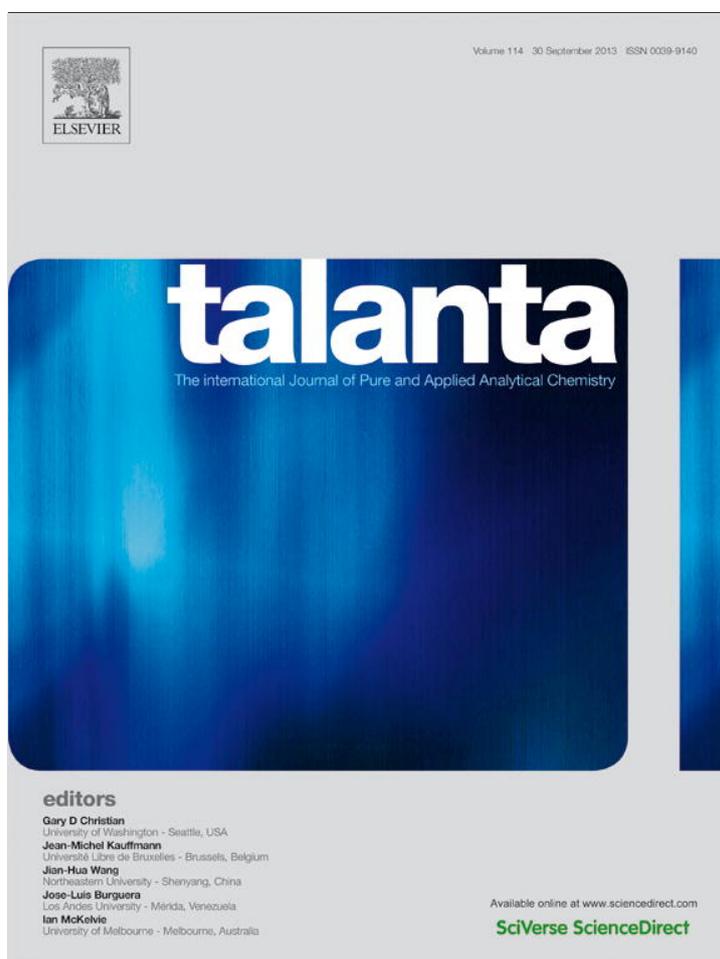


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Identification of synthetic dyes in early colour photographs using capillary electrophoresis and electrospray ionisation–mass spectrometry



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 3 October 2012

Received in revised form

29 March 2013

Accepted 8 April 2013

Available online 17 April 2013

Keywords:

Autochrome

Capillary electrophoresis

Electrospray ionisation-mass spectrometry

Synthetic dyes

Cultural heritage

ABSTRACT

Capillary electrophoresis with photodiode array detection (CE-PDA) and with electrospray ionisation-mass spectrometry (CE-ESI-MS) was used for the separation and the identification of 23 synthetic organic dyes, among those used in early 20th century colour photographs such as autochromes. Both cationic and anionic dyes could be separated within 15 min using a single CE-PDA method. The method was used as the basis to develop a CE-ESI-MS methodology through the optimisation of the relevant ESI and MS parameters. Sheath liquid composition, nebulising gas pressure, drying gas flow rate and drying gas temperature were found to influence the sensitivity of the detection. These parameters were optimised in positive and negative ion modes for cationic dyes and anionic dyes, respectively. The two analyses could be carried out successively on a single sample. In view of the application to cultural heritage objects, the CE-ESI-MS analytical procedure was applied to identify the dyes in a Filmcolor artefact, late version of the autochrome. The results complemented and enhanced current knowledge as four cationic dyes and three anionic dyes were identified. Four additional dyes are proposed as possibly present as traces.

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1. Introduction

For the past thirty years, the interest for the preservation of photographic materials has intensified [1]. The knowledge of the structure and composition of these artefacts is essential to design appropriate approaches for their preservation and conservation [2]. The autochrome is an early colour photograph process on glass, based on additive colour mixing theory, which uses three coloured lights to produce a full colour gamut. The first colour photographic process based on this principle was produced in 1894 [3]. The autochrome was patented in 1903 by the Lumière brothers and was introduced commercially in 1907. The autochrome Lumière was among the first industrially produced colour photograph which was easy to use and presented delicate colour rendering.

The process encountered an enormous success among professionals and amateurs alike, and thousands of autochromes are now preserved in art collections such as at the National Geographic Society in Washington (USA) and the Albert Kahn museum in Boulogne (France).

In replacement of the glass plate, a film based photograph called Filmcolor was launched in 1931 albeit it was short-lived, as Kodak and Agfa began to produce multi-layer subtractive colour films.

An autochrome consists of a colour mosaic of microscopic granules (10 µm to 15 µm in diameter) made of potato starch, coloured with the three primary colours red–orange, blue–violet and green using synthetic dyes, and mixed together. The structure and composition of an autochrome is represented in Fig. 1.

A glass plate was spread with a sticky varnish layer made of the resin portion of dammar. It was then powdered with the dyed starch to create a colour mosaic. Then, lampblack powder was applied to fill the void spaces. The starch grains were flattened by applying pressure (around 5000 kg cm⁻²) to limit the light diffusion and increase the transparency of the layer. A second varnish layer made of dammar, castor oil and cellulose nitrate was applied to protect the colour mosaic and finally, the plate was covered with a light-sensitive emulsion (panchromatic silver bromide). A final varnish layer was applied, which composition was a recipe of each photographer [2]. The autochrome plate was placed into the camera with the glass side nearest the lens. When the photograph was taken, the light came through the lens and the glass backing of the plate, and was filtered by the coloured starch mosaic before reaching the photographic sensitive emulsion

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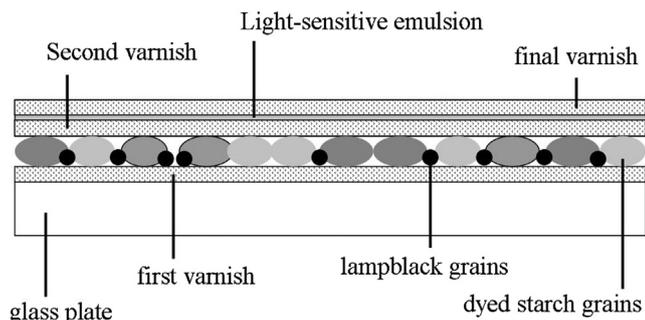


Fig. 1. Structure and composition of an autochrome plate.

[4,5]. After chemical processing, the image could be viewed directly in transmitted light or projected like a slide. The Filmcolor photograph studied in this article, which was produced in 1950–1951, presents the same layer structure and composition.

Little information was published about the dyes used in autochromes at the time of their production because the process remained proprietary. In 1939, Seyewetz, a chemist who worked with the Lumière brothers, revealed some of these dyes [6]. Recently, additional information was compiled by Lavédrine and Gandolfo [3] based on their research of the Lumière archives. All the colourants mentioned in these documents are synthetic dyes.

