SHIMADZU
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C146-E322

Multifunctional Autosampler System

AOC-6000

Multifunctional Autosampler System

AOC-6000

Multifunctional Autosampler Dramatically Improves GC/MS Analysis Productivity

Accommodates Three GC/MS Sample Introduction Methods

The AOC-6000 accommodates three sample introduction methods: liquid injection, headspace (HS) injection, and solid-phase microextraction (SPME) injection, enabling the analysis of samples in various forms.
The system switches between sample introduction methods automatically, enabling continuous operation with different sample introduction methods.

Automated Pretreatment Enhances Reliability of Data

The dilution factors of standard samples can be automatically adjusted due to the automatic syringe exchanging (10 µL to 1,000 µL) and mixing functions. By analyzing both standard and unknown samples in a single analysis, everything from creation of the calibration curve to quantitation of unknown samples can be carried out automatically.*1

Accommodates a Wide Range of Sample Forms

By using the AOC-6000 with the OPTIC-4 multimode inlet, with its wealth of injection modes, pyrolysis analysis of solid samples, thermal desorption analysis of gaseous components, and a wide variety of other samples and analyses can be handled.

Simple to Operate with GCMSsolution

The AOC-6000 is controlled by GCMSsolution GC/MS software.
Analysis accuracy control is easy since the AOC-6000 and GC/MS analysis conditions are stored with the measured data.
An overlap function can also be used to heighten the efficiency of continuous analyses.

*1 Also supports internal standard method.


AOC-6000
AUTO SAMPLER

Accommodates Three GC/MS Sample Introduction Methods

Choose between liquid injection, headspace injection, and solid-phase microextraction (SPME) injection. The sample injection method can be selected to suit the sample form and the components targeted for analysis.

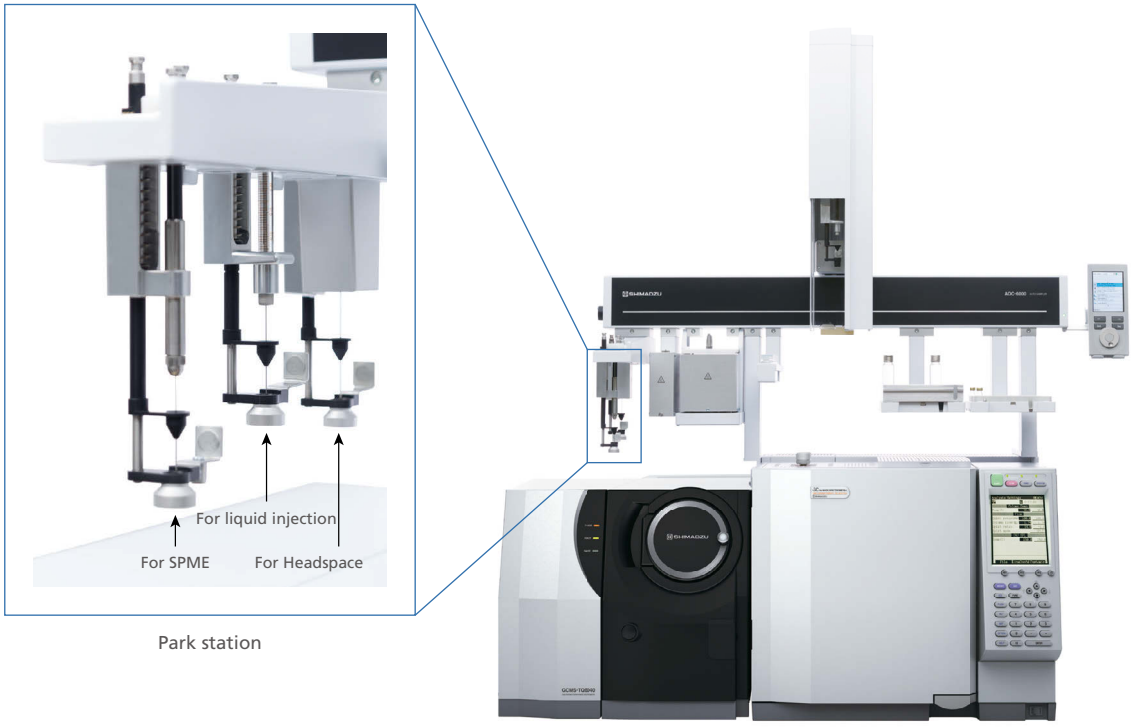
Liquid injection method

Headspace method
(Syringe method)

SPME method

Automatic Switching of Sample Injection Methods

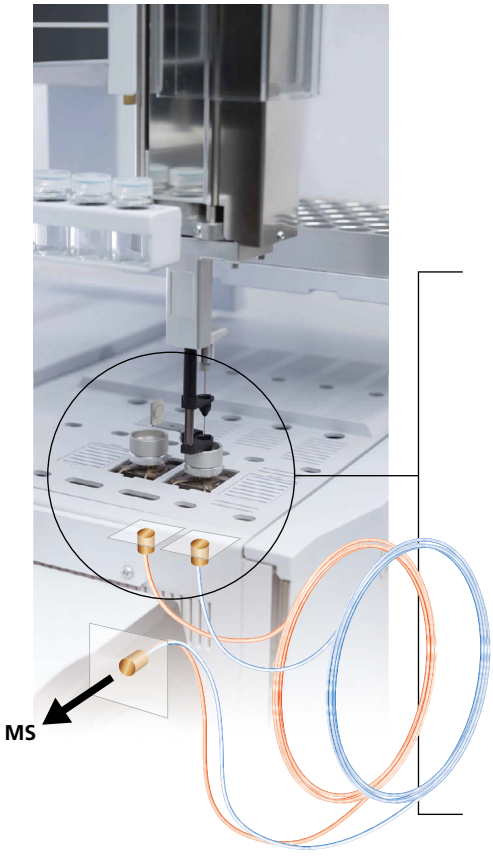
The AOC-6000 automatically exchanges the syringe tools installed in the park station for each sample injection method (automatic tool exchange function).



Park station

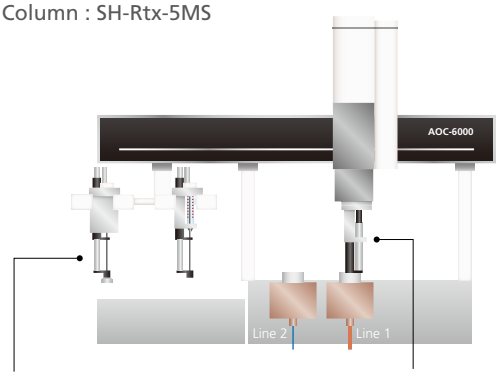
Automatic Switching of Sample Introduction Methods and Columns During Continuous Analyses —Twin Line MS System

By using the AOC-6000 in combination with the Twin Line MS System*2, continuous analyses are possible while sample introduction methods are switched automatically.



