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Using Detectors

The 6890 Series gas chromatograph (the GC) has several detector systems available. Others will be added in the future. See your Agilent sales representative for the latest information.

Name	Sensitivity	Responds to	Comments
Thermal conductivity, TCD	Medium	Everything except the carrier gas	The "Universal Detector" for everything
Flame ionization, FID	High	Almost all organic compounds	The "Universal Detector" for organics
Micro-electron capture, μ -ECD	Very high	Limited range of compounds, mostly halocarbons	Used for trace level pesticide and herbicide analysis
Nitrogen-phosphorus, NPD	Very high	Compounds with nitrogen or phosphorus	Used in pharmaceutical and environmental analysis
Flame photometric, FPD	High	Compounds with sulfur or phosphorus	Used in environmental and bioscience analysis

Using hydrogen

- **WARNING**When using hydrogen (H_2) as the carrier gas or fuel gas, be aware that hydrogen
 (H_2) gas can flow into the oven and create an explosion hazard. Therefore, be
sure that the supply is off until all connections are made, and ensure that the
inlet and detector column fittings are either connected to a column or capped at
all times when hydrogen (H_2) gas is supplied to the instrument.
- WARNING Hydrogen (H₂) is flammable. Leaks, when confined in an enclosed space, may create a fire or explosion hazard. In any application using hydrogen (H₂), leak test all connections, lines, and valves before operating the instrument. Always turn off the hydrogen (H₂) supply at its source before working on the instrument.

Procedure: Setting up detector control tables

You must be familiar with this set of control tables to operate your detector. Follow these three steps when setting up all types of detectors.

- 1. Check your column configuration. (This is normally done when you set up your inlet, but it does not hurt to check this information again.)
 - You must tell the instrument which detector your column is connected to, front or back. If you have only one detector, it is best to have only one column configured to it—unless you actually do have two columns attached to that detector.
 - If you are using a capillary column, you must enter the column length and diameter if you want to have a choice of makeup gas flow modes. This is called *column defined*. If you do not enter these values, it is called *column not defined*, and your control choices are limited.

1. Press [Config] [Col 1] or [Config] [Col 2]:





^{2.} Scroll to Detector: Press [Front] or [Back] or Press [Mode/Type] and choose Front or Back

3. Enter column dimensions, if necessary.

2. Check your detector configuration (makeup gas type).

The main reason for doing this is to verify that the makeup gas entered (or makeup and anode gas on the ECD, reference and makeup on the TCD) is the same as the gas plumbed to your detector.

This is important because:

- When the actual and configured gas types are different for an EPC detector, the calculated flow rate is not correct and the flow rate stability is affected.
- The electronics for some detectors change depending on the gas type configuration. The detector does not operate properly when the actual and configured gas types are different.
- Good laboratory practice. Keep a record of the gas used.

Most of the detectors have other configurable items. These will be described later in this section.

3. Set up your detector control table. The following is a brief description of each line item for the FID. Flow setpoints (right number) and actual values (left number) are displayed.

Press [Front Det] or [Back Det]. (column not defined)

	-				
1	FRONT	DET (FID)		
1	Temp	250	250	<	
	H2 flow	40.0	40.0		
	Air flow	450.0	450.0	1	
	Mode: C	onst m	akeup		
	Mkup (N2)	50.0	50.0		
	Flame		0 n		
	Output		15		

FRONT DET (FID) The title indicates the detector position and the type of detector installed.

Temp This is where you set the temperature - the control setpoint (right number) and actual (left number) values.

H2 flow, Air flow These are the detector gases for the FID.

Mkup (N2) This is where you set your makeup gas flows. The gas type is displayed in parentheses. The lines of the display vary depending on your instrument and the way you have configured it.

Flame This is the on/off control for the FID—also called the Detector Control line. Each detector has its own type of on/off control.

Output This is the actual detector output value. You cannot enter a setpoint here.

Makeup gas flow

Makeup gas enters the detector close to the end of the column. Its purpose is to speed the peaks through the detector—especially with capillary columns—so that the peak separation achieved by the column is not lost through remixing in the detector.

