

# Determination of Cations and Amines in Hydrogen Peroxide by Ion Chromatography Using a RFIC™ (Reagent-Free) System

## **INTRODUCTION**

Hydrogen peroxide is an essential chemical in the fabrication of integrated circuit and microcircuit devices. Maximum allowable contaminate levels for semiconductor grade hydrogen peroxide can be as low as <100 ppt (ng/L) per individual inorganic cation. A number of semiconductor manufacturers include specifications for maximum allowable levels of <1 ppb (µg/L) for trimethylamine and related amines.

It has been reported that an IonPac® CS10 column with a 40 mM methanesulfonic acid mobile phase and suppressed conductivity detection successfully determined inorganic cations in hydrogen peroxide.<sup>1</sup> In addition, simple amines and alkanolamines were determined. While these separations did not use an organic solvent modifier in the eluent, the addition of organic solvent will improve amine peak shape on this column.

This application uses an IonPac CS17 column to determine trace cations and amines in hydrogen peroxide with a large-loop injection. The CS17 column separates amines without the organic solvent eluent modifier needed for separating amines when using older cation-exchange ion-chromatography (IC) columns. Using the RFIC system, this application easily determines sub-µg/L concentrations of cations and amines.

## **EQUIPMENT**

Dionex ICS-2500\* consisting of:

- GP50 Gradient pump with vacuum degas option
- EG50 Eluent Generator with CR-CTC and EluGen® EGC-MSA cartridge
- ED50A Electrochemical Detector with conductivity cell
- LC25 Chromatography Oven
- Chromeleon® 6.6 Chromatography Workstation

\* This application can be performed on any Dionex RFIC system. An autosampler was not used for the work presented in this AU, but either an AS40 or AS autosampler can be used as long as the proper precautions are taken to produce a clean blank. For these precautions see the Sample Loading and the Precautions sections of Dionex Application Note 153.2.

## **REAGENTS AND STANDARDS**

Deionized water (DI), Type I reagent grade, 18 MΩ-cm resistivity.

- Lithium hydroxide (LiOH)
- Sodium chloride (NaCl)
- Ammonium acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub>)
- Potassium chloride (KCl)
- Magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>)
- Calcium chloride (CaCl<sub>2</sub>)
- Methylamine (CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)
- Ethylamine (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)
- Dimethylamine (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH
- Trimethylamine (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N

## CONDITIONS

Column:	IonPac CS17 4 x 250 mm (P/N060557)
Guard:	IonPac CG17 4 x 50 mm (P/N 060560)
Eluent:	EGC-II MSA, 0.8 mM isocratic to 28.5 min, gradient to 4 mM at 37 min, gradient to 8 mM at 50 min
Flow Rate:	1 mL/min
Temperature:	30 °C
Detection:	Suppressed conductivity, CAES®, recycle mode
Inj. Volume:	1 mL
Background:	<1 µS

## PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS AND REAGENTS

### Eluent

The MSA eluent is prepared automatically by pumping DI water through the EG50 equipped with an EGC-MSA cartridge.

## STANDARD SOLUTIONS

### Stock Standards

Prepare 1000 mg/L standards for each of the cations and amines in DI water. Standards should be prepared from the highest purity compounds available. Table 1 provides the amounts needed to prepare 100 mL of each standard. Concentrated standards are stable for at least one month when stored at 4 °C.

**Table 1. Mass or Volume of Compounds Used to Prepare 100 mL of 1,000 mg/L Cation Standards**

Cation	Compound	Amount (g)
Lithium	Lithium hydroxide	0.343
Sodium	Sodium chloride	0.245
Ammonium	Ammonium acetate	0.427
Potassium	Potassium chloride	0.191
Magnesium	Magnesium sulfate	0.516
Calcium	Calcium chloride	0.277
Amine		Amount (mL)
Methylamine (d=0.7 g/mL)		0.143
Ethylamine (d= 0.81 g/mL)		0.123
Dimethylamine (d= 0.68 g/mL)		0.147
Trimethylamine (d= 0.63 g/mL)		0.158

## Composite Standard Solutions

Appropriate mixed standards are prepared from the 1000 mg/L stock standards. First prepare 1 mg/L standards and then use these secondary standards to prepare the composite working standards at low µg/L concentrations. For this application we prepared the composite standards listed in Table 2. Secondary standards should be prepared fresh weekly and working standards prepared fresh daily. If an accurate measurement of ammonium is required, run a separate ammonium standard because degradation of amine standards will produce ammonium.

