



Capture of volatile compounds with Coriolis[®] air sampler - Formaldehyde model*

Leeds University (UK) - Faculty of biological Sciences

Context

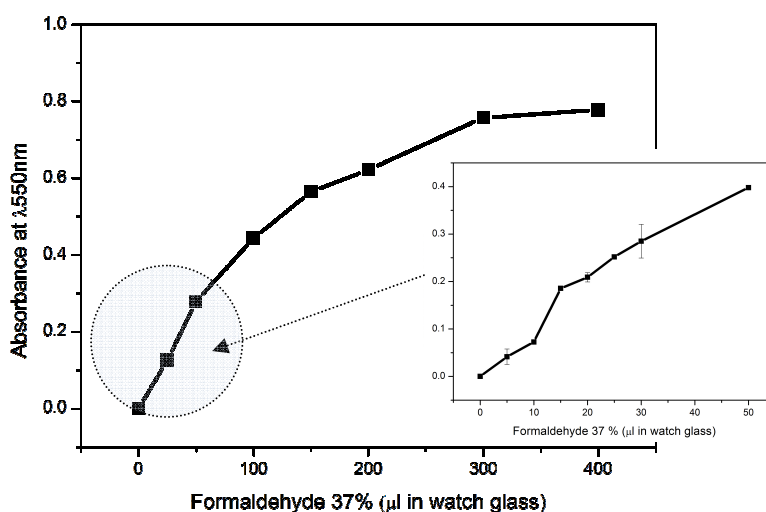
The aim of this study is to assess the efficiency of the Coriolis[®] μ air sampler for the active capture of volatile compounds. Formaldehyde has been chosen as a suitable model volatile due to its high volatility, low molecular weight (30 MW) and ease of detection.

Material & methods

- Rising scale of formaldehyde amounts in a watch glass placed in front of a fan in a 7m³ environmental room at 20°C – 0 up to 400 μ l of a 37% stock solution of formaldehyde.
- Air sampling protocol: Coriolis[®] μ ; 10 minutes sampling with 15 ml PBS starting volume; N =3.
- Detection of formaldehyde: Purpald colorimetric assay described by Quesenberry and Lee (1996)*.
- Sensitivity reported of up to 1 nmol formaldehyde. Absorbance at λ 550 nm.

Results

- Coriolis[®] μ is able to detect <5 μ l of a 37 % solution of formaldehyde in a very short sampling time (10 min), equivalent to 264 μ g.m⁻³ formaldehyde at 20°C.
- Further assays on experimental parameters (i.e. sample volume) may further increase the sensitivity and extraction efficiency of the air sampler.



04131-203-SL007-A

* Quesenberry M.S., and Lee, Y.C. A rapid Formaldehyde Assay Using Purpald Reagent: Application under Periodation Conditions (1996) Analytical Biochemistry 234 pp. 50-55



Conclusion

The Coriolis[®] μ is efficient for the capture of very low concentrations of formaldehyde in a very **short sampling time**.
Coriolis[®] μ air sampler is thus suitable for the capture of volatile compounds. Furthermore, with a liquid sample, analytical methods as HPLC, MS can be implemented. Applications are the airborne **pesticide drift, outdoor or indoor monitoring of volatile compounds...**