Synthetic dyes are used for very different applications, in pharmaceutical, textile, cosmetic, and food industries, and especially in graphic documents and fine art in the 19th and 20th century. Various analytical techniques have been developed for their characterisation, but capillary electrophoresis (CE) is perhaps the best alternative due to the many advantages it offers over other separation techniques. CE provides high separation efficiency, selectivity and resolution power combined with short analysis time, simple sample preparation (no derivatisation), little solvent consumption and extraordinarily small sample volume. Indeed, a major requirement for conservators, conservation scientists, archaeologists and art historians is sample miniaturisation in order to observe the physical integrity of the cultural heritage artefacts under study. However, one should also mention the corollary disadvantages, as for example the low sample load-ability (nL range) and the small UV light path length of the detector cell in the case of the photodiode array (PDA), the latter being sometimes circumvented with the use of special detection setups such as bubble cells. Methods based on CE with various detection systems for the identification of synthetic dyes have been proposed. Variable wavelength UV and PDA are by far the most commonly used for food [7–17], textiles [18,19] and pen inks dyes [20,21]. A few accounts can be found on laser-induced fluorescence detection (LIF) for food dyes [22], as well as electrochemical detection (ED) [23] and mass spectrometry (CE-MS) for textile dyes [24,25]. The characterisation of dyes in early colour photographs has rarely been studied to the exception of Lavédrine's work in 1992 [26].

The aim of the present research was to develop a methodology primarily for the identification of synthetic dyes used in early colour photographs, but that could also be applicable to other cultural heritage materials such as textile, paper and modern photographs, while minimising sampling. A single method was developed using CE-PDA as a screening technique in order to appraise the separation and identification of the largest possible number of cationic and anionic dyes among those used for autochromes. The optimisation of the separation conditions was used to develop a more dedicated methodology using CE coupled with electrospray ionisation-mass spectrometry detection (CE-ESI-MS). The hyphenation with MS allows for a much greater performance than PDA as even when the peaks are not fully resolved on the total ion electropherogram (TIE), the identification of the dyes can be made using the mass over charge ratio (m/z) of the ions produced.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

The following chemicals were used: ethanol (absolute, > 99%, Merck), methanol (HPLC grade, > 99.99%, Fischer), 2-propanol (99.5%, Sigma-Aldrich), acetonitrile (LiChrosolv, > 99.9%, Merck), sodium hydroxide (1 N, Merck). Formic acid ($\geq 98\%$), acetic acid ($\geq 99.5\%$), ammonium carbonate ($\geq 30\% \text{ NH}_3$) and ammonium acetate (98%) were from Sigma-Aldrich. Water was Milli-Q plus (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA).

Synthetic dyes can be cationic, anionic or non-ionic, but only those pertaining to the two first types were used as reference samples. They were chosen based on existing information on autochromes dyes [3,6]. Whenever available, the dye content is indicated in parenthesis. Their abbreviations, used onward for convenience, as well as their natural charge are marked in parenthesis. They were: Methylene Blue (MB, +) (C.I. 52015) and Crystal Violet (CV, +) (C.I. 42555) from R.A.L. (Martillac, France); Erythrosine B (ERB, -) (C.I. 45430) from Certistain-Merck (Darmstadt, Germany); Patent blue VF (PBVF, -) (C.I. 42045), Eosin Y (EY, -) (C.I. 45380), Eosin B (~95%, EB, -) (C.I. 45400), Brilliant Green (BG, +) (C.I. 42040), Auramine O (~80%, AO, +) (C.I. 41000), Chrysoidine G (CG, +) (C.I. 11270), Ethyl Violet (EV, +) (C.I. 42600), Rhodamine B (RHB, +) (C.I. 45170), Rhodamine 6 G (RH6G, +) (C.I. 45160), Thioflavin T (TT, +) (C.I. 49005), Chrysophenine (~65%, CH, -) (C.I. 42895), Diiodofluorescein (DII, -) (C.I. 45425:1) and Rose Bengal (RB, -) (C.I. 45440) from Aldrich (St. Quentin Fallavier, France); Patent Blue V (calcium salt) (PBV, -) (C.I. 42051) from Fluka (St. Quentin Fallavier, France); Basonyl Blue (BB, +) (C.I. 42563) and Flexo Blue 810 (FB, +) (C.I. 42025) from BASF; Victoria Blue R (~80%, VBR, +) (C.I. 44040) and Erythrosine B:2 (ERB2, -) (C.I. 45430:2) from Sigma (St. Quentin Fallavier, France); Auramine G (AG, +) (C.I. 41005) from Gurr Microscopy Materials (Poole, UK). Victoria Blue B (VBB, +) (C.I. 44045) was provided from in-house MNHN. Chemical structures are represented in figure Fig. 2.

2.2. Sample preparation

Work solutions of reference dyes were prepared by dissolving 0.5 mg of dye powder in 10 mL of water, methanol or water: methanol (1:1).

Sampling on the Filmcolor artefact was carried out as follows. Ten square millimetres of the surface containing the dyed starch layer and upper varnish layers were scratched using a scalpel, and transferred in 3 mL ethyl acetate in order to solubilise the varnish. After 10 min the mixture was filtered (PTFE, 0.45 μm pores) using a membrane filter and filter holder. Once dry, the filter, which had retained the dyes particles, was introduced in methanol:water (1:1) (50:50) and heated during 30 min at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in a heating block unit (Pierce). After removing the filter the solution was centrifuged at 9000 rpm during 3 min and evaporated to dryness. The mass of dyes recovered after this purification step was estimated to 0.5 μg at most. Finally, the dry residue was dissolved in 25 μL of water: methanol (1:1).

2.3. Analytical procedures

2.3.1. UV-visible spectroscopy

A Unicam UV/Visible spectrometer UV 2 was used across the range 190–700 nm. The system operation and data acquisition were performed using the software VISION pro. The UV-vis spectra allowed selecting the most appropriate solvent for each dye and the specific detection wavelengths for the CE separation. The dye concentrations were adjusted to provide non-saturated absorption maxima.

