



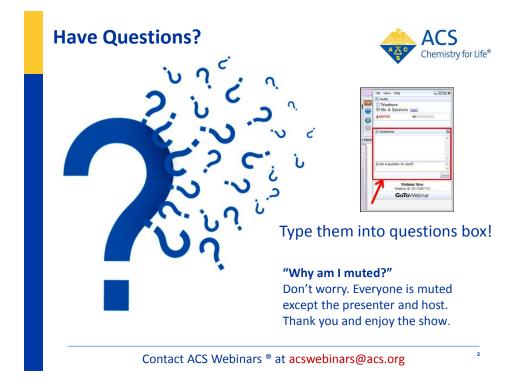
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We will begin momentarily at 2pm ET



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Jasmine Wood, Undergraduate Student, Department of Chemical and Biomedical Engineering, University of South Florida

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Thursday, June 15, 2017

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HPLC: The World's Most Powerful Separation Tool

- · HPLC works by separating complex mixtures into pure compounds
- Why do we separate?
- · We separate in order to:
 - · Identify What is present in the sample
 - · Quantify How much is present in the sample
 - Purify Isolate a compound from the sample
- · But step one is always to separate!
- Most people expect HPLC separations to be really complicated, but there are only 3 parameters that affect the separation!
- And here's the best part: YOU are in charge of those 3 parameters, so YOU are in charge of the separation.
- So let's take a closer look at these 3 parameters and how to set them properly.





HPLC Master Resolution Equation			
$R_s =$	$\left(\frac{k}{1+k}\right)$	$x\left(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}\right)$	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4}$
Resolution	Capacity / Retention Factor	Selectivity	Efficiency ("Peak Skinniness")
R>1.50	1 < k < 5	α > 1.2	Avg ~ 10,000 Max ~ 28,000
	$k = (t_r - t_0)/t_0$	$\alpha = k_B/k_A$	$N = 5.545 \text{ x } \left(\frac{t_r}{W_h}\right)^2$
Axion	Weaken Mobile Phase ↑%H2O by 10% Increases k 2-3 fold	Function: Mobile Phase Stationary Phase pH, Temp, buffer, additive, etc.	↑ Column Length (Lc) ↓ Particle Diameter (D_p) Optimize Flow Rate (μ) Min. Extra Col. Volume



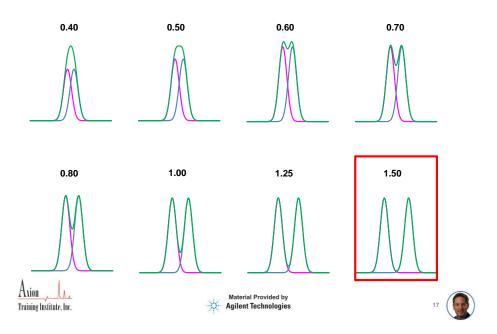
What is the definition of good resolution? It should be greater than or equal to:

- 0.50
- 0.70
- 1.00
- 1.50
- Any of these values

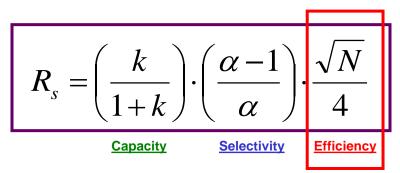


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Different Resolution Values



Method Development Step 1: Maximize Efficiency



- · Start with the highest efficiency column that you can buy.
- Try a 15 cm with 3.5 um particles (~20,000 plates) or
- 10 cm with 1.8 um particles (~28,000 plates) Requires high pressure
- Note: During method optimization, we may opt for a shorter column.
- · Column length is proportional to the efficiency.



Method Development Step 2: Find the Correct Selectivity

$$R_{s} = \left(\frac{k}{1+k}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{N}}{4}$$

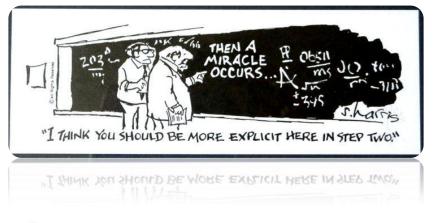
$$\underline{Capacity} \qquad \underline{Selectivity} \qquad \underline{Efficiency}$$

- Choose reversed phase because...
- Approximately 80% of all HPLC separations are carried out in the reversed phase mode!
- Acetonitrile or methanol blended with water on a good C18 column





Choose Reversed Phase Because... It Just seems to work for most applications!