Makeup gas

The makeup gas line of your detector control table changes depending on your instrument configuration.

If you have an inlet with the *column not defined*, the makeup flow is constant. The control table for the detector looks like this:

	Temp	24	Off	
Г	H2 flow	0.0	<u>0ff</u> _	1
1	FRONT	DET (NI	PD)	
j	Air flow	0.0	Off	Vou con enter o flow er press
	Mkup (He)	0.0	0ff <	
	Adjust of	fset	0ff	[[Un] to get the default flow.
	Output (C	ff)	0	
	Bead volt	age	0.0	

If you are operating with *column defined*, you have a choice of two makeup gas modes.

The Const makeup mode provides a constant flow of makeup gas to the detector. If you choose it, your control table looks like this:

Temp	24	Off	1	
Anode	6.0	Qff		
j FR	ONT DET	(ECD)	Ē	
Mode:	Const	makeup	1.	
Mkup ((N2) 0.0	0 f f	< -	
Adjust	t offset	0 f f		
Output	t	0.0	<u> </u>	
Ref cu	urrent	0.00	1.1	

You can enter a flow or press [On] to get the default flow. The Col+mkup=const mode provides a variable flow of makeup gas to the detector. As column flow increases or decreases, the makeup flow changes to provide a constant combined flow to the detector. If you choose this option, enter a value under Combined flow. The Combined flow line always displays the same value, while the Mkup line of the control table changes as the actual makeup flow changes.

	Temp 24	Off		
r	Anode 6.0	0ff	[You can enter a flow or press
ł	FRONT DET (E	CD)		[On] to get the default flow.
1	Mode: Col+mkup=	const		
1	Combined flow	5.0 < -		
	Mkup (N2)	4.2		This number will change as flow
L	Adjust offset			from the column changes.
	Output	0.0		5
	Ref current	0.00		

Procedure: Defining the makeup gas

1. Press [Config] [Front Det] or [Config] [Back Det]:

CONFIGURE FRONT DET Mkup gas type N2 < Lit offset 0.5 Electrometer On Scroll to Mkup gas type and press [Mode/Type].



3. Scroll to the correct gas and press [Enter].

Procedure: Changing makeup gas flow mode

```
1. Scroll to Mode:
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Temp	24	Off
_ Anode	6.0	0f_f
FRONT	DET (ECD)
Mode: Co	l+mkup	=const <
Combined	flow	5.0
Mkup (N2)	4.2
Adjust o	ffset	0ff
Output		0.0
Ref curr	ent	0.00

2. Press [Mode/Type].



3. Choose a flow mode and press [Enter].

Maximum flow rates

The maximum flow rates that can be set with detectors are:

Detector and gas	Maximum flow rate, mL/min	
Flame ionization		
Hydrogen	100	
Air	800	
Makeup (nitrogen, helium, argon)	100	
Thermal conductivity		
Nitrogen	reference 100; makeup 10	
Helium	reference 100; makeup 12	
Hydrogen	reference 100; makeup 18	
Argon	reference 100; makeup 10	
Micro-electron capture		
Nitrogen	anode purge 12; makeup 200	
Argon/methane	anode purge 12; makeup 200	
Nitrogen-phosphorus		
Hydrogen	30	
Air	200	
Makeup (nitrogen, helium, argon)	100	
Flame photometric		
Hydrogen	250	
Air	200	
Makeup (nitrogen, helium, argon)	130	

[Det Control] shortcut key

This is another way to open a Detector control table. Press [Front Det] [Det Control] or [Back Det] [Det Control] to open a Detector control table. If you have only one detector, [Det Control] opens that table.

When you use [Det Control], your table opens at the On/Off control for your detector—FID and FPD, Flame, TCD Filament, NPD, Adjust offset.

Press [Det Control]

	Temp	24	Off	<	
	H2 flow	0.0	Off		
	Air flow	0.0	Off		
	Mkup (N2)	0.0	Off		
Г I	FRONT D	ET (F	ID)		
	Flame		0ff	F	Turns the detector on or off
İ	Output		0.0	Ì	
1					
L					