**Table 2. Standard Concentrations for Method Calibration**

Analyte	Level 1 (µg/L)	Level 2 (µg/L)	Level 3 (µg/L)	Level 4 (µg/L)	Level 5 (µg/L)
Lithium	0.75	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75
Sodium	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
Ammonium	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
Methylamine	22.50	45.00	67.50	90.00	112.50
Potassium	4.50	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50
Ethylamine	7.50	15.00	22.50	30.00	37.50
Dimethylamine	45.00	90.00	135.00	180.00	225.00
Trimethylamine	15.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	75.00
Magnesium	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
Calcium	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50

## Sample Preparation

Hydrogen peroxide samples were treated with platinum to eliminate the hydrogen peroxide as described in reference 3.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Chromatography

Separating inorganic cations and amines in the same sample has traditionally been a challenging application and has required the addition of organic solvents to achieve adequate peak shapes for the amines. Unfortunately, addition of an organic solvent to the eluent reduces detection sensitivity. Using advanced resin synthesis techniques, Dionex produced a cation-exchange column, the IonPac CS17, that delivers good peak shapes for amines without the addition of an organic solvent to the eluent. Using the CS17, a separation of the common inorganic cations, ammonium, and the four amines, mono-, di-, and trimethyl amine, and ethylamine was developed (Figure 1). This separation starts with a weak (0.8 mM MSA) eluent followed by two shallow gradients. Normally, such a separation could suffer from reproducibility problems due to eluent preparation errors, but the RFIC system eliminates this potential problem.

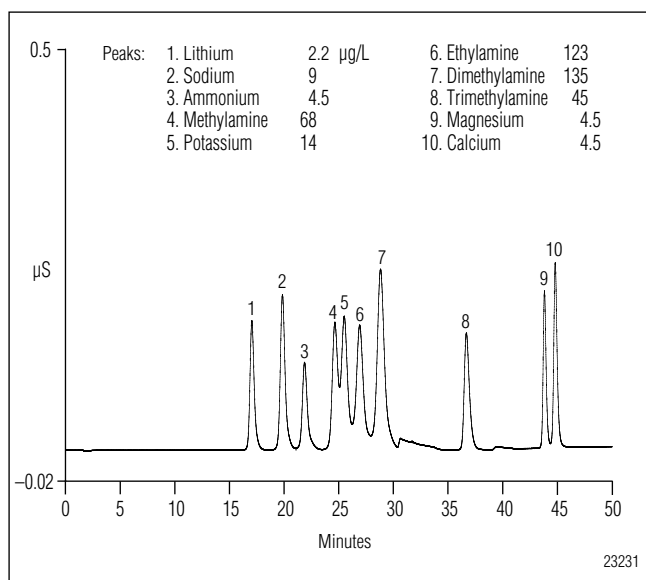


Figure 1. Separation of mixed cation and amine standard

The eluent generator accurately produces the required eluent with high precision. Although potassium and methylamine are not baseline resolved, accurate quantification of these ions is possible using integration tools available in Chromeleon. The unknown peaks at 30.60 and 39.50 min are likely a result of the gradient changes near those times in the eluent program. Overall, the baseline drift due to eluent concentration change is very low, which is a consequence of the high purity of the electrolytically generated MSA eluent.

### LINEARITY AND CALIBRATION

Prior to sample analysis we performed a method calibration of our RFIC system using the five mixed standards listed in Table 2. The ranges for each cation reflect the expected range for these cations in the hydrogen peroxide sample. Table 3 shows linear response for each cation in its chosen range.

