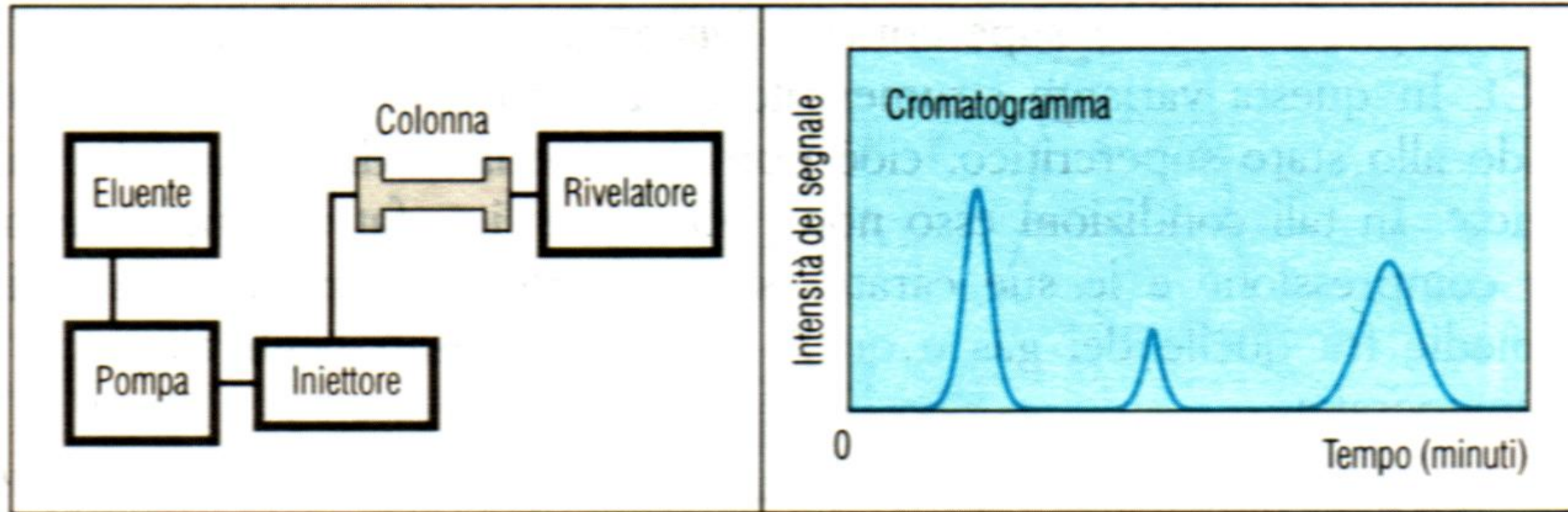


Cromatografia liquida ad alte prestazioni

HPLC: High Performance Liquid Chromatography

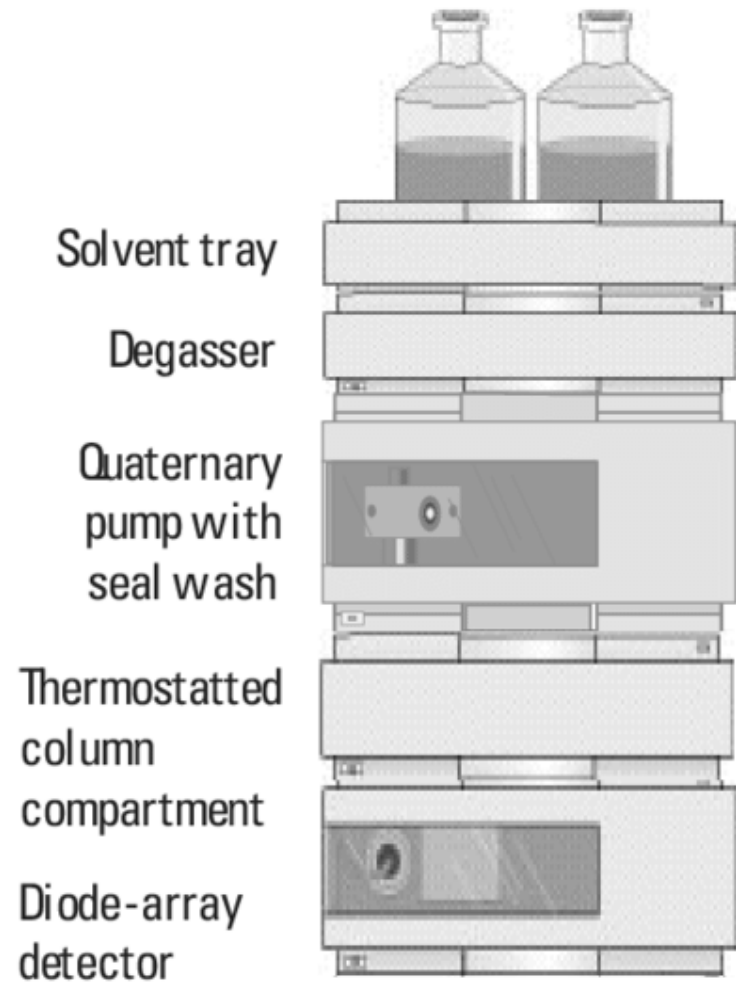


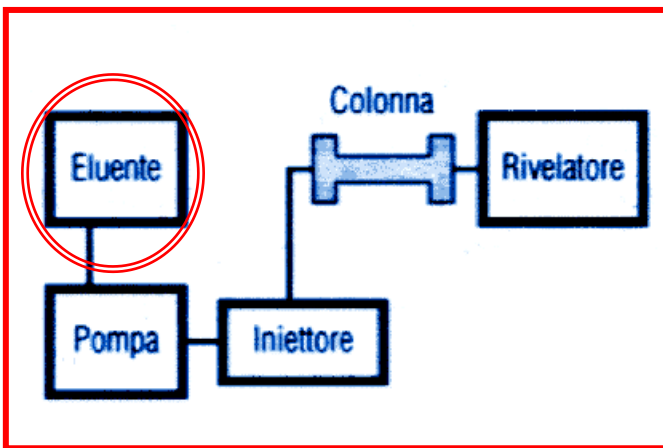
R. Cozzi, P. Protti, T. Ruaro, "Analisi Chimica Strumentale",
volume C: «Metodi cromatografici»,
2^a edizione, Zanichelli, 1997.

Cromatografia liquida ad alte prestazioni



Cromatografia liquida ad alte prestazioni





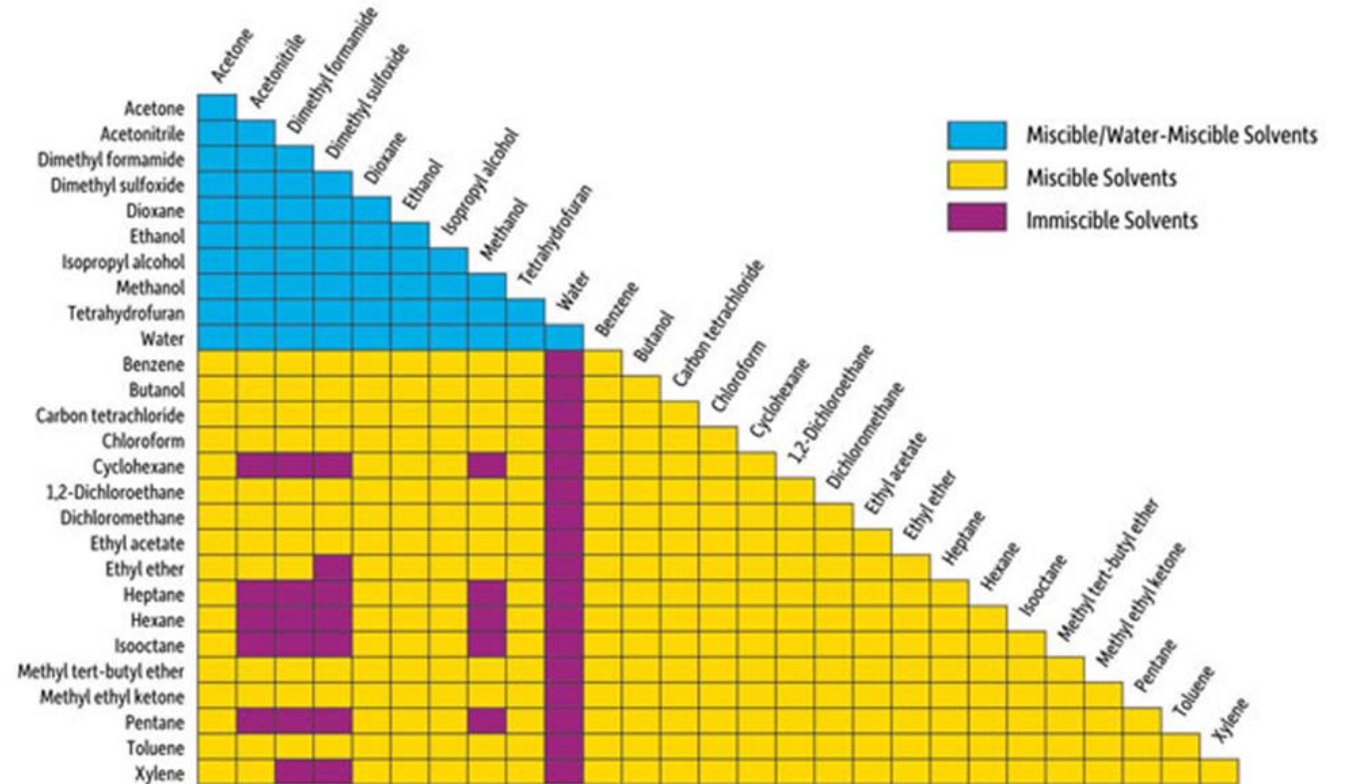
Ogni solvente può essere usato come fase mobile (eluente) in HPLC.

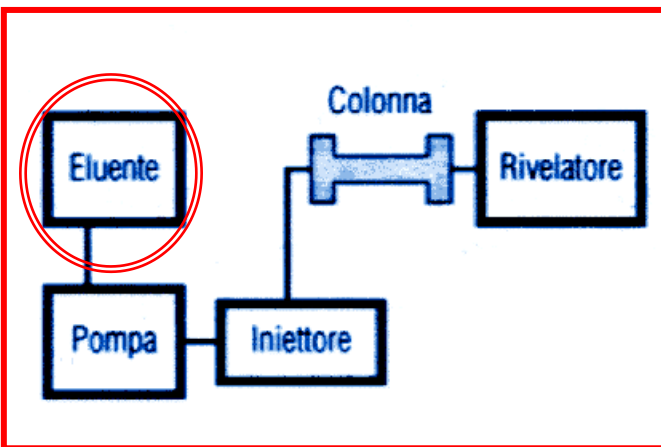
L'eluente deve essere:

- immiscibile con la fase stazionaria;
- non reattivo nei confronti dell'impaccamento della colonna;
- un buon solvente nei confronti del campione;
- puro, non tossico, relativamente poco costoso.

Possono essere usate miscele di solventi, purché completamente miscibili tra loro.

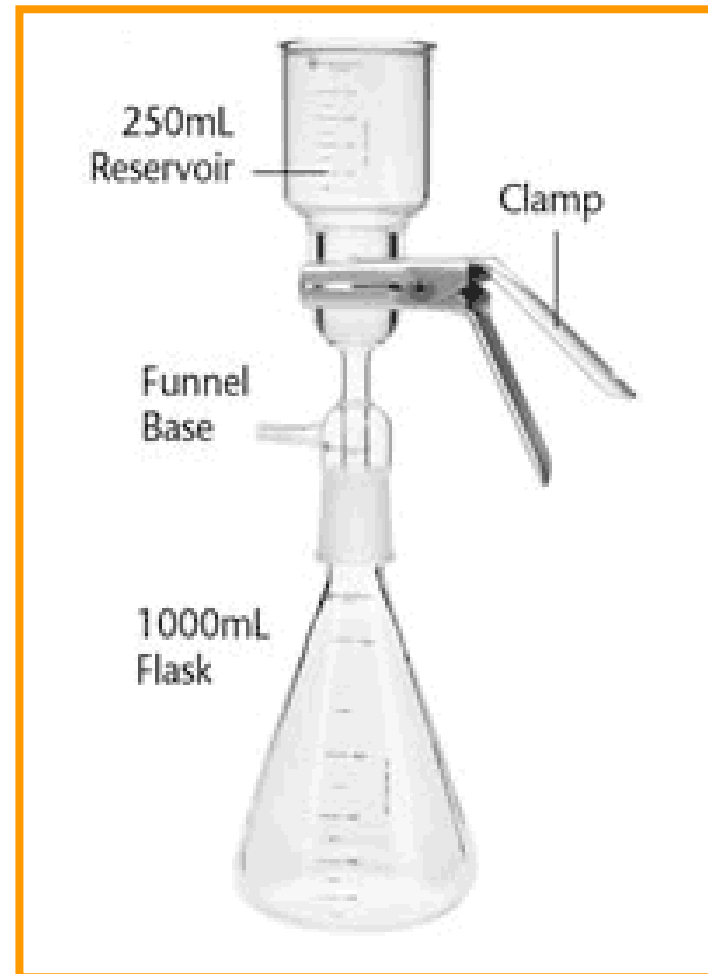
HPLC: eluente

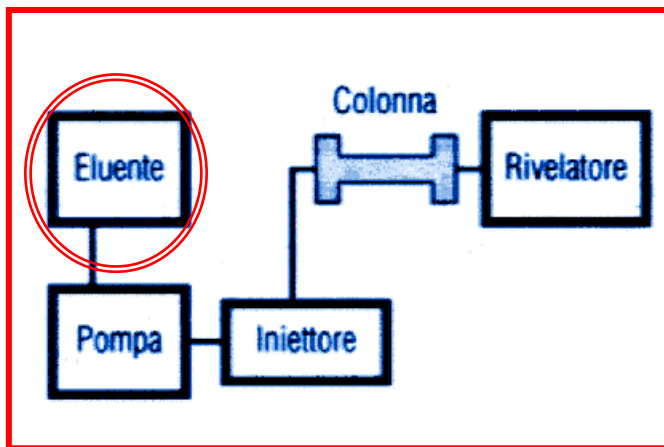




HPLC: eluente

**L'ELUENTE DEVE ESSERE
DEGASSATO E FILTRATO**





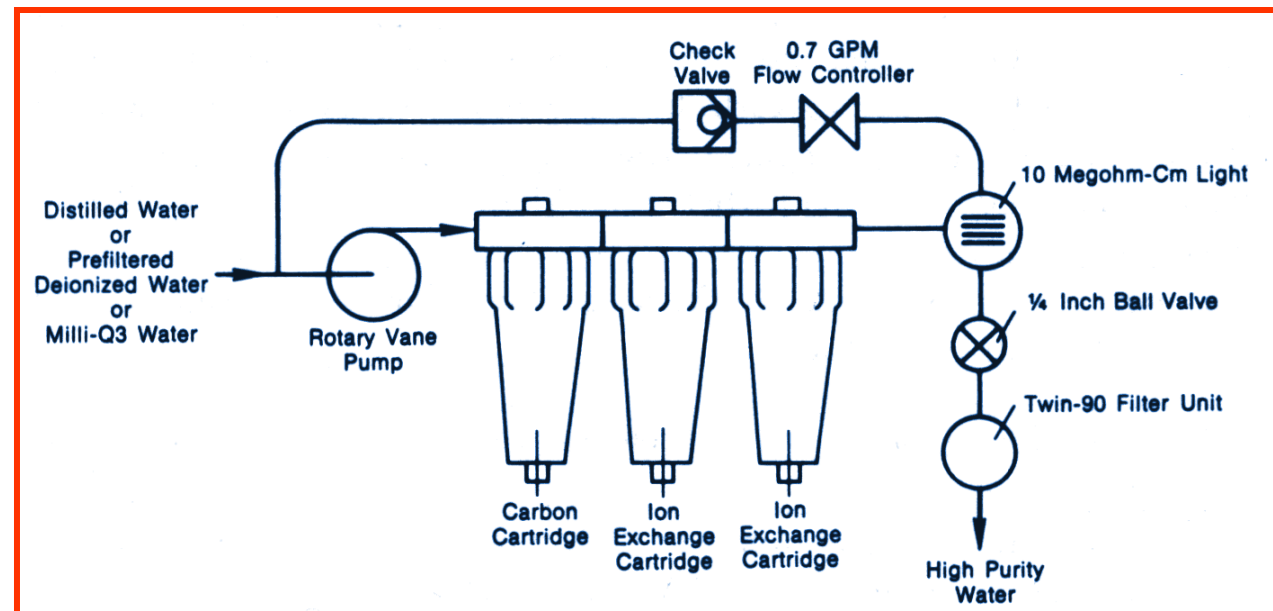
HPLC: eluente

Acqua ultrapura: sistema MilliQ

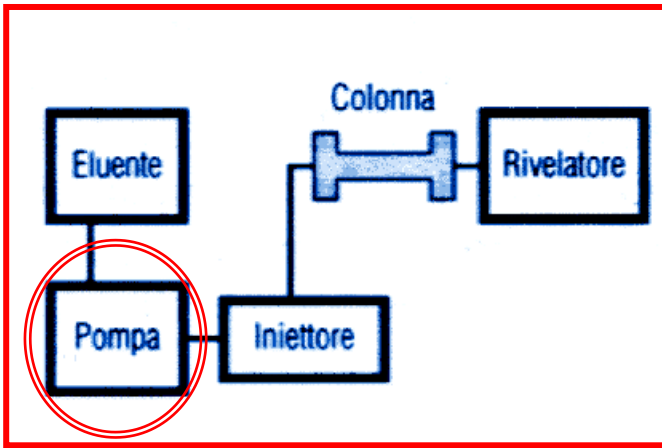
- 1) Alimentazione: acqua distillata
- 2) Purificazione: resine a scambio ionico
carboni attivi

3) Filtrazione

Optionals: degradazione UV di organici
ultrafiltrazione



HPLC: pompa



Requisiti fondamentali di un sistema di pompe per HPLC:

- fornire elevate pressioni d'ingresso (fino a 5800 psi, cioè circa 400 atm);
- mantenere un flusso di eluente il più costante e riproducibile possibile;
- consentire un'ampia gamma di flussi (da almeno 0.5 a 10 ml/min);
- avere un volume morto molto piccolo, per minimizzare le possibili variazioni di composizione dell'eluente quando si lavora in gradiente;
- avere un adeguato sistema di smorzamento delle pulsazioni;
- avere una notevole inerzia chimica;
- avere un'elevata autonomia;
- consentire rapide operazioni di ricambio della fase mobile e di pulizia;
- essere poco rumorosa, poco ingombrante, priva di vibrazioni eccessive e garantire sicurezza nel caso in cui si usino solventi infiammabili o volatili.



HPLC: pompa

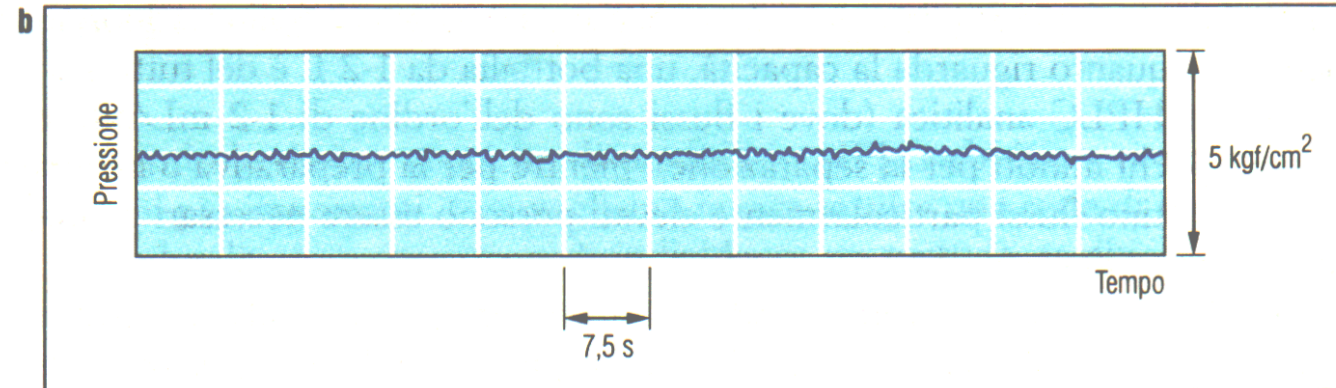
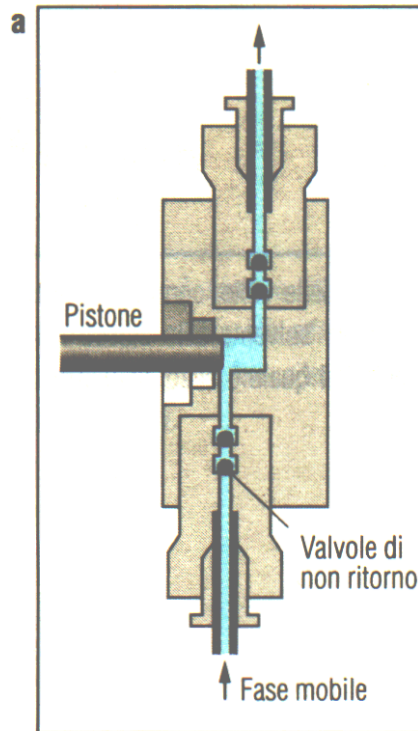
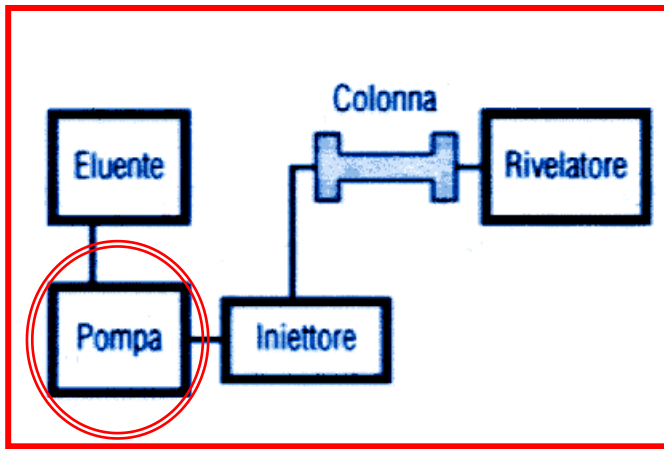
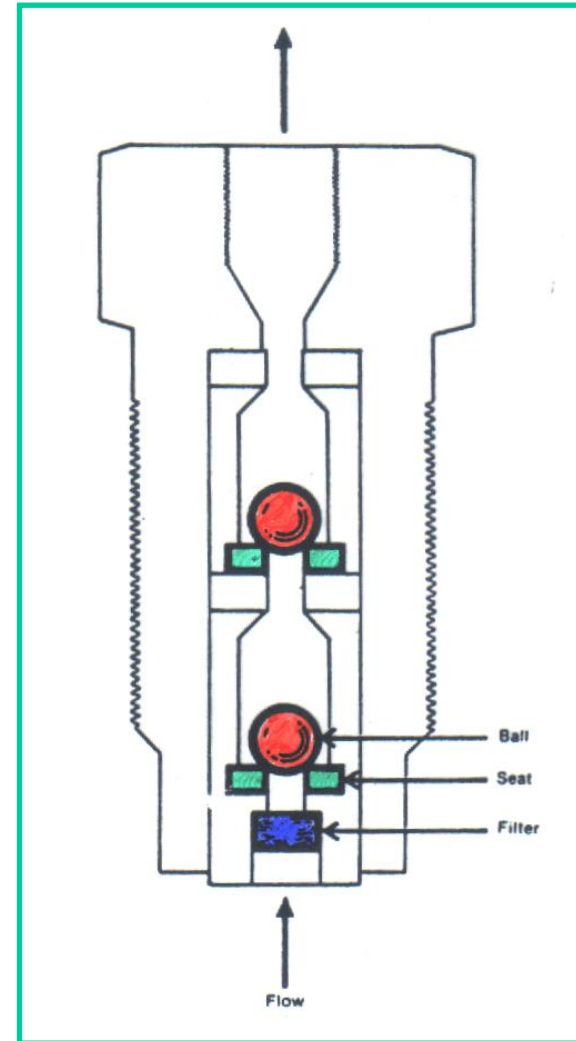
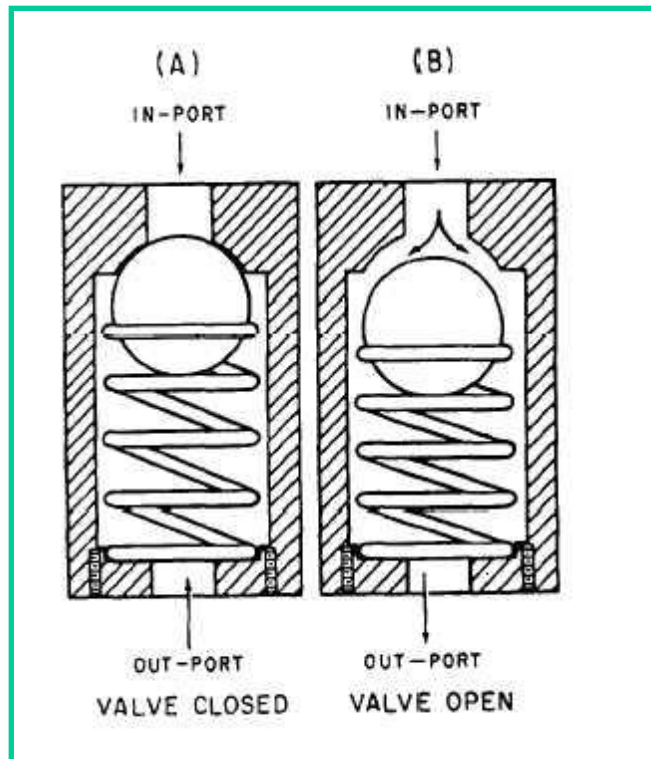
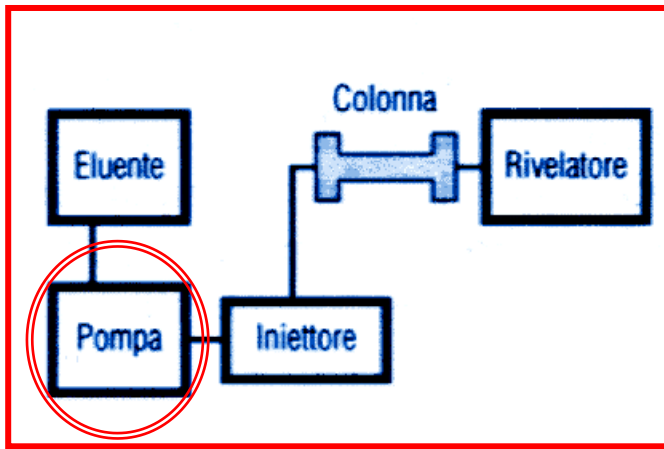