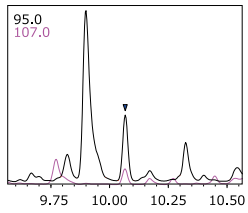
Line 1 : Analysis of components of mold odor

Sample injection method : SPME
Column : SH-Rtx-5MS



Syringe tool for HS analysis

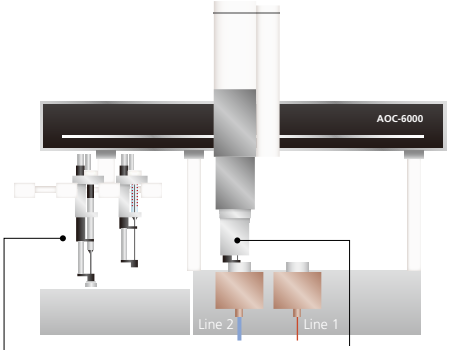
Syringe tool for SPME analysis



2-Methylisoborneol (Conc.: 1 ng/L)

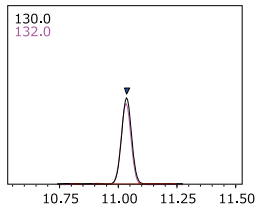
Line 2 : Analysis of VOCs

Sample injection method : Headspace
Column : SH-Rtx-624



Syringe tool for SPME analysis

Syringe tool for HS analysis

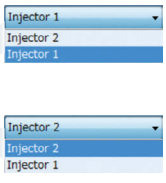


Trichloroethylene (Conc.: 0.1 µg/L)

Since the two injection ports on the Twin Line MS System each have their own separate column connected to them, even analyses that require the use of different columns, such as analyses of mold odors and components of VOCs, can be carried out continuously without the need for releasing the MS vacuum. The only requirement is specifying the injection port to be used within the method file. This also significantly reduces downtime, since there is no need for the time-consuming column changing task.

	Tray	Vial#	Method File
1	Rack 4	1	SPME.qgm
2	Rack 4	2	SPME.qgm
3	Rack 4	3	SPME.qgm
4	Rack 4	4	Headspace.qgm
5	Rack 4	5	Headspace.qgm
6	Rack 4	6	Headspace.qgm

Schedule for SPME and HS analyses



In the method file, select the injection port to be used.

Previous model

Analysis of mold odor components (SPME method) → Vacuum release, column exchange, evacuation (wait for stabilization), syringe exchange → VOCs analysis (HS method)

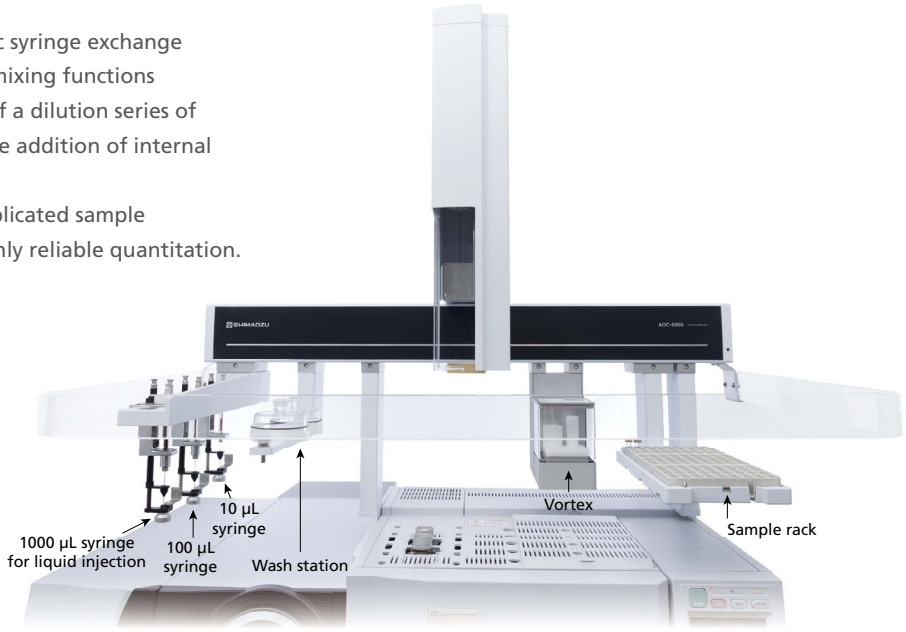
AOC-6000 (With Twin Line MS)

Analysis of mold odor components (SPME method) → VOCs analysis (HS method) → **Time reduction (6 hours)**

*2 Twin Line MS System: Outlets of two different columns are attached to the MS at the same time to obtain application data from different columns without releasing the MS vacuum.

Automated Pretreatment Enhances Reliability of Data

The AOC-6000 automatic syringe exchange (10µ L to 1,000 µL) and mixing functions automate the creation of a dilution series of standard samples and the addition of internal standard substances.
The automation of complicated sample preparation enables highly reliable quantitation.

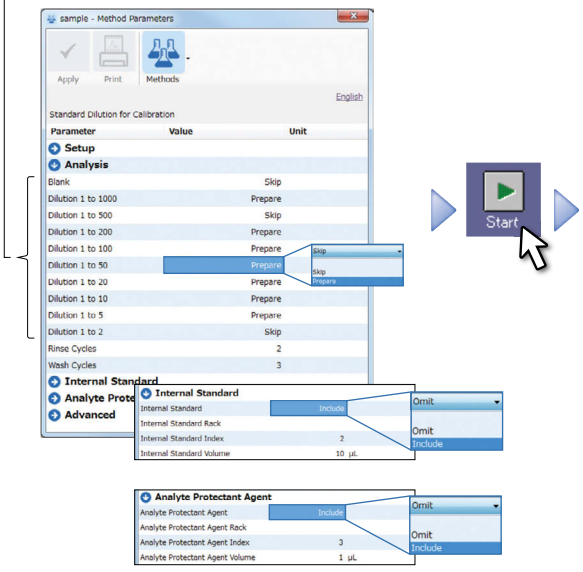


Automatic Dilution of a Standard Sample

Once the standard sample and empty vials are set up on the sample rack, simply select the dilution factor with a method file, and then press the start button; the standard sample will be diluted at the specified rate. In addition to internal standard substances, other protectants, such as polyethylene glycol, which is effective for the matrix effect, a problem when analyzing residual pesticides in food products, are automatically added.

Method Creation

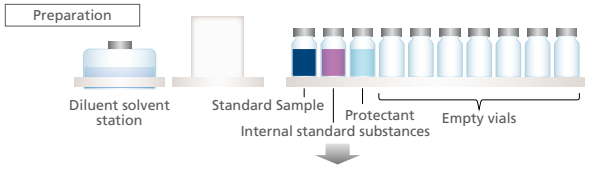
Simply select the dilution factor (Prepare), and samples will be prepared at that concentration. Moreover, by specifying a multiple number of dilution factors, a series of standard samples for calibration curves can be prepared simultaneously.



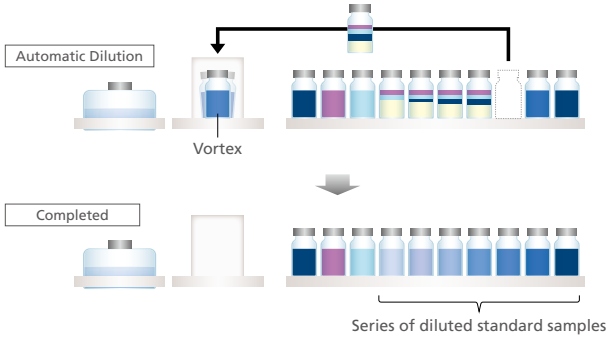
Simply by selecting [Include], the specified amount of internal standard substance and protectant can be added.