Table 3. Method Calibration Results as Reported by Chromeleon

Analyte	% Corr. Coeff.	r <sup>2</sup>	Offset	Slope
Lithium	99.6549	99.311	-0.0150	0.0253
Sodium	99.7025	99.406	-0.0190	0.0085
Ammonium	99.8034	99.607	-0.0082	0.0095
Methylamine	99.7243	99.449	-0.0173	0.0010
Potassium	99.7612	99.523	-0.0192	0.0061
Ethylamine	99.6417	99.285	-0.0244	0.0041
Dimethylamine	99.7189	99.439	-0.0340	0.0010
Trimethylamine	99.6124	99.226	-0.0171	0.0014
Magnesium	99.9287	99.858	-0.0032	0.0081
Calcium	99.6450	99.291	-0.0029	0.0108

### Minimum Detection Limit (MDL)

The MDL of each analyte was determined using seven injections of a low level standard (reported in Table 5). The amount determined, the RSD of that amount, and calculated MDL for each cation are shown in Table 4. These MDLs show that the method has the required sensitivity for this application.

**Table 4. Determination of MDLs for Cations and Amines**

Analyte	Average Amount (µg/L)	RSD (%) (µg/L)	MDL <sup>a</sup> (µg/L)
Lithium	0.629	0.272	0.005
Sodium	2.502	0.324	0.025
Ammonium	1.125	1.877	0.066
Methylamine	18.100	0.184	0.105
Potassium	3.521	0.616	0.068
Ethylamine	6.263	0.549	0.108
Dimethylamine	36.040	0.292	0.330
Trimethylamine	12.870	0.342	0.138
Magnesium	0.735	2.575	0.059
Calcium	0.857	5.518	0.148

### REPRODUCIBILITY

The short-term reproducibility was measured by injecting seven replicates of a low-level standard. The results reported in Table 5 show the excellent retention time reproducibility expected with the RFIC system, as well as good peak area reproducibility for a low-level standard.

**Table 5. Method Reproducibility**

Analyte	Concentration (µg/L)	RSD (%)		
		Retention time	Amount	Area
Lithium	0.63	0.286	0.272	5.051
Sodium	2.5	0.360	0.324	3.010
Ammonium	1.12	0.311	1.877	7.947
Methylamine	18	0.330	0.184	2.206
Potassium	3.5	0.351	0.616	5.654
Ethylamine	6.2	0.239	0.549	9.447
Dimethylamine	36	0.294	0.292	4.216
Trimethylamine	12.8	0.131	0.342	6.765
Magnesium	0.73	0.056	2.575	5.620
Calcium	0.85	0.071	5.518	8.044

### SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Three platinum-treated hydrogen peroxide samples were analyzed with the RFIC method (Figures 2–4). Of these samples, only samples 2 and 3 (Figures 3 and 4) had detectable amines, with a small amount of trimethylamine. Sample 1 contained alkali and alkaline earth cations and ammonium and Sample 3 contained ammonium and alkaline earth cations.

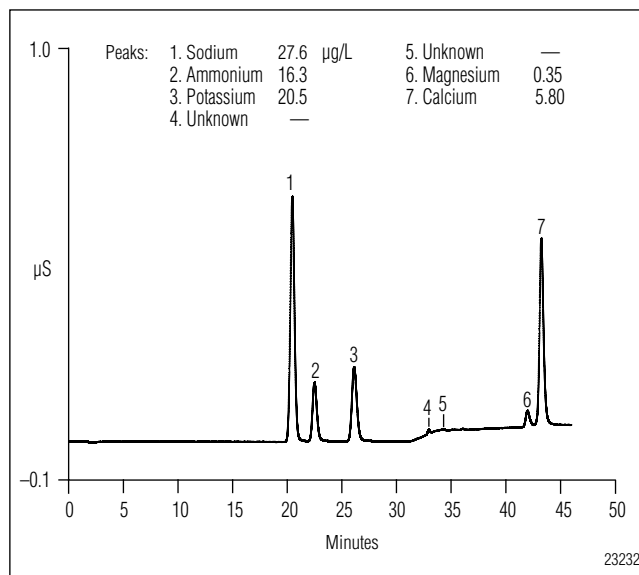


Figure 2. RFIC Analysis of Hydrogen Peroxide Sample #1.