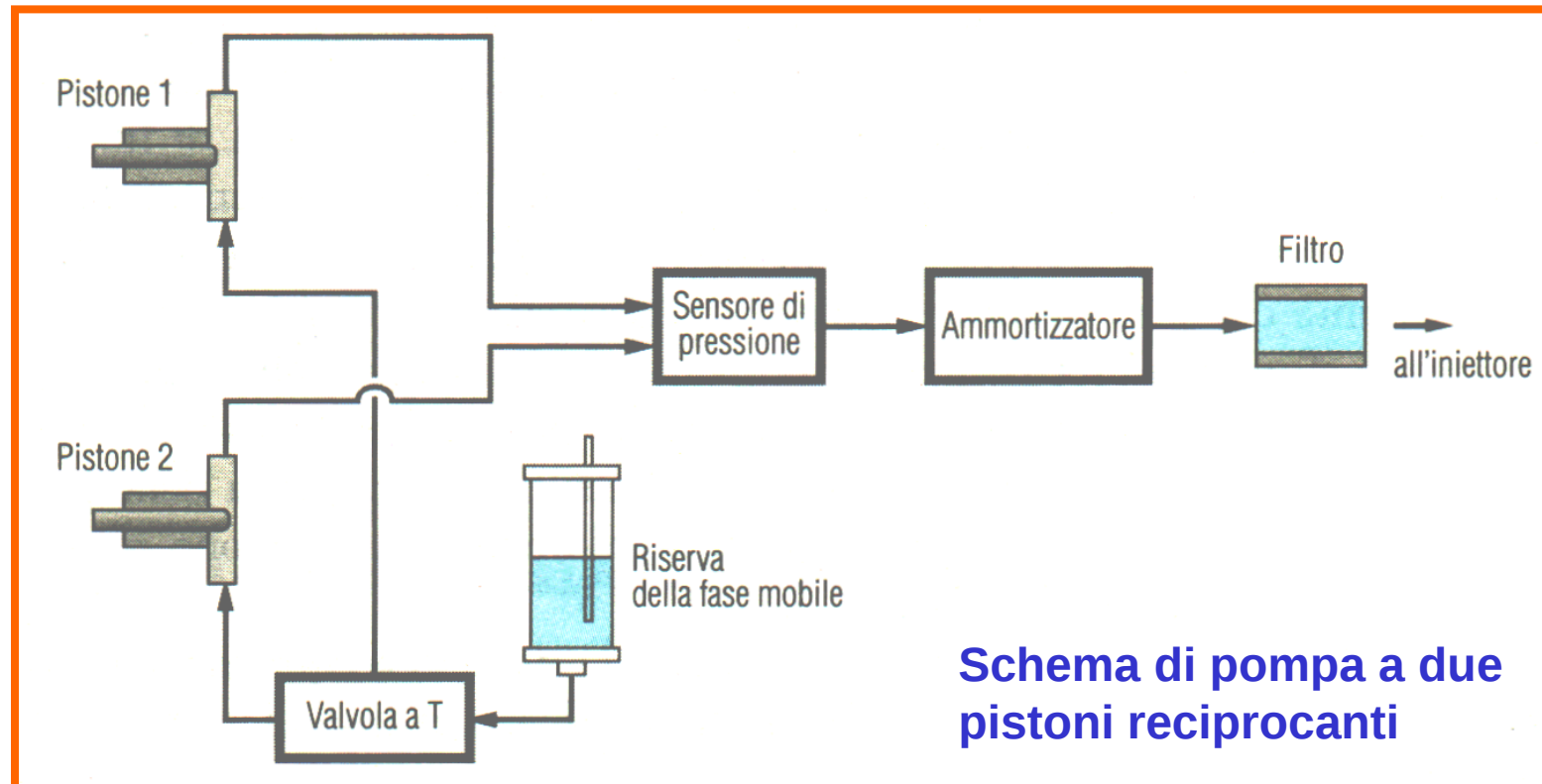
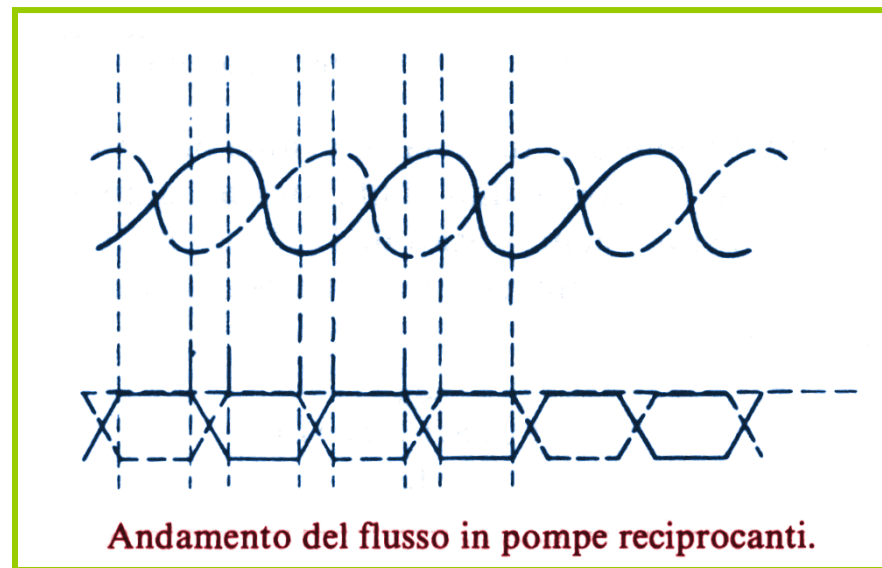
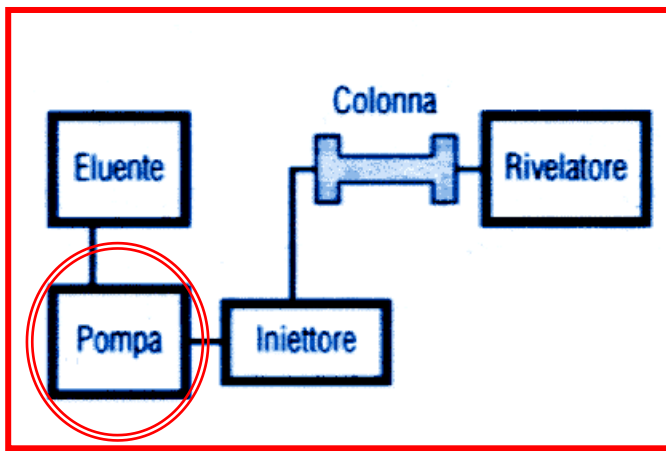
Figura 16.22

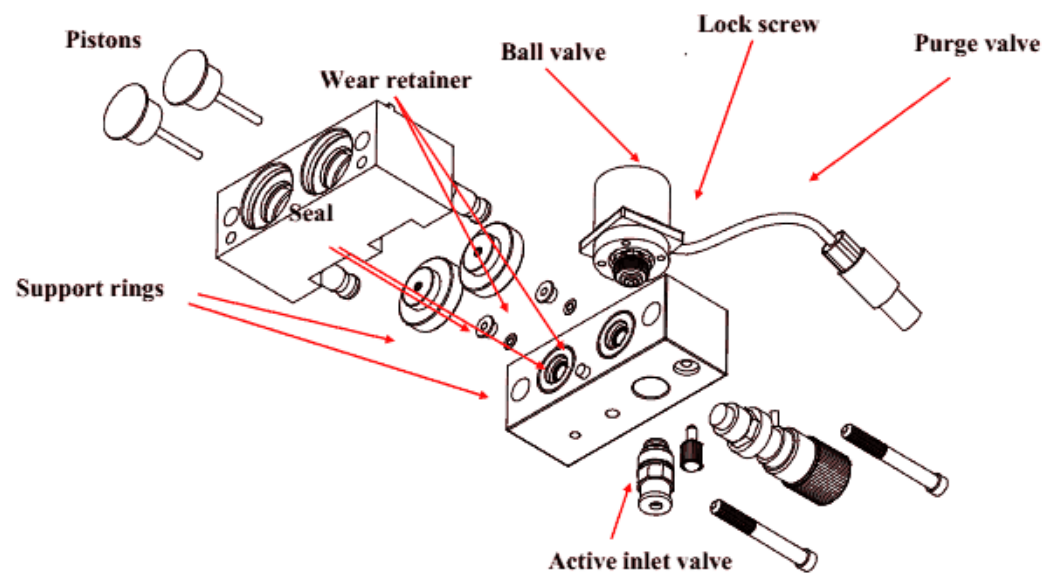
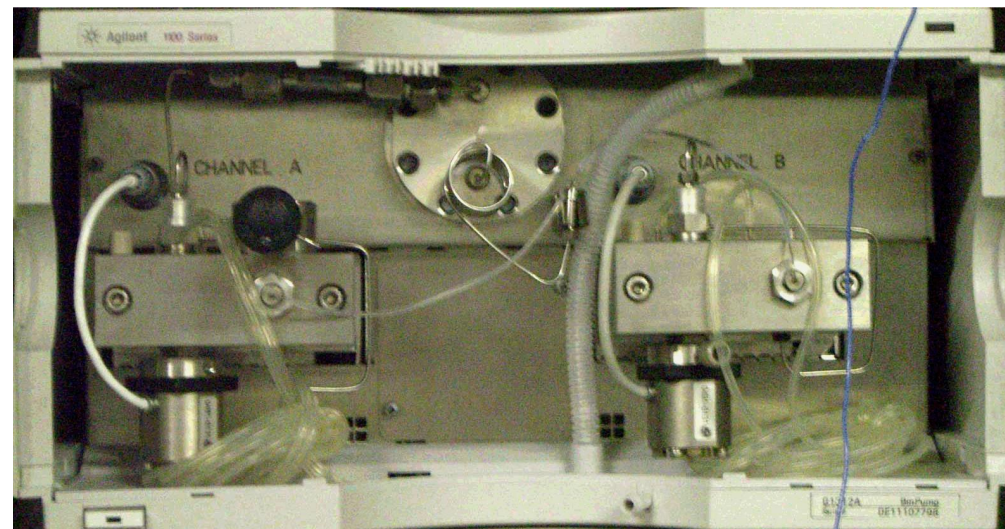
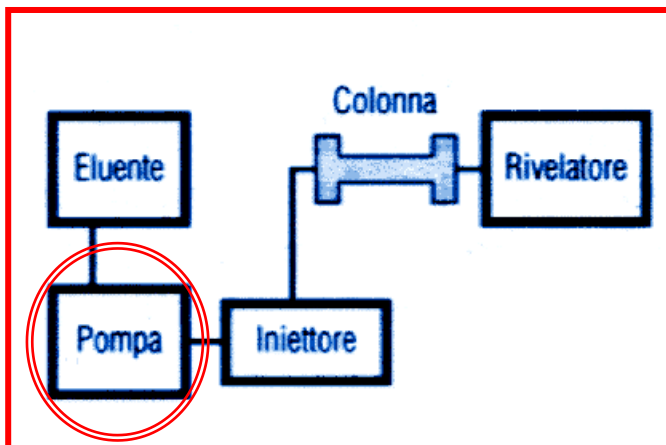
(a) Pompa pulsante a singolo pistone per HPLC. (b) Il diagramma mostra l'andamento della pressione in funzione del tempo; nell'esempio in figura le oscillazioni sono molto contenute.



HPLC: valvole di non ritorno



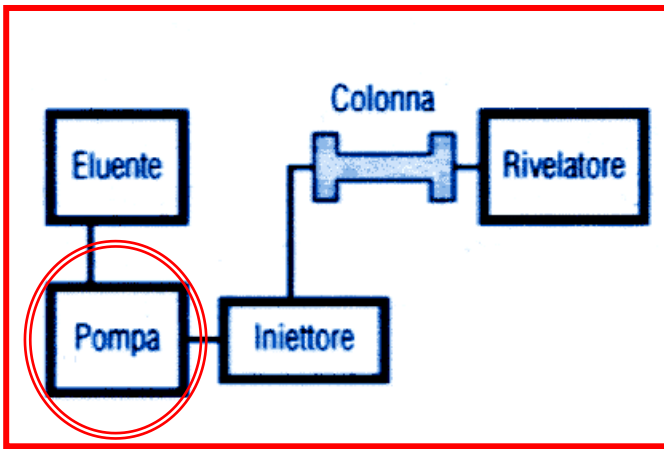




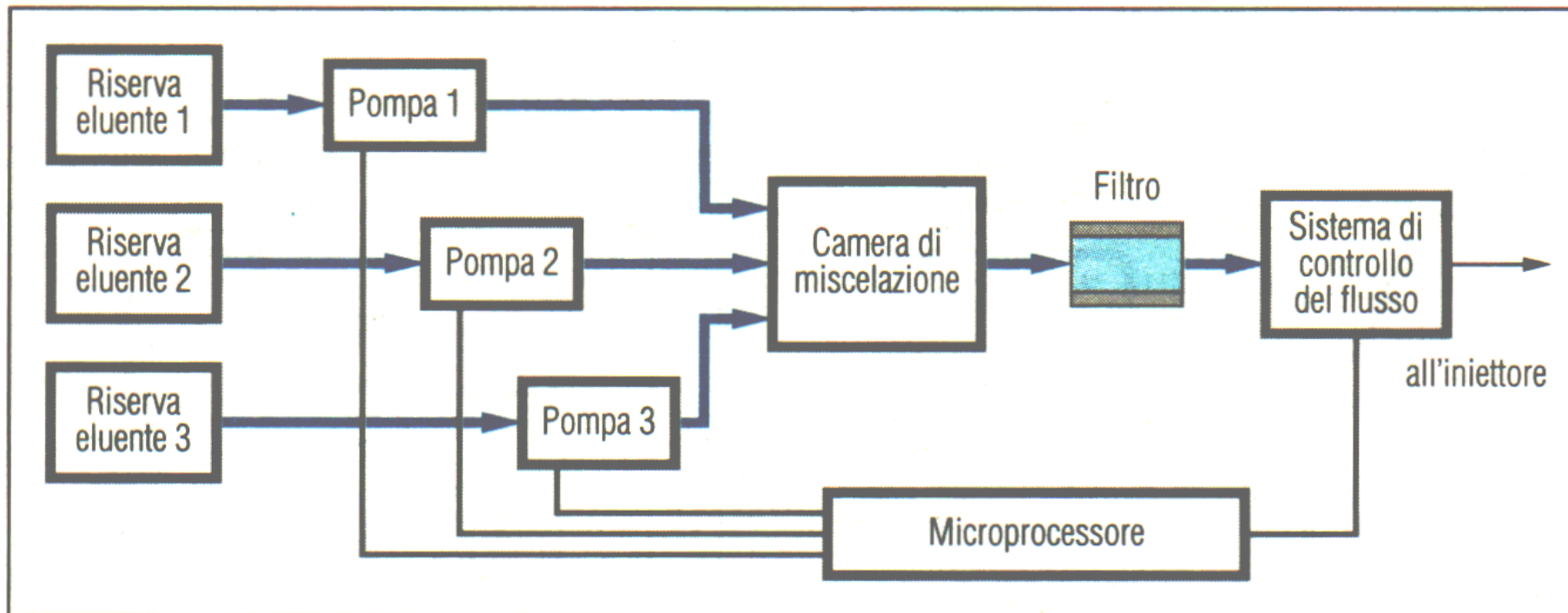
Standard Pump Head
Exploded View



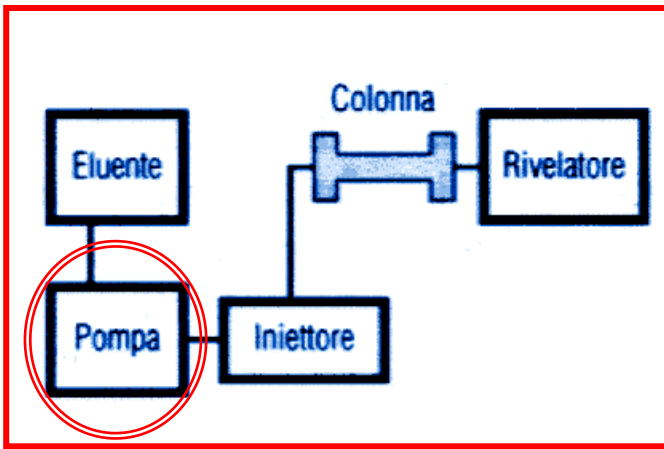
HPLC: gradiente di eluizione



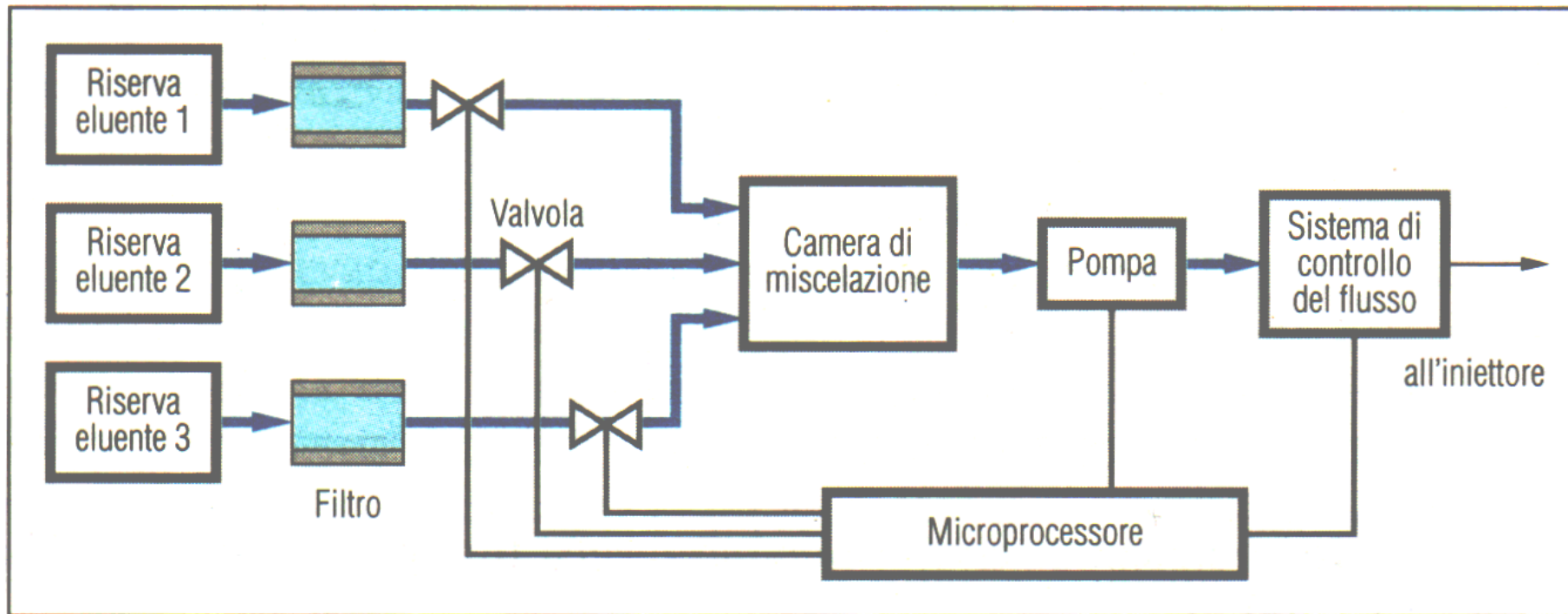
Sistema per la realizzazione del gradiente in **alta** pressione



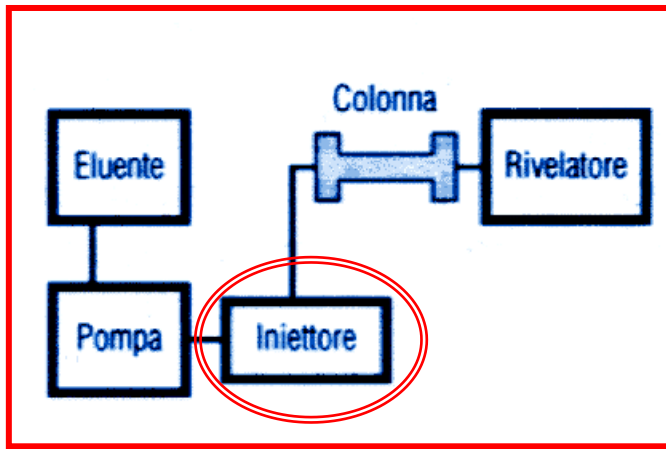
HPLC: gradiente di eluizione



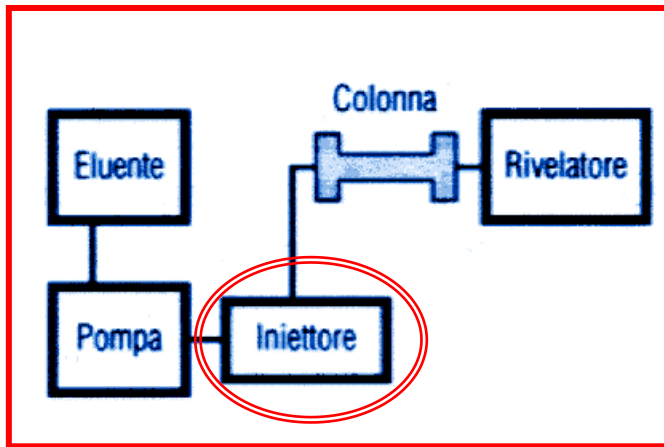
Sistema per la realizzazione del gradiente in **bassa** pressione



HPLC: iniezione



HPLC: iniezione



Siringa per HPLC (100 µl)



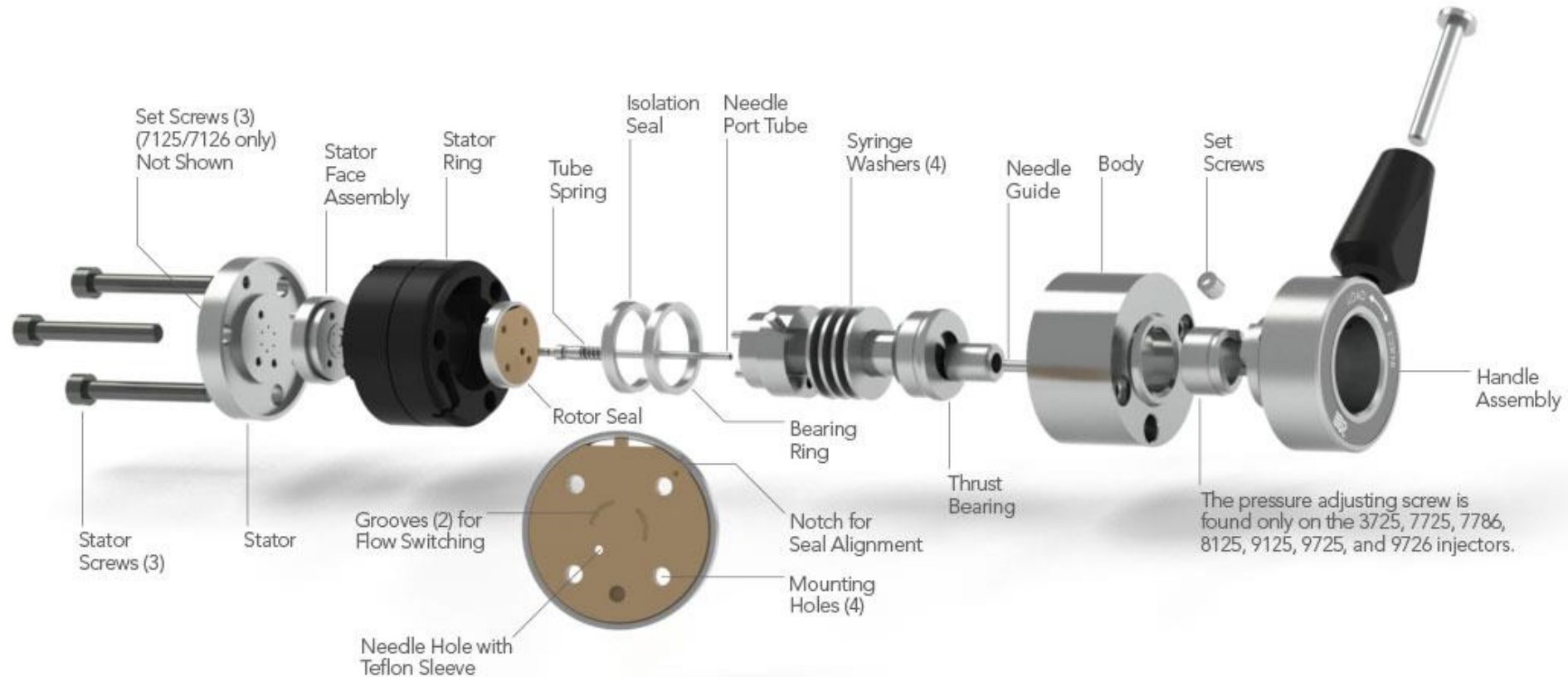
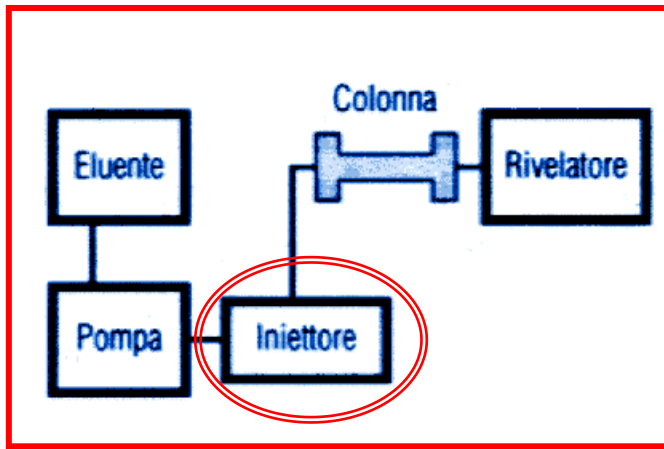
Valvola a 6 vie (Rheodyne)



