

# 携帯型ラマン分光計による有機溶媒の同定

携帯型ラマン分光計を用いた有機溶媒の迅速かつ非破壊的な同定方法について説明しています。携帯型ラマン分光計「MIRA M-1」による測定は試料の前

処理を必要とせず、即時かつ明確な結果を提供します。

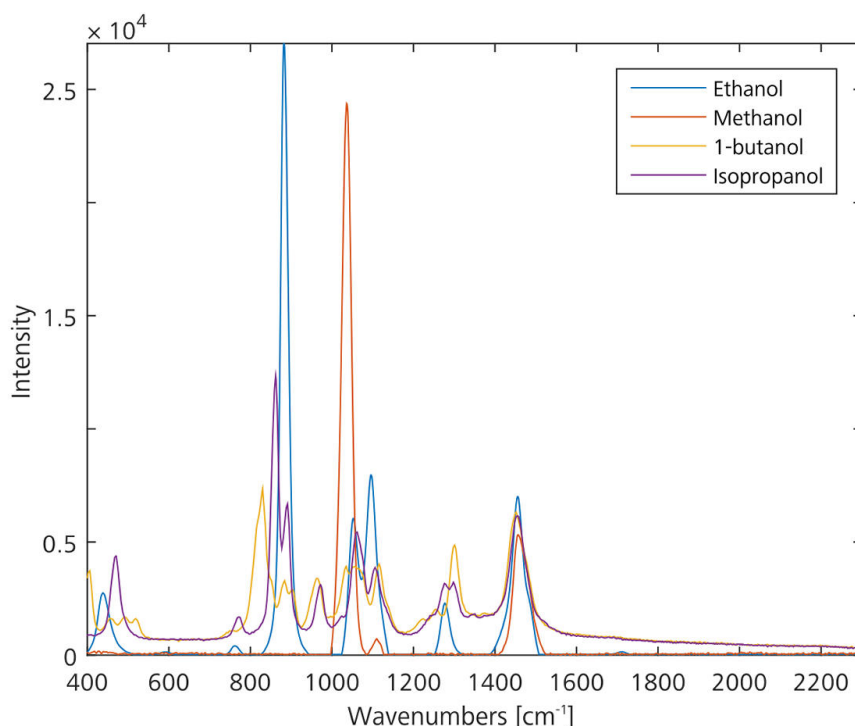
## INTRODUCTION

Solvents are liquids which have the ability to dissolve, suspend or extract other (solid) materials. They have a wide range of usage including the process, application, cleaning or separation of materials. Regarded as a matter of course, one often forgets the importance of solvents in daily life. In fact, without solvents, many of the products we use and rely on, from penicillin to industrial paint, would not perform to the standards we demand today.

Organic solvents play an important role in many beauty and cosmetic products, paints,

fragrances, and synthesis reactions. Additionally one should not forget about the pharmaceutical industry, which can be considered as the most solvent-intensive field. Here solvents are used as reaction media, in separation and purification of synthesis products, to perform tablet coatings etc.

In this study, a fast alternative to the HPLC, GC, and TLC analysis of incoming solvents is shown. Further, the attractive features of handheld Raman spectroscopy, compared to other analytical techniques, are outlined.



**Figure 1.** Overlaid Raman spectra of ethanol, methanol, 1-butanol, and isopropanol.

## EXPERIMENTAL

All spectra were measured using the Mira M-1 Raman spectrometer in auto acquisition mode, i.e., integration times were determined automatically. A laser wavelength of 785 nm and the Orbital-Raster-Scan (ORS) technique were used. Spectra of solvents present in amber bottles were recorded with the point-and-shoot adapter, suitable for a long working distance (LWD). Solvents received in thick plastic containers were transferred to clear glass vials