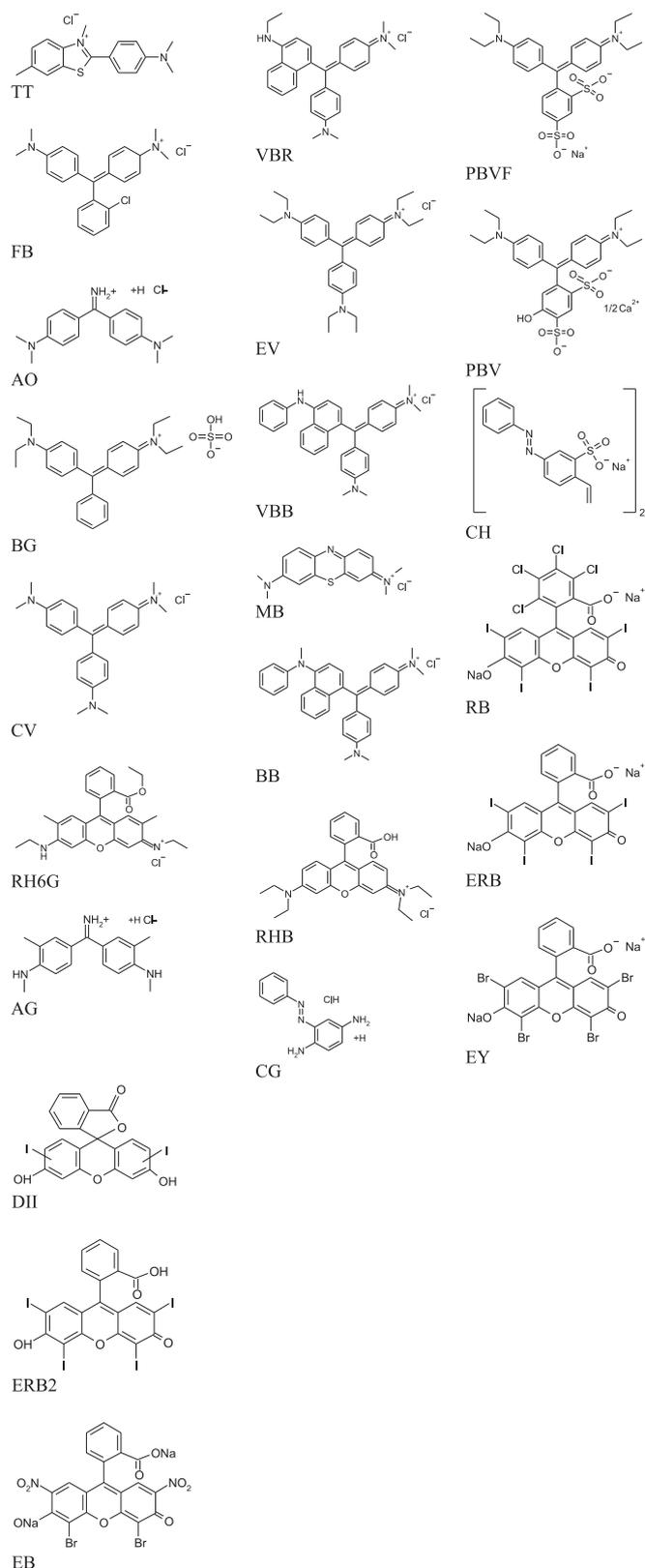


Fig. 2. Chemical structures of the synthetic dyes.

2.3.2. CE

Electrophoretic separations were performed with a P/ACE MDQ (Beckman Coulter) equipped with a PDA detector (200–590 nm) (Beckman Coulter). The software 32 Karat (Beckman Coulter) version 5.0 was used for data acquisition and processing.

Separations were carried out using a fused-silica capillary of 50 μm internal diameter, which was cut to a length of 60 cm (50 cm effective length to the detector window) for CE-PDA and 62 cm for CE-ESI-MS. Between analyses, the capillary was washed with NaOH 0.1 M (3 min) and deionised water (1 min), followed by the electrolyte (3 min). After each analysis, the capillary was rinsed with deionised water (2 min). The electrolyte was changed between series of three runs.

The electrolyte consisted of 50 mM ammonium acetate with 15% (v/v) acetonitrile, and was adjusted to pH 9 with NaOH 1 M. It was filtered through a 0.22 μm pores PTFE syringe filter prior to use. The separation was performed at 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The applied voltage was 20 kV, resulting in a current of 63 μA . The injection was made in hydrodynamic mode at 1 psi for 4 s. Analysis time was 20 min.

The detection wavelength of each dye was selected according to the UV–vis features. Peak identification was done using migration times (t_m) and UV spectra. BG was injected at the beginning of each working day in order to check for day-to-day variations. Triplicate samples were prepared and triplicate analyses of each sample were carried out (relative standard deviations corresponding to interday and intraday variations–RSD–is calculated on $n=9$).

2.3.3. ESI-ITMS

A mass spectrometer with an ion trap analyser (ITMS) equipped with an electrospray ionisation (ESI) source (HCT-Ultra, Bruker Daltonics) was used. The pumping system is composed of a rough pump and two turbomolecular pumps. Fore vacuum was 4.1–4.2 mbars and high vacuum was 9×10^{-6} mbars. The detection mass range is m/z 50–3000 amu (standard mode). The mass calibration was carried out once at the beginning of the work, both in positive and in negative ion modes, over the entire mass range using seven standard compounds (ESI tune mix, Bruker). The software Compass 1.3 for Esquire/HCT was used for data acquisition and analysis. CE–MS coupling was carried out using a sheath liquid coaxial ESI interface (Agilent Technologies).

The following MS parameters were used: a capillary voltage of 4000 V (capillary exit voltage of 121 V), end plate offset of -500 V and skimmer voltage of 40 V. The maximum accumulation time was 50.00 ms and the ‘smart target’ (maximum number of ions in the trap) was set to 5000. The optimal protruding length of the CE capillary from the sprayer needle, which is reported to influence the spray performances [27], was between 0.03 and 0.3 mm. The mass spectra were acquired in ultra scan mode (scan speed 26000 m/z s^{-1} , resolution 0.4 FWHM (Full-Width at Half-Maximum)/ m/z). Both positive and negative ion modes were used successively upon two consecutive injections of the same sample for cationic dyes and anionic dyes respectively. MS^2 was performed in positive ion mode only.

Positive ion mode was used over the scan range from 200 m/z to 800 m/z with a target mass set to m/z 400. The sheath liquid consisted of methanol/water (1:1) with 0.5% (v/v) of formic acid, and was dispensed with a syringe pump at a flow-rate of 400 $\mu\text{L h}^{-1}$. The nebulising gas (N_2) pressure was set to 5 psi. Drying gas temperature was 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and flow-rate was 4 L min^{-1} .

Negative ion mode was used over the scan range from 200 m/z to 1400 m/z with a target mass set to m/z 800. The sheath liquid was 2-propanol/water (1:1) and its flow-rate was 400 $\mu\text{L h}^{-1}$. The nebulising gas pressure was set to 7 psi. Drying gas temperature was 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and flow-rate was 4 L min^{-1} .

Signal intensity, peak area and height, signal to noise ratio (S/N) and resolution were observed as basis for the optimisation of the sensitivity of the detection. The optimisation was carried out with separate single injections of each dye. Precision was evaluated with the RSD calculated on t_m .

3. Results and discussion

3.1. UV–vis

The wavelengths selected for detection in CE-PDA were the absorption maxima (λ_{\max}) of each dye, except for the group of blue-violet dyes as their λ_{\max} was around 600–700 nm, which is outside the PDA range. The second absorption region, around 250–350 nm, was thus used. Table 1 shows the λ_{\max} of each dye. The detection wavelength used is marked in bold.

3.2. Optimisation of the CE-PDA method

To this date, CE methods proposed in the literature have been developed for the identification of either cationic or anionic dyes. In a first screening method a simultaneous identification of a large number of both types of dyes seemed an important goal to reach, mostly, as explained earlier, regarding the sampling constraints related to the targeted application to cultural heritage objects.

The optimisation was carried out with six cationic dyes (TT, CG, BG, CV, RHB, RH6G) and eight anionic dyes (CH, RB, DII, EB, EY, ERB, ERB2, PBV) dissolved in water:methanol (1:1). Each experimental and instrumental variable were investigated separately and each dye was examined individually.

3.2.1. Electrolyte

The electrolyte was chosen among those compatible with an IT mass analyser, in view of the use of CE-ESI-MS. Based on published work where a non-aqueous electrolyte for the identification of synthetic dyes was used [22], ammonium acetate dissolved in several organic solvents (methanol, acetonitrile, ethanol, 2-propanol and acetonitrile:methanol) was tested at different concentrations (ranging from 10 mM to 60 mM). Also,

the addition of acetic acid and formic acid was tested up to 20% (v/v). A good separation of the cationic dyes was achieved with 55 mM ammonium acetate and 5% (v/v) acetic acid in methanol, but none of the conditions tested were suitable for the separation of the anionic dyes. Another electrolyte had thus to be found.