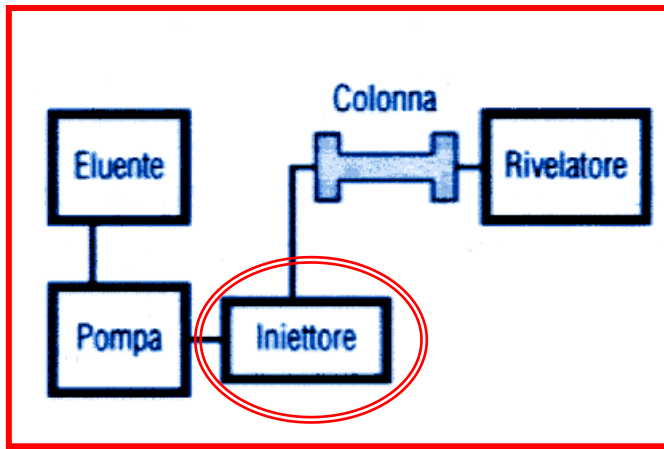
Loop di iniezione



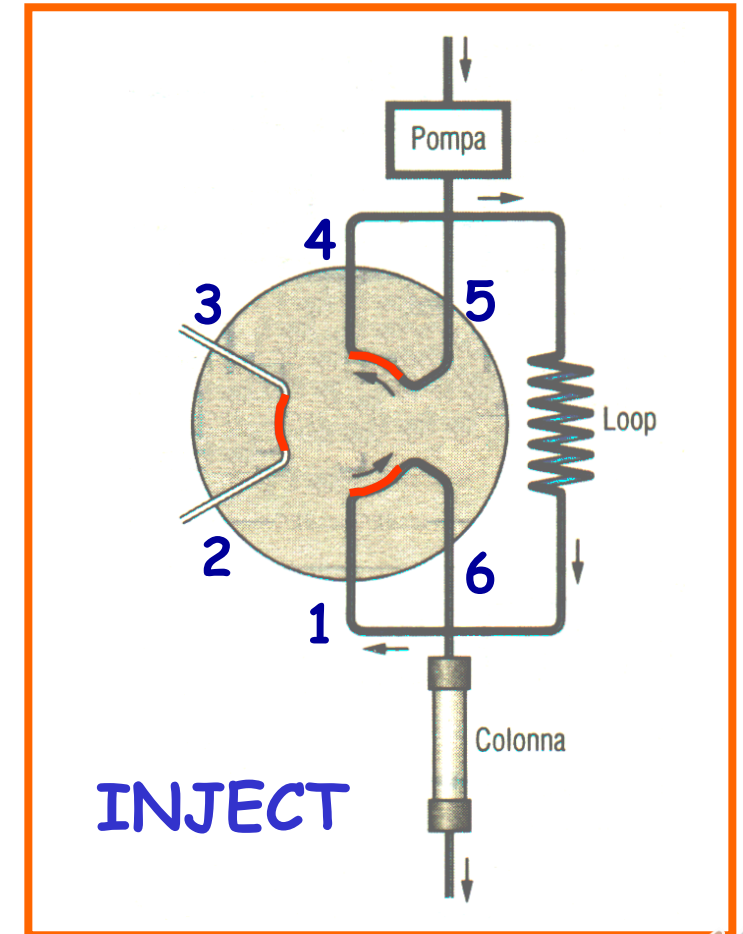
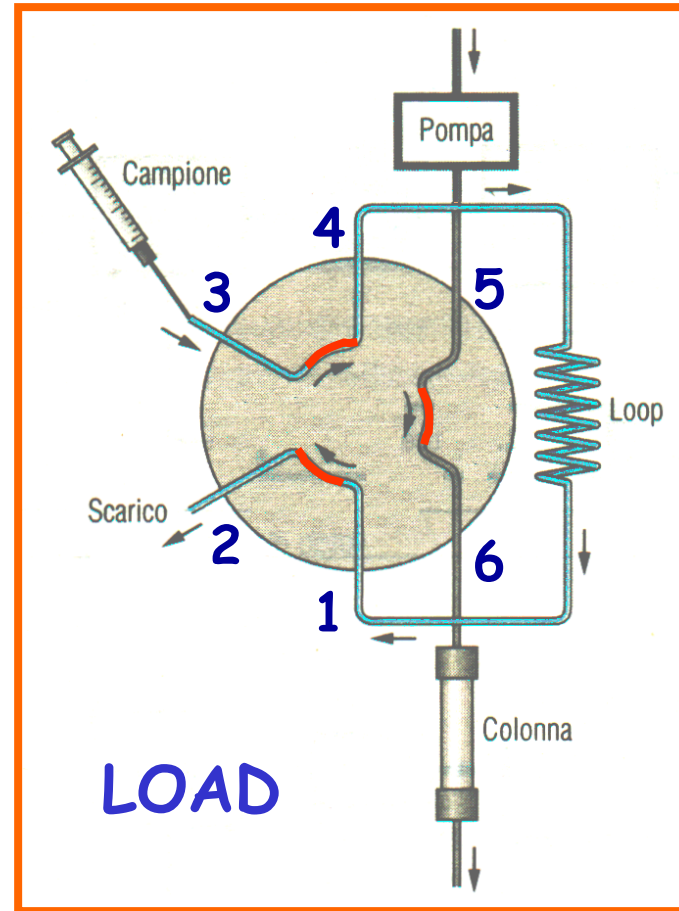
HPLC: iniezione



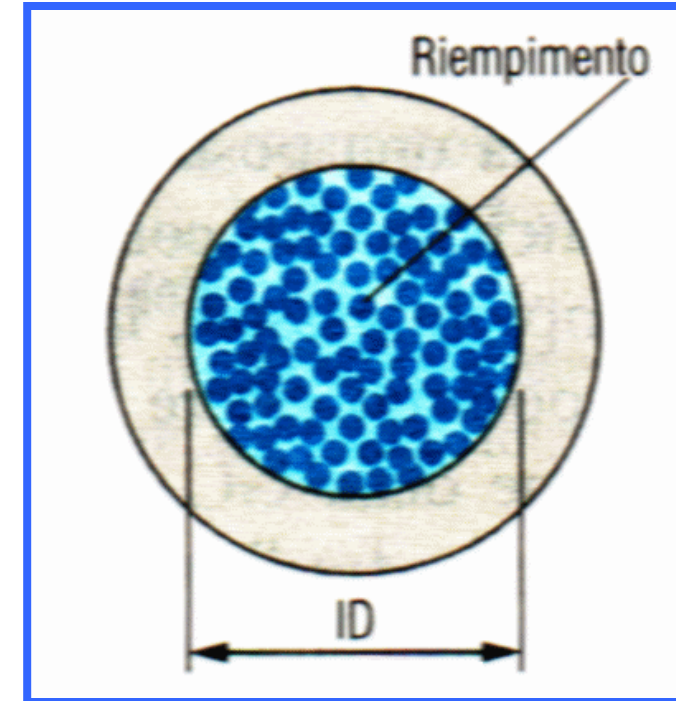
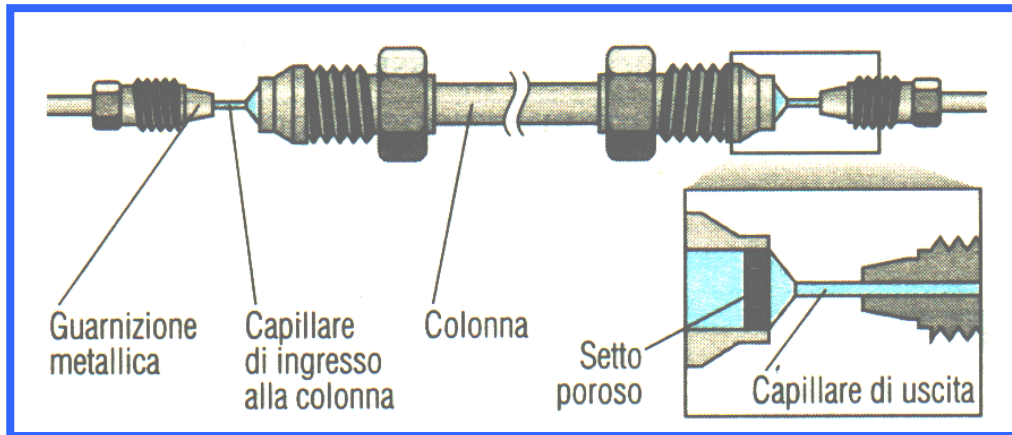
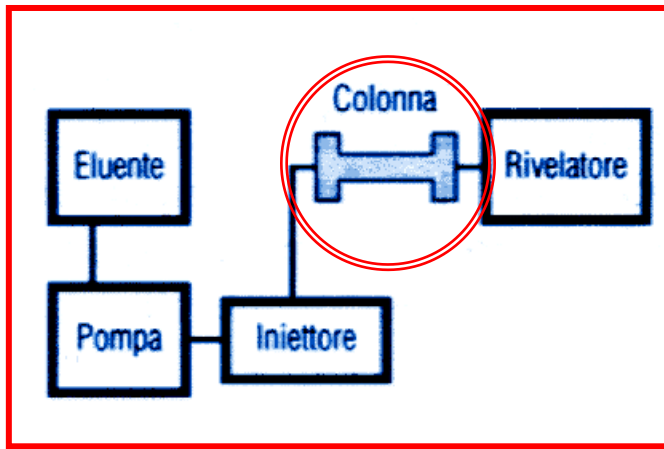
HPLC: iniezione



Rotor Seal Assembly
Rheodyne 7010

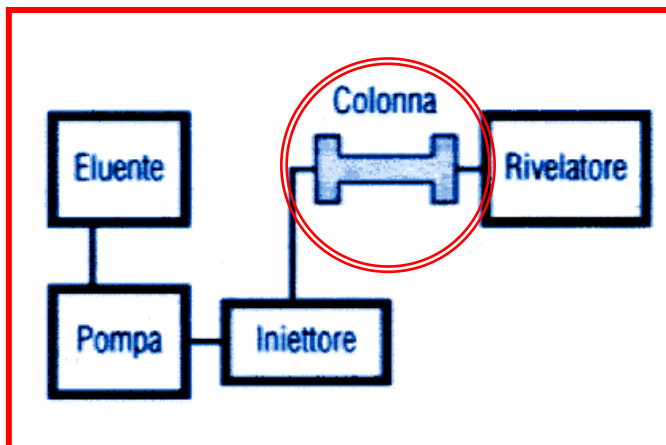


HPLC: colonna



Colonna classica per HPLC (25 cm x 4.6 mm ID)





HPLC: pre-colonna



Trident end fitting with XF fitting removed



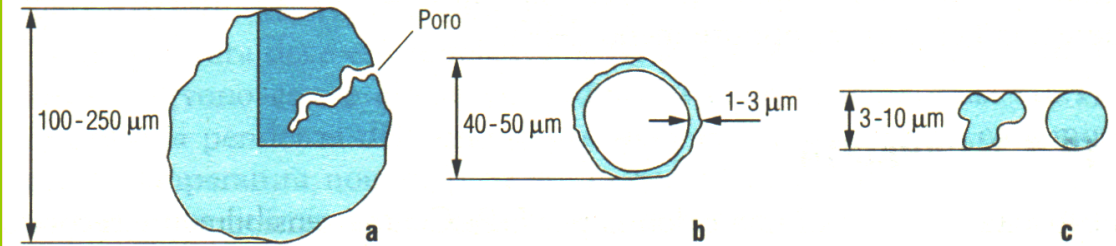
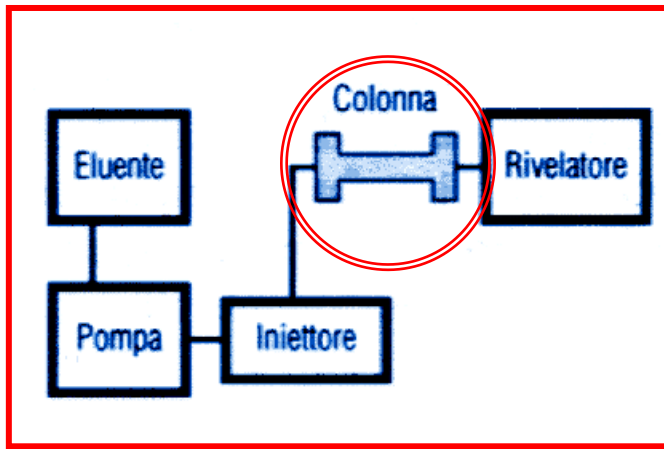
Adding a guard cartridge to Trident end fitting



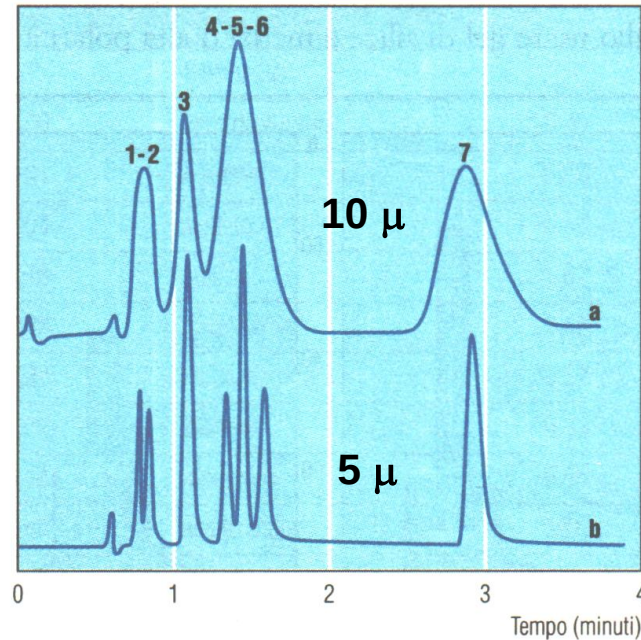
Trident end fitting assembled with guard cartridge



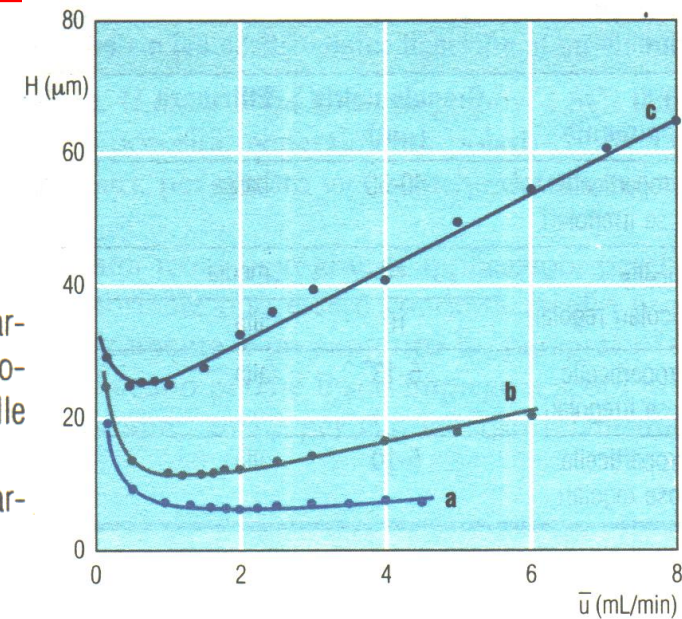
HPLC: materiali di impaccamento



a) particelle per LPC; b) particella pellicolare;
c) microparticelle irregolari o sferiche



**Influenza della granulometria
dell'impaccamento sulla
risoluzione**

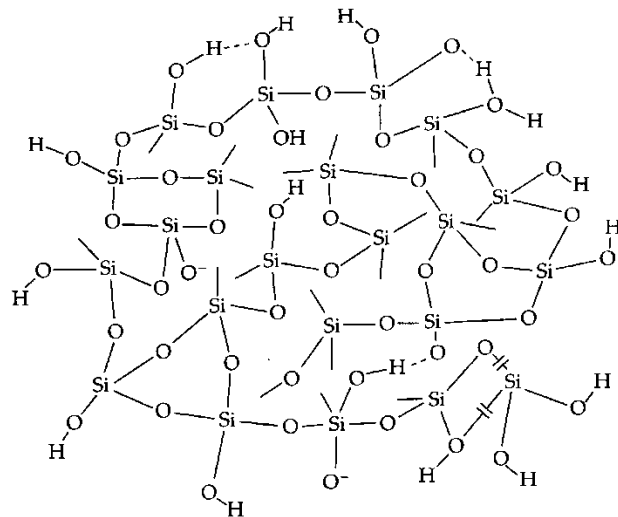


(a) Colonna 100 × 4,6 mm ID; particelle da 3 μm: $k' = 6,4$. (b) Colonna 125 × 4,6 mm ID; particelle da 5 μm: $k' = 6,6$. (c) Colonna 250 × 4,6 mm ID; particelle da 10 μm: $k' = 6,2$.

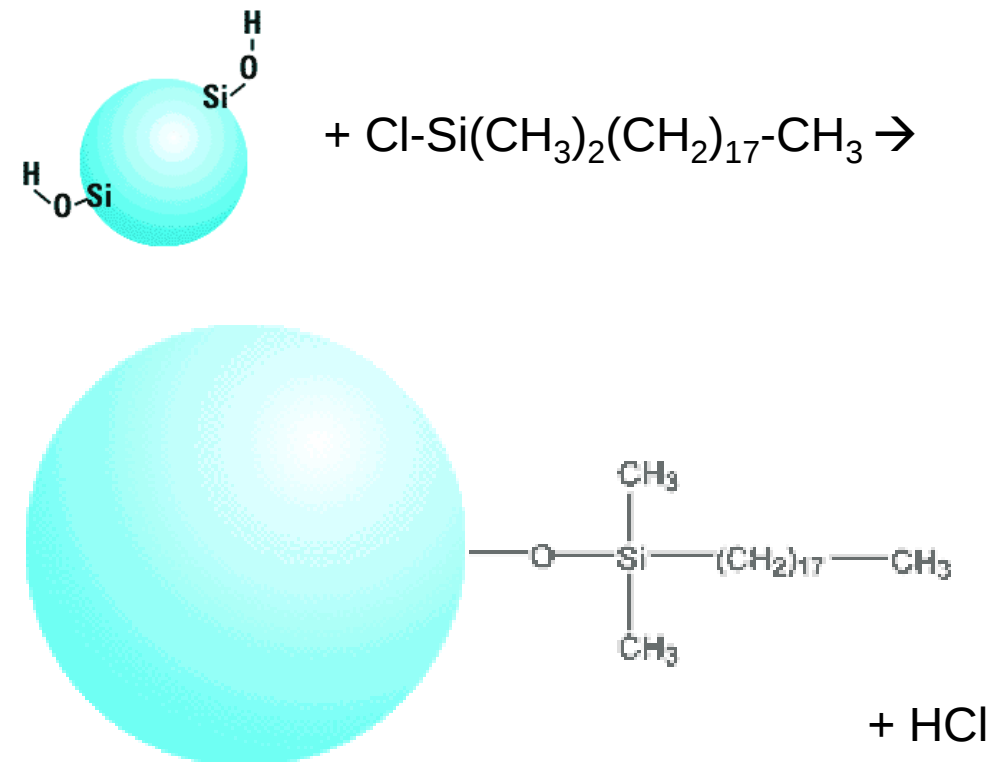


HPLC: fasi legate

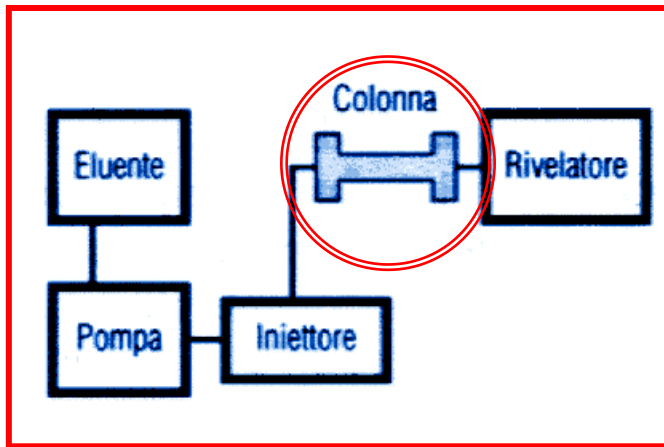
Il gel di silice viene modificato con una reazione di *sililazione*



Struttura del gel di silice



HPLC: fasi legate



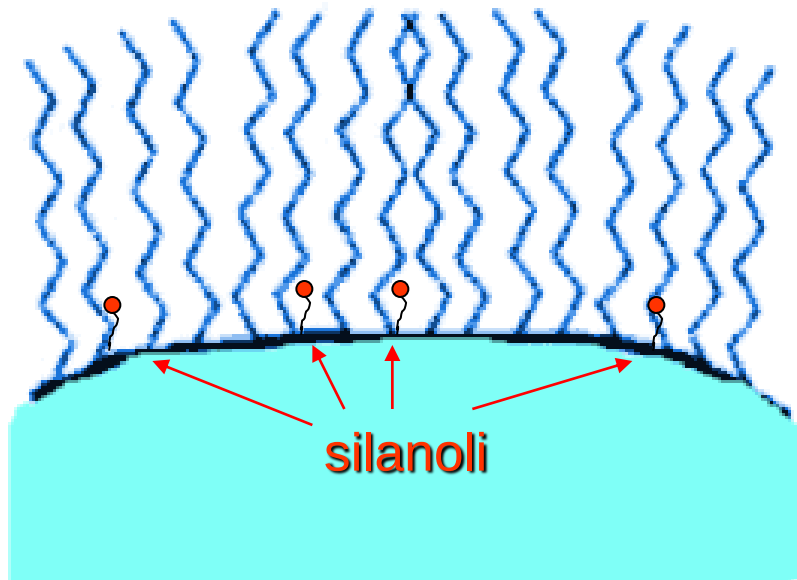
La derivatizzazione non è mai completa e sulla superficie dei grani di silice restano dei **gruppi silanoli liberi**.

Questi gruppi silanoli possono dare forti interazioni polari secondarie con l'analita, causando grave asimmetria dei picchi.

Per evitare questi inconvenienti la fase stazionaria viene fatta reagire ulteriormente con trimetil-cloro-silano:



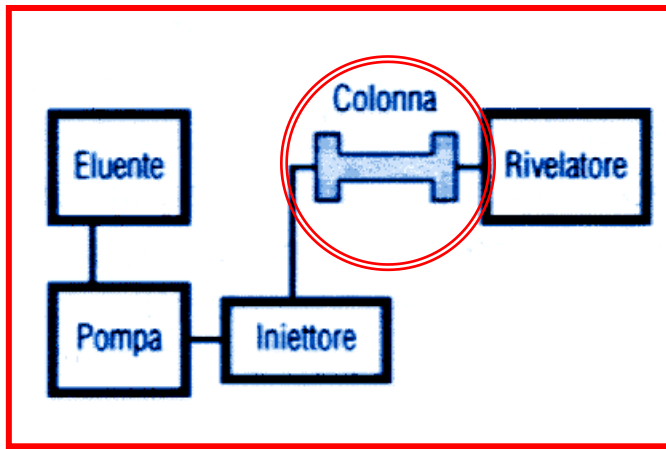
Questa operazione viene detta "**end-capping**".



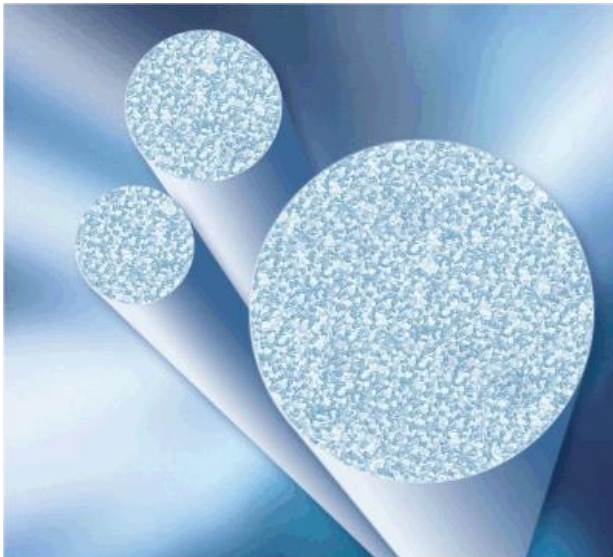
Le fasi legate sono dette:
"brush type"



HPLC: colonne monolitiche



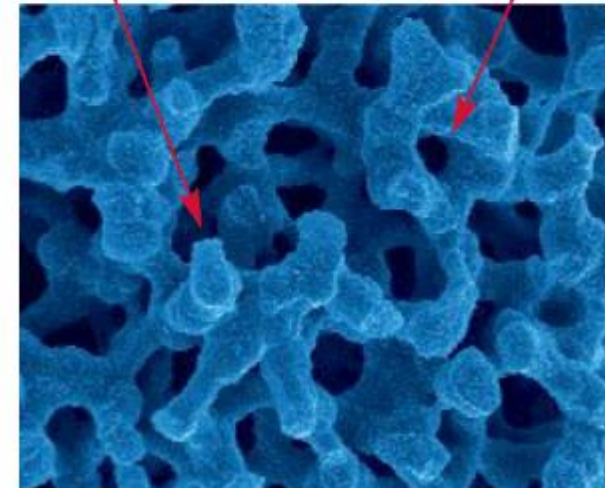
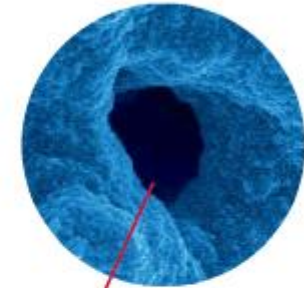
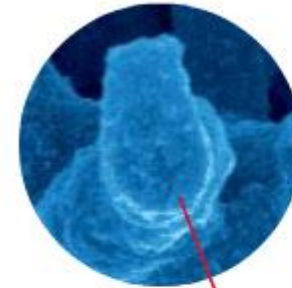
Le colonne monolitiche di silice sono costituite da bacchette di silice porosa. Possiedono macro- e meso-pori che garantiscono alta superficie di scambio ma bassa contro-pressione.