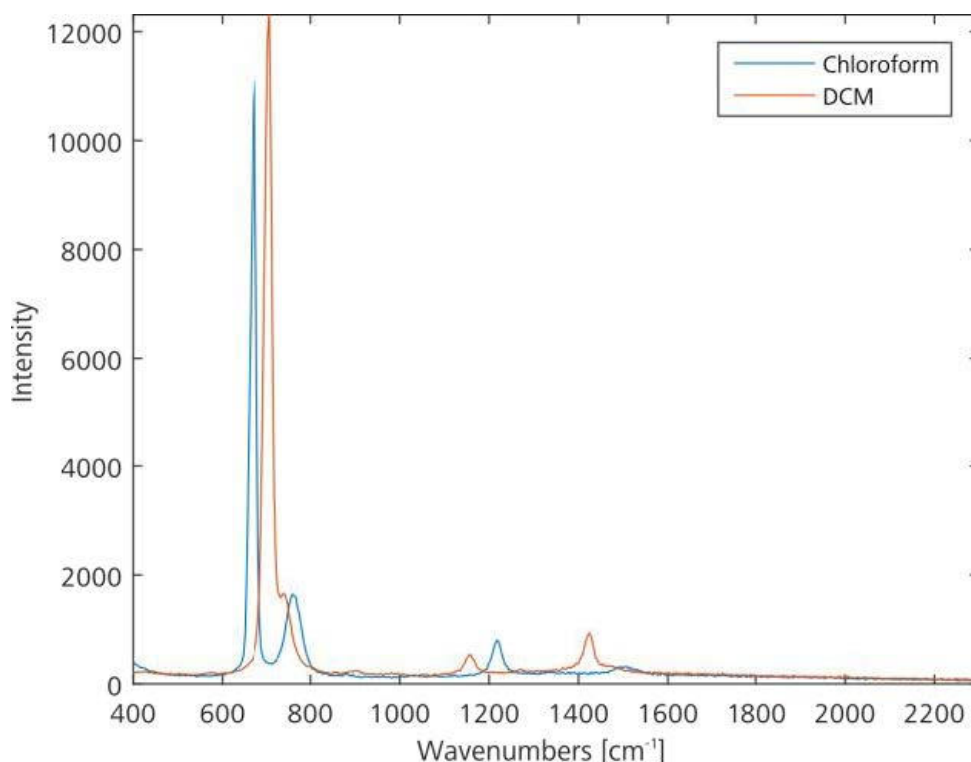
first before analyzing them with the vial holder attachment.

A collection of commonly used solvents such **methanol, ethanol, isopropanol (IPA), tetrahydrofuran (THF), acetonitrile, dichloromethane (DCM), cyclohexane, xylene, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)** samples were used to build a specific library with the Mira Cal software.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Raman offers high selectivity for solvents with double bonds, triple bonds or aromatic functional groups. Commonly used aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents such as hexane and heptane could be easily identified and

confirmed based on the highly differentiating spectral correlation value. An overlay of commonly used chlorinated solvents is shown in **Figure 2.**



**Figure 2.** Overlay of chloroform and DCM, two widely used, chlorinated, solvents.

**Figure 2** demonstrates that there are enough differences in the spectra of chloroform and DCM for a proper differentiation. When correlating the chloroform spectra to the DCM spectra, a spectral correlation of 0.081 is obtained, indicating the specificity and the unambiguous identification of these two solvents.

**Figure 3** summarizes, how the Mira (with the ORS technique) enables unambiguous identification of all the common solvents used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. All nine solvents are correctly identified with spectral correlation values greater than 0.98, while the spectral correlation values for non-matching solvents were below 0.4.

Lib Smpl	MeOH	EtOH	IPA	THF	ACN	DCM	CYH	XYL	DMSO
MeOH	1.00	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.08
EtOH	0.01	1.00	0.04	0.23	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
IPA	0.07	0.04	1.00	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00
THF	0.07	0.23	0.15	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
ACN	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.44	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
DCM	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.16	0.03
CYH	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.08	0.00
XYL	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.08	1.00	0.05
DMSO	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	1.00