Based on published results [28,29], ammonium acetate in water was tested at pH 9 at 20, 50 and 70 mM. High ionic strength leading to slower electroosmotic flow (EOF), 70 mM increased the analysis time up to 13 min for the six dyes tested and additionally raised the current to 125 μ A, which generates Joule heating. Moreover, as ESI is prone to analyte signal suppression by high buffer concentrations, the latter was avoided in view of the future use of CE-ESI-MS [30]. Conversely, 20 mM led to poor peaks shape and poor resolutions. The concentration of 50 mM provided the best compromise between resolution and analysis time while a reasonable current around 60 μ A was achieved.

The effect of pH was investigated in the range 7–11 in one unit steps and a pH 9 allowed a good compromise between resolution and analysis time for the cationic and anionic dyes.

Methanol, ethanol and acetonitrile (5%, 15% and 30%, v/v) were tested as organic modifiers in the electrolyte. The electrophoretic migration is affected by the addition of solvent due to the change in viscosity, size of the dissolved analytes and protonation equilibria (pKa values), as well as the interaction between analytes and background electrolyte additives [31]. Acetonitrile at 15% (v/v) shortened the analysis time to 16 min for the fourteen cationic and anionic dyes without loss in resolution compared to the other solvents tested in equivalent percentages (for which analysis times were up to 23 min). Lower percentage of solvent, and no solvent at all, did not provide enough resolution, while 30% solvent considerably lengthened the analysis. The optimised electrolyte was thus composed of 50 mM ammonium acetate at pH 9 with 15% (v/v) acetonitrile.

Table 1
Dyes specifications, λ_{\max} (optimum wavelength for the identification is marked in bold), t_m and RSD in CE-PDA (optimised conditions) of the synthetic dyes (separate single injections). Capillary: 50 μ m i.d., $L=60$ cm; electrolyte: 50 mM ammonium acetate with 15% (v/v) acetonitrile pH 9; temperature 20 °C; applied voltage 20 kV; analysis time 20 min, hydrodynamic injection at 1 psi for 4 s.

Dye	Abbrev.	Colour index	CAS no.	Hue	Solvent	Max. Absorbance (nm)	migration time	
							min	RSD % (n=9)
CATIONIC DYES								
Thioflavin T	TT	49005	2390-54-7	yellow	H ₂ O	254 ; 412	3.64	0.54
Auramine O	AO	41000	2465-27-2	orange-yellow	H ₂ O	250 ; 370 ; 432	3.78	0.52
Auramine G	AG	41005	2151-60-2	orange-yellow	H ₂ O	249 ; 370 ; 432	3.79	0.52
Flexo Blue 810	FB	42025	3521-06-0	blue-purple	H ₂ O	302 ; 410 ; 559 ; 631	3.96	1.51
Crystal Violet	CV	42555	548-62-9	blue-purple	H ₂ O	249 ; 303 ; 522 ; 591	3.96	5.05
Brilliant Green	BG	42040	633-03-4	green	H ₂ O	282 ; 318 ; 426 ; 624	4.01	0.99
Rhodamine 6G	RH6G	45160	989-38-8	red	CH ₃ OH	246 ; 347 ; 524	4.07	0.49
Victoria Blue R	VBR	44040	2185-86-6	blue	H ₂ O/CH ₃ OH	214 ; 247 ; 593 ; 611	4.07	0.24
Ethyl violet	EV	42600	2390-59-2	blue-purple	H ₂ O	250 ; 310 ; 587 ; 600	4.14	0.72
Rhodamine B	RHB	45170	81-88-9	red-purple	H ₂ O	259 ; 354 ; 550	5.52	9.05
Chrysoidine G	CG	11270	532-82-1	orange	H ₂ O	246 ; 278 ; 426	5.56	1.79
Basonyl Blue	BB	42563	2185-87-7	blue	CH ₃ OH	298 ; 448 ; 593	5.68	3.16
Methylene Blue	MB	52015	61-73-4	blue	H ₂ O/CH ₃ OH	246 ; 297 ; 612 ; 664	5.70	1.75
Victoria Blue B	VBB	44045	2580-56-5	blue	CH ₃ OH	251 ; 557 ; 614	7.35	1.36
ANIONIC DYES								
Patent Blue VF	PBVF	42045	129-17-9	blue	H ₂ O	310 ; 409 ; 558 ; 640	7.98	1.25
Patent Blue V	PBV	42051	3536-49-0	blue	H ₂ O	310 ; 410 ; 565 ; 638	9.16	1.09
Chrysofenine	CH	24895	2870-32-8	yellow	CH ₃ OH	251 ; 381	10.40	1.92
Rose Bengal	RB	45440	632-69-9	red	H ₂ O	259 ; 550	12.45	0.40
Erythrosine B	ERB	45430	568-63-8	red	H ₂ O	261 ; 351 ; 550	12.49	0.80
Erythrosine B:2	ERB2	45430:2	15905-32-5	red	CH ₃ OH	249 ; 314 ; 524	12.56	0.79
Eosin Y	EY	45380	548-26-5	red	H ₂ O	254 ; 301 ; 342 ; 515	13.53	3.69
Diiodofluorescein	DII	45425:1	31395-16-1	red	CH ₃ OH	253 ; 302 ; 507	14.78	0.20
Eosin B	EB	45400	548-24-3	red	CH ₃ OH	274 ; 516	15.24	3.93

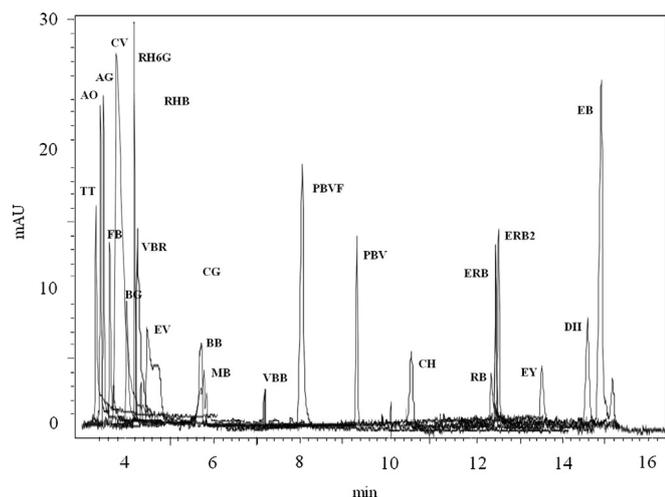


Fig. 3. Electropherograms of the dyes (separate single injections): Capillary: 50 μm i.d., $L=60$ cm; electrolyte: 50 mM ammonium acetate with 15% (v/v) acetonitrile pH 9; temperature 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; applied voltage 20 kV; analysis time 20 min, hydrodynamic injection at 1 psi for 4 s, PDA detection.

3.2.2. Instrumental parameters

The temperature variation in the range 15–35 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ showed that above 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ resolution worsened. The temperature selected was 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, mostly for energy saving concerns.

