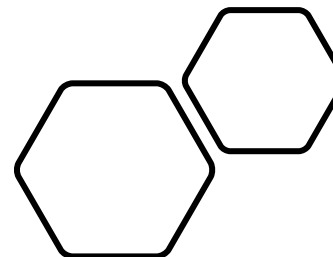


Purification of Organic Compounds Using Microsublimation for ^{14}C Analysis

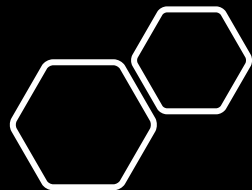


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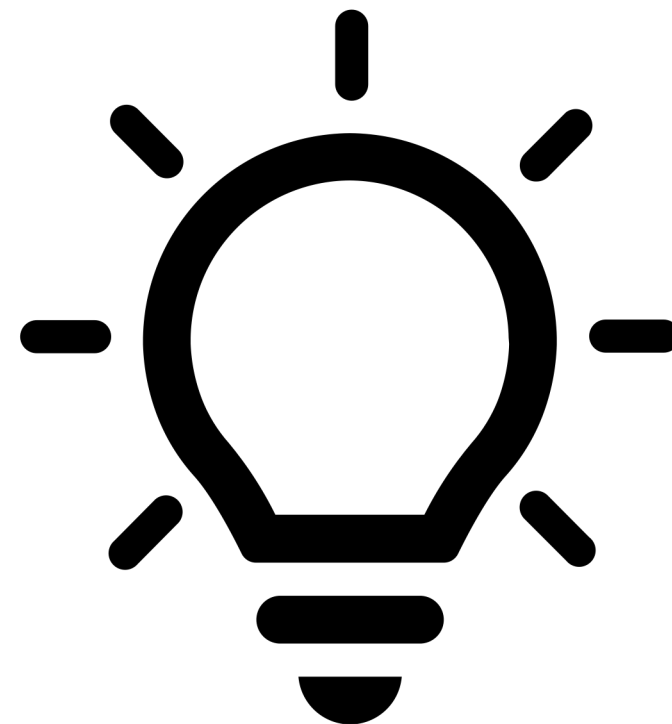
²ETH Zurich, Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry, D-CHAB, Zurich, Switzerland

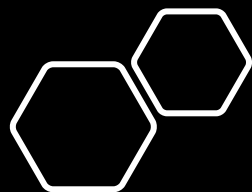
³ETH Zurich, Laboratory of Ion Beam Physics, D-PHYS, Zurich, Switzerland