SEM picture of a cross section from a silica monolith

Mesopores: 13 nm

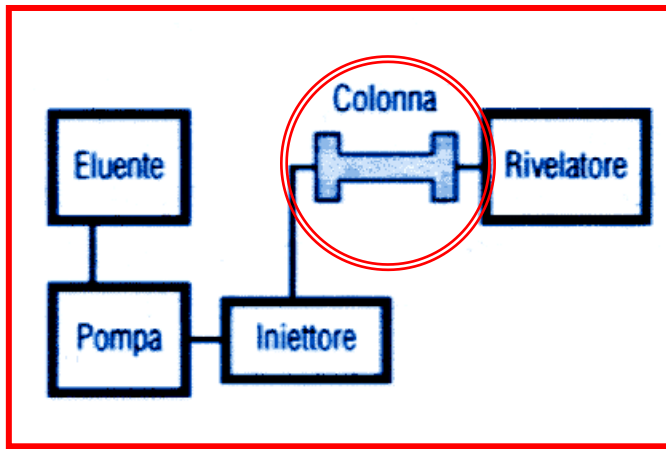
Macropores: 2 μm



Total porosity > 80%



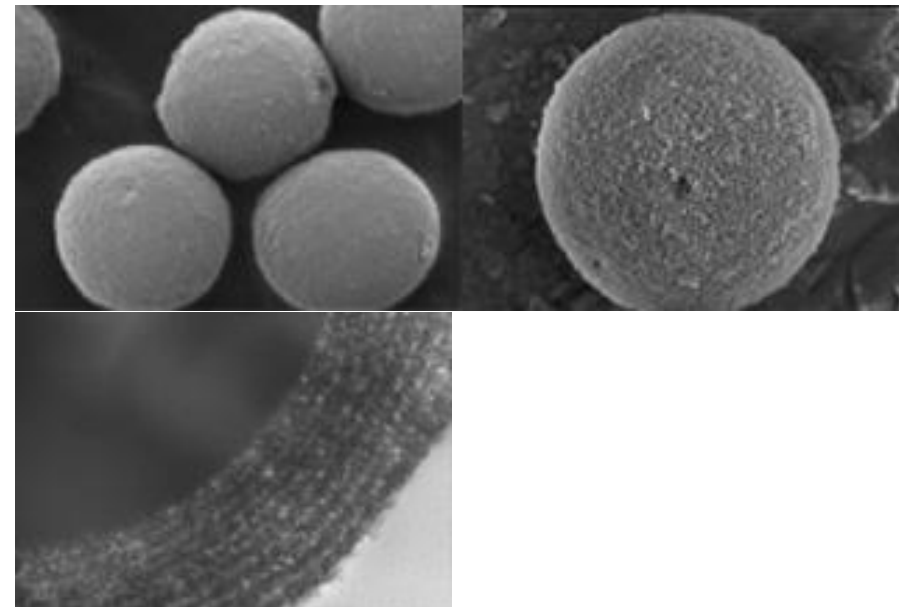
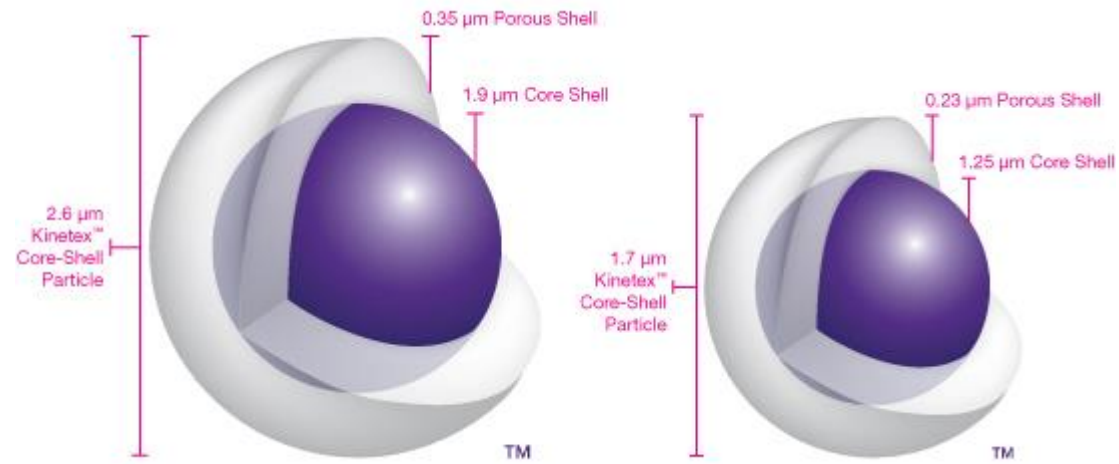
HPLC: core-shell particles



These particles consist of a solid core and a porous shell.

The μm diameter enables high speed and high-resolution separations without undesirable excessive backpressure.

The reduced depth of the outer porous layer limits the diffusional path of analytes, leading to minimized mass transfer resistance and minimized peak broadening.



R. Hayes, A. Ahmed, T. Edge, H. Zhang,
Core-shell particles: Preparation, fundamentals and applications in high performance liquid chromatography,
Journal of Chromatography A, Volume 1357 (2014) Pages 36-52.



HPLC: “fase normale”

La fase stazionaria è più polare della fase mobile

POLAR

CN	Cyanopropyl	$-\text{Si}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$
20H	Diol	$-\text{Si}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}_2}$
SI	Silica	$-\text{Si}-\text{OH}$
NH₂	Aminopropyl	$-\text{Si}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$
PSA	N-propylethylenediamine	$-\text{Si}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ H

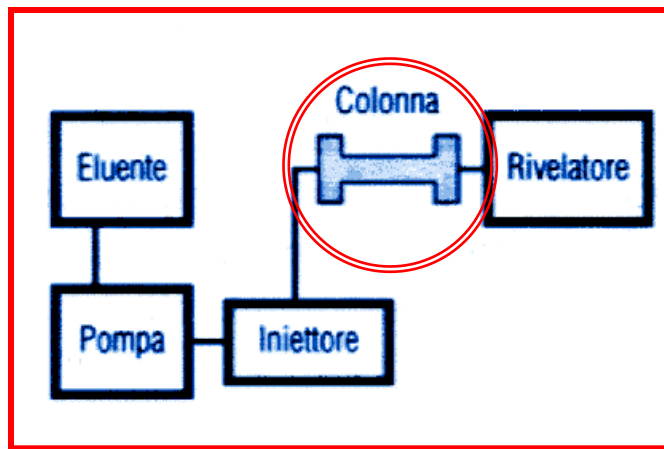
Fasi stazionarie:
silice, allumina o
fasi legate

Solvente	ϵ°	Solvente	ϵ°
n-pentano	0,00	tetraidrofurano	0,45
cicloesano	0,04	acetone	0,56
tetracloruro di carbonio	0,18	acetonitrile	0,65
toluene	0,29	isopropanolo	0,82
dietiletere	0,38	etanolo	0,88
cloroformio	0,40	metanolo	0,95
cloruro di metilene	0,42	acido acetico	alta

Fasi mobili: solventi
organici o loro
miscele.

Serie eluotropa su
allumina secondo
Snyder (all'aumentare
di ϵ° aumenta la
“forza” del solvente)





HPLC: “fase inversa”

La fase stazionaria è meno polare della fase mobile

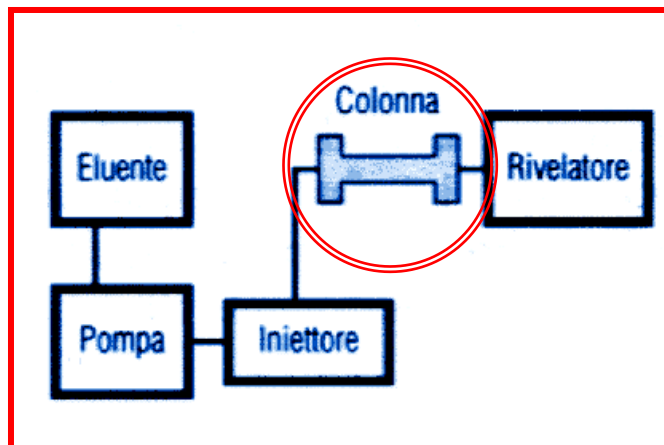
Fase stazionaria

Escono prima i composti più polari che sono poco trattenuti dalla fase stazionaria.

Fasi stazionarie comunemente impiegate in RP-HPLC

C18	Octadecyl	$-\text{Si}-\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{37}$
C8	Octyl	$-\text{Si}-\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}$
C2	Ethyl	$-\text{Si}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$
CH	Cyclohexyl	$-\text{Si}-$ 
PH	Phenyl	$-\text{Si}-$ 





HPLC: “fase inversa”

La fase stazionaria è meno polare della fase mobile

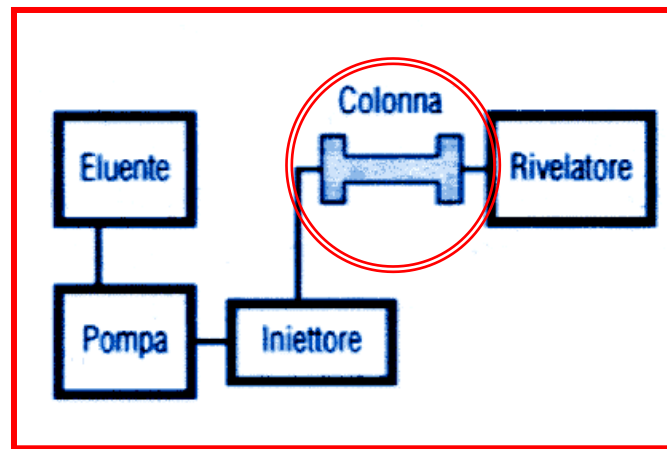
Solventi comunemente impiegati in RP-HPLC, classificati secondo la “solvent strength” (Snyder)

Solvente	S
Acqua	0.0
Metanolo	3.0
Acetonitrile	3.1
Acetone	3.4
Diossano	3.5
Etanolo	3.6
Isopropanolo	4.2
Tetraidrofurano	4.4

Fase mobile

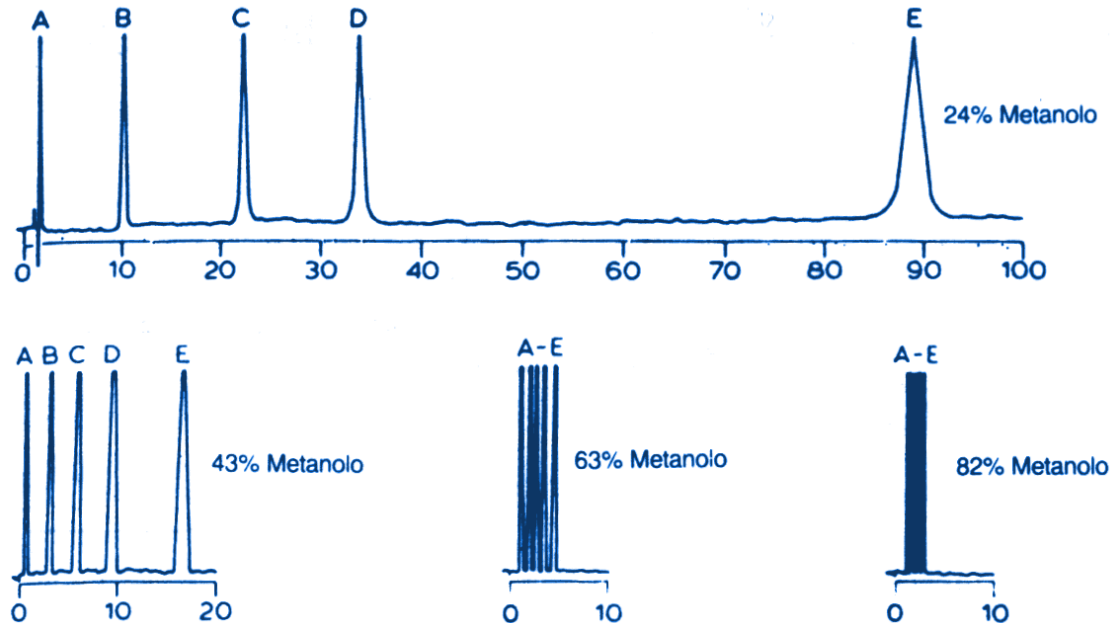
In pratica, non si usano mai solventi puri, ma miscele acqua / *modificatore organico*. La percentuale dei due componenti dà la “forza del solvente”.





HPLC: “fase inversa”

La fase stazionaria è meno polare della fase mobile

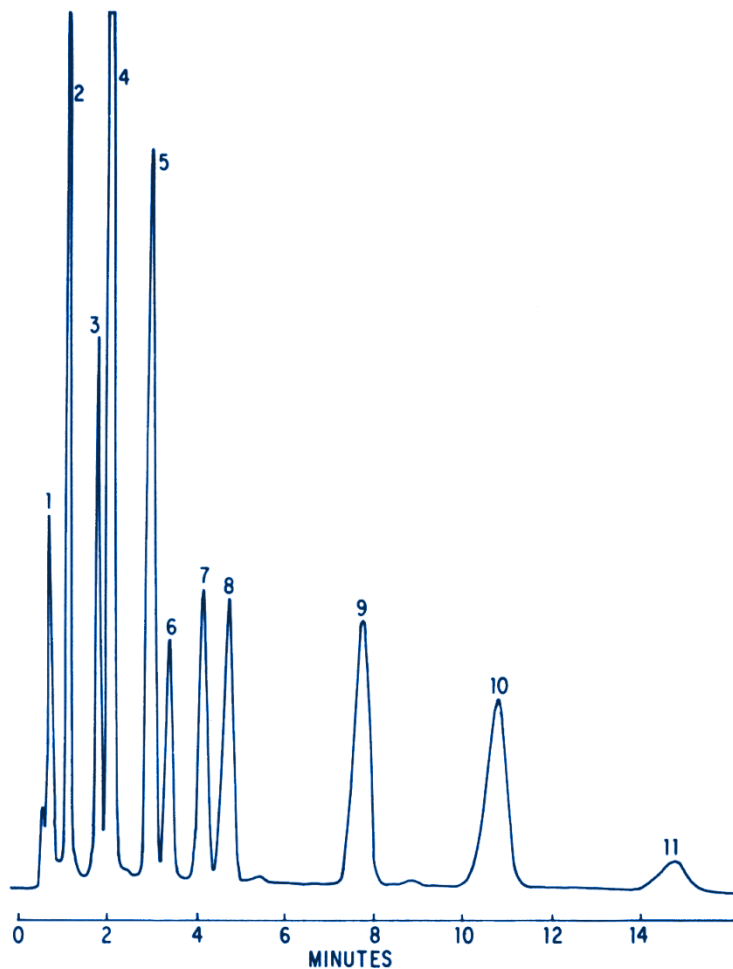


Separazione di una ipotetica miscela di cinque componenti, in diverse condizioni di eluizione isocratica con miscele acqua/metanolo.

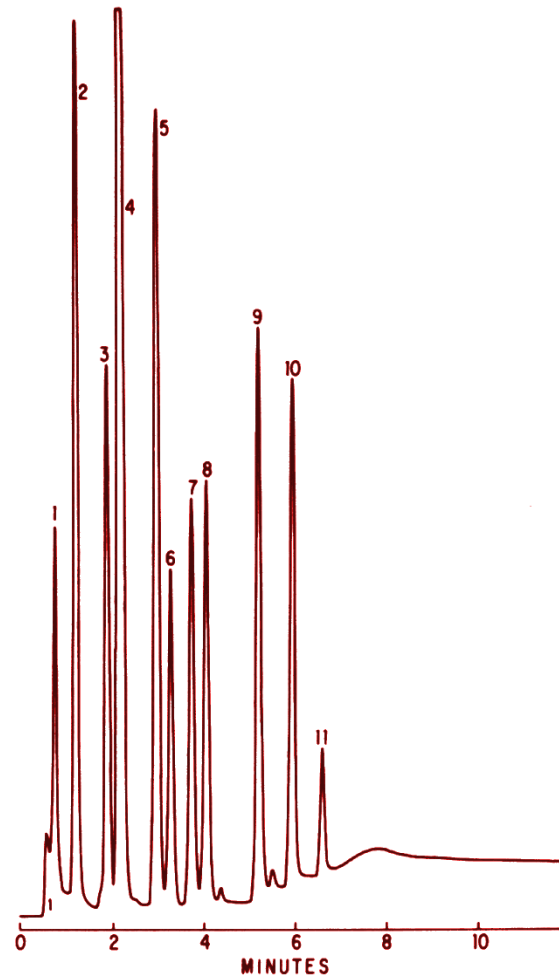
La ritenzione dipende dalla % di solvente organico:

$$\log k' = a \cdot (\%_{\text{org}}) + b$$





Eluizione isocratica:
MeOH/H₂O 87.5%



Eluizione in gradiente:
MeOH/H₂O da 62.5% a
100% a 6% al minuto

1 - SOLVENT

2 - BENZENE



3 - NAPHTHALENE



4 - BIPHENYL



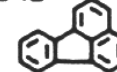
5 - PHENANTHRENE



6 - ANTHRACENE



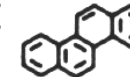
7 - FLUOANTHENE



8 - PYRENE



9 - CHRYSENE



10 - BENZ (e) PYRENE



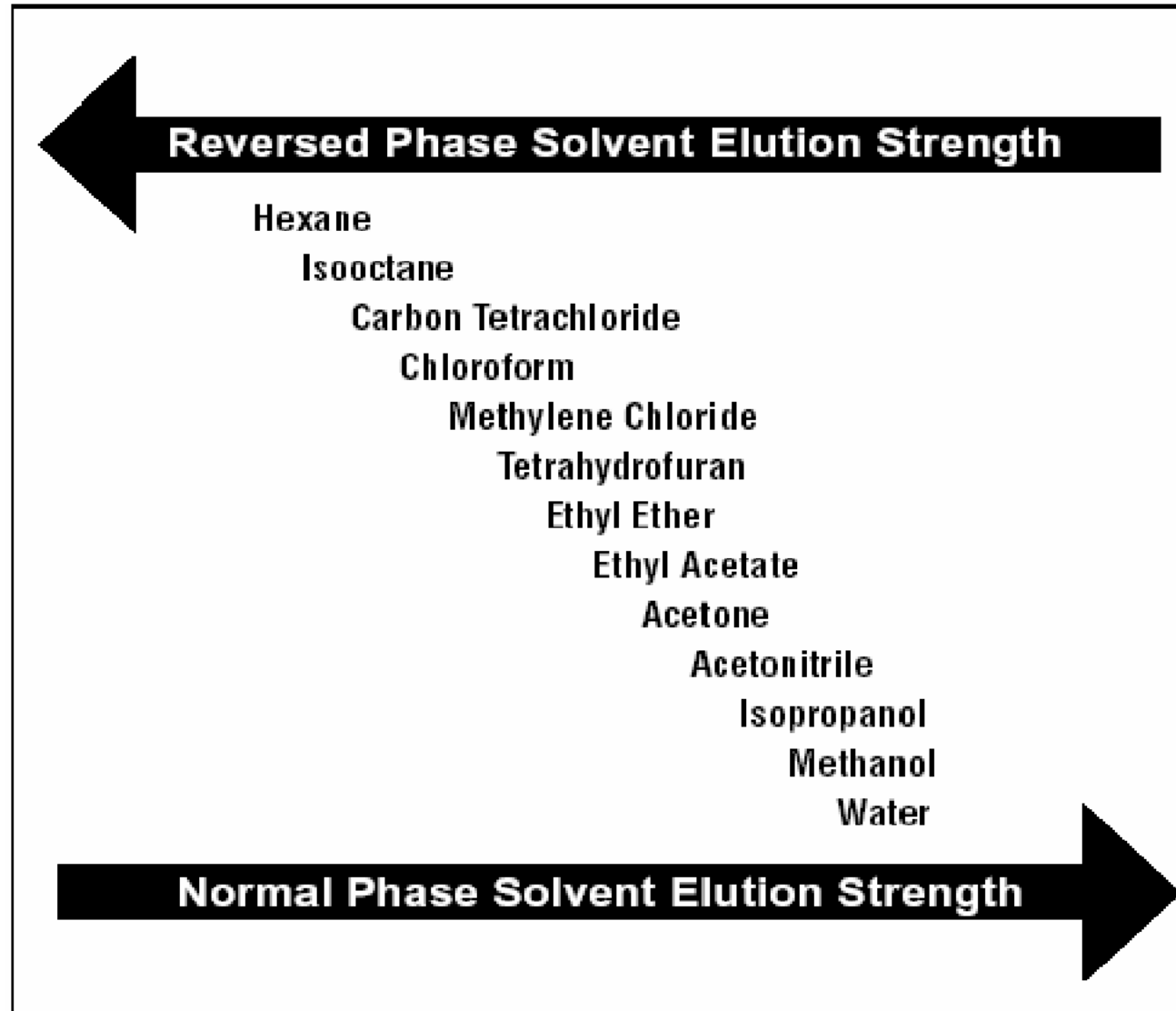
11 - BENZ (a) PYRENE



Separazione di idrocarburi policiclici aromatici su RP-C18.

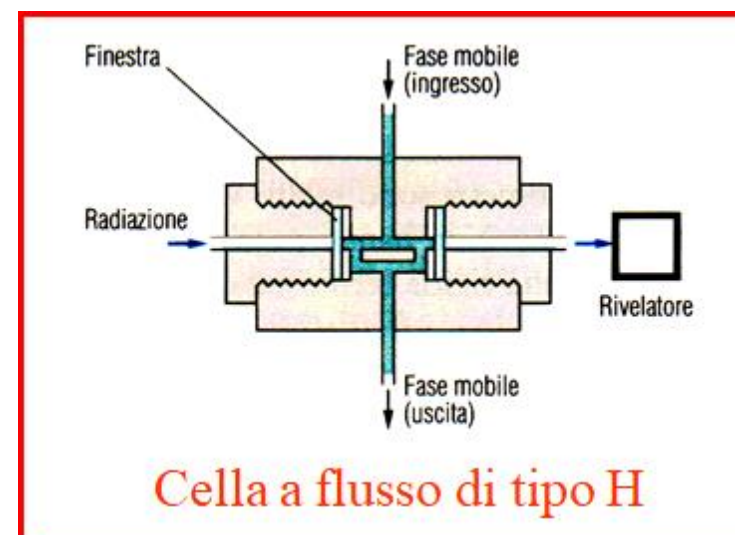
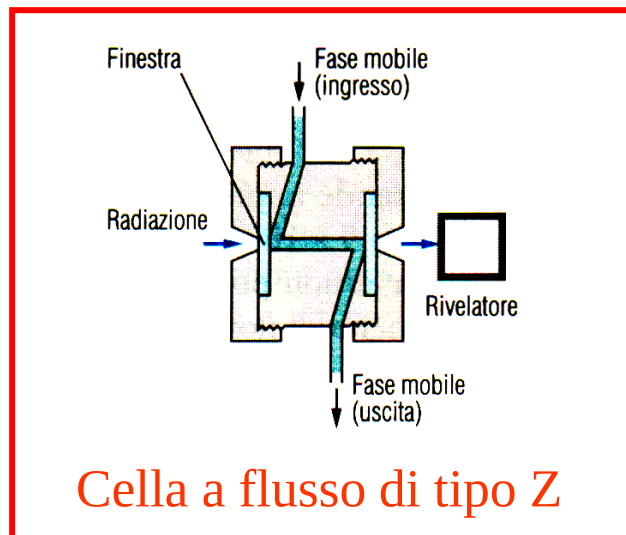
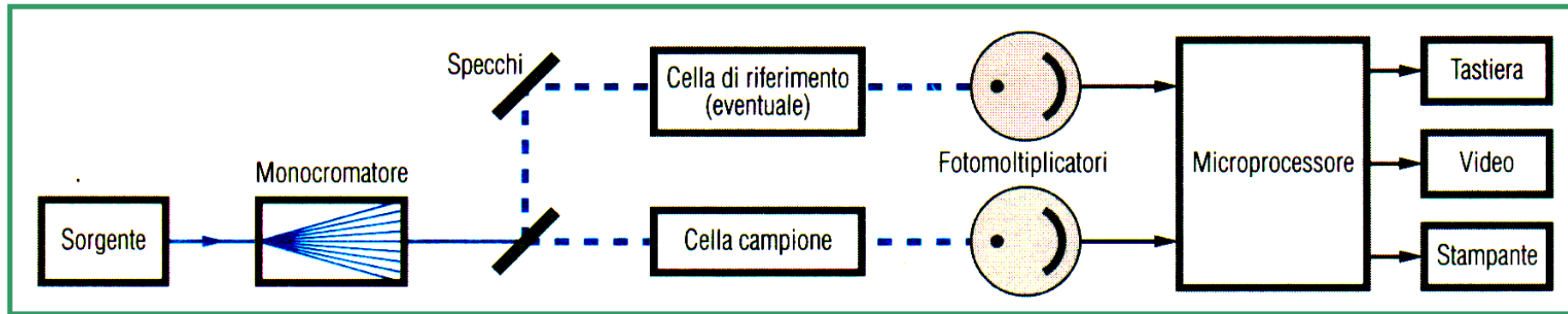
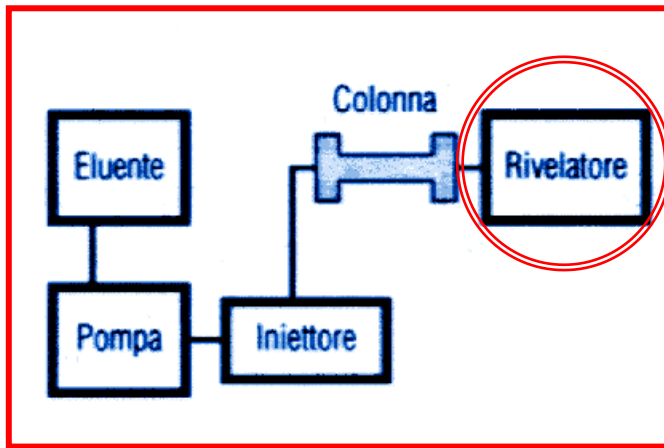


Elution Strength

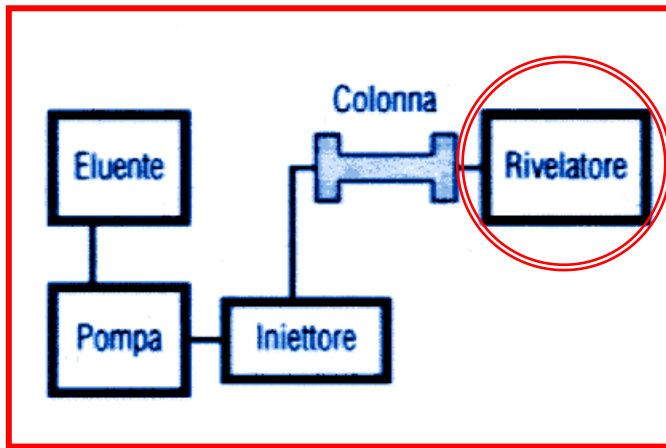


HPLC: rivelatori

Rivelatore spettrofotometrico



HPLC: rivelatori



Cromofori	Struttura	$\lambda_{\max}$ (nm)	Assorbanza relativa
Carbonile	C=O	275-290	debole
		200	forte
Doppio legame	C=C	200	forte
Doppi legami coniugati	C=C-C=C	220	forte
Carbonile α,β -insaturo	C=C-C=O	220-240	forte
Nitrati alchilici	R-O-NO ₂	270	debole
Diazoderivati	-N=N-	350	debole
Anelli aromatici		240-270	debole
Anelli aromatici sostituiti	C ₆ H ₅ COR, C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂ , e così via	230-270	forte