The voltage which allowed obtaining shortest analysis time while maintaining a good resolution was 20 kV (range tested 10–30 kV). This resulted in a current of 63 μA .

Hydrodynamic injection was used for better reproducibility of the sample plug volume since conductivity, which is the basis of the electrokinetic injection, varies widely in samples from real historic artefacts targeted in this study. Injection pressure and time were tested in the range 0.5–3 psi and 4–12 s. As expected, peak area and peak height increased but resolution decreased with increasing injection pressure and time. A compromise was found with 1 psi and 4 s, which allowed obtaining symmetrical peaks.

The electropherograms obtained for each dye under these optimised conditions are presented in Fig. 3.

Table 1 gathers the migration time (and RSD) of each dye injected separately. All the dyes could be discriminated based on their t_m and UV absorption features. For instance, even though RB and ERB migrated consecutively very closely and were both detected at 550 nm, they could be distinguished using their full UV spectra: RB presents two λ_{max} (259 nm and 550 nm) and ERB has three λ_{max} (261 nm, 351 nm and 550 nm).

The separation was quite fast, with t_m of the cationic dyes ranging between 3.64 min (TT) and 5.56 min (CG), and t_m of the anionic dyes, ranging from 7.98 min (PBVF) to 15.24 min (EB).

3.3. Optimisation of the CE-ESI-MS methodology

Positive ion mode detection is most often used in ESI-MS several factors make negative ion ESI more challenging, one being the difficulty to produce stable, negative ions to carry the excess negative charge at low analyte concentrations [32].

Anionic dyes did not yield a remarkable signal in positive ion mode and negative ion mode had to be used. Therefore both modes were used alternatively on the same sample.

Comparing Figs. 3 and 4, it appears that the migration times are occasionally different in CE-PDA and CE-ESI-MS. The small difference in capillary length can be one explanation, but the main reason reported in the literature to modify migration time in CE-ESI-MS is the suction effect which, in the coaxial ESI configuration, stems from the nebulising gas and the drying gas, as well as from the CE capillary

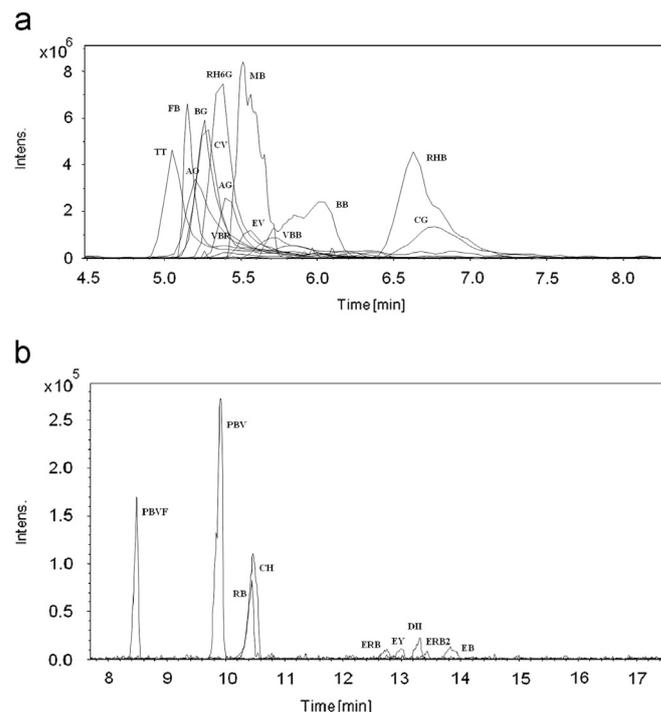


Fig. 4. Superimposed EIEs of the cationic dyes (a) and the anionic dyes and (b) (single injections).

protrusion length from the interface needle [27]. However suction effect would normally not affect the migration order as observed on the figures for some of the cationic dyes (e.g. FB and AO). In that respect, it has to be pointed out that this inversion in t_m may be only apparent as with migration times within tenth of seconds and considering the RSD, small variations among repeat analyses would explain an occasional variability on t_m . Indeed superimposed single electropherograms chosen among those obtained from several injections are represented on the figures.

3.3.1. CE-ESI-MS(+) for cationic dyes

From the three organic solvents tested (methanol, ethanol and 2-propanol) with water (1:1) as sheath liquid, methanol provided the best sensitivity. As for its proportion, signal intensity was best with MeOH:H₂O 1:1 (range tested: 1:3, 1:1 and 3:1). Formic acid at 0.5% (v/v) was preferred over acetic acid to improve ionisation (increased signal intensity) as the sensitivity resulted somewhat better (range tested: 0.25 to 1.25%, v/v). A sheath liquid flow rate of 400 $\mu\text{L h}^{-1}$ was sufficient to obtain a good spray, a stable MS capillary current and considerable sensitivity (range tested: 100 $\mu\text{L h}^{-1}$ to 600 $\mu\text{L h}^{-1}$).

The effect of the pressure of the nebulising gas was examined in the range of 5 psi to 11 psi. The increase of the pressure produced a reduction in the migration times but a decrease in sensitivity. The lowest pressure of 5 psi was chosen.

The drying gas flow rate was tested between 2 L min^{-1} and 8 L min^{-1} in steps of 2 L min^{-1} . It was observed that the influence on the migration times and peak intensity was not significant. A flow rate 4 L min^{-1} was selected as it falls in the range recommended by the manufacturer for a good stability of the spray at the sheath liquid flow rate chosen. Drying gas temperature was tested gradually from 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The best signal was obtained with a drying gas temperature of 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Under these conditions, the separation and identification of the fourteen cationic dyes was achieved in 10 min. The extracted ion electropherograms (EIE) obtained with the cationic dyes under the optimum conditions are shown in Fig. 4a.

Table 2
Compound names and formula, migration time and RSD, precursor ions (Mp) expected (m/z th), Mp found (m/z exp) (in bold) of the reference dyes. Unassigned additional minor peaks from impurities, by-products or adducts are also listed when present (underlined when base peaks). Complete spectra can be found in the 'supplementary material' file.