Automatic Dilution

An amount of standard sample and diluent solvent as necessary for the specified dilution factor are measured out, while automatically exchanging the syringes, and added to the empty vials. Internal standard substances and protectants are added.



Once a solution with the specified dilution factor has been prepared, it is mixed thoroughly with the vortex.



Note: We recommend that the cap be replaced with a new one, since the cap's septum has a hole in it.

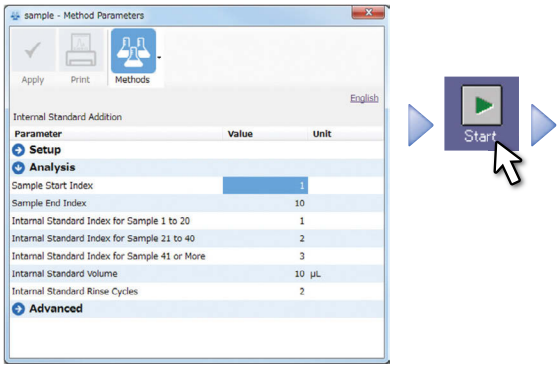
By analyzing the prepared standard samples and unknown samples in a single analysis run, everything from creation of the calibration curve to quantitation can be carried out automatically.

Automatic Addition of Internal Standard Substances

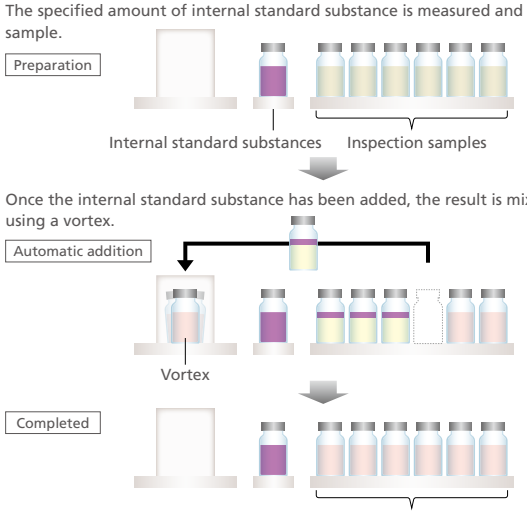
Internal standard substances are added automatically simply by setting up the vials in the sample rack, and then pressing the start button. This is ideal for quantitative analyses using internal standard methods for environmental, food, and other analyses.

Method Creation

As the result of setting only three parameters (the vial range of the samples to be inspected, the vial numbers of the internal standard substances, and the amount of internal standard substances to be added), the internal standard substances are added to the samples to be inspected.



Automatic Addition



Thereafter, the vials to which the internal standard substance has been added are analyzed.

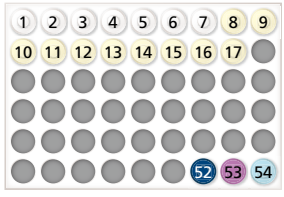
Quantitation of Unknown Samples—Automated Pretreatment Enhances Reliability of Data

Due to automatic dilution of standard samples, and automatic addition of internal standard substances, the discrepancies or procedural mistakes that can appear due to manual pretreatment have been eliminated. Quantitation with the highest reliability is now possible.

Quantitative Analysis of Residual Pesticides in Foods Using Internal Standard Method

Simply set up the empty vials, standard samples, internal standard substances, protectants, and samples to be inspected on the sample rack, then start the batch table. The quantitation of residual pesticides will be performed automatically.

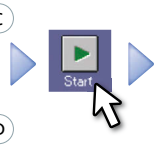
Set up the empty vials, samples to be inspected, standard samples, internal standard substances, and protectants.



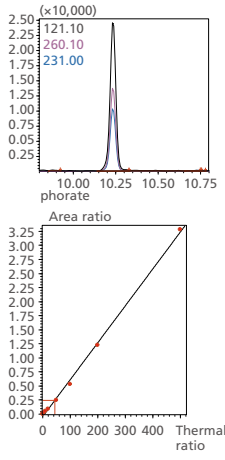
- Empty vials
- Samples to be inspected
- Standard samples
- Internal standard substances
- Protectants

Create a batch table.

Vial#	Sample Name	Sample Type	Level#	Method File	
1		0:Unknown	1	Dilution of STD.qgm	A
1		0:Unknown	1	Addition of ISTD.qgm	B
1	STD 1ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard(I)	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	C
2	STD 5ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard	2	Liquid Injection.qgm	
3	STD 10ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard	3	Liquid Injection.qgm	
4	STD 20ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard	4	Liquid Injection.qgm	
5	STD 50ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard	5	Liquid Injection.qgm	
6	STD 100ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard	6	Liquid Injection.qgm	
7	STD 500ppb(ISTD and Protectant added)	1:Standard	7	Liquid Injection.qgm	
8	Sample_001	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	D
9	Sample_002	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
10	Sample_003	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
11	Sample_004	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
12	Sample_005	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
13	Sample_006	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
14	Sample_007	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
15	Sample_008	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
16	Sample_009	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	
17	Sample_010	0:Unknown	1	Liquid Injection.qgm	



Once the analyses is complete, the quantitation results are confirmed.



(A) In empty vials 1-7, the internal standard substance and protectant are added to create a diluted standard sample series (1 ppb, 5 ppb, 10 ppb, 20 ppb, 50 ppb, 100 ppb, and 500 ppb).

(B) The internal standard substance is added to the samples to be inspected (vials 8-17).

(C) The diluted standard sample series (vials 1-7) is analyzed. The automatic analysis function automatically detects the peaks of the standard substance, and automatically creates a calibration curve.

(D) The samples to be inspected (vials 8-17) are analyzed. The automatic analysis function automatically searches for quantified substances, and automatically performs quantitation using the calibration curve.

Accommodates a Wide Range of Sample Forms

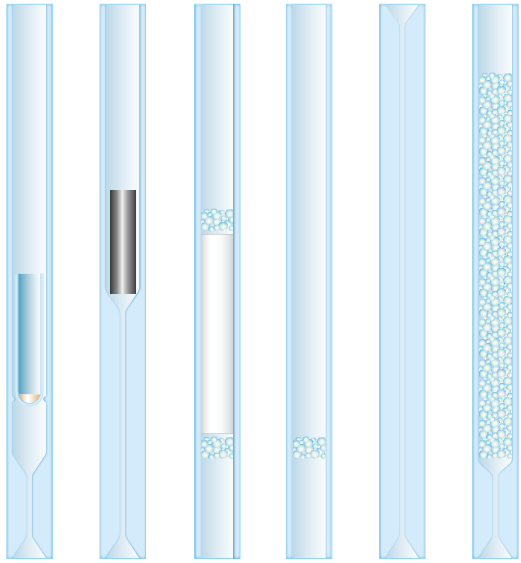
The wide range of injection modes offered by the OPTIC-4 multimode inlet makes it possible to accommodate many different sample forms. So, in addition to split/splitless injections, many other analyses, such as the pyrolysis analysis of solid samples and the thermal desorption analysis of odor components, can be performed.