Solvente	λ cutoff
Acetato di Etile	244
Acetone	330
Acetonitrile	190
Benzene	280
Butan-2-olo	260
CCl ₄	265
CH ₂ Cl ₂	235
CHCl ₃	245
Cicloesano	200
Dimetilsolfossido	270
Diossano	215
Eptano	200
Esano	200
Etere Dietilico	220
Metanolo	205
Metil-isoButilchetone	335
Pentano	200
Piridina	330
Propan-1-olo	210
Tetraidrofurano	210
Toluene	285
orto-Xilene	285



HPLC: rivelatori

Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi (Diode Array Detector - DAD)

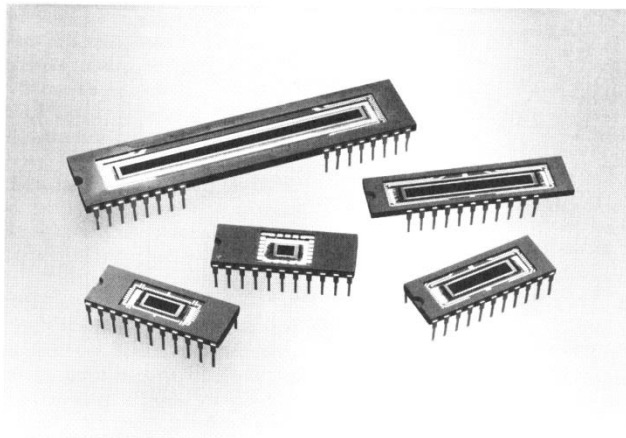
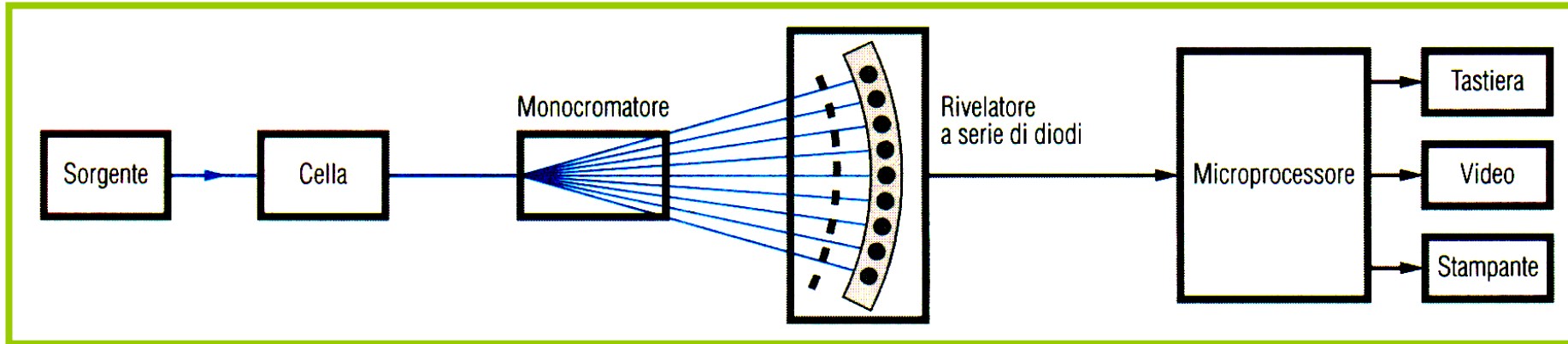
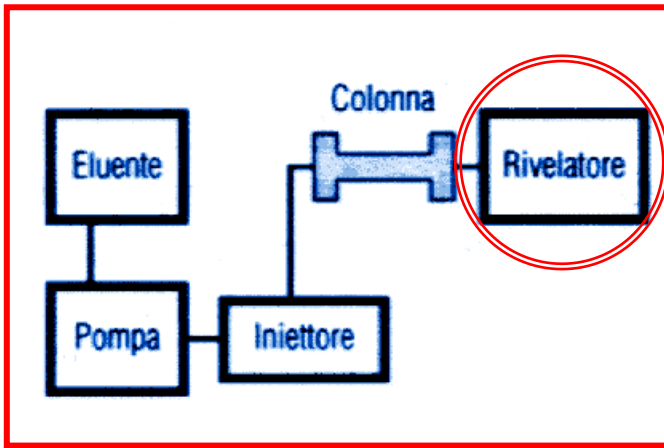
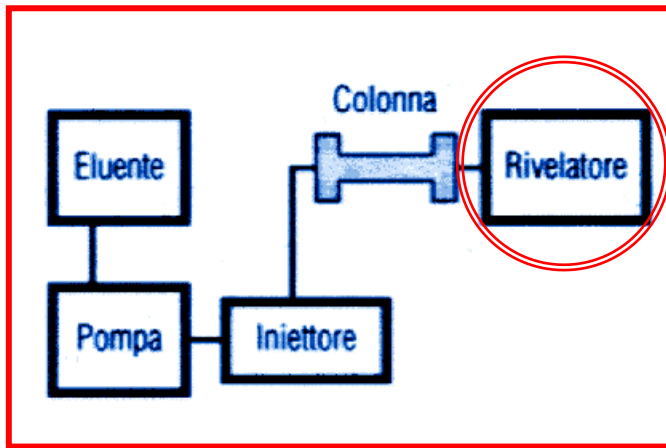


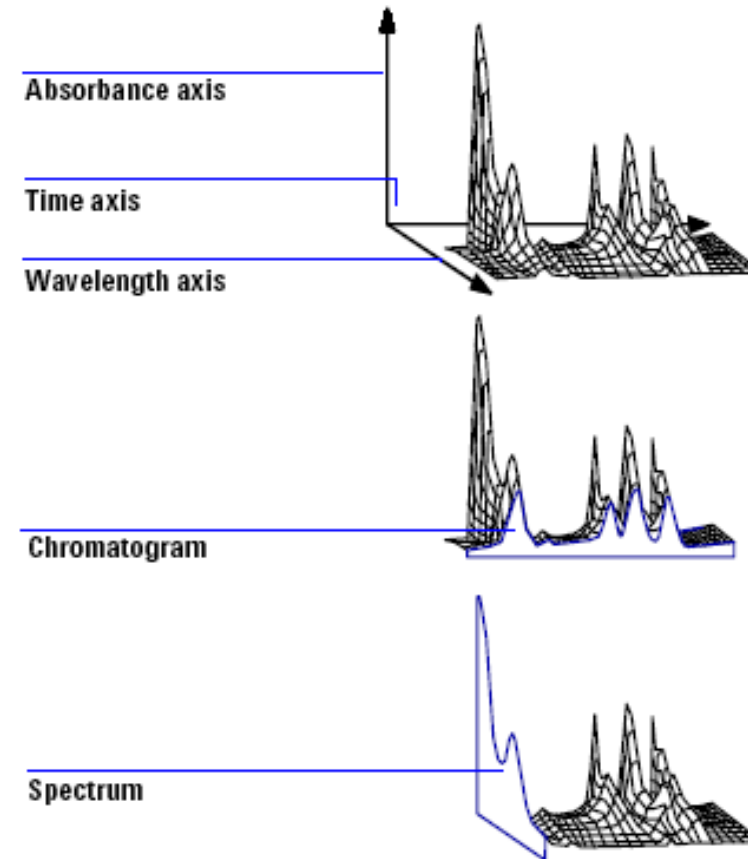
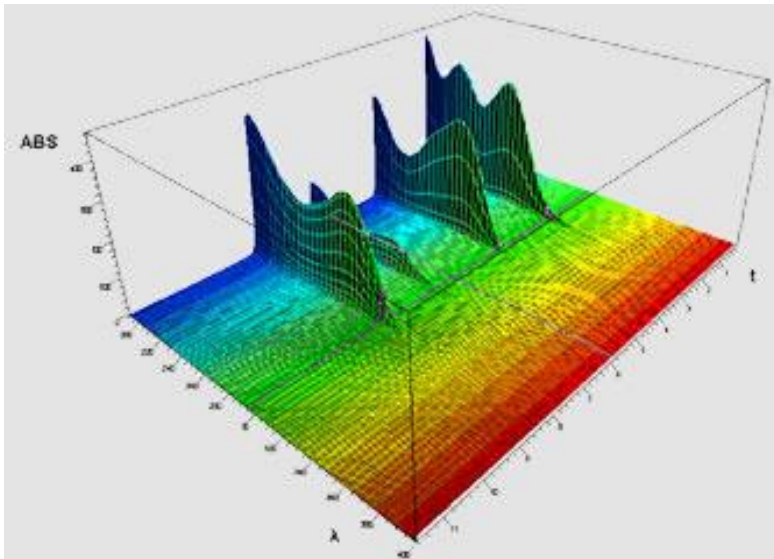
Figure 13-14 Diode arrays of various size. (Courtesy of EG&G Reticon, Inc.)



HPLC: rivelatori



Spettrocromatogramma HPLC di una miscela di 5 componenti. La presentazione tridimensionale è consentita dall'uso di un rivelatore UV/visibile in grado di acquisire immediatamente (in 60 ms) lo spettro durante l'uscita di un picco.



HPLC: rivelatori

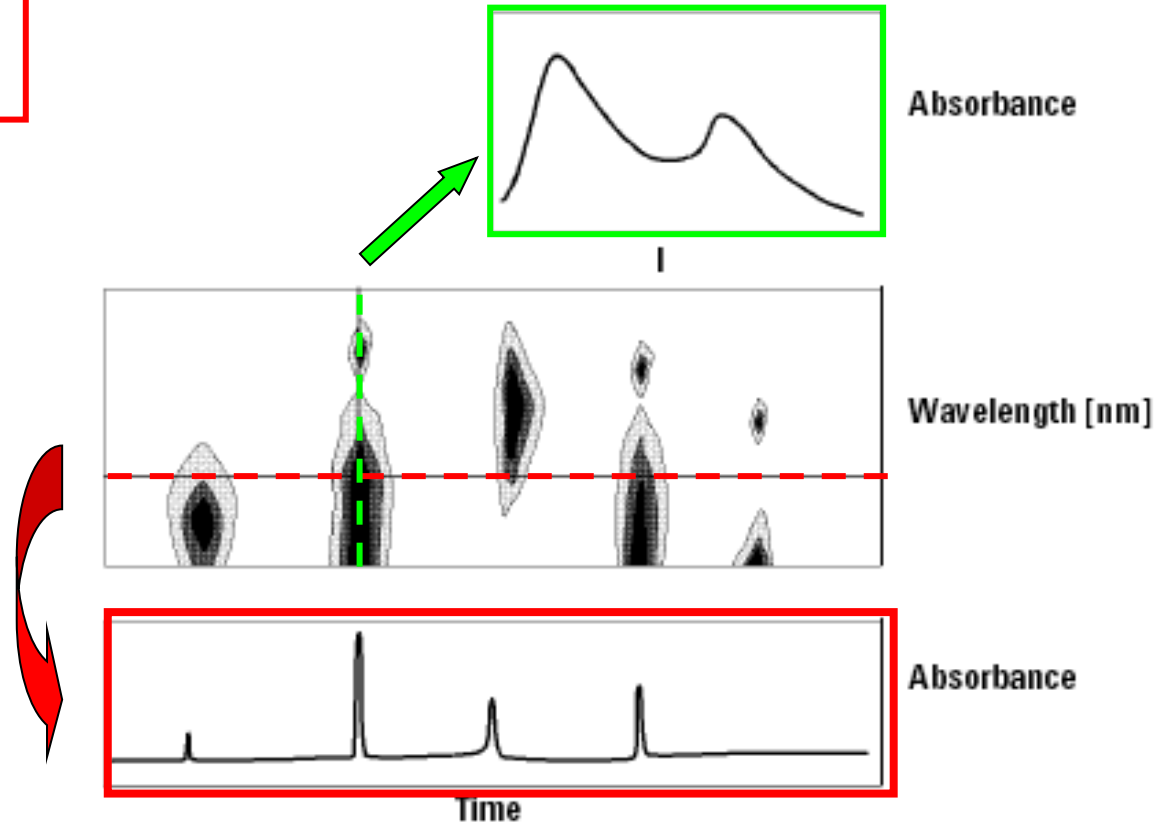
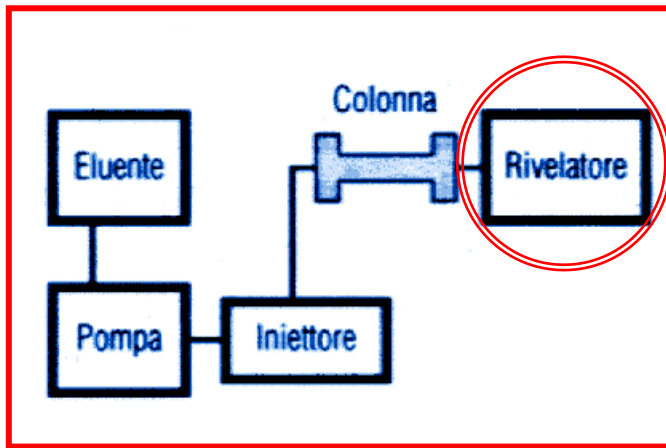
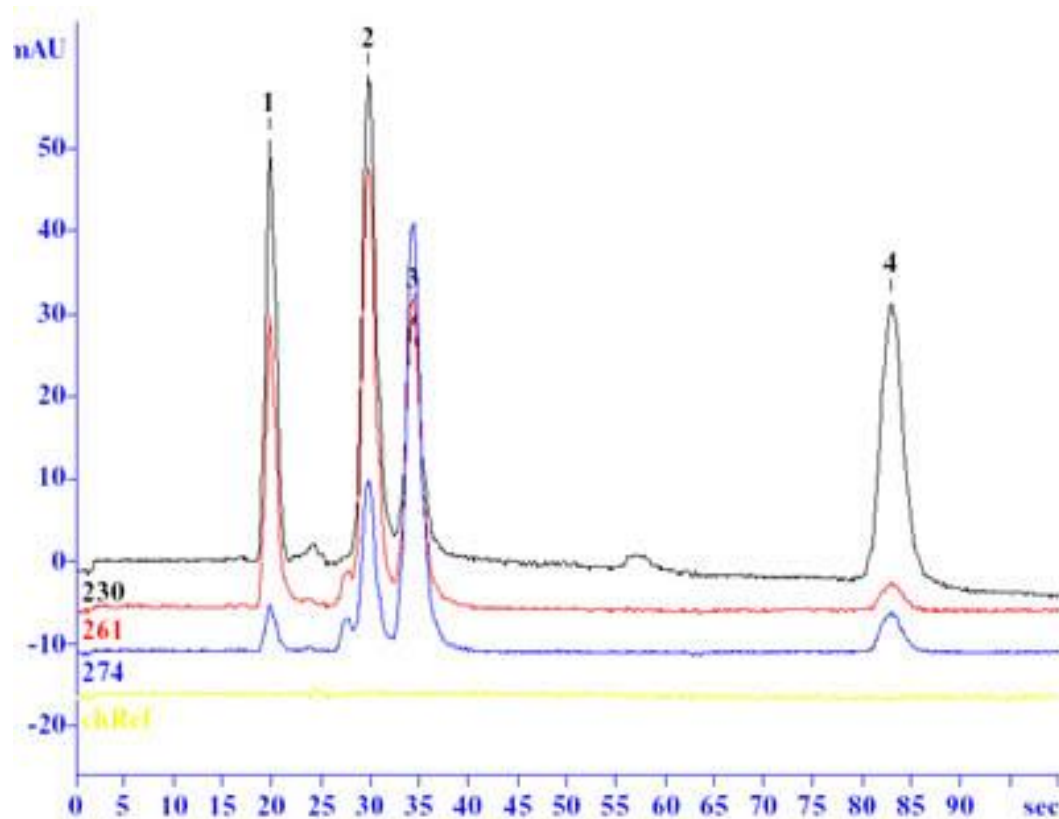
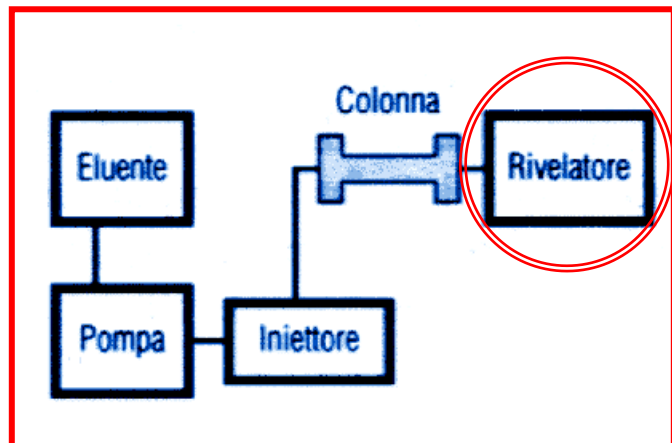


Figure 2 Isoabsorbance Plot



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi



ProntoSIL-120-5-C18 AQ

Part number:

0446F184PS050

Dimension:

33 x 4.6 mm

Eluent:

A: H₂O + 0.1% TFA

B: ACN

Gradient:

20 - 30 % B in 60 sec

Flow:

1.2 ml/min

Detection:

Multiwavelength Detector
(DAD-3L)

Wavelength:

230, 261 and 274 nm; Ref. at
350 nm

Temperature:

25 °C

Injection:

1 µl

Sample:

1: Ascorbinic acid

2: Paracetamol

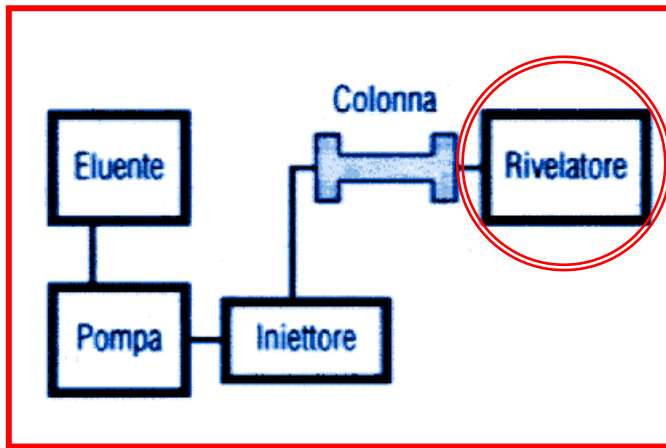
3: Caffeine

4: Acetylsalicylic acid

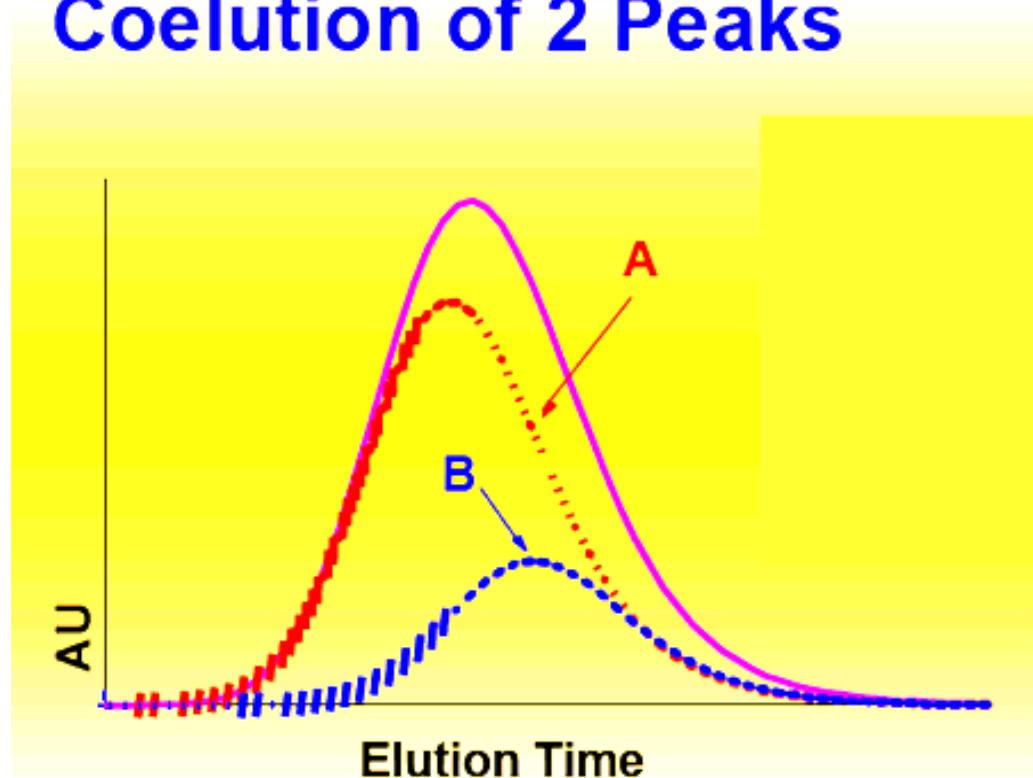


HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity



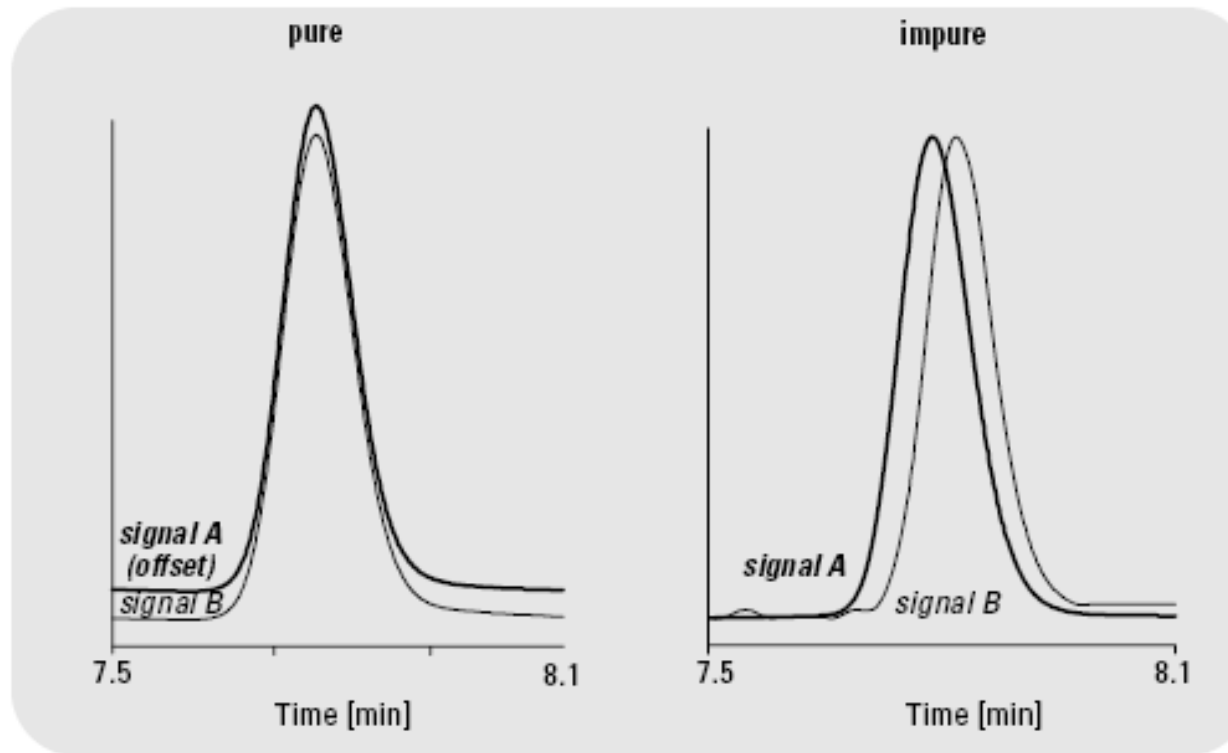
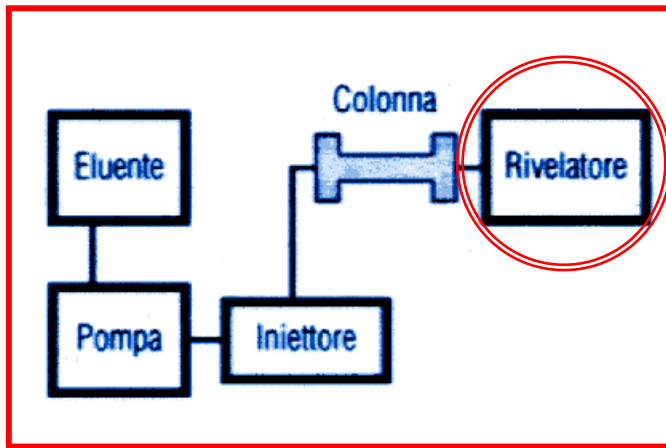
Coelution of 2 Peaks



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity

Confronto di cromatogrammi
normalizzati



Profili cromatografici
ottenuti a due diverse
lunghezze d'onda,
normalizzati in modo che
l'area sia la stessa.