	Formula	Migration time		Mr (g mol ⁻¹)	Precursor ion(s) formula (Mp) (unascertained formulas in italics)	Precursor ion(s) (Mp) m/z th ^a	Precursor ion(s) (Mp) (+ minor peaks) m/z exp
		(min)	RSD % (n=9)				
CATIONIC DYES							
TT	(C ₁₇ H ₁₉ N ₂ S) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.09	1.76	318.87	[M-Cl] ⁺	283.13	282.9 , 226.7, 321.0
FB	(C ₂₃ H ₂₄ N ₂ Cl) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.18	2.23	399.36	[M-Cl] ⁺	363.16	363.1
AO	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ N ₃ , HCl	5.21	1.80	303.84	[MH] ⁺	268.18	268.0 , 212.6
BG	(C ₂₇ H ₃₃ N ₂) ⁺ , HSO ₄ ⁻	5.29	3.78	482.65	[M-HSO ₄] ⁺	385.26	385.2 , 289.8, 450.0
CV	(C ₂₅ H ₃₀ N ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.31	5.61	407.99	[M-Cl] ⁺	372.2	372.1
RH6G	(C ₂₈ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.40	1.21	479.02	[M-Cl] ⁺	443.23	443.1 , 331.8, 373.0, 462.7
AG	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ N ₃ , HCl	5.42	2.91	303.83	[MH] ⁺	268.18	268.0 , 217.7
VBR	(C ₂₉ H ₃₂ N ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.43	0.78	458.05	[M-Cl] ⁺	422.26	422.1 , 241.9, 330.0, 408.2
EV	(C ₃₁ H ₄₂ N ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.59	1.01	492.15	[M-Cl] ⁺	456.34	456.3 , 368.3, 549.2
VBB	(C ₃₃ H ₃₂ N ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.78	3.09	506.1	[M-Cl] ⁺	470.26	470.2 , 354.8, 378.8, 420.0, 440.9, 456.2, 483.7
MB	(C ₁₆ H ₁₈ N ₃ S) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	5.52	3.15	319.85	[M-Cl] ⁺	284.12	284.0 , 227.6, 361.1, 367.2, 377.5, 387.0
BB	(C ₃₄ H ₃₄ N ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	6.05	4.47	520.11	[M-Cl] ⁺	484.28	484.2 , 207.3, 226.6, 299.0, 391.1, 412.2, 450.8
RHB	(C ₂₈ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₃) ⁺ , Cl ⁻	6.64	7.63	479.02	[M-Cl] ⁺	443.23	443.1 , 315.1, 405.0
CG	C ₁₂ H ₁₂ N ₄ , HCl	6.78	2.03	248.72	[MH] ⁺	213.11	212.9 , 114.0, 247.8, 291.0
ANIONIC DYES							
PBVF	(C ₂₇ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₆ S ₂) ⁻ , Na ⁺	8.36	0.81	566.68	[M-Na] ⁻	543.16	543.7
PBV	(C ₂₇ H ₃₁ N ₂ O ₇ S ₂) ⁻ , 1/2Ca ²⁺	9.96	0.43	579.72	[M-0.5Ca ²⁺] ⁻	559.16	559.5 , 581.3, 641.3, 663.3
CH	C ₃₀ H ₂₆ N ₄ O ₈ S ₂ Na ₂	10.27	1.27	680.67	[M-2Na] ²⁻	317.06	317.0 , 469.2
RB	(C ₂₀ H ₂ Cl ₄ NaO ₅) ⁻ , Na ⁺	10.24	0.86	1017.64	[M-Na] ⁻	992.38	992.5 , 715.2, 765.7, 800.7 , 892.6
ERB	(C ₂₀ H ₆ Br ₄ NaO ₅) ⁻ , Na ⁺	12.38	1.53	879.87	[M-Na] ⁻ / [Mp-Na ⁺ +H ⁺] ⁻	856.6 / 834.9	856.7 / 834.7 , 662.8
EY	(C ₂₀ H ₆ Br ₄ NaO ₅) ⁻ , Na ⁺	13.00	4.04	691.88	[M-Na] ⁻ / [Mp-Na ⁺ +H ⁺] ⁻	668.68 / 646.8 ^b	668.8 / 646.9 , 469.2, 521.1, 551.2, 753.7, 800.0
DII	C ₂₀ H ₁₀ O ₅	13.16	1.22	584.1	[M-H] ⁻ / [Mp-H ⁺ +Na ⁺] ⁻	582.85 / 604.9	583.1 / 605.0 , 537.2, 686.9
ERB2	C ₂₀ H ₈ Br ₄ O ₅	13.21	2.47	835.9	[M-H] ⁻	834.9	834.7 , 662.8 , 689.0, 856.7
EB	C ₂₀ H ₆ Br ₂ N ₂ Na ₂ O ₉	13.41	3.26	624.08	[M-Na] ⁻ / [Mp-Na ⁺ +H ⁺] ⁻	598.74 / 576.84 ^c 600.74 / 578.84 ^d	601.1 / 579.1 ^d , 501.6, 680.8, 703.4, 762.2

^a The masses of the molecular and pseudo-molecular ions were calculated based on the exact masses of the lighter isotopes

^b Most abundant isotopic combination: 2 ⁷⁹Br and 2 ⁸¹Br

^c Combination with 2 ⁷⁹Br

^d Combination with 1 ⁷⁹Br and 1 ⁸¹Br

The MS and MS² spectra of each reference dye can be found in the 'supplementary material' file. Table 2 lists the theoretical precursor ions for each dye (m/z th) and the experimental ones (m/z exp) as well as minor peaks, which could not be assigned to a specific compound. They likely indicate the presence of degradation by-products or impurities as the dyes are not 100% pure.

The MS² daughter ions for the cationic dyes with corresponding proposed fragments or fragment losses, when attributed, are gathered in Table 3. The precursor ions were always identified and most daughter ions could be assigned to specific fragments. Fragment structures or fragment losses could be proposed for all the MS² base peaks of the cationic dyes except in the case of FB (m/z 226.7). While some of the fragmentations were straightforward (e.g. loss of functional groups or fragments), others were more difficult to assign due to a difference of 1, and sometimes 2 amu with the possible obvious fragments. Transfers of hydrogen atoms with competition between hydride and proton abstractions would explain some of the fragments found, as tentatively proposed in Table 3. In fact, hydride abstraction has been reported to occur with an ESI interface in positive ion mode on related molecular structures (dihydropyridines and pyrimidines) [33,34]. An explanation for these hydrogen transfers would be high collision energy for the MS², which could perhaps be avoided by working at lower energies.

The precursor ion was actually sufficient for the identification of the cationic dyes, except for differentiating between RH6G and RHB, which both had m/z 443.1, and additionally migrated at neighbouring t_m (less than 1 min difference). Fragmentation in MS² was thus necessary for their discrimination. For RH6G, a daughter ion m/z 415.1 was obtained (no assignment found) and for RHB, two daughter ions were detected at m/z 399.1 (no assignment found) and m/z 413.1 (possibly the loss of an ethyl group and addition on the

fragment ion of H⁺). Despite the fact that with CE separation beforehand MS² was not essential for identification purposes, it was carried out nevertheless since in real sample matrices, the complexity of the spectra can hinder the identification of peaks, in which case fragments can be useful for confirmation.

3.3.2. CE-ESI-MS(-) for anionic dyes

The same stepwise procedure was performed to optimise the method in negative ion mode for the characterisation of the anionic dyes. From methanol, ethanol and 2-propanol in 1:1 mixture with water, 2-propanol allowed for the best sensitivity, the best proportion indeed being 1:1 (tested range 1:3, 1:1, 3:1). The addition of acid did not improve the signal, the natural charge of the dyes was sufficient for a good ionisation output. Changing the flow rate of the sheath liquid in the range 200 μL h⁻¹ to 400 μL h⁻¹ showed that 400 μL h⁻¹ provided the best peak area and peak height, with a good spray stability. The optimal pressure for the nebulising gas was 7 psi (tested range 5–9 psi). The drying gas flow rate chosen was 4 L min⁻¹ (range tested 2 L min⁻¹ to 8 L min⁻¹), and the drying gas temperature was fixed to 300 °C. This method enabled the separation and identification of the nine anionic dyes within 20 min.