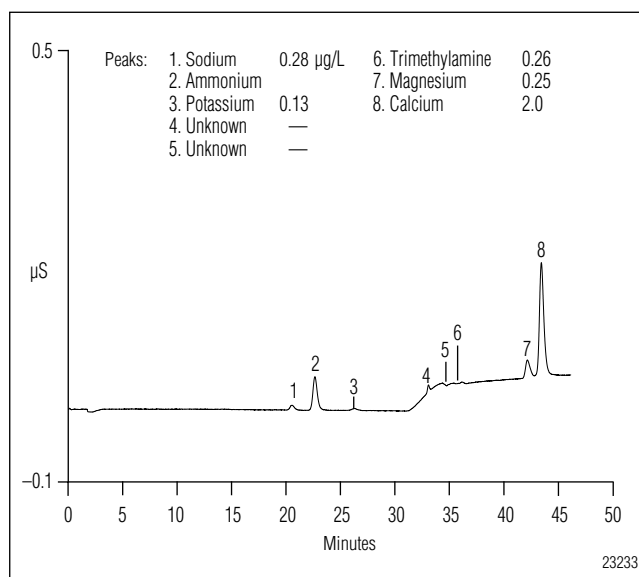


Figure 3. RFIC Analysis of Hydrogen Peroxide Sample #2.

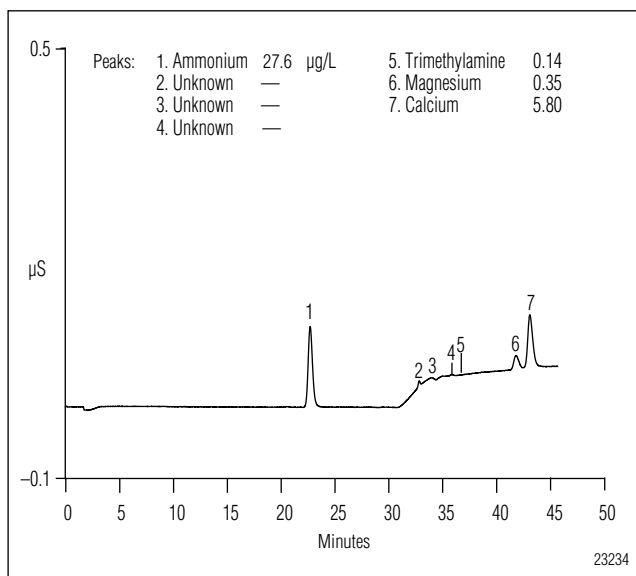


Figure 4. RFIC Analysis of Hydrogen Peroxide Sample #3.

## SUMMARY

This application uses an IonPac CS17 column and a RFIC system to separate cations and amines in a hydrogen peroxide sample. These cations are determined at sub- $\mu\text{g/L}$  concentrations using a large-loop direct injection.

## REFERENCES:

1. Kerth, J., Rattmann, C., Jensen D. *GIT-Labor-Fachz.* 2000, 44(11), 1324–1327.
2. *Monitoring for Trace Anion Contamination in the Extracts of Electronic Components.* Application Note 153, Dionex Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA.
3. SEMI C30-06999 Specifications and Guidelines for Hydrogen Peroxide.

## METHOD ACCURACY

To evaluate the method accuracy, a standard of ethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine was spiked into the sample and the recovery determined. Results of the spike recovery are shown in Table 6. These results show good recovery at the low concentrations of each of these analytes.

**Table 6. Recovery of Amines from Hydrogen Peroxide (30 %) Samples**

Ethylamine				
Sample #	Amount ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )			
	Sample	Spike	Spike + Sample	% Recovery
2	0.0000	0.5000	0.6013	120.3
Dimethylamine				
Sample #	Amount ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )			
	Sample	Spike	Spike + Sample	% Recovery
1	0.0000	1	0.9904	99.04
3	0.0000	1	0.7792	77.92
Trimethylamine				
Sample #	Amount ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )			
	Sample	Spike	Spike + Sample	% Recovery
1	0	1	1.2678	126.8
2	0.2592	1.5	1.4159	77.11
3	0.1396	1.5	0.1752	107.5

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LPN 1832 PDF 08/06  
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