Goal and Idea

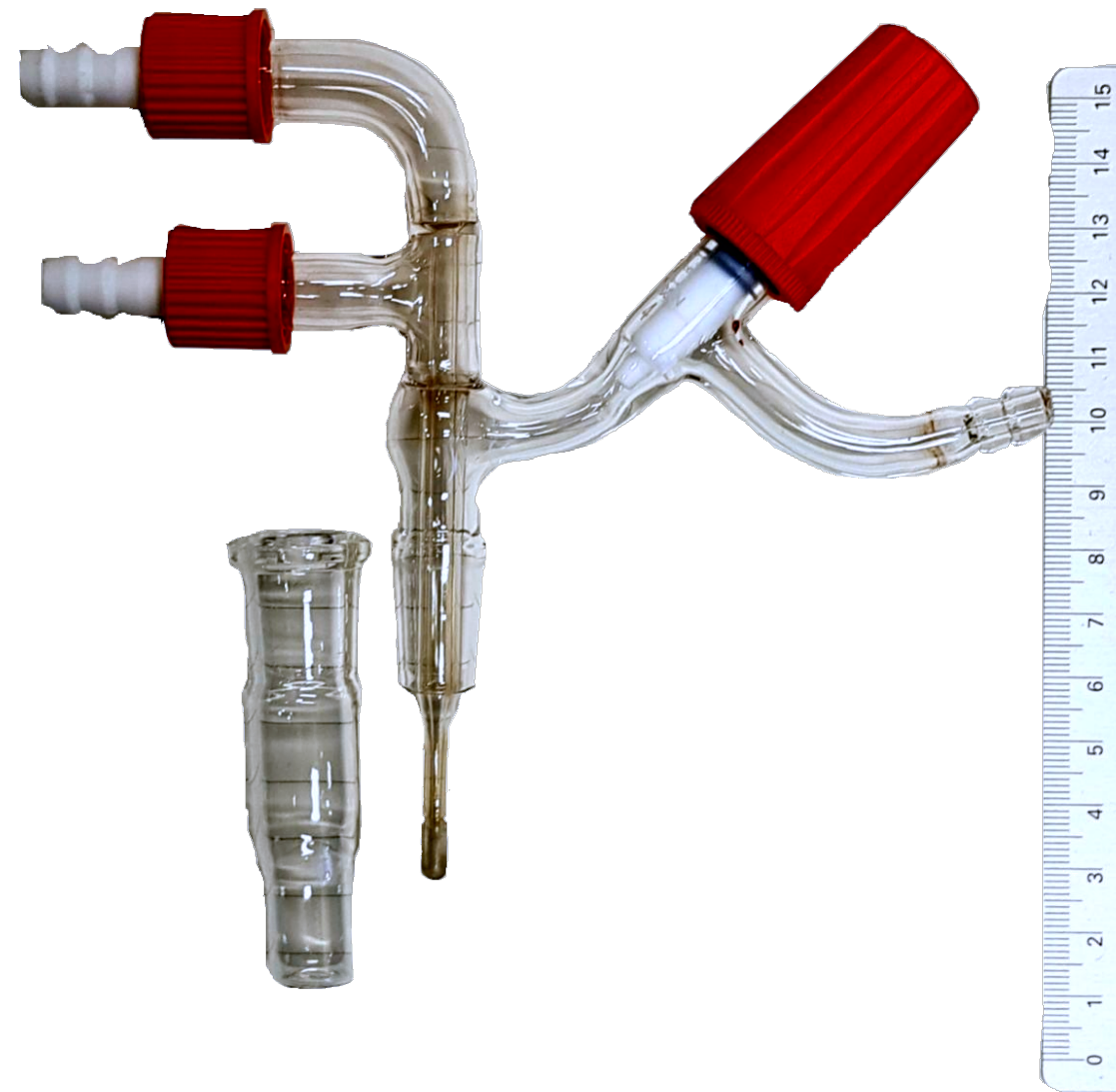
- Removal of contaminants introduced by prep-GC purification for small organic samples for ^{14}C dating
- Sublimation is a simple, easy and well-known purification method in chemistry
- Challenge: small samples (down to 50 μg)

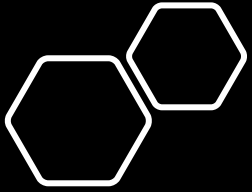




Microsublimation apparatus

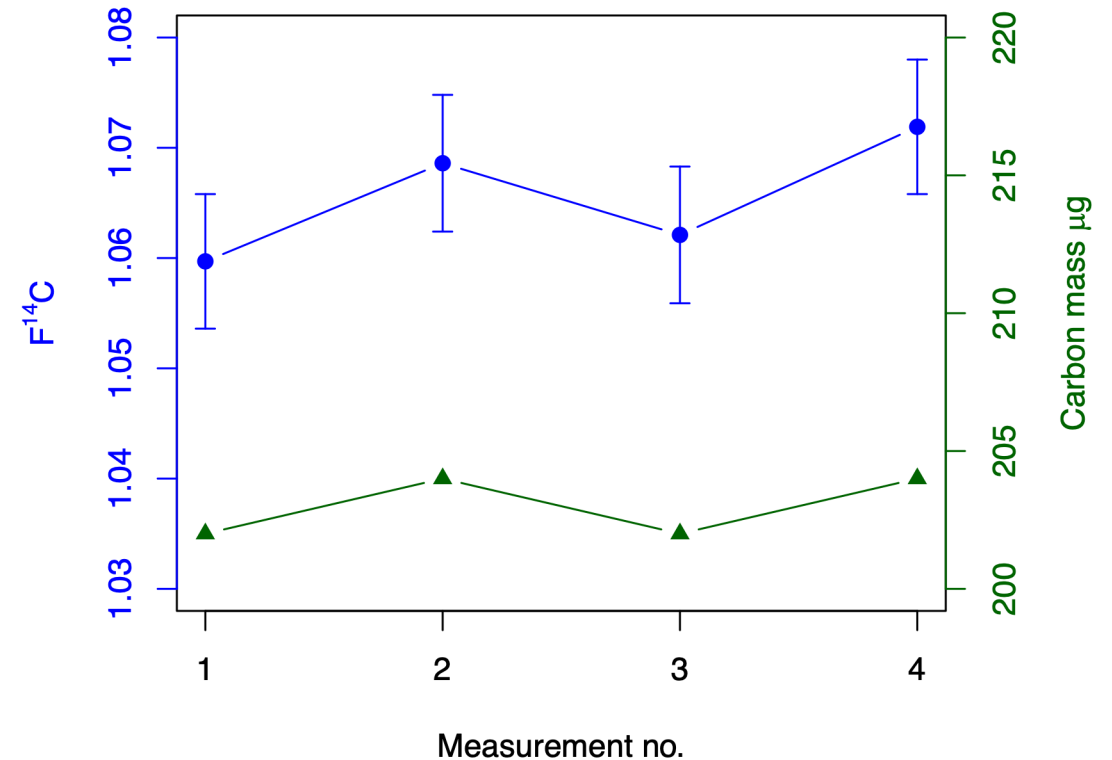
- Custom design
- GC vial holder
- Purified compound collected directly on metal cap at bottom of the cooling finger
- Grease-free, evacuable, heat treatable



