

Concentration Analysis of Volatile Constituents of gummies - Comparative Effects of MonoTrap RGC18 TD Collection

MonoTrap RGC18 TD and HandyTD TD265 were used to screen and analyze volatile compounds from gummies. When collecting volatile constituents, the differences in the effectiveness of collection dependant on the sample condition were compared.

MonoTrap RGC18 TD uses a trapping agent to collect volatile compounds, the HandyTD TD265 is used to introduce those compounds into a GC by thermal desorption. In this application, the collection of volatile components from intact gummy samples, was compared with a method of chopping samples prior to collection. The sensitivity of volatile components was greatly improved when samples were chopped rather than sampled intact. The finer sample may have increased the surface area and increased the efficiency of volatilization.

Pretreatment procedure

Gummy (approx.. 3.4 g
per piece of gummy)

Collection (HS)
MonoTrap RGC18 TD × 1
(Cat.No. :1050-74201)

Place a pellet of apple-
flavored gum in 20 mL vials

37 °C 1 hour
collection



Sample 1
(whole)



Sample 2
(shredded)

GC/MS Conditions

System	: GC - MS - Thermal Desorption (HandyTD TD265)
Column	: InertCap Pure-WAX 0.25 mm I.D. x 60 m, df = 0.5 µm
Col. Cat. No.	: 1010 - 68164
Col.Temp.	: 40 °C (5 min) - 10 °C/min - 250 °C
Carrier Gas	: He, 1 mL/min (constant flow)
GC Inlet	: 250 °C Split 10:1
Detection	: MS Scan (<i>m/z</i> 30-350)

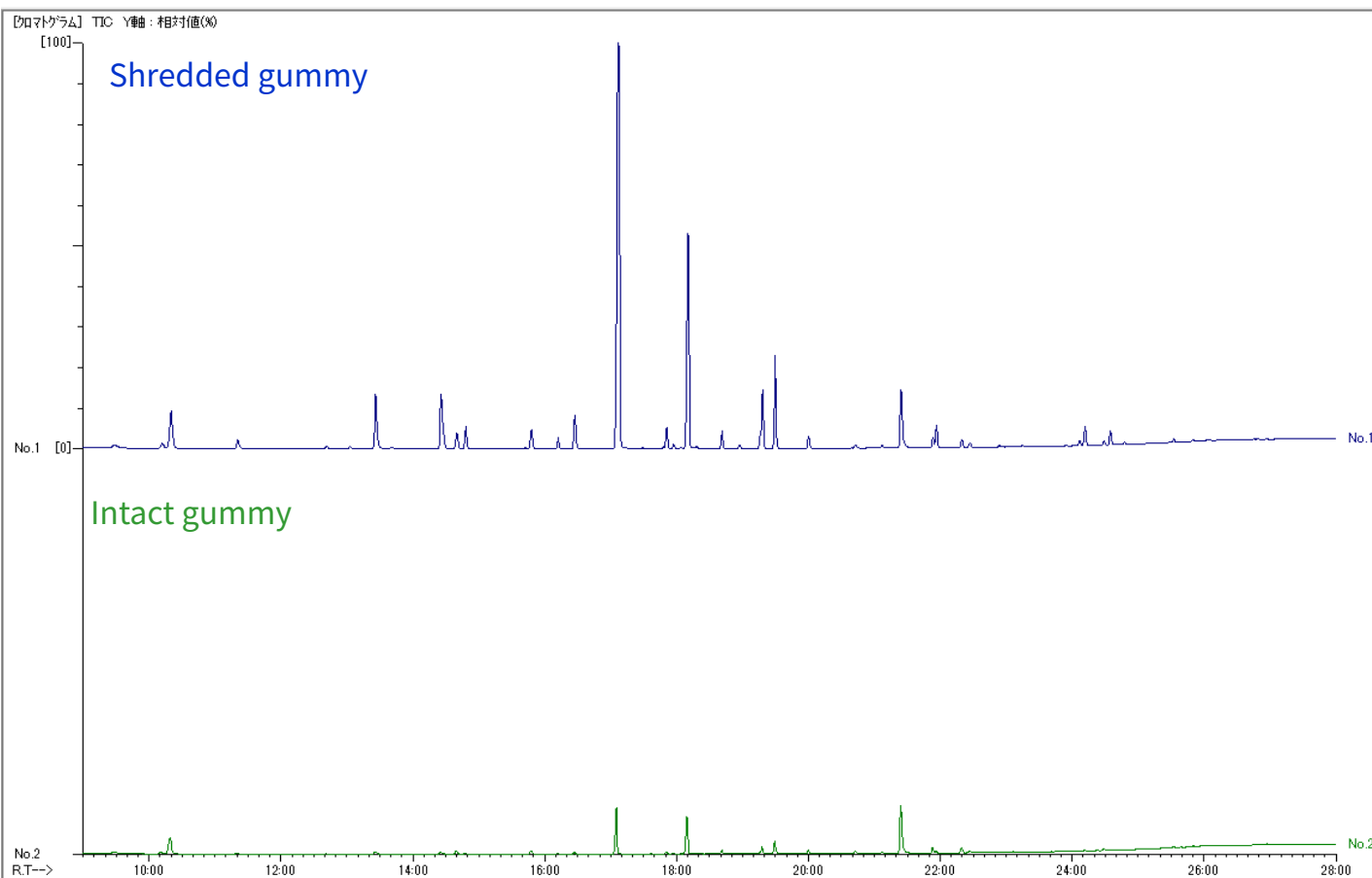
HandyTD Conditions

Desorb Temp.	: Room temperature - 45 °C/sec - 200 °C (5 min)
Pre Desorb Press.	: 140 kPa