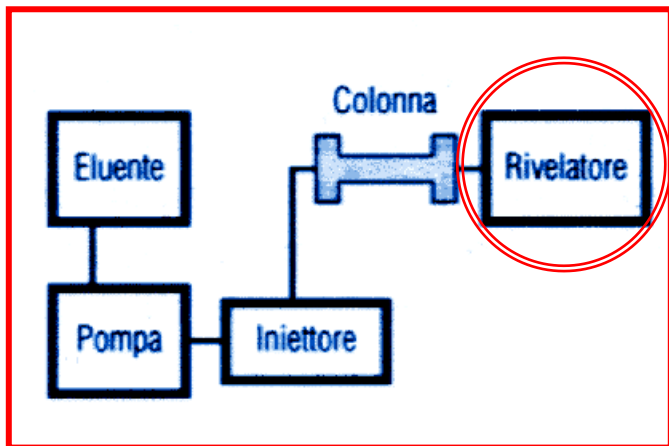
Figure 1
Normalized signals for pure and impure peaks



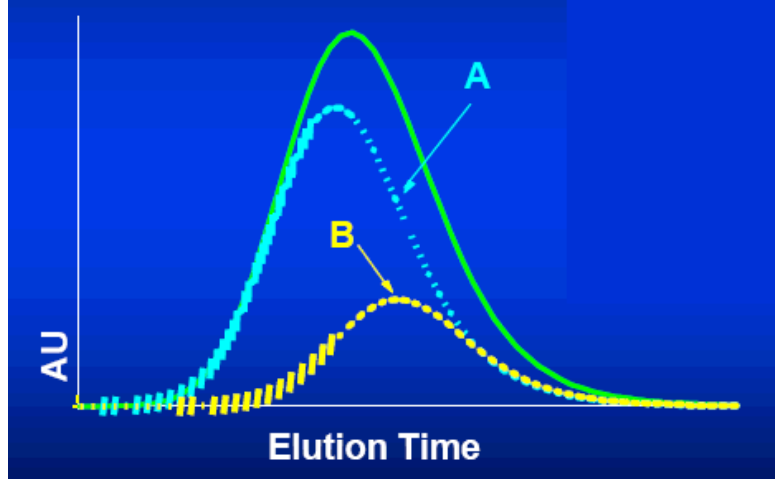
HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity

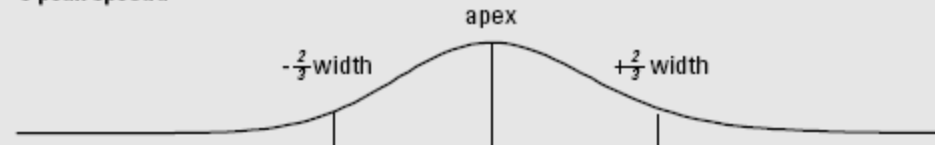
Confronto di spettri normalizzati



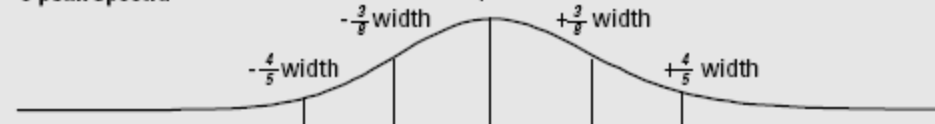
Coelution of 2 Peaks



3 peak spectra



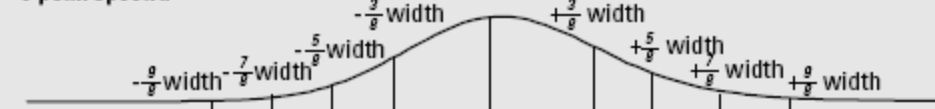
5 peak spectra



7 peak spectra



9 peak spectra



All peak spectra

(all spectra recorded during elution of the peak)



N.B. - Per confrontare gli spettri bisogna prima normalizzarli

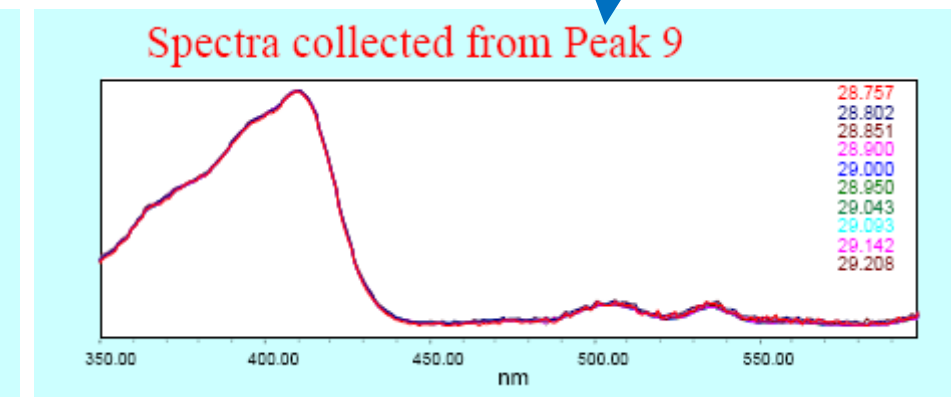
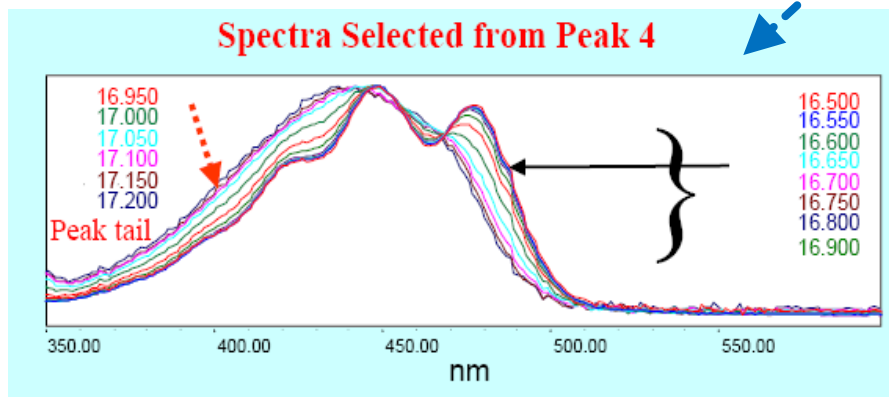
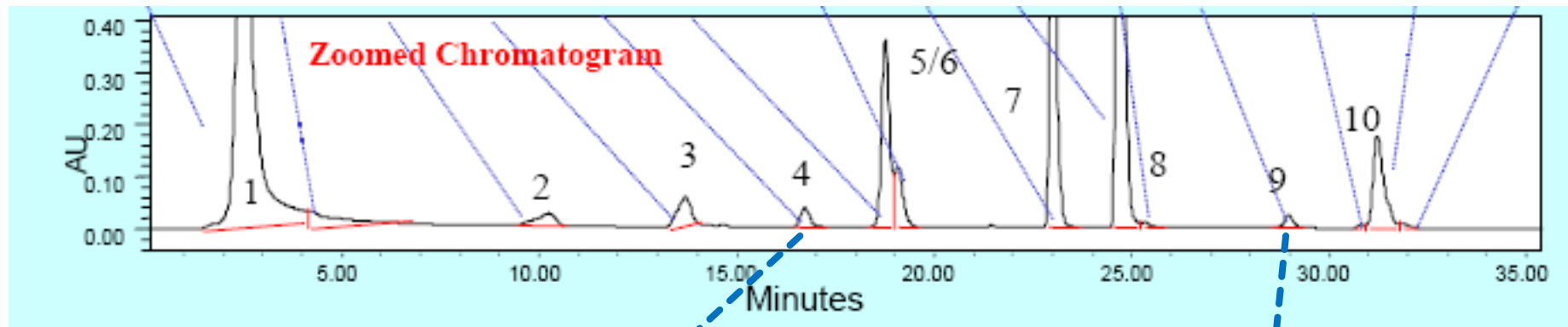
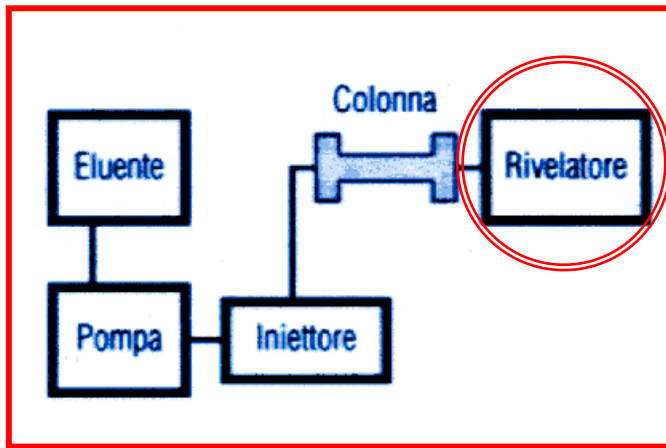


HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

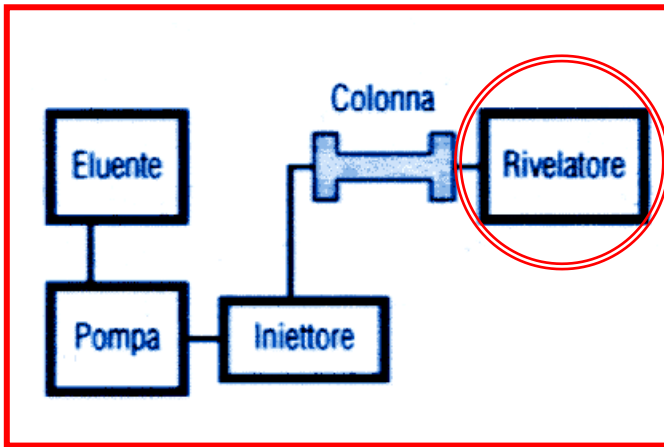
DAD: peak purity

Confronto di spettri normalizzati

ESEMPIO: SEPARAZIONE DI CAROTENOIDI
ESTRATTI DA FOGLIE



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi



Se un picco è «puro», gli spettri normalizzati, registrati a tempi diversi durante l'uscita del picco, dovrebbero coincidere al 100%.

Differenze significative possono essere considerate come un indizio di impurezza, mentre purtroppo l'inverso non è necessariamente vero. Infatti:

1. L'impurezza può essere presente in concentrazione molto inferiore a quella del composto principale.
2. Lo spettro dell'impurezza e del composto principale possono essere identici o molto simili.
3. L'impurezza può coeluire perfettamente col composto principale e i picchi sono perfettamente sovrapposti.



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity

Ratiogramma: grafico del rapporto delle assorbanze a due λ

$$A(\lambda_1) = K \times A(\lambda_2)$$

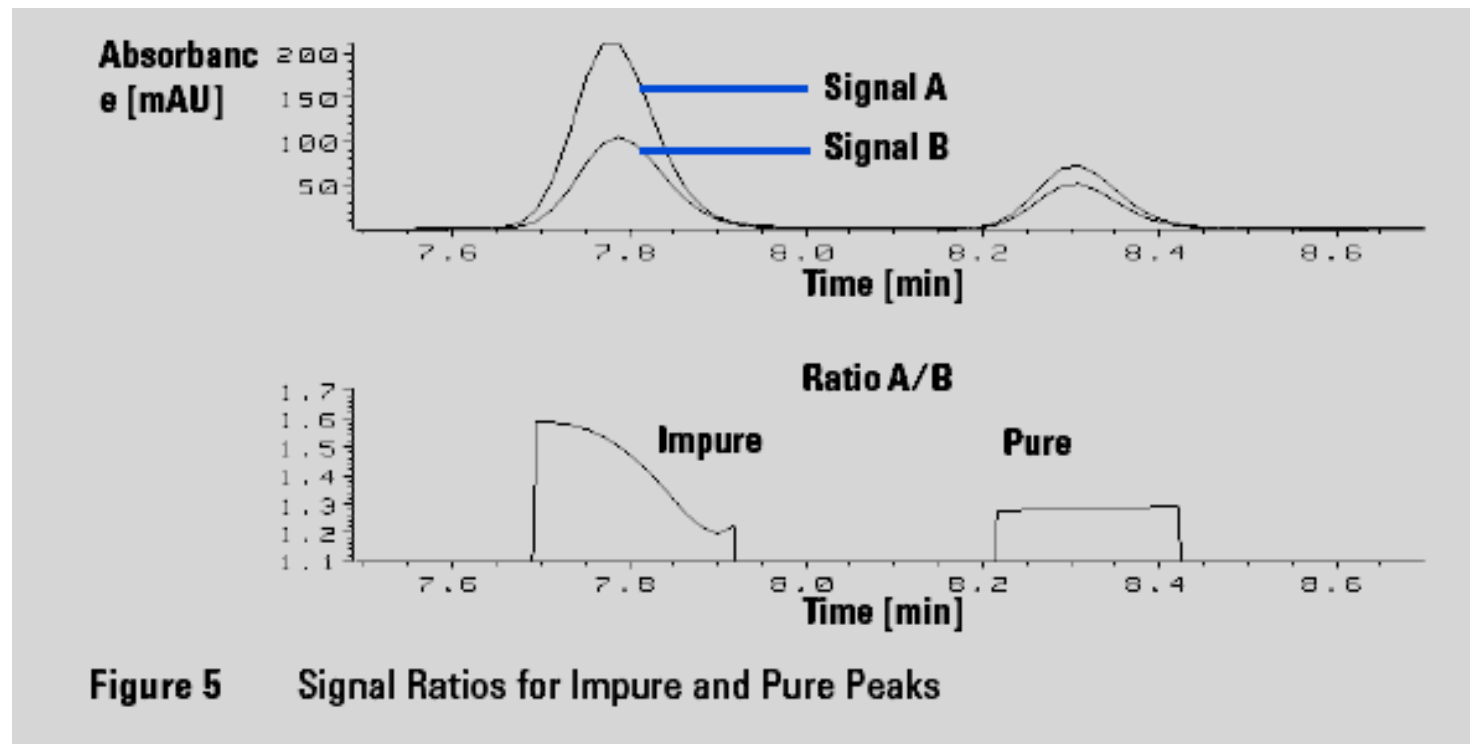
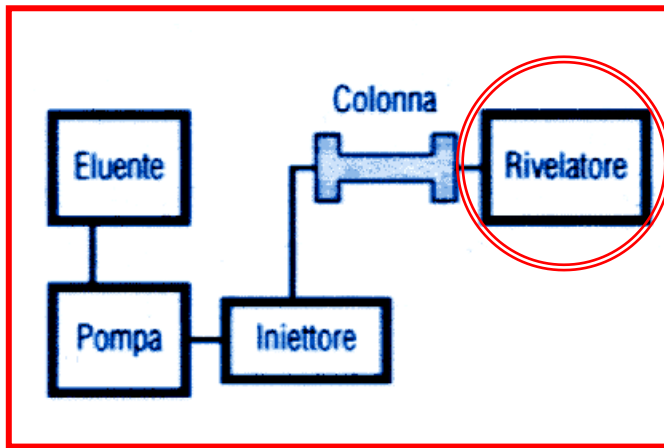


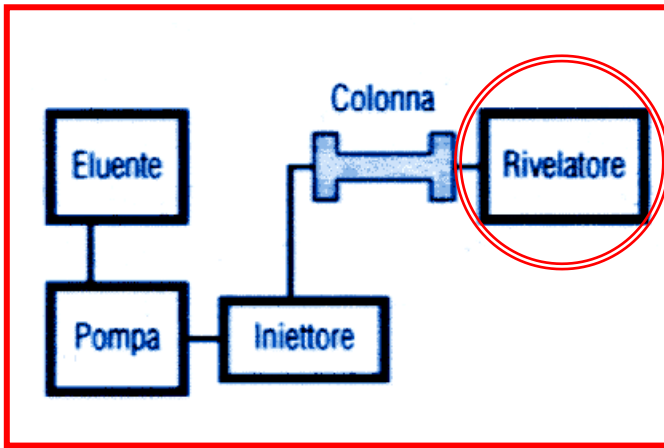
Figure 5 Signal Ratios for Impure and Pure Peaks



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity

Costruzione del ratiogramma a diverse lunghezze d'onda



Instead of just a few selected wavelengths, the ratios are plotted at all wavelengths relative to the wavelength of maximum absorbance.

If a peak is **pure**, it appears as a series of parallel bands and the colour of these bands will be the same over the whole elution time of the peak. A pure peak has a constant ratio across the width of the peak.

If a peak is **impure** the colour of the bands changes over the elution time. The ratio is not constant.

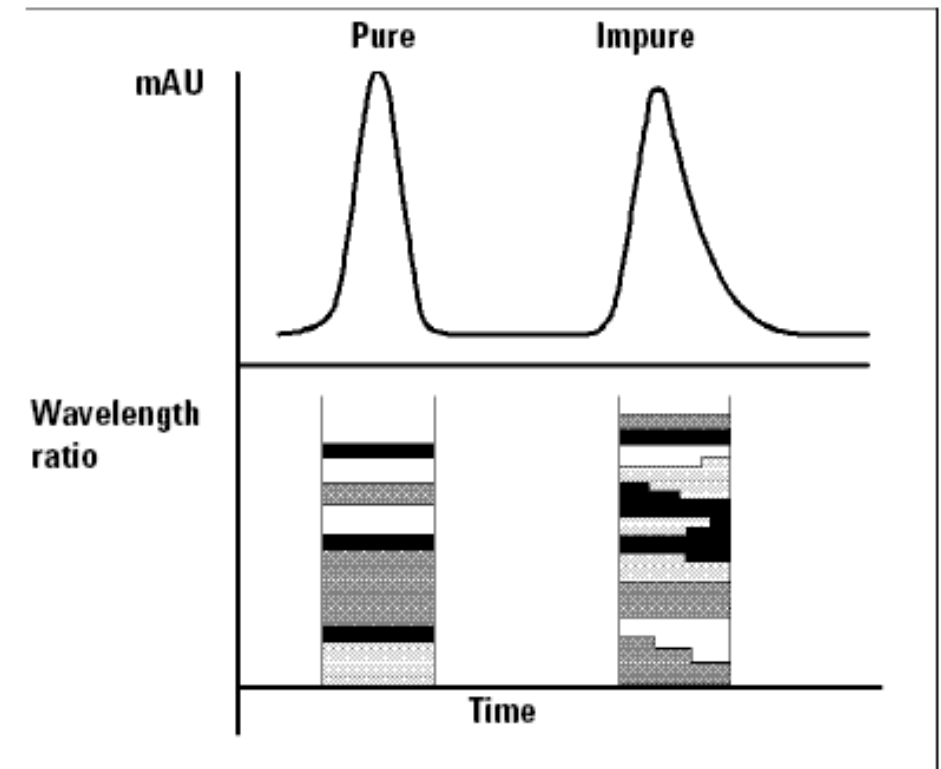
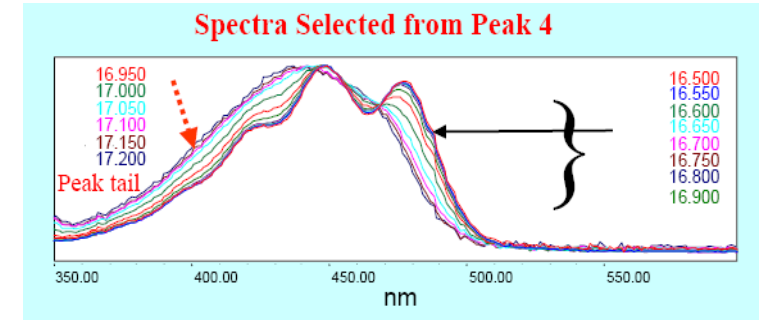
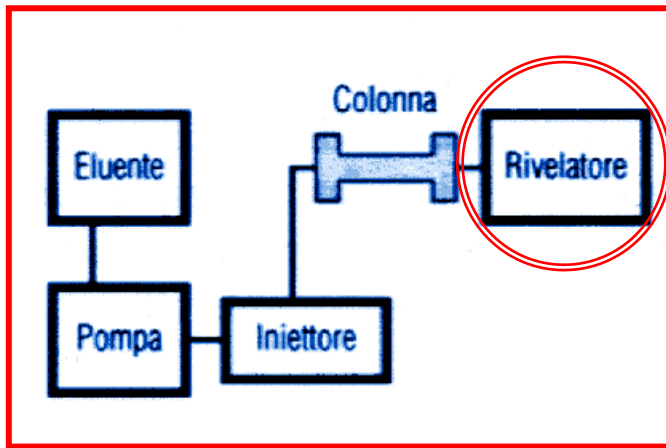


Figure 6 Ratiogram



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity
“Somiglianza” degli spettri



Due spettri possono essere confrontati mediante il **fattore di somiglianza**:

$$\text{Match Factor} = \frac{10^3 \times \left\{ \sum x \times y - \left(\frac{\sum x \times \sum y}{n} \right) \right\}^2}{\left\{ \sum x^2 - \left(\frac{\sum x \times \sum x}{n} \right) \right\} \times \left\{ \sum y^2 - \left(\frac{\sum y \times \sum y}{n} \right) \right\}}$$

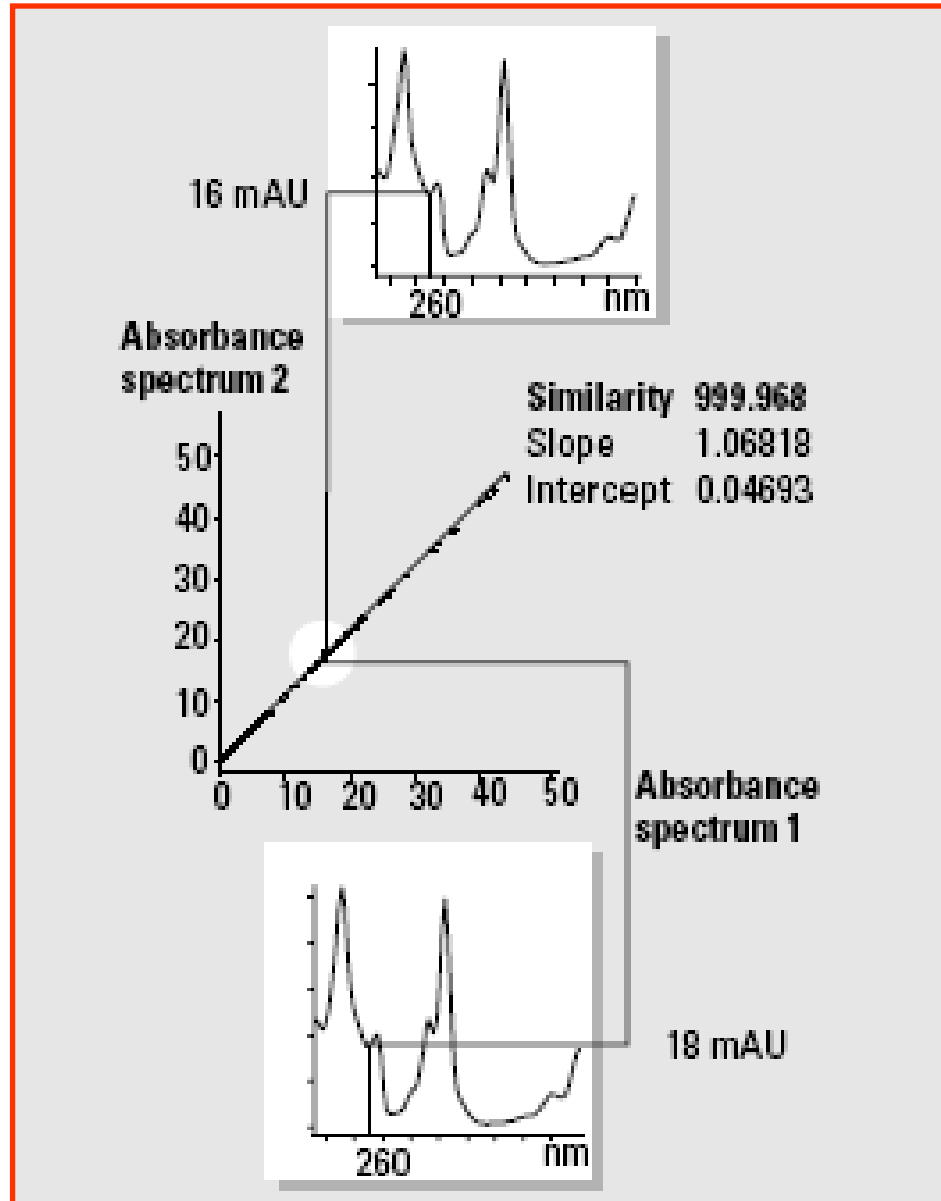
The values x and y are measured absorbances in the first and second spectrum respectively, at the same wavelength; n is the number of data points.

A match factor of 0 indicates no match and 1000 indicates identical spectra.

Values above 990 indicate that the spectra are similar. Values below 900 indicate the spectra are different.



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi



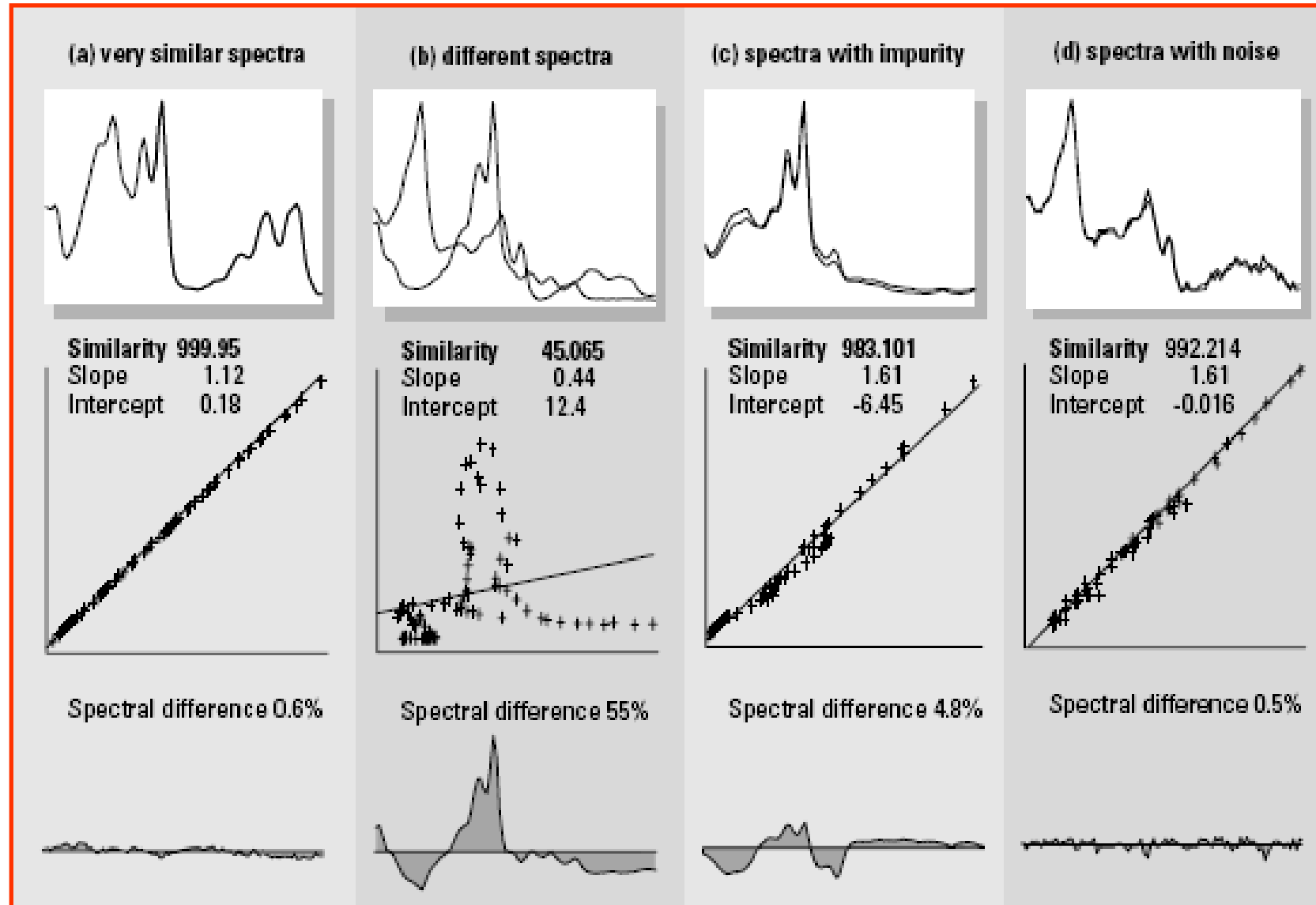
Il significato del

fattore di somiglianza

si può evidenziare correlando in un grafico le assorbanze alle singole lunghezze d'onda per una **coppia di spettri normalizzati** dello stesso picco a tempi diversi.