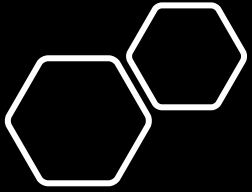


Compounds and Reliability

- Fatty alcohols:
1-tetradecanol, 1-octadecanol,
1-docosanol
- Long chain alkanes:
n-octacosane,
n-dotriacontane
- Lignin phenols:
vanillin
- Reliable, reproducible $F^{14}C$ for all compounds tested, but observable presence of constant contamination in small samples



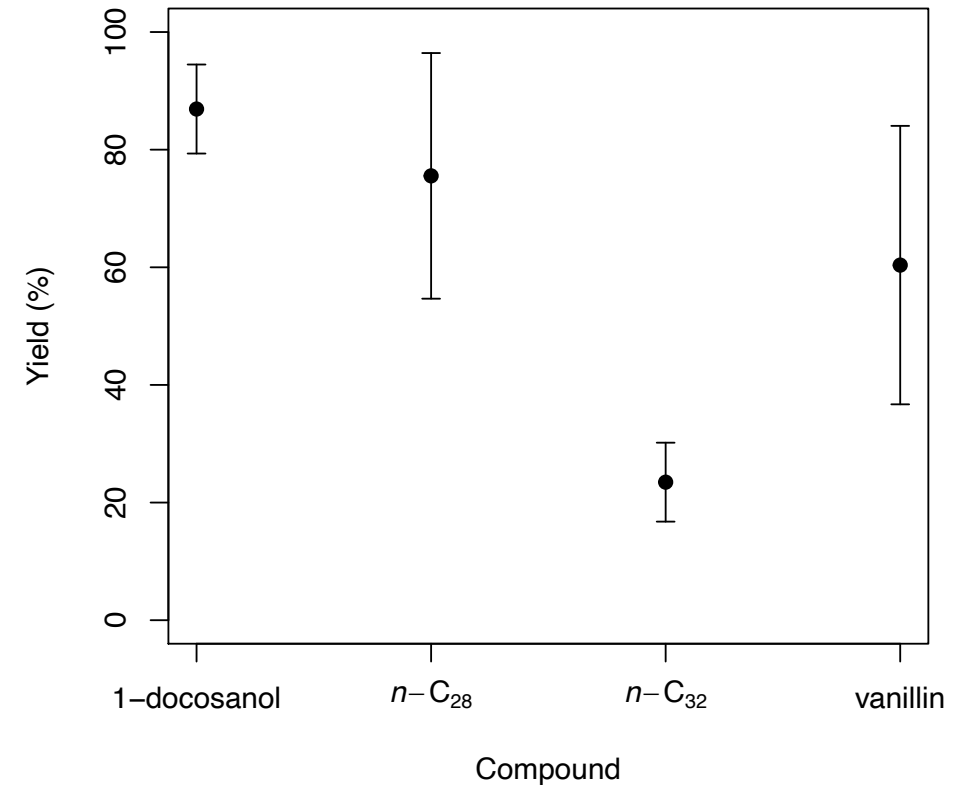
Reproducibility of microsublimation experiments shown for a series of 4 consecutive 1-octadecanol samples.

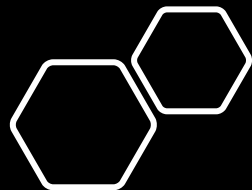


Yields

High yields required, especially for low sample sizes

- High yields for 1-docosanol, *n*-octacosane (*n*-C₂₈)
- Moderate yields for vanillin
 - Optimization of sublimation conditions
- Low yields for *n*-dotriacontane (*n*-C₃₂)
 - Optimization of sublimation conditions





Future plans

- Investigate applicability with other substances
- Optimize conditions