Simplifying Pretreatment—DMI (Difficult Matrix Introduction)

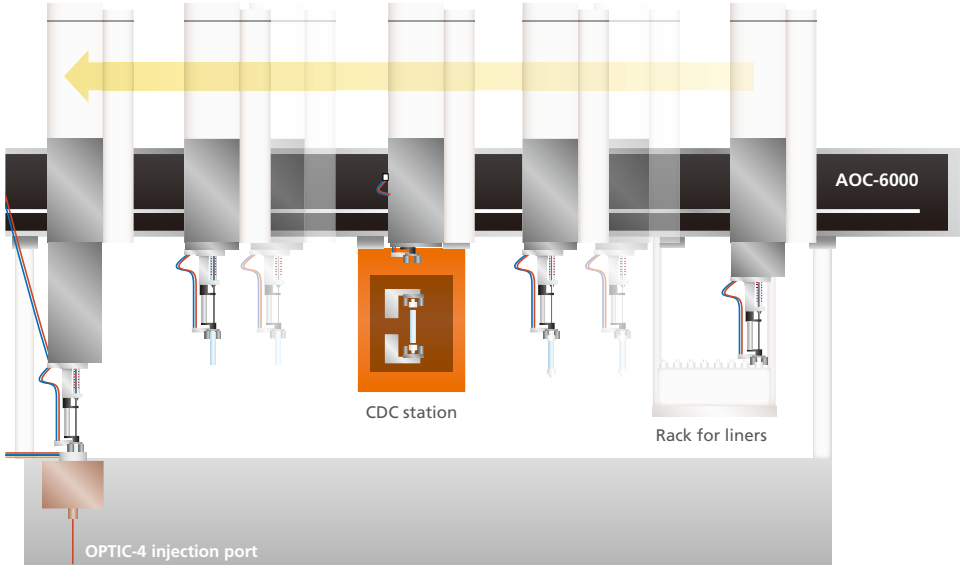
With DMI, a microvial containing the sample is inserted in the liner, and the liner is then heated at the injection port before analyzing the sample. By adjusting the temperature of the injection port, non-volatile impurity components are left remaining in the microvial, enabling GC/MS measurements to be performed with a minimal amount of pretreatment.

After Trapping/Concentration Using MonoTrap, Thermal Desorption Provides High-Sensitivity Analysis

By using the MonoTrap*[3], which has a silica monolith structure and a high trapping efficiency, to trap volatile components in the sample, then using the OPTIC-4 for thermal desorption, analyses requiring higher sensitivity can be performed. Moreover, the high-speed heating function provides for rapid desorption of the trapped components, which results in acquisition of sharper peaks.



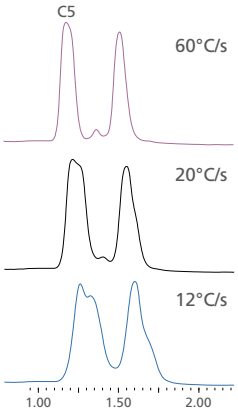
The liner placed in the rack, after removing its caps at the CDC station, is installed in the OPTIC-4 injection port.



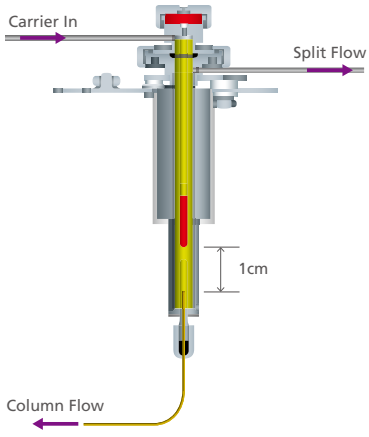
*3 For further information on the MonoTrap, refer to the website of GL Sciences, Inc.

Sharper Peaks, Enhanced Separation

Due to a sample introduction path of only 1 cm, and the adoption of a high-speed heating system capable of 60 °C /s, sharper peaks are realized.

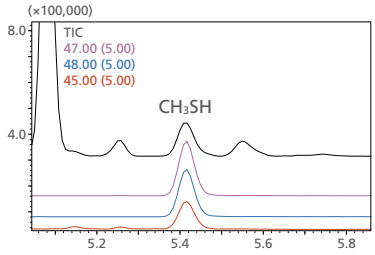


TD mode



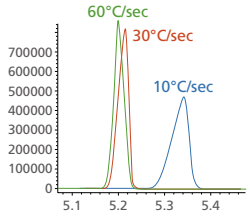
OPTIC-4 injection port

There is only 1 cm between the sample and the tip of the analysis column.
For this reason, the system is ideal for analysis of compounds with high adsorptivity or degradability.



MonoTrap used to analyze methanethiol in parmesan cheese

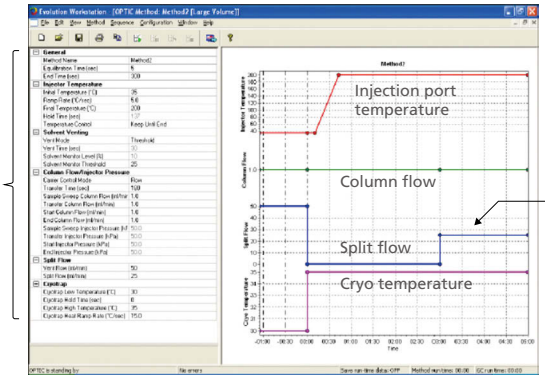
Peaks are made sharper by attaching a cryo-trap (option) to the GC oven. Samples trapped by the cryo-trap are heated rapidly, up to 60 °C/s, so the development of bands is kept to a minimum.



Intuitive Operation Using Dedicated Evolution Workstation Software

The dedicated Evolution Workstation software for the OPTIC-4 displays analysis conditions in a time chart for intuitive grasping and modification, enabling easy formulation of conditions. Optimization is easy, since methods accommodating various injection modes have been included.

Detailed parameters can be set/modified at will.



Settings and modifications can be accomplished by dragging points inside a graph.

Large volume injection method

Wide Variety of Injection Modes

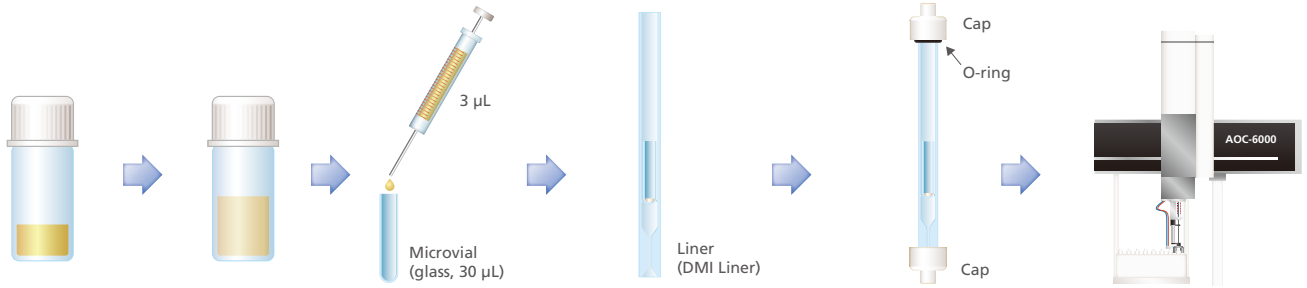
The various injection modes allow analysis of many different sample forms.