In Fig. 4b the EIE obtained for all the anionic dyes under the optimised conditions are presented. Table 2 lists the precursor ions and other peaks on the spectra assumed to be due to impurities or degradation by-products which could not be assigned. These were mostly minor, although, inexplicably, major in two instances (m/z 800.7 for RB and m/z 662.8 for ERB and ERB2). Each dye showed a characteristic m/z, which was identified in all cases. For ERB, EY and EB, two major peaks were found, corresponding to the loss of one and two sodium atoms, respectively (MS spectra can be found in the

Table 3

MS: m/z exp for precursor ion(s) (Mp). MS²: daughter ions for the cationic dyes with corresponding proposed fragments or fragment losses (minus sign), when attributable (MS² base peaks in bold, unattributed m/z and multiple possible formulas in italics). FB, RH6G and RB spectra are in Fig. 5. Spectra for the complete dyes list can be found in the 'supplementary material' file.

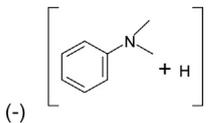
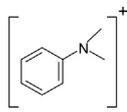
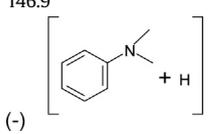
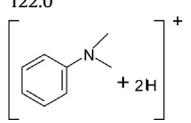
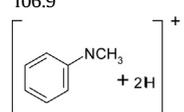
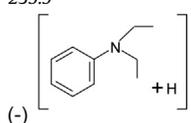
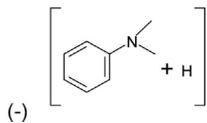
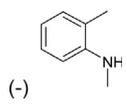
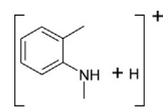
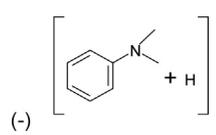
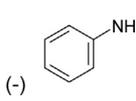
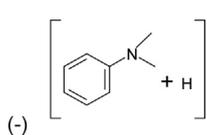
Dye	Mp	MS ² ions				
TT	282.9	267.9 (-) CH ₃	161.8	120.0		
			(-) 			
FB	363.1	327.1	226.7			
AO	268.0	(-) HCl 253.0 (-) CH ₃	146.9	122.0	106.9	
			(-) 			
BG	385.2	355.2 (-) [C ₂ H ₅ +H]	341.2 (-) [N(C ₂ H ₅)+H]	235.9		
			(-) 			
CV	372.1	356.1 (-) [CH ₃ +H]	328.1 (-) N(CH ₃) ₂	250.9	236.1	
			(-) 			
RH6G	443.1	415.1				
AG	268.0	(-) C ₂ H ₅ (+) H 146.9	122.0	106.9		
		(-) 		(-) CH ₃ off m/z 122.0		
VBR	422.1	407.1 (-) CH ₃	393.1 (-) C ₂ H ₅	377.1 (-) [N(CH ₃) ₂ +H]	301.1	272.0
					(-) 	
EV	456.3	427.2 (-) C ₂ H ₅	412.2 (-) CH ₃ off m/z 427.2 or (-) [N(C ₂ H ₅)+H]			
VBB	470.2	455.1 (-) CH ₃	378.1	349.1	334.1 (-) CH ₃ off m/z 349.1	306.1 (-) [N(CH ₃) ₂ off m/z 349.1]+H
			(-) 	(-) 		or (-) [N-CH ₃ off m/z 334.1]+H
MB	284.0	269.0	252.2	241.0	235.8	
BB	484.2	(-) CH ₃ 469.1	363.1	(-) [N(CH ₃) ₂] (+) H 347.2 / 348.1 / 349.0	251.0 / 252.0 / 253.0	

Table 3 (continued)

Dye	Mp	MS ² ions				
		(-) CH ₃				
			(-) [C ₂ H ₅ +H]			
RHB	443.1	413.1	399.1			
CG	212.9	195.8	157.7	140.8	120.9	104.8
		(-) NH ₃				
						(-) (H ₂ N-C ₆ H ₃ -NH ₂ + H)

'supplementary material' file). In the case of DII two major peaks were also present, the second peak corresponding to the sodium adduct. The acquisition of the MS spectra resulted sufficient for identification. At any rate, the sensitivity obtained with the anionic dyes being one to two orders of magnitude lower than with cationic dyes, MS² could not be performed most of the time [32].

3.4. Identification of the dyes in the Filmcolor photograph

The sample taken from the Filmcolor was analysed using the CE-ESI-MS methodology developed, with two consecutive injections in positive and negative ion mode. The identification was carried out by comparing t_m and spectra (MS and MS²) with those of the reference dyes analysed earlier. MS and MS² spectra were very complex. A few representative spectra are shown in Fig. 5, the other ones can be found in the 'supplementary material' file.

Four cationic dyes were identified with certainty in positive ion mode: FB (m/z 362.8, MS²: 226.8), BG (m/z 385.0, MS²: m/z 355.3 and m/z 341.1), RH6G (m/z 443.2, MS²: m/z 415.1), and MB (m/z 284.0, MS²: m/z 268.0). Additionally, two more dyes can be proposed as possibly present as traces: CG (m/z 211.9, MS²: m/z 104.9) and CV (m/z 372.2, MS²: m/z 356.0). Attribution remains cautious for the latter because the intensity of the peak of the MS² fragment ion was very low for CG, and for CV the second MS² fragment ion expected (m/z 250.9) was absent. Noteworthy is the presence of the minor unassigned peaks also observed on the reference dyes MS² spectra at m/z 121.0 and m/z 141.0 for CG and at m/z 236.8 for CV.

The following anionic dyes were identified with confidence: RB (m/z 992.5), DII (m/z 583.3 and m/z 605.9) and ERB (m/z 834.9 and m/z 856.4). PBVF (m/z 543.5) and PBV (m/z 559.6) were in our opinion most likely present as traces, and the very low intensity of the peaks required caution in their attribution. As observed for the reference dyes, the range of intensity of the peaks for the anionic dyes was at least one order of magnitude lower than for the cationic dyes. Also noteworthy is the fact that t_m varied slightly compared to t_m for the reference dyes. This was due to the fact that the latter were injected individually or by groups of three, while the Filmcolor sample seemingly contained at least ten dyes. The variation in t_m can also be attributed to sample matrix effect: in the Filmcolor sample organic compounds other than dyes could still be present despite the filtration, thus complicating the separation and possibly modifying the migration properties.

With these results, the following hypothesis can be presented regarding the dyes composition of the Filmcolor: RH6G, RB, DII

and ERB (and possibly trace amounts of CG) as red/orange dyes, FB, MB (and possibly trace amounts of CV, PBVF, PBV) as blue/violet dyes, and BG as green dye.

Although it is difficult to do a fair comparison due to the fast evolution of the techniques in a couple of decades, previous work on the very same Filmcolor artefact using HPLC-PDA allowed identifying only five dyes: RH6G and Tartrazine (Cl. 19140) for the red/orange, PBV and CV for the blue/violet and BG for the green [26,35]. Our results thus partly confirmed and enhanced the knowledge of the dyes in the Filmcolor photograph, as six cationic and five anionic dyes were identified, among which seven fully ascertained. The list could even be extended considering that the array of dyes available at the time of production of the Filmcolor expanded beyond the range of those used as references in this work. This diversity of dyes in a single artefact is remarkable. It is unlikely that a starch grain would be dyed with different dyes of the same colour. A common explanation would be that mixtures of dyes could have been used to achieve a subtle colour rendering. Another hypothesis is that different batches of starch of the same colour, but dyed with colourants of different chemical composition at different moments in time, could have been mixed, simply for practical reasons. This would explain that some dyes were indeed present in trace amounts in the sample, which would also explain some of the minor peaks. Also, as mentioned earlier, many synthetic dyes are not 100% pure and by-products can be formed during the synthesis, which would also add to the intricacy of the analyses.