Why do we usually choose reversed phase?

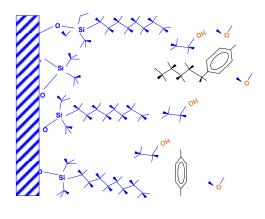
(multiple answers may exist)

- · The mechanism seems to work for most separations
- It allows us to analyze polar compounds
- The solvents are less hazardous
- To impress my friends at the next cocktail party



Reversed-Phase Mechanism

- The analytes partition between the non-polar stationary phase and the polar mobile phase.
- Relative affinity means there are two dimensions to the separation.
- Reversed phase is especially sensitive to minor differences in hydrophobicity.
- The addition or subtraction of just about any group leads to hydrophobicity changes: methyl, hydroxyl, amino, carbonyl, acid, etc.







When to Choose Reversed Phase

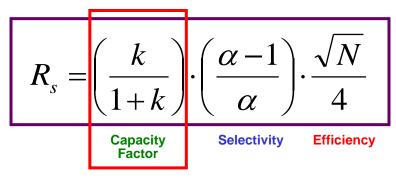
- Neutral, polar and nonpolar compounds with a molecular weight less than ~2000
- Homologous series
- Organic acids and bases
- Proteins and peptides

More Challenging to do by reversed phase

- Extremely polar compounds
- Extremely non-polar compounds

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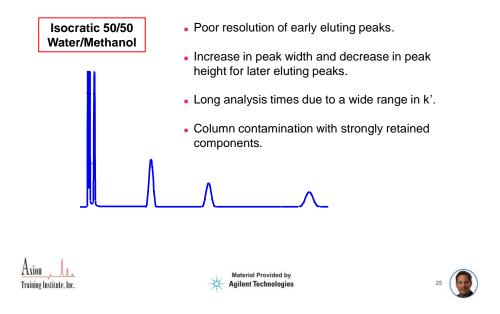
Method Development Step 3: Optimize Capacity Factor



- · How do you find the correct mobile phase strength?
- Try all of the strengths... and see where you peaks elute!
- Scouting Run: Gradient from weakest to strongest mobile phase
- Listen to your sample. The peaks will elute at their desired %B
- · There are 3 simple rules for finding the correct mobile phase



Isocratic Elution Example



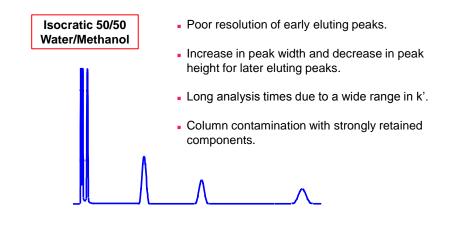


The first two peaks are coming off together near the void volume (low capacity factor). What should we do to the mobile phase in order to improve the separation?

- · Make the mobile phase stronger
- Make the mobile phase weaker
- Slow down the flow rate
- Change the detector lamp