Liner	Sample Introduction Method	Application Examples	Page
DMI	Thermal extraction	Content of 1,4-dioxane in shampoo	10
MonoTrap TD	Thermal desorption	Odor from clothing	10
MonoTrap TD	Thermal desorption	Odor from product	11
DMI	Pyrolysis	Pyrolysis of resin	11
DMI	Reactive pyrolysis	Reactive pyrolysis of resin	12
Solid adsorption agent (TD)	Thermal desorption	Atmospheric gas in automobile	12
DMI	Thermal extraction	Additives in resins	13
MonoTrap TD	Thermal desorption	Aroma from food products	13

DMI Thermal extraction

Content of 1,4-Dioxane in Shampoo

Suspected of being carcinogenic, 1,4-dioxane is sometimes found as an impurity in cosmetic products. The use of the DMI mode for the quantitation of 1,4-dioxane in shampoo was investigated. A cryo-trap was used in order to make the peaks sharper.
By optimizing the temperature of the injection port, none of the high-boiling-point impurities in the shampoo, which can cause contamination of the column, were introduced to the column, and 1,4-dioxane was quantitated with a simple pretreatment. This mode makes use of thermal extraction and is useful in reducing the amount of required pretreatment.



Measure out 1 g of shampoo.

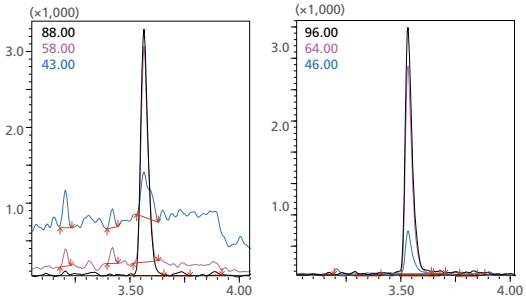
Add 1,4-dioxane-d8 to 1 g of ultrapure water and then agitate.

Place 3 µL in the microvial.

Insert the microvial in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack, then start the analysis.



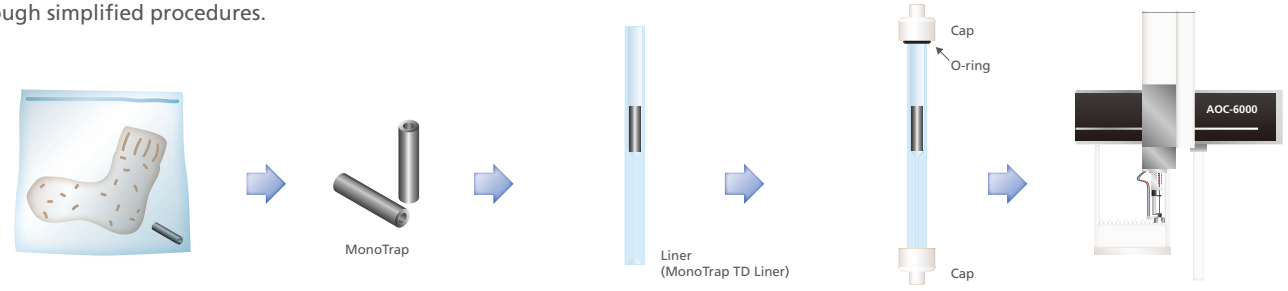
SIM Chromatograms

A SIM chromatogram resulting from shampoo to which 1,4-dioxane was added so as to produce a concentration of 3.6 ppm is shown in the figure at the far left. In the other figure, the SIM chromatogram of 4-dioxane-d8 used for quantitation is shown. The result of quantitation was 3.6 ppm.

MonoTrap Thermal desorption

Odor from Clothing

In dealing with household odors, it is important to analyze the components of the odor. Using the MonoTrap thermal desorption mode, the volatile components of socks immediately after being worn were analyzed. A sock that had just been removed by the wearer was placed in a sample bag along with the MonoTrap for sampling. A cryo-trap was used in order to make the peaks sharper. By using this mode, the volatile components of clothing, such as odors, can be concentrated and detected with high sensitivity, through simplified procedures.



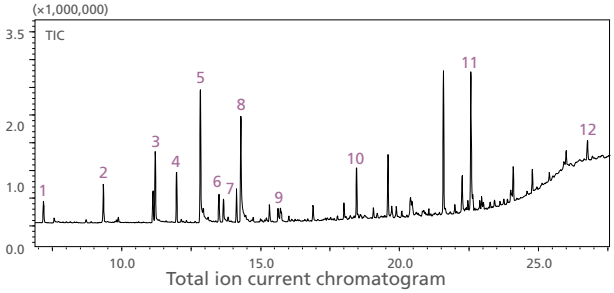
Place the sock and MonoTrap inside a sampling bag, and keep them at 37 °C for an hour.

Remove the MonoTrap.

Insert the MonoTrap in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis



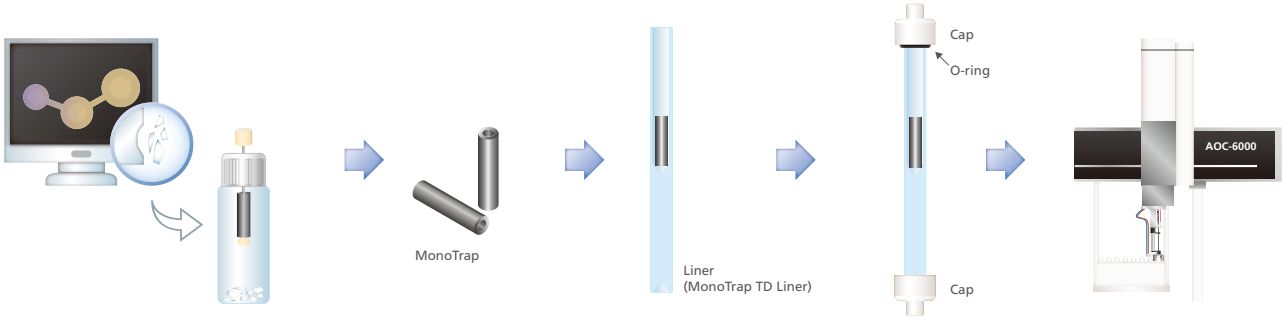
Total ion current chromatogram

1=Hexanal
2=Heptanal
3=Octanal
4=6-Methyl-5-heptene-2-one
5=Nonanal
6=Dichlorobenzene
7=Dodecanal
8=Decanal
9=Propylene Glycol
10=trans-Geranylacetone
11=Muskalactone
12=Benzyl salicirate

MonoTrap Thermal desorption

Odor from Product

In order to solve problems related to odors, it is necessary to identify substance(s) causing the odors. Using the MonoTrap thermal desorption mode, the substance at the source of the disinfectant smell emanating from resin-based parts in an electrical device was identified. Some material was scraped from the chassis emitting the odor and placed inside a vial together with MonoTrap, and the odorous component was extracted and concentrated. The substance at the source of the odor, 2,6-dibromophenol (2,6-DBP), which has a low odor threshold, was detected. By using this mode, even components having a low odor threshold can easily be concentrated and detected.