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi



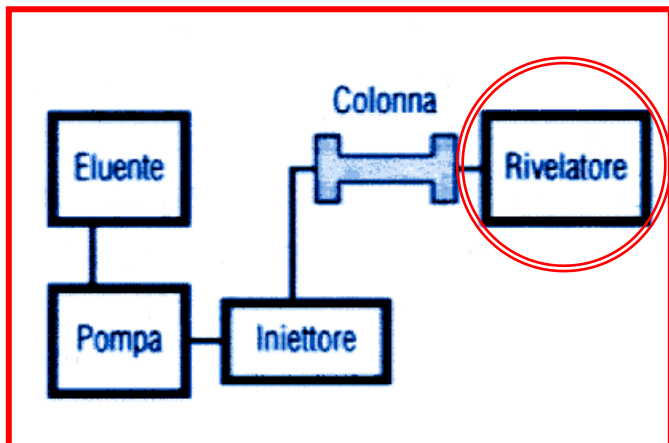
Fattori di somiglianza di alcune coppie di spettri normalizzati.



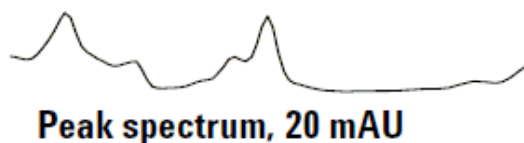
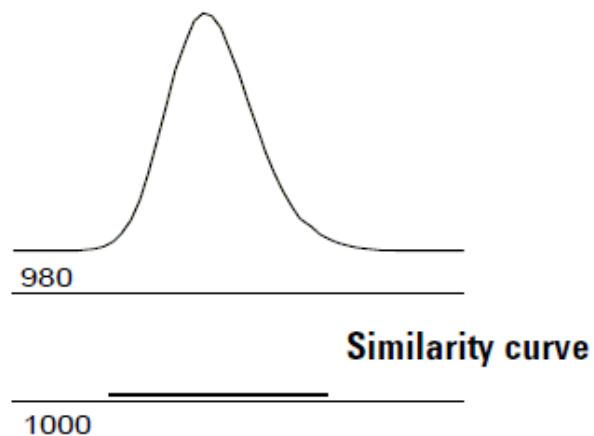
HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity

Grafico del fattore di somiglianza su tutto il picco



a) Peak without impurity and noise



b) Peak without impurity but with noise

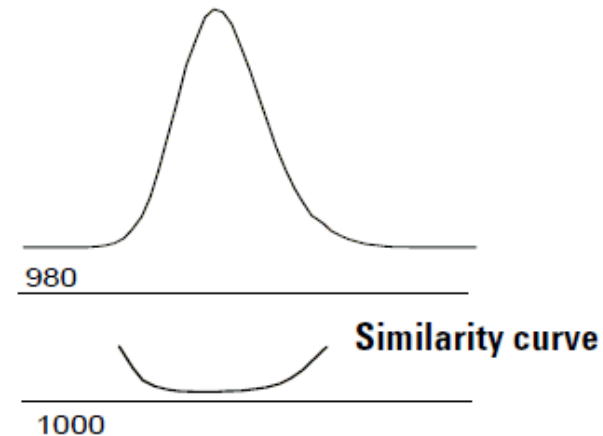


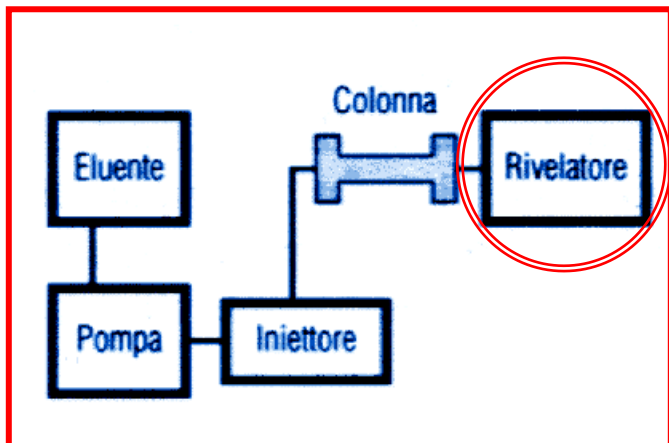
Figure 7 Similarity Curves for a Pure Peak With and Without Noise



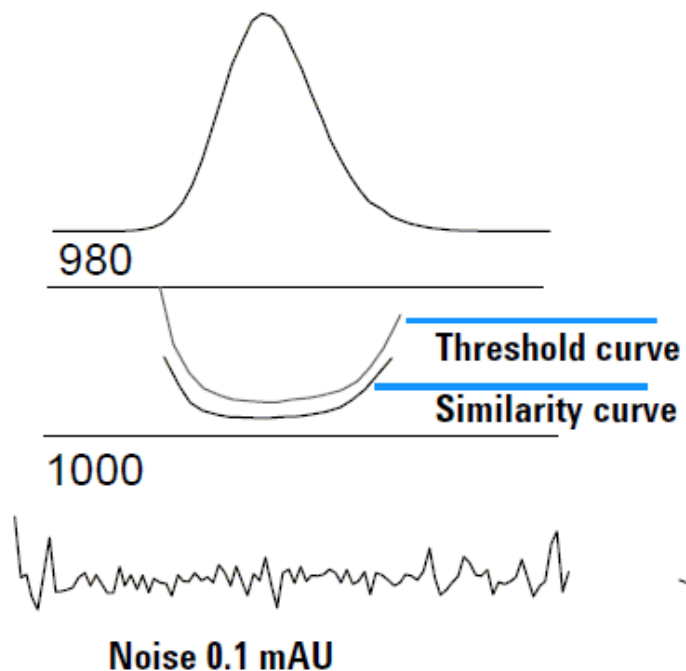
HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

DAD: peak purity

Grafico del fattore di somiglianza su tutto il picco



(a) Peak without impurity but with noise



(b) Peak with impurity and noise

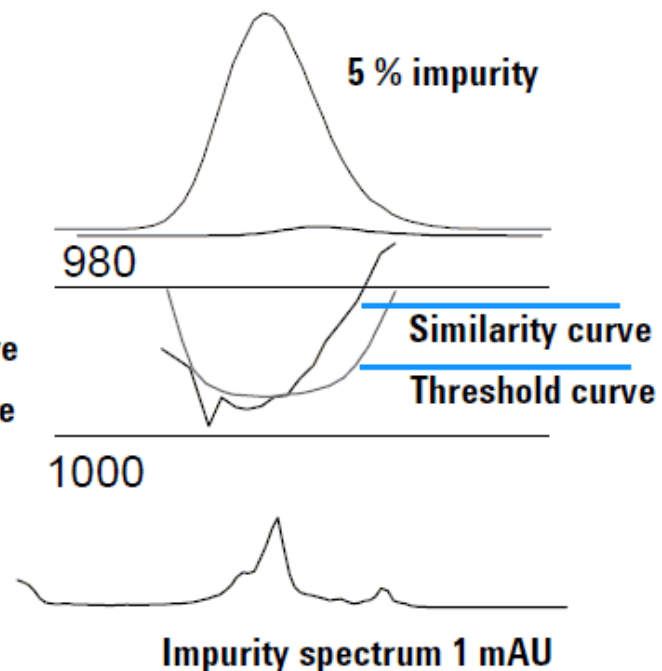


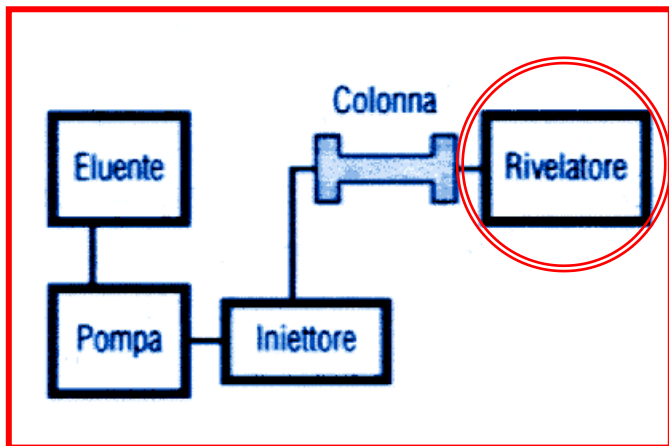
Figure 11 Effect of Impurity and Noise on Similarity and Threshold Curves



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

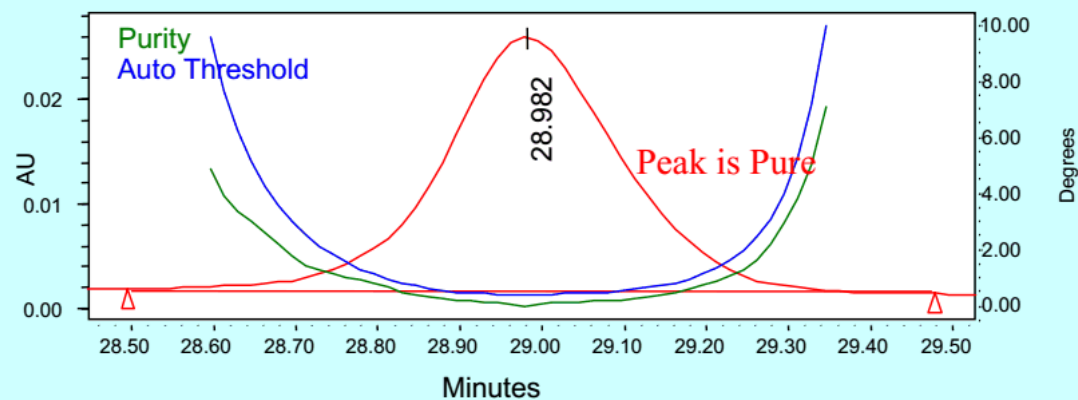
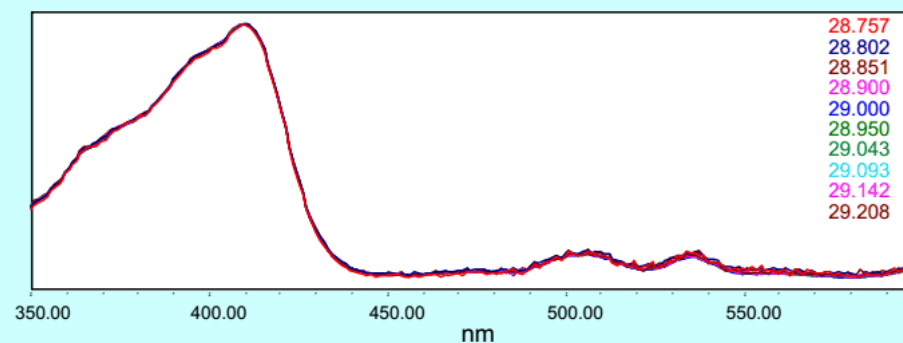
DAD: peak purity

Grafico del fattore di somiglianza su tutto il picco



An Example for Pure Peak

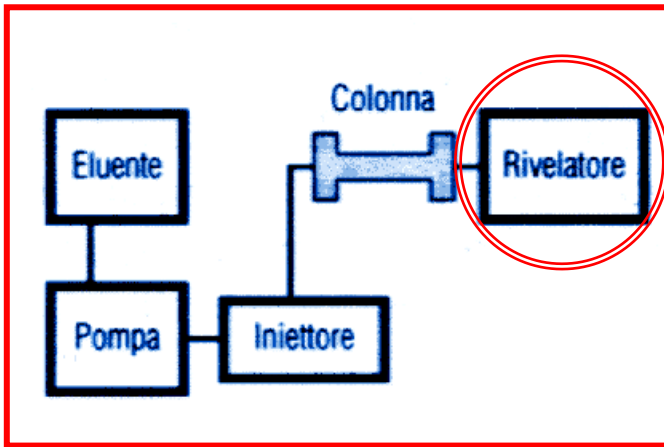
Spectra collected from Peak 9



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi

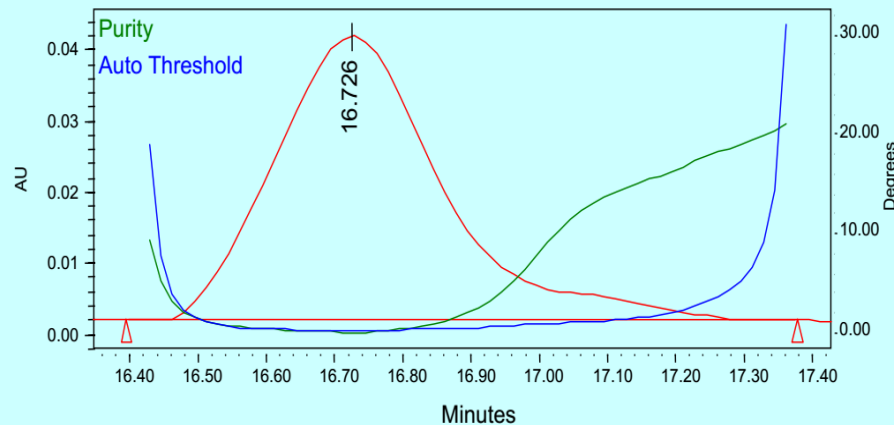
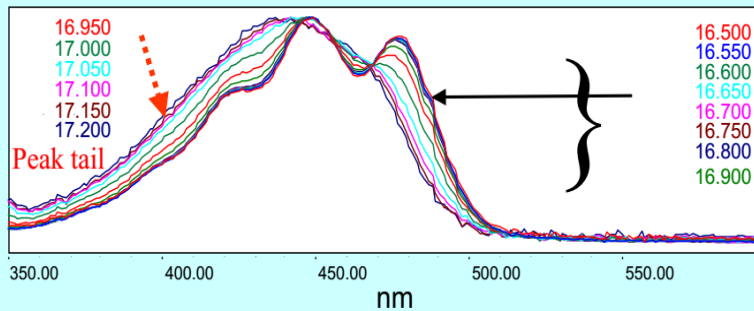
DAD: peak purity

Grafico del fattore di somiglianza su tutto il picco

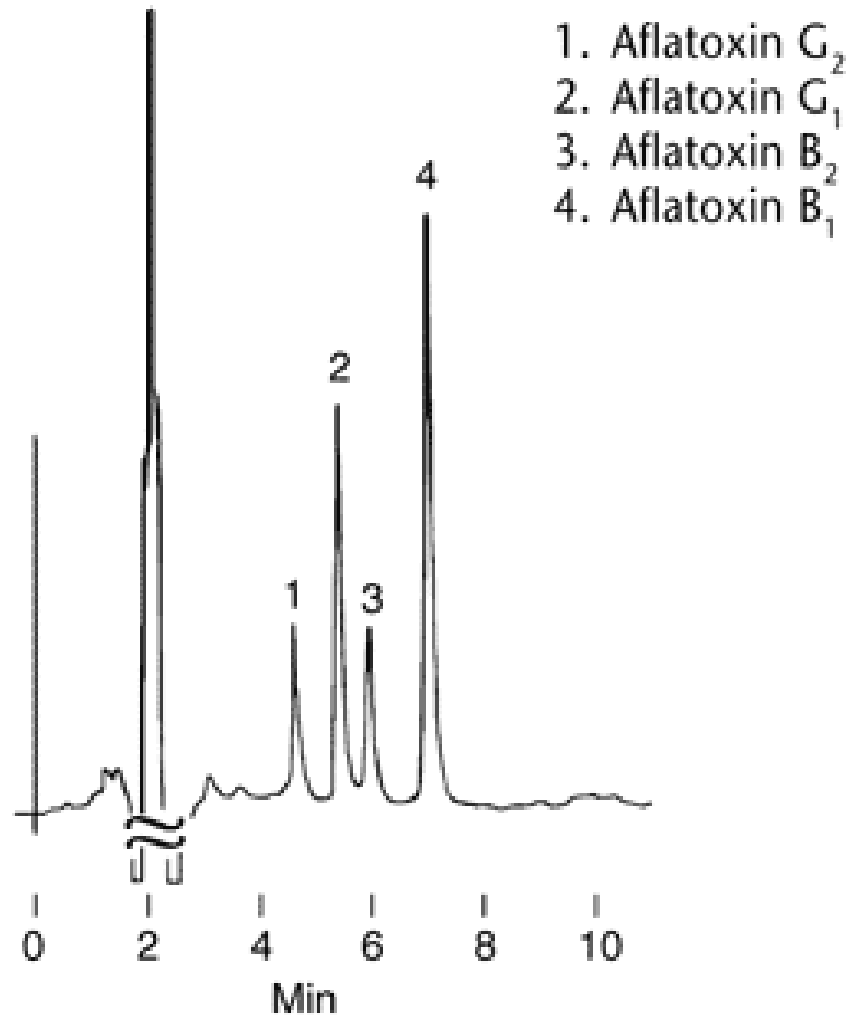


An Example for non Pure Peak

Spectra Selected from Peak 4



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico



APPLICAZIONI: Aflatossine estratte da un campione di mais per uso alimentare - HPLC

Condizioni sperimentali

Colonna: SUPELCOSIL LC-18, 25cm x 4.6mm ID, 5µm diametro delle particelle (con colonna di guardia)

Fase mobile: metanolo:acetonitrile:acqua (22.5:22.5:55)

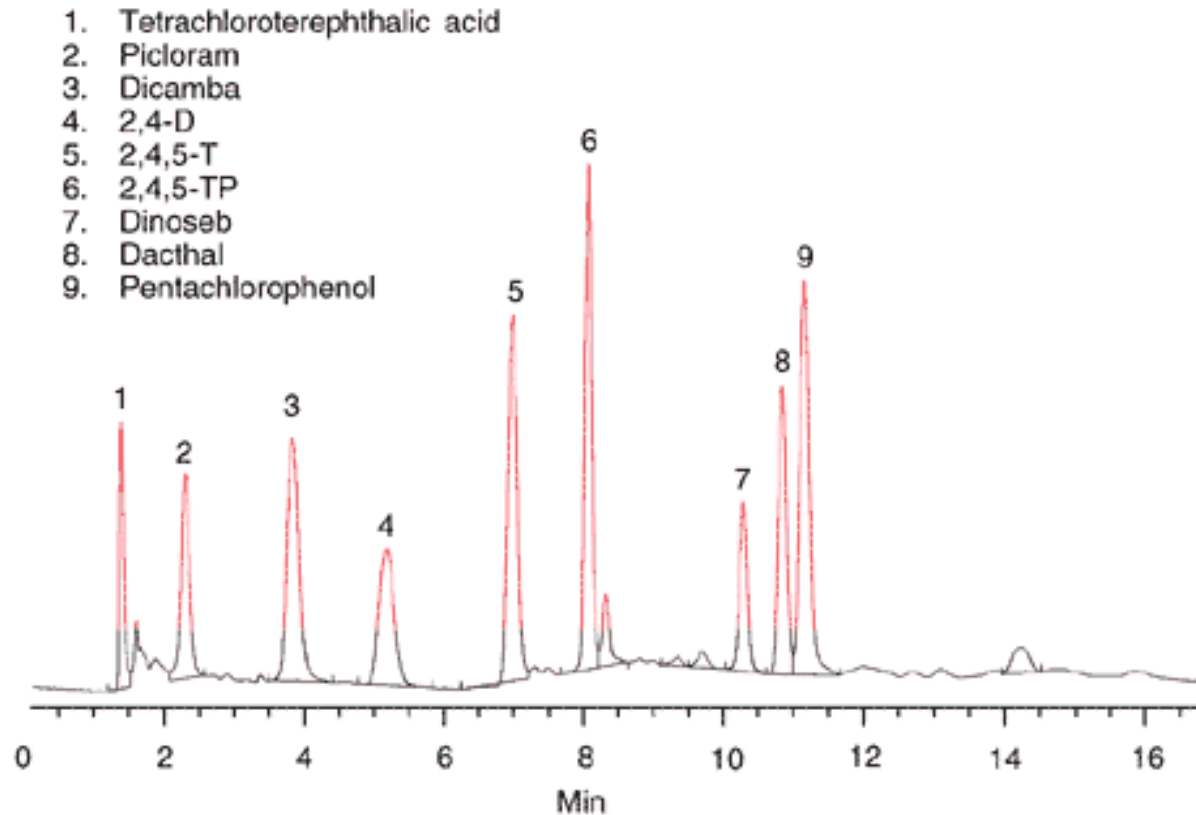
Velocità di flusso: 1.5 mL/min

Rivelatore: Visibile, 365nm

Quantità iniettata: 100µL



HPLC: Rivelatore spettrofotometrico a serie di diodi



APPLICAZIONI:
Analisi di erbicidi -
HPLC

Condizioni sperimentali:

Colonna: 20cm x 3mm ID, diametro particelle 5 μ m; silice ricoperta con polimero

Fase Mobile : gradiente, A = acqua/0.05% H₃PO₄, B = acetonitrile

Temperatura: 50°C

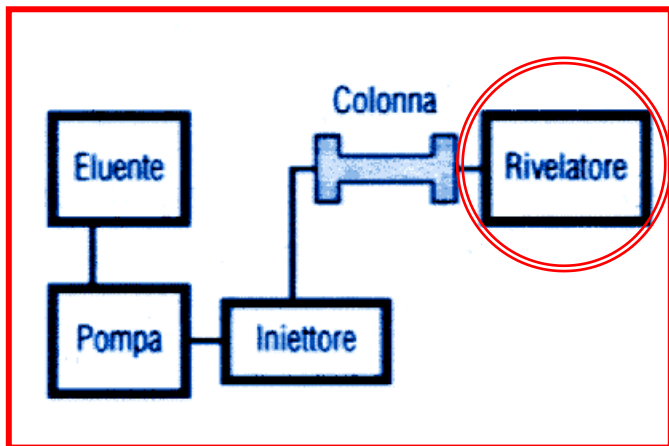
Velocità di flusso: 0.5mL/min

Rivelatore: UV a serie di diodi, 210nm & 225nm

Iniezione: 10 μ L of estratto



HPLC: rivelatore spettrofluorimetrico

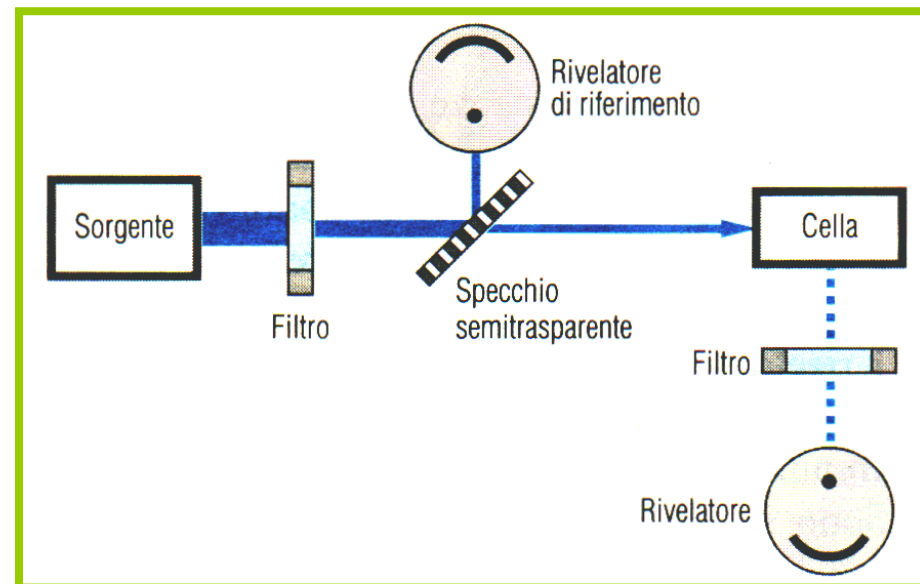


Il rivelatore spettrofluorimetrico misura le radiazioni di fluorescenza emesse da particolari classi di sostanze quando vengono eccitate con radiazione UV o con un laser.

L'intensità di emissione dipende dai sostituenti:

$-\text{CR}_3 < -\text{CH}_3 < -\text{SR} < -\text{SH} < -\text{NH}_2 < -\text{OR} < -\text{OH}$

dalla rigidità e dall'aromaticità della molecola e dalla polarità del solvente.



Il rivelatore spettrofluorimetrico è molto selettivo e sensibile (fino a 0.1 ng/ml, ppb).

È insensibile agli sbalzi termici, alle variazioni di flusso e al gradiente.



