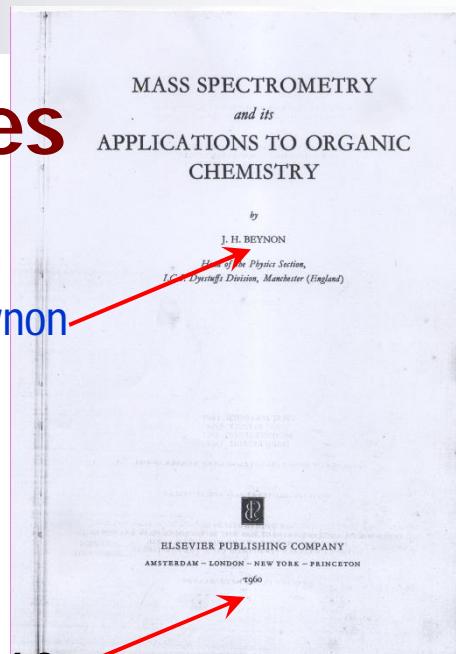


# Nuevos Retos Instrumentales

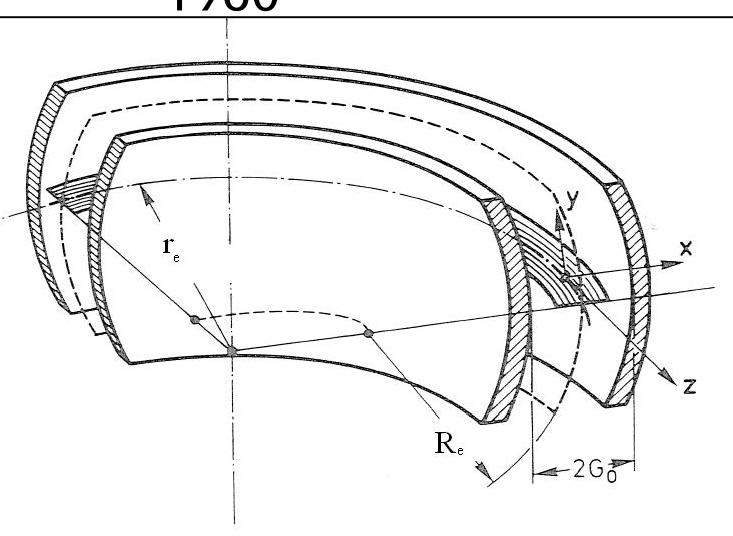


Toroidal ESA

Prof. Beynon



1960



## 1.8 METHODS OF IMPROVING PERFORMANCE

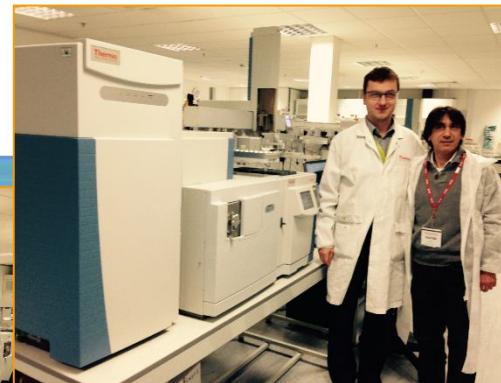
The image errors to be expected in mass spectrometers have been discussed by many workers [612, 1157, 1244, 1720].

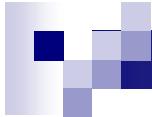
Many methods of improving the focus, resolving power or intensity [730] of the image obtained in mass spectrometers have been proposed and tried [1344]. Some of these depend on increasing the order to which focus occurs by shaping of the magnetic pole-face boundaries, by using an asymmetrical arrangement, or by changing the angle of entry into the magnetic field [555, 901-903, 917, 1101-1103, 1242, 1243, 1913]. It has been shown that third order focussing is possible by a sector with sharply defined boundaries [454] and Walton [2115] has designed a special drawing instrument which traces out the appropriate exit boundary required to give focussing of particles which have entered the magnetic field across an entrance boundary of arbitrarily chosen shape. An important focussing effect in the direction of the magnetic field is produced by a magnetic sector [399, 876, 877, 1216]. This focussing is produced by the fringing field for particles which do not enter normal to the pole-face boundary and are not in the median plane, and systems are known for which stigmatic focussing can be achieved with sector magnetic fields [43, 314, 418, 879, 1796]; a stigmatic image gives the advantage of increased image intensity, which is an important consideration in high resolution instruments. Axial focussing in the magnetic field can also be achieved by appropriately shaping the pole faces [1070, 1184, 1224, 1735, 1736, 1848, 1849, 1851-1853]. Ewald and Liebl [606] have calculated the path followed by ions in passing through a toroidal condenser and used such a condenser in place of the more usual cylindrical condenser in a Mattauch-Herzog instrument to obtain stigmatic focussing [607, 609, 611, 1767].