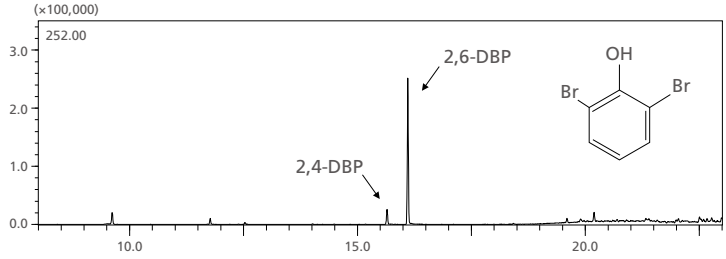
Scrape off some of the material emitting the odor, place it with MonoTrap inside a vial, and keep them at 180 °C for 30 minutes.

Remove the MonoTrap.

Inset the MonoTrap in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis

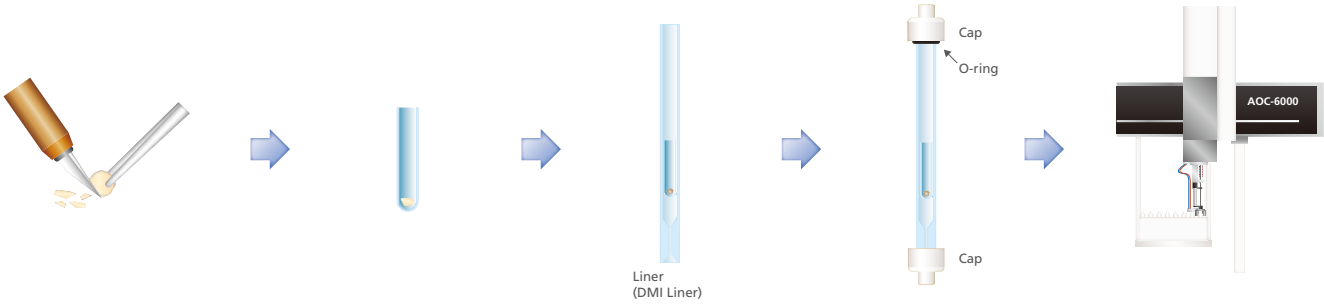


Mass chromatogram

DMI Pyrolysis

Pyrolysis of Resin

Pyrolysis gas chromatography is effective for the structural analysis of resins. In pyrolysis gas chromatography, it is necessary to rapidly heat the sample so that the pyrolysis products do not take part in a second-order reaction. Since this system is capable of rapid heating to temperatures of up to 600 °C, at a speed of 60 °C/s, it can provide data equivalent to that produced by instantaneous-heating pyrolyzers. Using this mode, polycarbonate resins were analyzed. Numerous phenolic compounds, including bisphenol A, were detected. The results were virtually identical to those yielded by instantaneous-heating pyrolyzers.



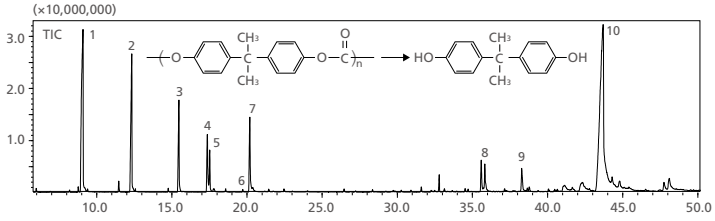
Cut out a small piece of sample using a cutter or file.

Place a small piece (several tens of µg or less) of the sample in the microvial.

Insert the microvial in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis



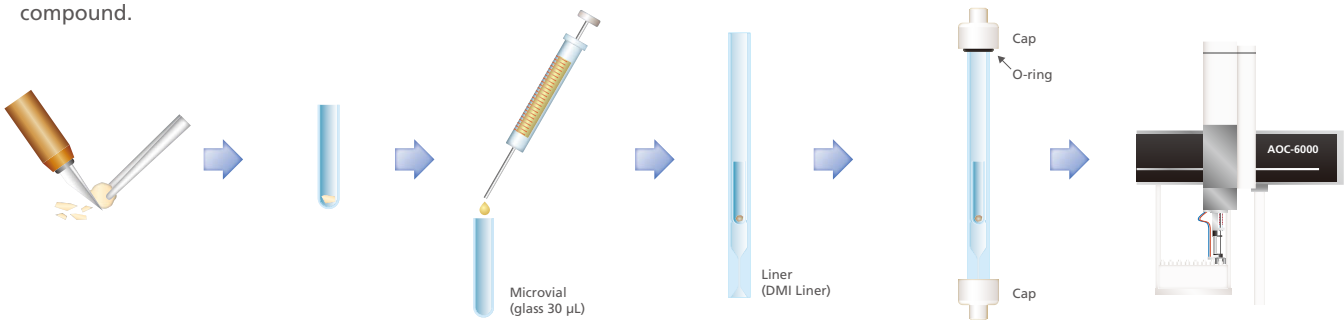
Pyrolysis total ion chromatogram of polycarbonate resin

1=phenol
2=p-cresol
3=p-ethylphenol
4=p-vinylphenol
5=p-isopropylphenol
6=p-tert-butylphenol
7=p-isopropenylphenol
8=p-hydroxy-2,2-diphenylpropane
9=p-hydroxy-3-methyl-2,2-diphenylpropane
10=bisphenol A

DMI Reactive pyrolysis

Reactive Pyrolysis of Resin

Reactive pyrolysis GC-MS (thermal assisted hydrolysis and methylation GC/MS; THM-GC/MS) is effective for the structural analysis of resin samples that produce polar compounds as a result of thermal decomposition. THM-GC/MS performs alkaline hydrolysis while heating the sample, methylates the product to form derivative compounds, and carries out measurement using GC/MS. This system is capable of THM in an inert glass microvial. Using this mode, polycarbonate resins were analyzed. Of the two hydroxyl groups of the bisphenol A produced by hydrolysis, one was methylated in a compound detected, and the both were methylated in another compound.



Cut out a small piece of sample using a cutter or file.

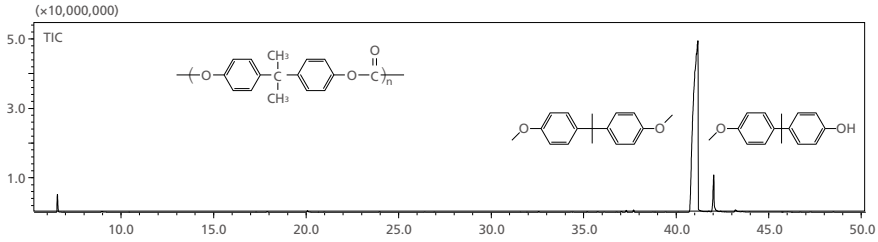
Place a small piece (several tens of µg or less) of the sample in the microvial.

Add 2 µL of tetramethylammonium hydroxide (25% methanol solution) to the sample.