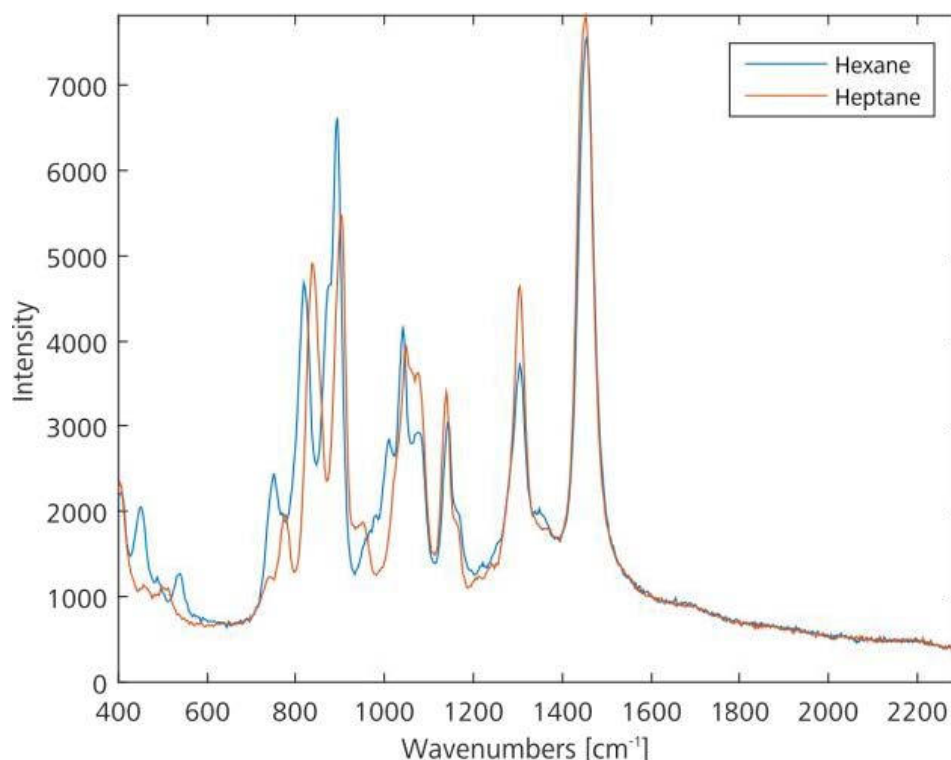
**Figure 3.** Correlation values showing the selectivity results of the Mira M-1

This shows that the spectral region used for the spectral identification of the solvents is perfectly suited for developing a specific solvents library and using it for identification.

Additionally, many other, structurally similar, solvents were tested, e.g., hexane and heptane,

toluene and xylene. The Mira M-1 is capable of differentiating between structurally similar solvent molecules and shows a high selectivity.

**Figure 4** shows an overlay of hexane and heptane.



**Figure 4.** Overlay of hexane and heptane, showing the similarity in the spectra.

## CONCLUSIONS

In this work, the Mira M-1 handheld Raman spectrometer is shown to be a reliable technique for the identification and confirmation of solvents used in a variety of industries. Measurements with the Mira usually take a few

seconds and allow quick and confirmative information on the various solvents. In this way, Mira could be easily implemented at the receiving area for a fast identification of solvents, or even for solvent quality monitoring.

## CONTACT

メトロームジャパン株式会  
社  
143-0006 東京都大田区平  
和島6-1-1  
null 東京流通センター アネ  
ックス9階

[metrohm.jp@metrohm.jp](mailto:metrohm.jp@metrohm.jp)

## CONFIGURATION



### MIRA P Advanced

Metrohm Instant Raman Analyzer (MIRA) Pは、迅速な非破壊的計測および薬品有効成分や賦形剤などの様々な物質の検査に使用できる、高性能な携帯型ラマン分光計です。サイズはコンパクトですが、MIRA Pは非常に堅固で、弊社独自の軌道ラスタースキャン技術 (Orbital Raster Scan Technologie, ORS) を備えた作業効率の高い分光技術構造を有しています。MIRA PはFDA規則 21 CFR Part 11の要件を満たしています。

Advanced Packageには、物質を直接、またはオリジナル容器で分析することか可能なアタッチメントレンズ (レーサークラス3b)、およびカラスハイアル中のサンプル分析のためのハイアルホルターアタッチメント (レーサークラス1) が含まれています。