# Thermo Scientific Q Exactive GC Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap GC-MS/MS

Introduced at ASMS 2015

- Benchtop HR/AM GC-MS
- Resolving power up to **120k** @ m/z 200 (FWHM), **routine 60k**
- Mass accuracy : **< 1ppm (internal)**, **< 3ppm (external)**
- Low fg on-column detection limits (~best triple quads)
- > 6 orders linear range (application specific)

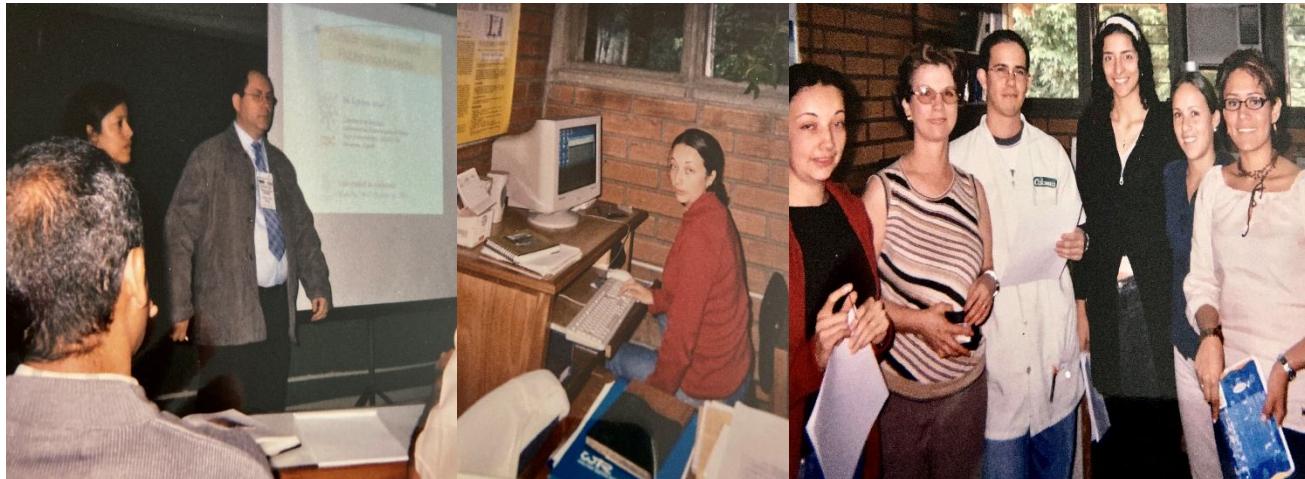




## 2do Seminario Internacional Online sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes: Experiencias en mejores técnicas disponibles y mejores prácticas ambientales

Proyecto 98842 "Reducción de las liberaciones de los COP no intencionales y mercurio provenientes de la gestión de residuos hospitalarios, RAEE, procesamiento de chatarra metálica y quemas de biomasa"

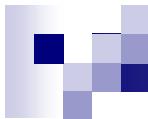
Año 2003  
Proyectos de Cooperación Internacional  
CSIC – Universidad de Antioquia



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**Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental**

Colombia, 4 de noviembre de 2020



## 2do Seminario Internacional Online sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes: Experiencias en mejores técnicas disponibles y mejores prácticas ambientales

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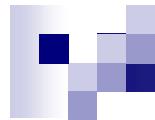
Año 2003  
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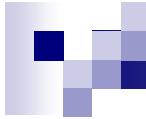
Proyecto 98842 "Reducción de las liberaciones de los COP no intencionales y mercurio provenientes de la gestión de residuos hospitalarios, RAEE, procesamiento de chatarra metálica y quemas de biomasa"

Año 2003  
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CSIC – Universidad de Antioquia



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**Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental**  
Colombia, 4 de noviembre de 2020



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# GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN!!!!

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Laboratorio de Dioxinas, Dept. Química Ambiental

Colombia, 4 de noviembre de 2020



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