Insert the microvial in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis

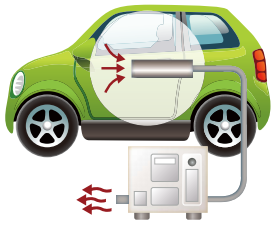


Reactive pyrolysis total ion chromatogram of polycarbonate resin

Solid adsorption Thermal desorption

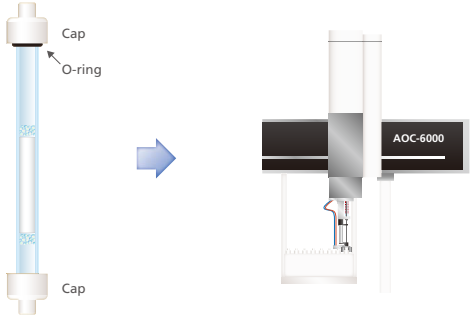
Atmospheric Gas in an Automobile

Efforts to reduce the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) inside an automobile are ongoing. VOCs inside an automobile were analyzed using solid adsorption-thermal desorption. A liner filled with a trapping agent was exposed to the air inside an automobile. Afterwards, this system was used to heat the liner and analyze the desorbed components. A cryo-trap was used in order to also target low-boiling-point components. Detected substances included toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene. Also detected were dibutyl phthalates, which were vaporized as a result of direct sunlight heating resins.
This mode can be effectively used to analyze trace components in gases.



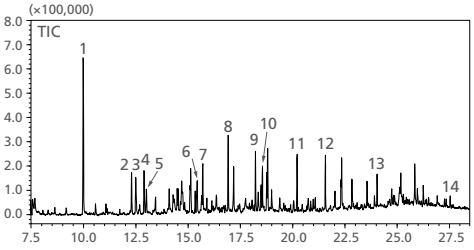
Sampling pump

Attach a liner specialized for TD that is filled with a trapping agent (Tenax TA 60/80 mesh 150 mg) to an atmospheric sampling pump and sample the air at 100 mL/min for 30 minutes.



Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis



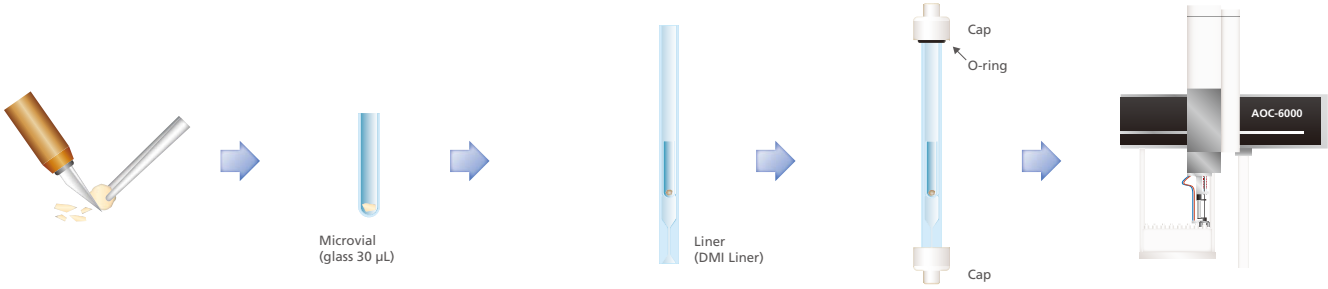
1=Toluene
2=Ethylbenzene
3=m-,p-Xylene
4=Styrene
5=o-Xylene
6=p-Dichlorobenzene
7=2-Ethyl-1-hexanol
8=Nonanal
9=Menthol
10=Decanal
11=Tridecane (C13)
12=Tetradecane (C14)
13=Hexadecane (C16)
14=Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)

Total ion chromatogram of atmospheric air in an automobile

DMI Thermal extraction

Additives in Resins

RoHS directives restrict the use of four phthalate esters: diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), and di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP). As pretreatments for analysis of phthalate esters in resins, thermal extraction is used for screening, and solvent extraction-liquid injection is used for accurate quantitation. Resin samples were analyzed using DMI-thermal extraction. This system automatically switches between thermal extraction and liquid sample injection methods. As a result, screening and accurate quantitation can be performed without troublesome system switchovers.



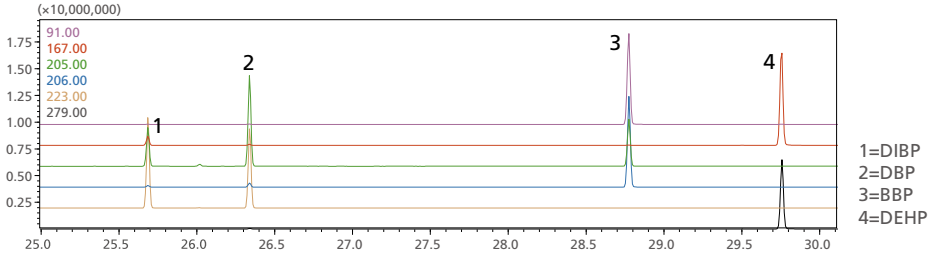
Cut out a small piece of sample using a cutter or file.

Measure out approximately 0.5 mg of sample in a 30 µL or 60 µL microvial.

Insert the microvial in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis

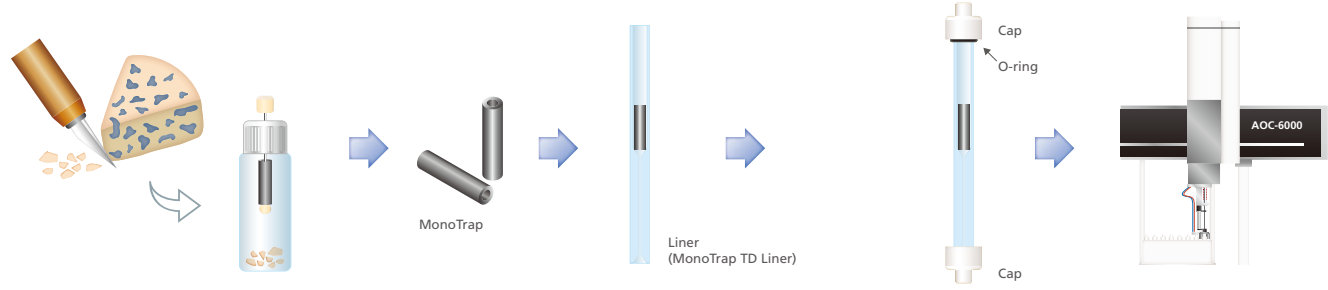


SIM chromatograms of RoHS regulated phthalate esters

MonoTrap Thermal desorption

Aroma from Food Products

Aroma is an important factor in giving foods an appealing taste. Using MonoTrap and adsorbing elements using PDMS, volatile components from blue cheese were collected and analyzed using thermal desorption. Compared to adsorbing elements using PDMS, the MonoTrap yielded a greater number of detected peaks, and the analysis provided greater sensitivity. By using this mode, trace components from food products, such as aromas, can be detected with high sensitivity.



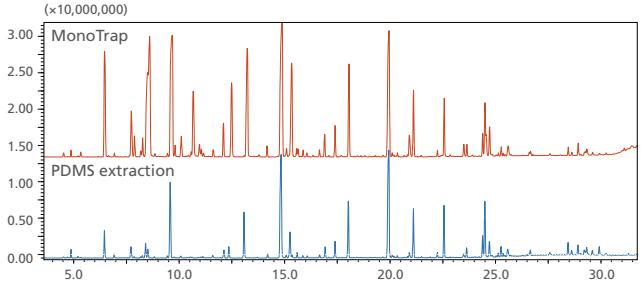
Place blue cheese and MonoTrap in a vial, and keep them at 60 °C for an hour.