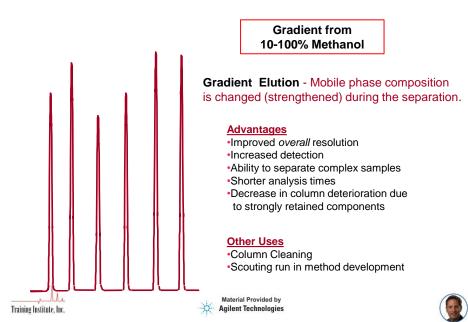
Isocratic Elution Example

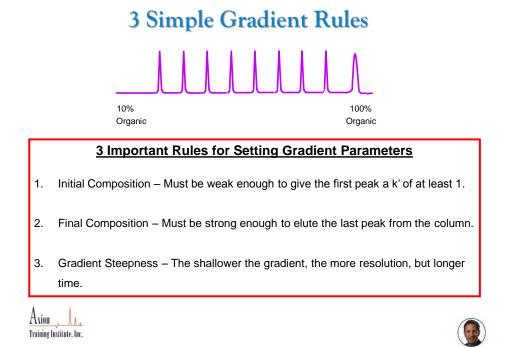




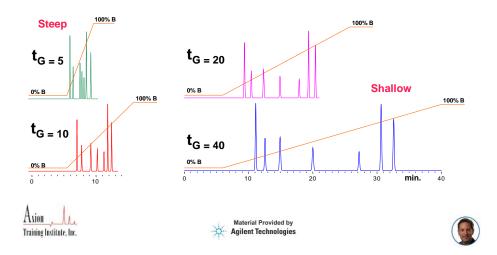


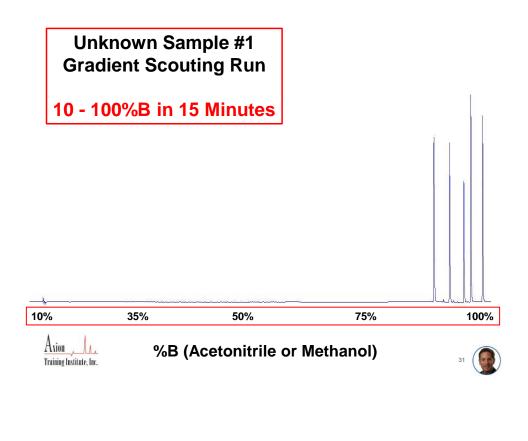


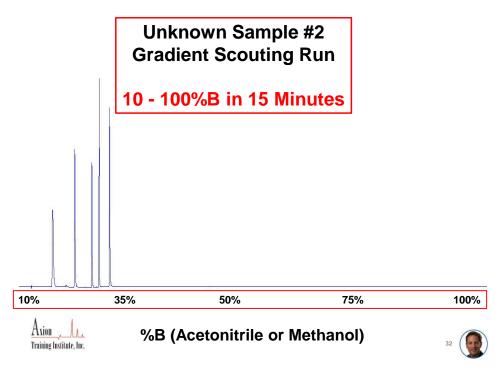


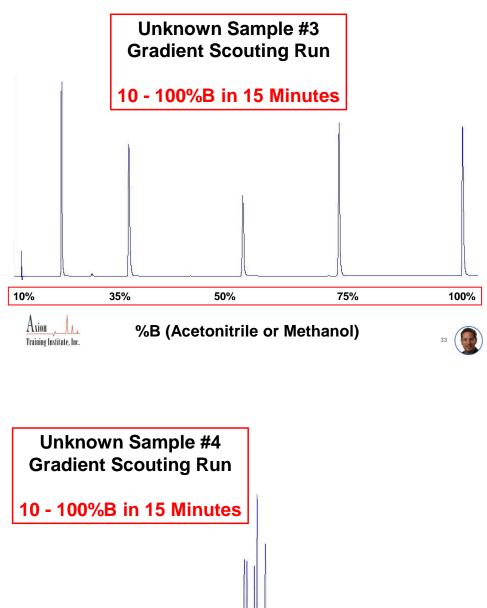


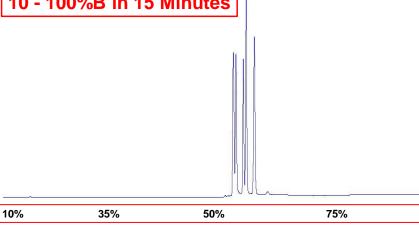
Select Gradient Steepness











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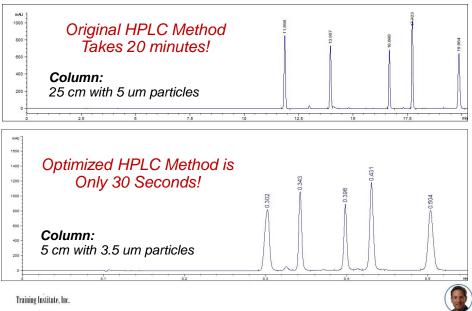
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100%

After Method Development, Use the Resolution Equation to Cut Analysis Time



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"HPLC Method Development Bootcamp: A Straight-Forward Approach to Solve 80% of Separation Problems"



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