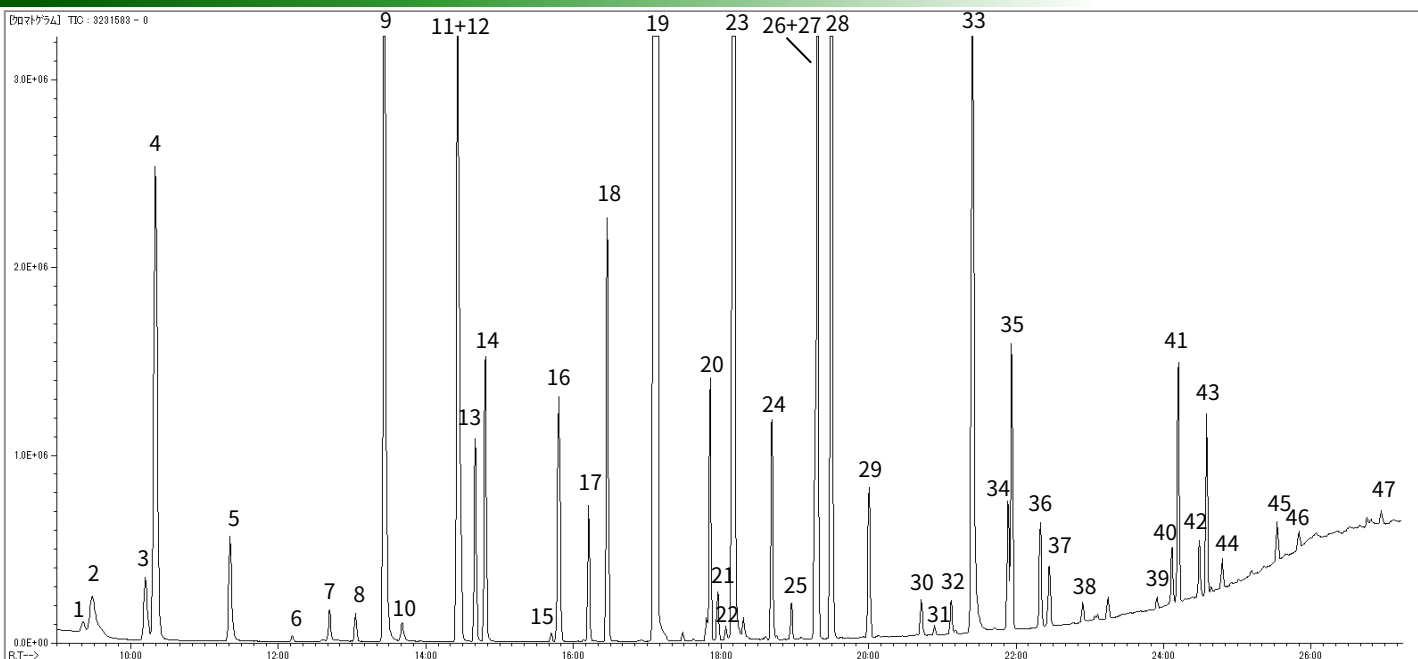
HandyTD/GC/MS



(Cat.No. : 2709-80000)



Analysis of gummy (chopped)



* Standard samples are not used for qualitative analysis.
Results from a library search.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ethyl acetate | 17. Butyl butyrate | 33. Propylene glycol |
| 2. Methyl alcohol | 18. Ethyl caproate | 34. Butyric acid |
| 3. Isopropyl alcohol | 19. Hexyl acetate | 35. Hexyl caproate |
| 4. Ethyl alcohol | 20. Propyl caproate | 36. Furfuryl alcohol |
| 5. Propyl acetate | 21. Hexanal propylene glycol | 37. 2-Methylbutanoic acid |
| 6. Isobutyl acetate | acetal | 38. Ethyl benzoate |
| 7. Ethyl butyrate | 22. Ethyl heptoate | 39. Methyl phenyl acetate |
| 8. Ethyl methyl butyrate | 23. 1-Hexanol | 40. Dimethyl benzyl carbinyl |
| 9. Butyl acetate | 24. 3-Hexen-1-ol | acetate |
| 10. Hexanal | 25. 2-Hexen-1-ol | 41. Ethyl phenylacetate |
| 11. 2-Methyl butyl acetate | 26. Butyl caproate | 42. Caproic acid |
| 12. Propyl butyrate | 27. Hexyl butyrate | 43. Phenethyl acetate |
| 13. 1-Butanol | 28. Hexyl 2-methyl butyrate | 44. Damascenone |
| 14. Butyl propionate | 29. Furfural | 45. Phenethyl alcohol |
| 15. Isoamyl propionate | 30. Propanoic acid | 46. 2-Hexenoic acid |
| 16. 2-Methyl-1-butanol | 31. Linalool | 47. Triacetin |
| | 32. Isobutyric acid | |

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