Using the CE-PDA method on the Filmcolor sample no peak emerged from the background noise, probably because the sample was too dilute for PDA detection. Re-concentration was anyhow not possible due to the very small initial sample volume (25 μ l). Hence, CE-ESI-MS proved far superior over CE-PDA for the identification of synthetic dyes in a real artefact.

4. Conclusion

The methods proposed in this study allowed the separation and identification of fourteen cationic dyes and nine anionic dyes, which can be found in early colour photographic artefacts such as the autochrome Lumière and the Filmcolor.

The CE-PDA method developed is, as far as we know, the first method to enable the analysis of such a large panel of dyes of opposite charge in a single, simple and short analysis (15 min). The sensitivity was not sufficient in the difficult case of the Filmcolor

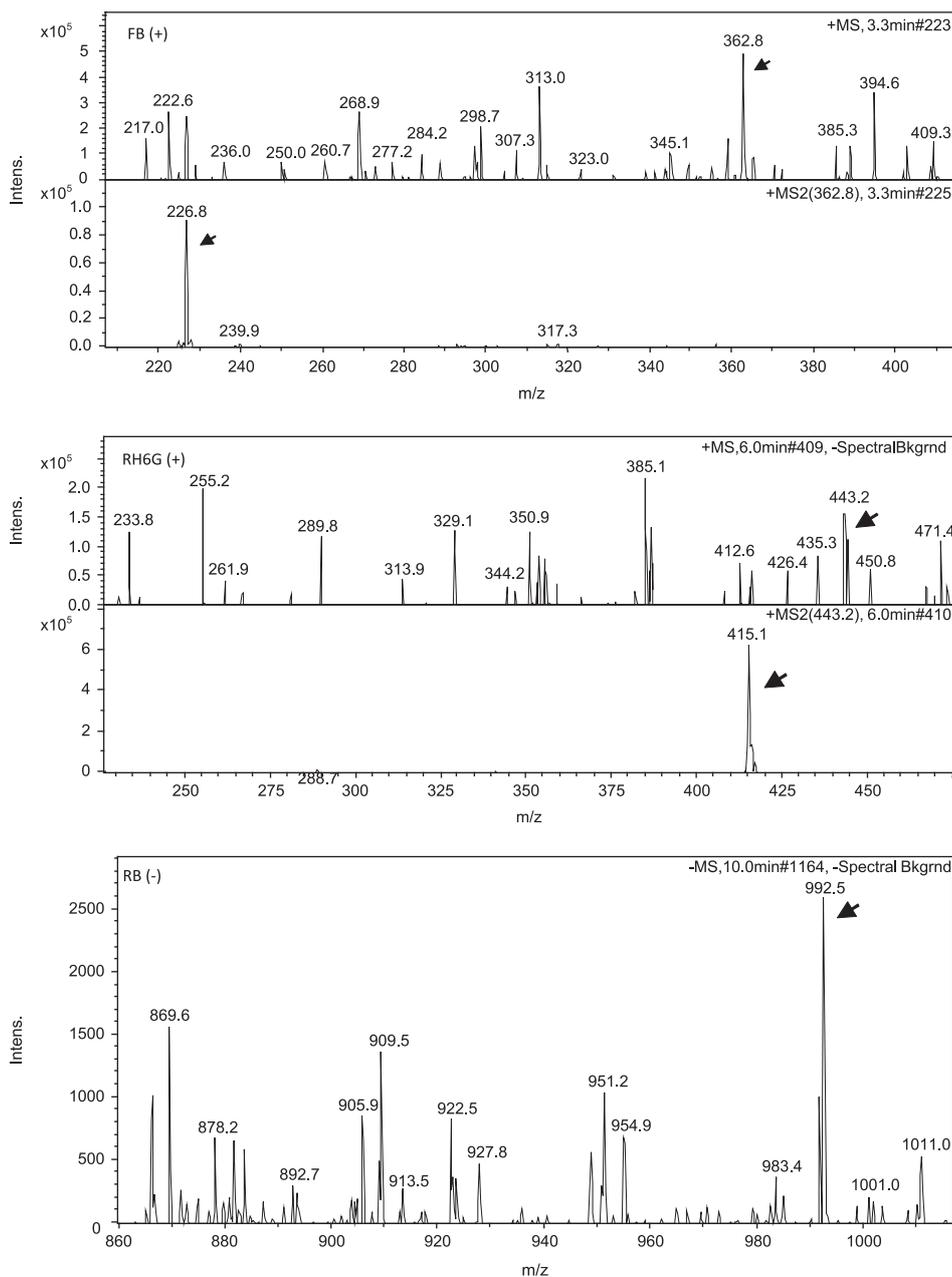


Fig. 5. MS and MS² spectra of a few of the dyes identified in the Filmcolor sample. As example: FB (m/z 362.8, MS²: 226.8), RH6G (m/z 443.2, MS²: m/z 415.1), RB (m/z 992.5). Complete spectra can be found in the 'supplementary material' file.

sample. For challenging applications, the method can thus be proposed as a first identification and screening method to quickly determine which types of dyes are present in very dilute and complex mixtures before applying the more dedicated CE-ESI-MS methodology.

The CE-ESI-MS methodology is straightforward, fast and, as the CE-PDA method, involves no tedious sample pretreatment. The advantage of MS detection lies in the simultaneous determination of all the dyes as the value m/z of the molecular or pseudo-molecular ions, as well as that of the MS² ions, helped in discriminating and identifying compounds even when they showed very close migration times. Furthermore, the CE-ESI-MS methodology has much greater sensitivity than CE-PDA and permits a partial structure elucidation of the dyes. Thanks to the miniaturised sampling, CE-ESI-MS can be applied to small samples such as those originating from valuable cultural heritage artefacts. In this work, it was successfully applied to the historic sample chosen. It has to be noted however that, despite

previous cleaning, the Filmcolor sample remained complex and did not allow as good a separation as the reference dyes. This was expected as it is a recurrent challenging problem when analysing the often complex sample matrices originating from historic artefacts. Further improvement of the separation conditions and MS parameters for the detection of cationic and anionic dyes is envisaged to possibly help extend the identifications in the case of complex mixtures and/or very dilute samples. Nevertheless numerous dyes could be identified in the Filmcolor, confirming the analyses carried out by previous researchers, and adding new ones to the list, never identified before, thus enhancing knowledge of the composition of these early photographs. In that respect, caution is advised for some of the identifications proposed in the case of the presence of dyes as traces. On the historic level, it appears likely from this research that dyes could be mixed together to obtain subtle hues or that batches of starch dyed with different dyes of the same colour could have been originally mixed by the manufacturer, resulting in multi-compound

mixtures, and thus complex dye composition of the photographs, an element that went unnoticed so far.

Acknowledgements

This work was carried out at CRCC and was supported by a fellowship from University of Granada allocated to Ana M^a López Montes. Bruker Daltonics is gratefully acknowledged for technical help.

Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2013.04.020>.

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