Remove the MonoTrap.

Insert the MonoTrap in the liner.

Attach an O-ring to the upper part of the liner, then cap both top and bottom.

Place it in the AOC-6000 rack and start analysis

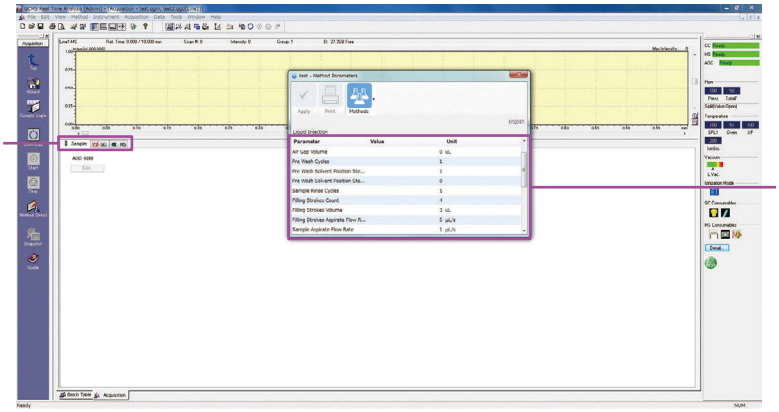


Total ion chromatograms of volatile components of blue cheese acquired through concentrations using MonoTrap (above) and PDMS extraction (below)

Simple to Operate with GCMSsolution

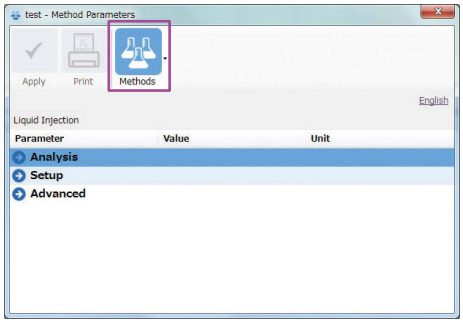
AOC-6000 parameter settings and control are managed in GCMSsolution*4 software. Analysis accuracy control is easy since the AOC-6000 and GC/MS analysis conditions are stored with the measured data.

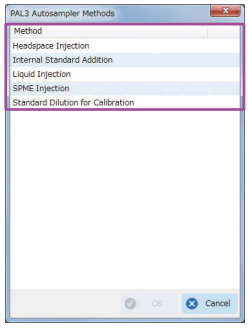
GC/MS and the AOC-6000 are controlled from the same software, simplifying method selection and the setting of analysis conditions.



AOC-6000 analysis conditions are stored in the measurement data file.

AOC-6000 method files (for liquid, HS, and SPME injections) are preconfigured with typical analysis conditions. Injection volume and other parameters that need to be changed for each analysis can be easily edited.





Typical analysis conditions are preconfigured, so analysis can start immediately.

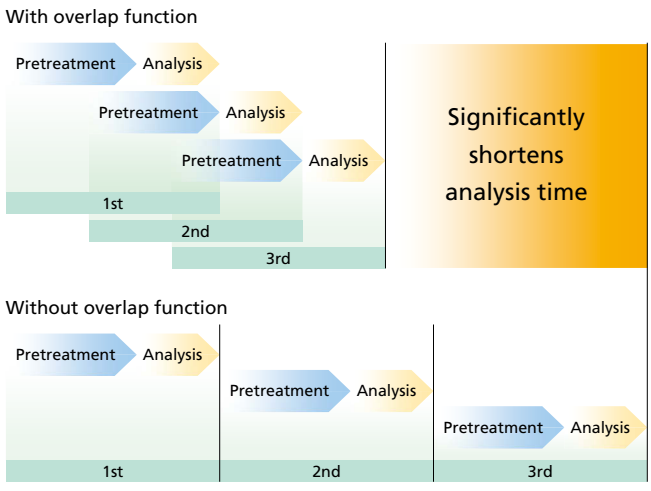
Overlap Function Improves Analysis Efficiency

The AOC-6000 performs sample pretreatment and analysis in parallel. As a result, no time is lost in the continuous analysis of samples requiring HS sampling or other time-consuming pretreatments.

Continuous Analysis with HS Injections Using the Overlap Function

Conditions to perform pretreatment and analysis in parallel are preconfigured in AOC-6000 method files. As a result, the time required to analyze multiple samples is significantly reduced.

■ Continuous Analysis Flow



*4 The AOC-6000 is supported by GCMSsolution Ver. 4.30 or later.

Lineup

Three AOC-6000 models are available. Select the model to suit your analysis.

Model	Function					
	Liquid Injection	HS Injection	SPME Injection	Automatic Tool Exchange	Reagent Mixing	OPTIC-4 Liner Exchange
Entry model	✓	✓	✓			
Standard model	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
High-end model	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Specifications

Size of the main unit	Entry model Standard model	850(L)× 503(D)× 547(H) mm
	High-end model	1206(L)× 503(D)× 547(H) mm
Liquid injection	Number of vials	162 2 mL vials (54 x 3) per tray 60 10/20 mL vials per tray (Up to two trays can be mounted)
	Liquid injection volume	1 µL to 10 µL (using a standard 10 µL syringe)
	Type of syringe	1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000 µL
	Repeated injection	1 cycle to 99 cycles/vial
HS injection	Number of samples	60 10/20 mL vials per tray
	Headspace injection volume	250 µL to 2,500 µL (using a standard 2.5 mL syringe)
	Syringe heating	Up to 150 °C (set in 1 °C increments)
	Agitator	Six heated vials (2/10/20 mL vials used) Heating range up to 200 °C, specifiable in 1 °C increments
SPME injection	Number of samples	60 10/20 mL vials per tray
	Fine bar conditioning temperature	Up to 350 °C
	Agitator	Six heated vials (2/10/20 mL vials used) Heating range up to 200 °C, specifiable in 1 °C increments
Automatic tool exchange	Number of tools mounted	Default: 3, Maximum: 6
Reagent mixing	Maximum speed	2,000 rotations/minute
	Compatible vials	2 mL, 10mL, 20mL
OPTIC-4 liner exchange*	Number of liners (no caps)	160 (54 x 3) vials per tray
	Number of liners (with caps)	120 (40 x 3) vials per tray
	Syringe for liquid injection	Syringes with a capacity of a max. of 100 µL can be mounted

Compatible models

	Model	Software
GC-MS	GCMS-TQ series GCMS-QP2020 GCMS-QP2010 series	GCMSsolution Ver.4.30 or later + AOC-6000 control software for GCMSsolution
GC*	GC-2010 Plus GC-2010	LabSolutions LC/GC Ver.5.87 or later LabSolutions LC/GC Ver.6.71 or later + AOC-6000 Support Kit for LabSolutions Compatible with AOC-5000/5000 Plus/6000

*The GC does not support the liner exchange function of the OPTIC-4.

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