

Deformulation

Deformulation services include the use of multiple analytical techniques to separate and identify compounds and structures in a material formulation

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

Provides chemical composition
Detects compounds present at >5%

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (NMR)

More detailed chemical composition
Copolymer ratios (if applicable)

Soxhlet Extraction (Sample Preparation)

This removes low molecular weight materials from a polymer system for further analysis

Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC)

Measures molecular weight distribution, M_n , M_w , and M_z

Inductively Coupled Plasma with Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES)

Semi-Quantitative 65 element screen
Helps identify additives and fillers
Low detection limits (1-50 ppm for most elements)

The approach to a deformulation will vary depending on the sample characteristics and the information needed

Gas Chromatography with Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)

Semi-Quantitative analysis of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs and SVOCs)
Quantitation of VOCs and SVOCs after identification

Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Determines carbon black level
Amount of inorganic filler

Scanning Electron Microscopy with Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (SEM-EDS)

Provides elemental information of the inorganic filler

Stages of a Deformulation:

- 1) Initial screening
- 2) Identification of components
- 3) Quantitation of components

Phenolic Antioxidants and UV Absorbers (PAO&UV Abs)

Primarily a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method

Hindered Amine Light Stabilizers (HALS)

Size exclusion chromatography with photodiode array detection (SEC-PDA) method

Liquid Chromatography with Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS)

Detection of semi-volatile or non-volatile compounds at low levels

Consultation and Report

Our reports summarize the findings of your analyses
Our experts are available to discuss the results and answer questions