HPLC: rivelatore spettrofluorimetrico

L. Suna, G. Halla, C.E. Laub,

«High-performance liquid chromatographic determination of cocaine and its metabolites in serum microsamples with fluorimetric detection and its application to pharmacokinetics in rats»,

J. Chromatogr. B, 745 (2000) 315–323.

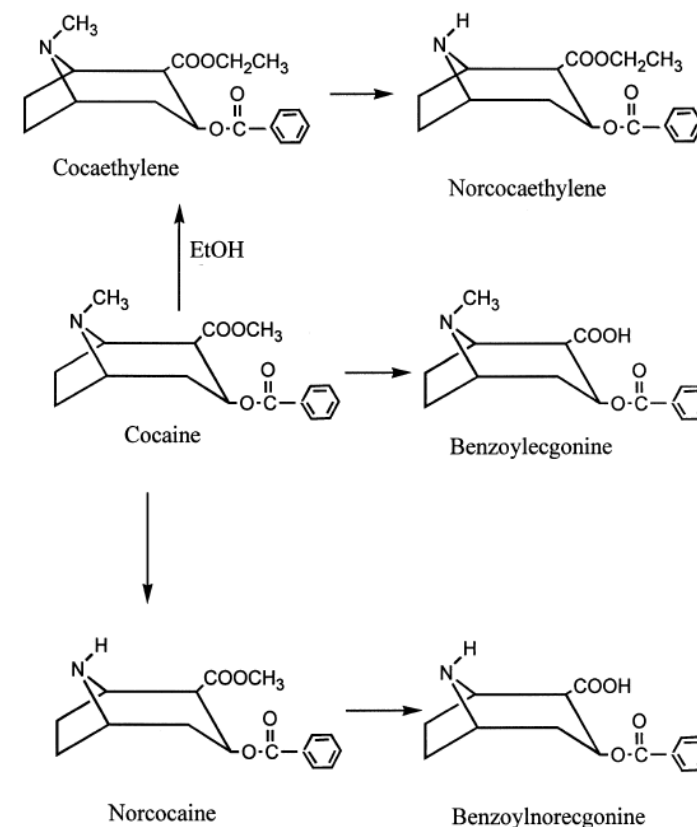
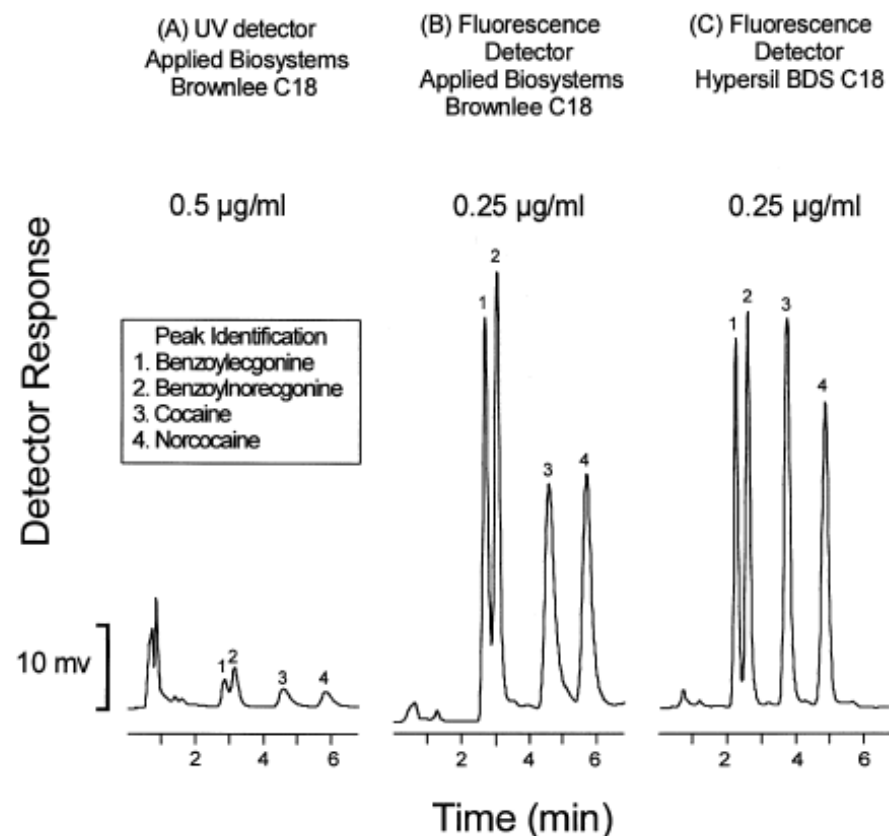


Fig. 2. Chromatograms of standards of cocaine and its metabolite with (A) UV detection using the Brownlee column; (B) fluorimetric detection using the Brownlee column; (C) fluorimetric detection using the Hypersil column.

Detection limits

Fluorescence (315 nm): 0.5 ng/ml

UV absorption (235 nm): 2.5 ng/ml

The chemical structures of cocaine and its metabolites.

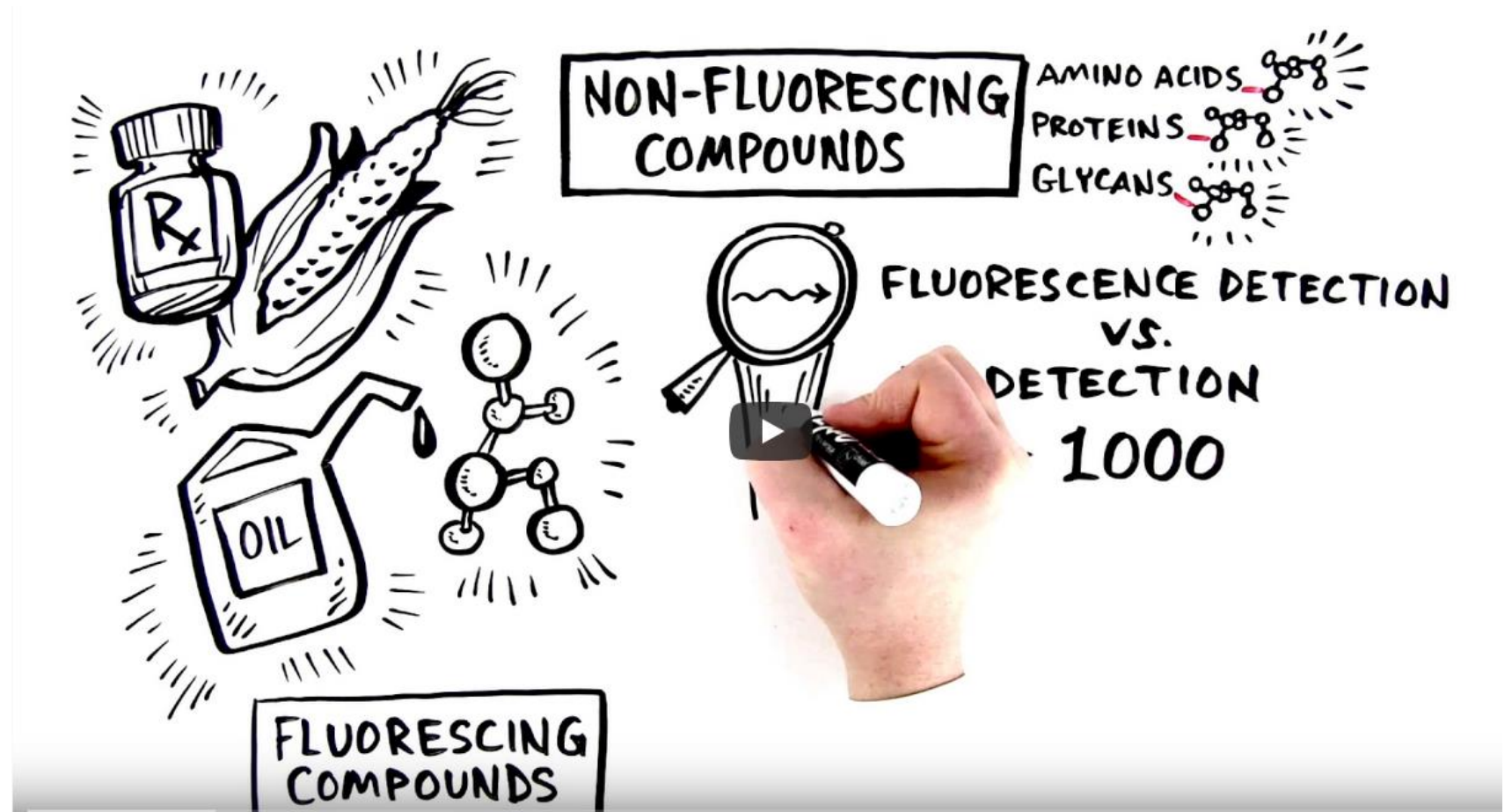
HPLC: rivelatore spettrofluorimetrico

Fluorescence Detection for HPLC

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXzrCFDFD3c)

[v=OXzrCFDFD3c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXzrCFDFD3c)

2' 38"



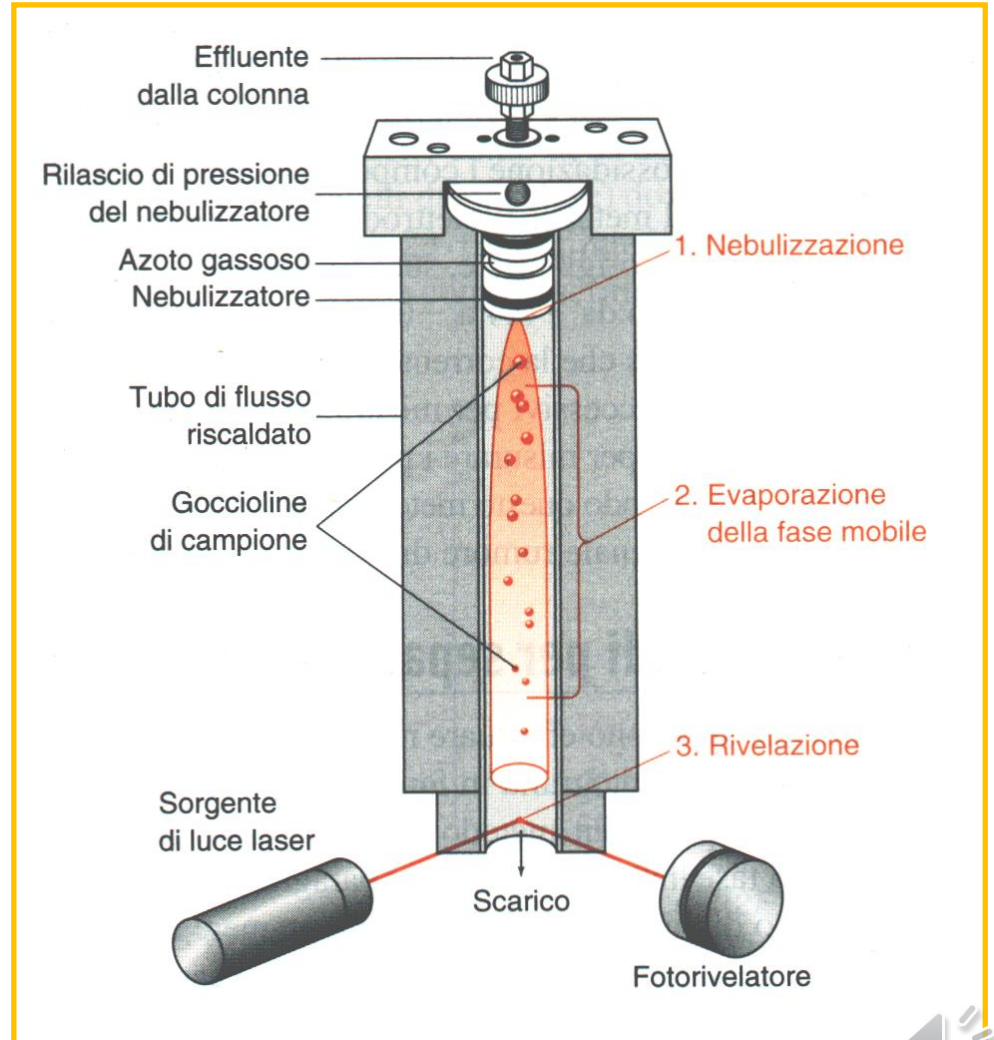
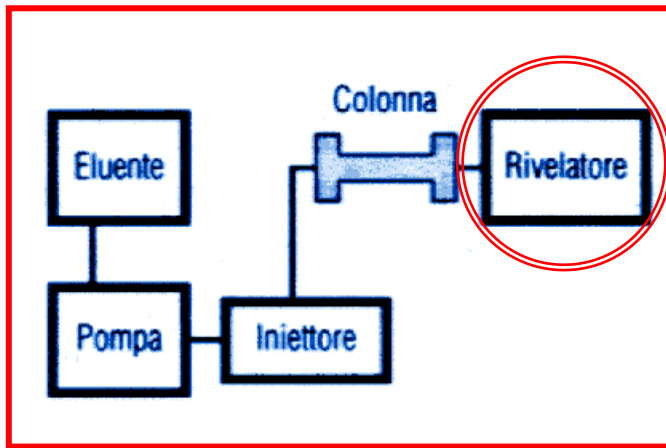
HPLC: rivelatori

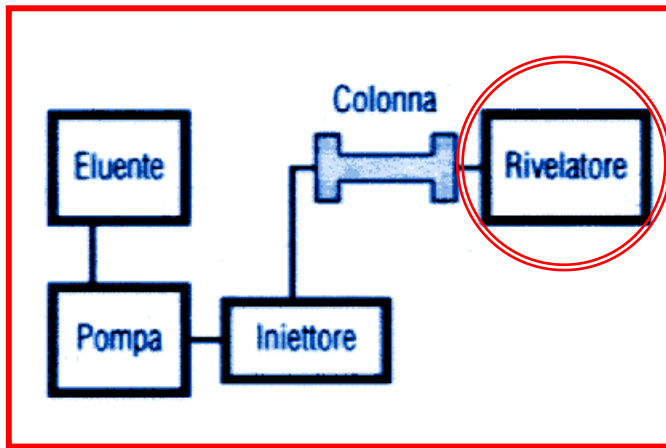
Rivelatore a luce diffusa in evaporazione

(Evaporative Light Scattering Detector, ELSD)

Caratteristiche principali:

- è universale
- sensibilità: 5 ppb;
- risponde alla massa e non alle proprietà chimico-fisiche;
- riproducibile;
- è compatibile col gradiente;
- nessun picco solvente;
- non è lineare.





**Rivelatore a luce
diffusa in evaporazione**

**(Evaporative Light
Scattering Detector,
ELSD)**

HPLC: rivelatori

☒ Steroids - UV vs. Evaporative Light Scattering Detection (ELSD)

ProntoSIL 120-3-C18 H

Part number:

2003F185PS030

Dimension:

200 x 3 mm

Eluent:

MeOH

Flow:

0.65 mL/min

Detection:

a) UV 200 nm

b) ELSD: PMT gain: 600, T: 40 °C

Temperature:

30 °C

Injection:

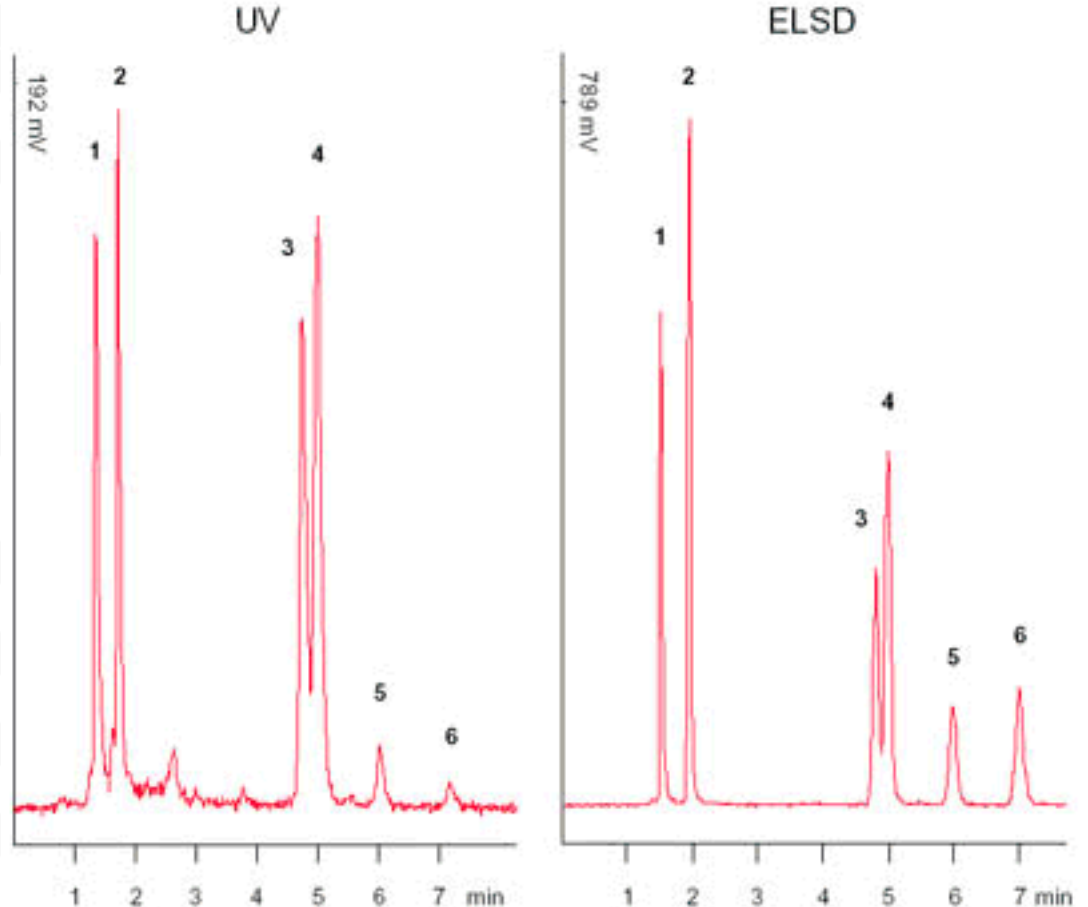
5 µl

Concentration:

70 ppm each

Sample:

- 1: Hydrocortisone
- 2: Progesterone
- 3: Cholecalciferol
- 4: Ergocalciferol
- 5: Ergosterol
- 6: Cholesterol



HPLC: rivelatori

**Rivelatore a luce
diffusa in evaporazione**

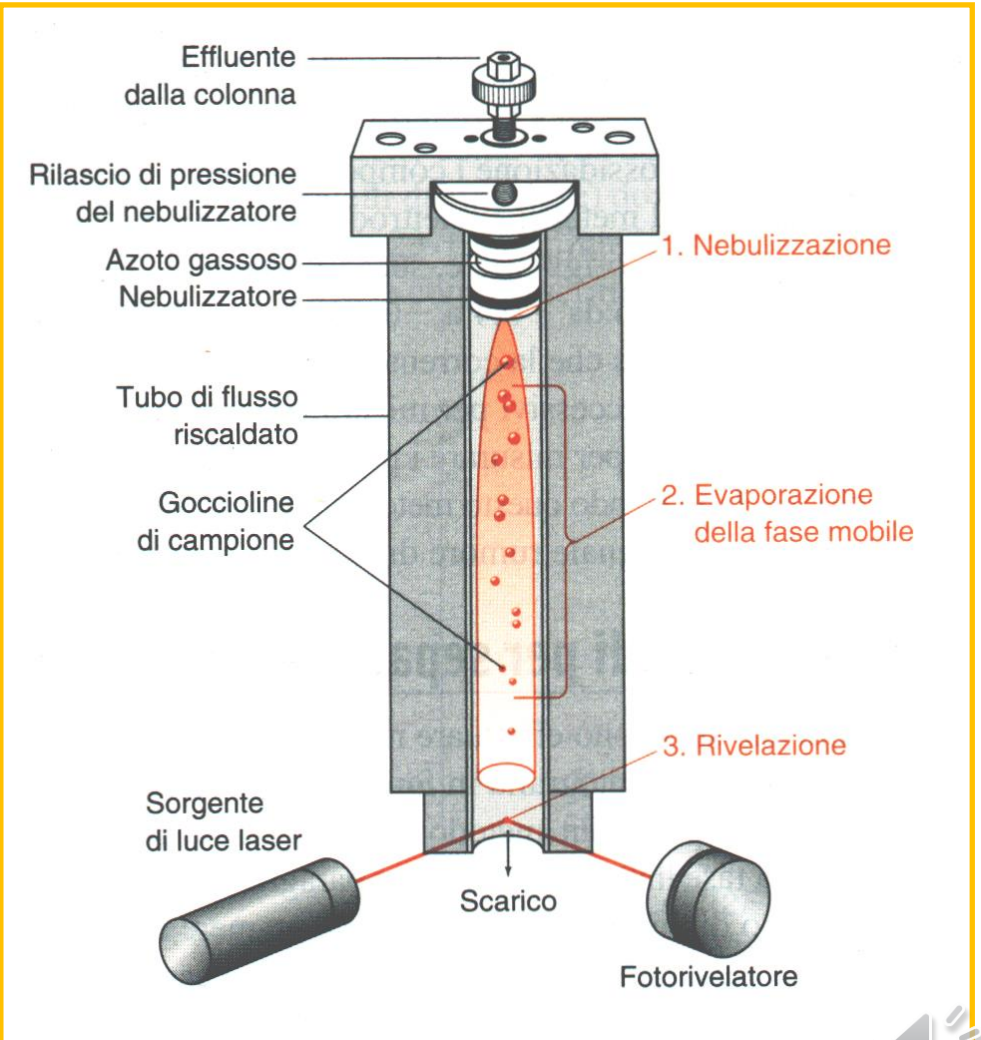
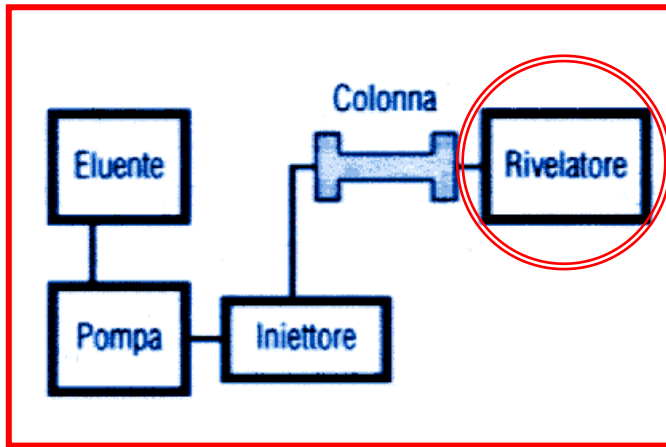
**(Evaporative Light
Scattering Detector,
ELSD)**



**Agilent 1290 Infinity
Evaporative Light Scattering
Detector (ELSD)**

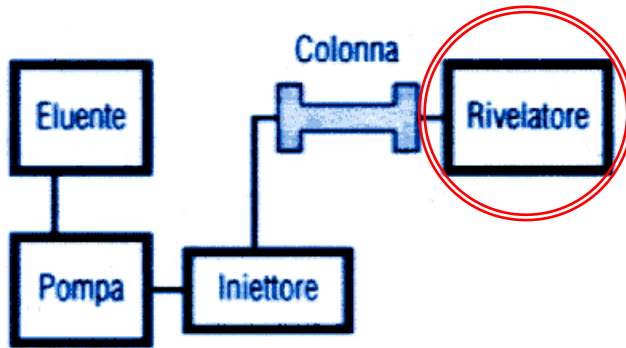
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bLgl_TiPv0A&t=186s

4' 41''

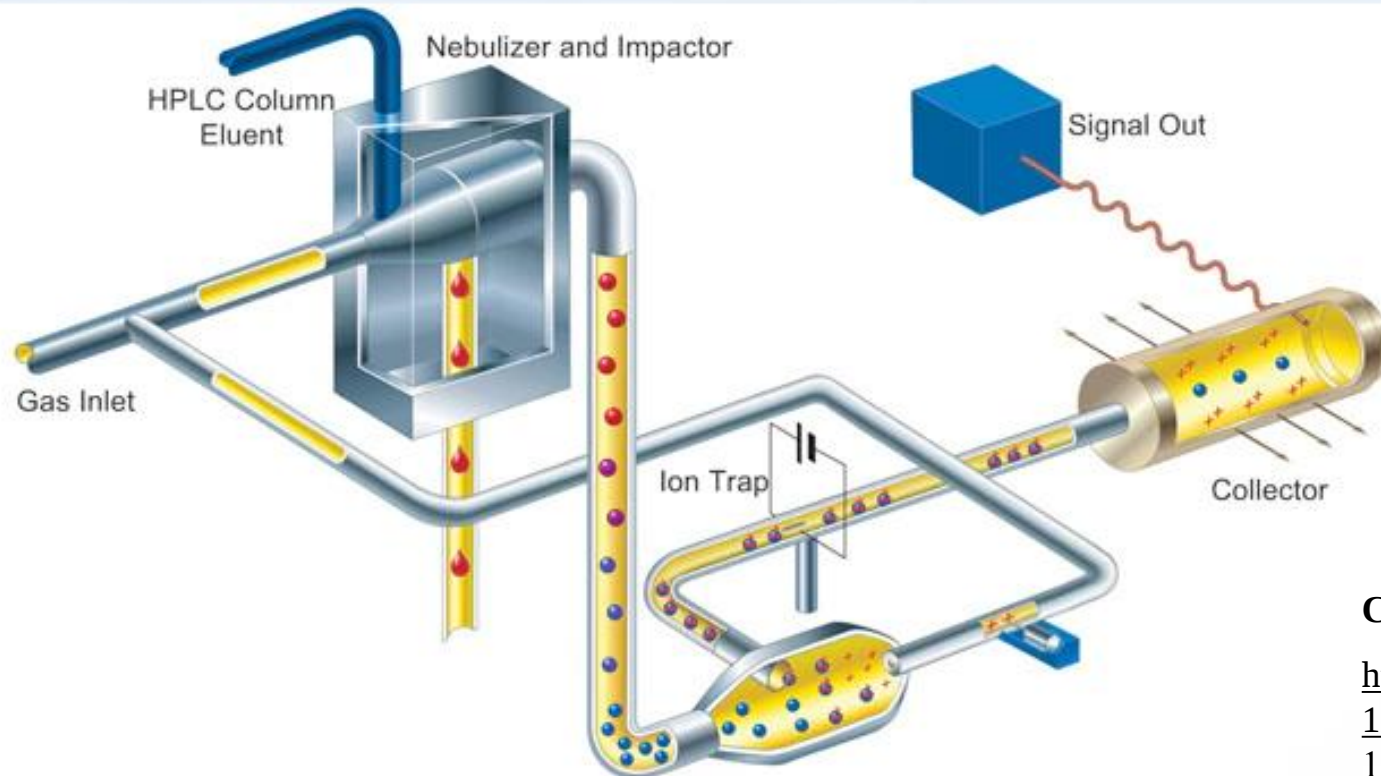


HPLC: rivelatori

Charged Aerosol Detector (CAD)



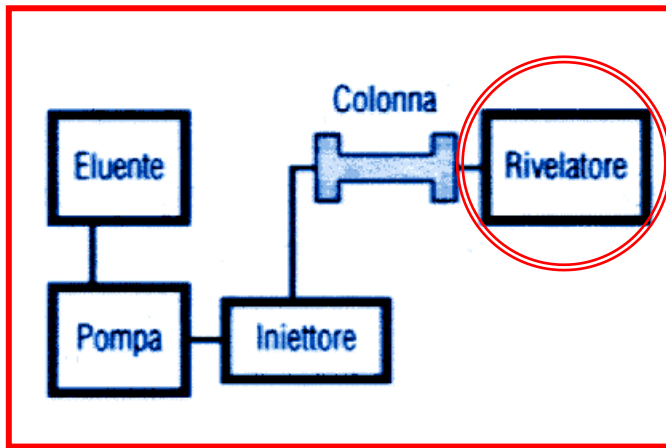
Charged Aerosol Detection measures charge not analytes



Corona Veo Charged Aerosol Detector

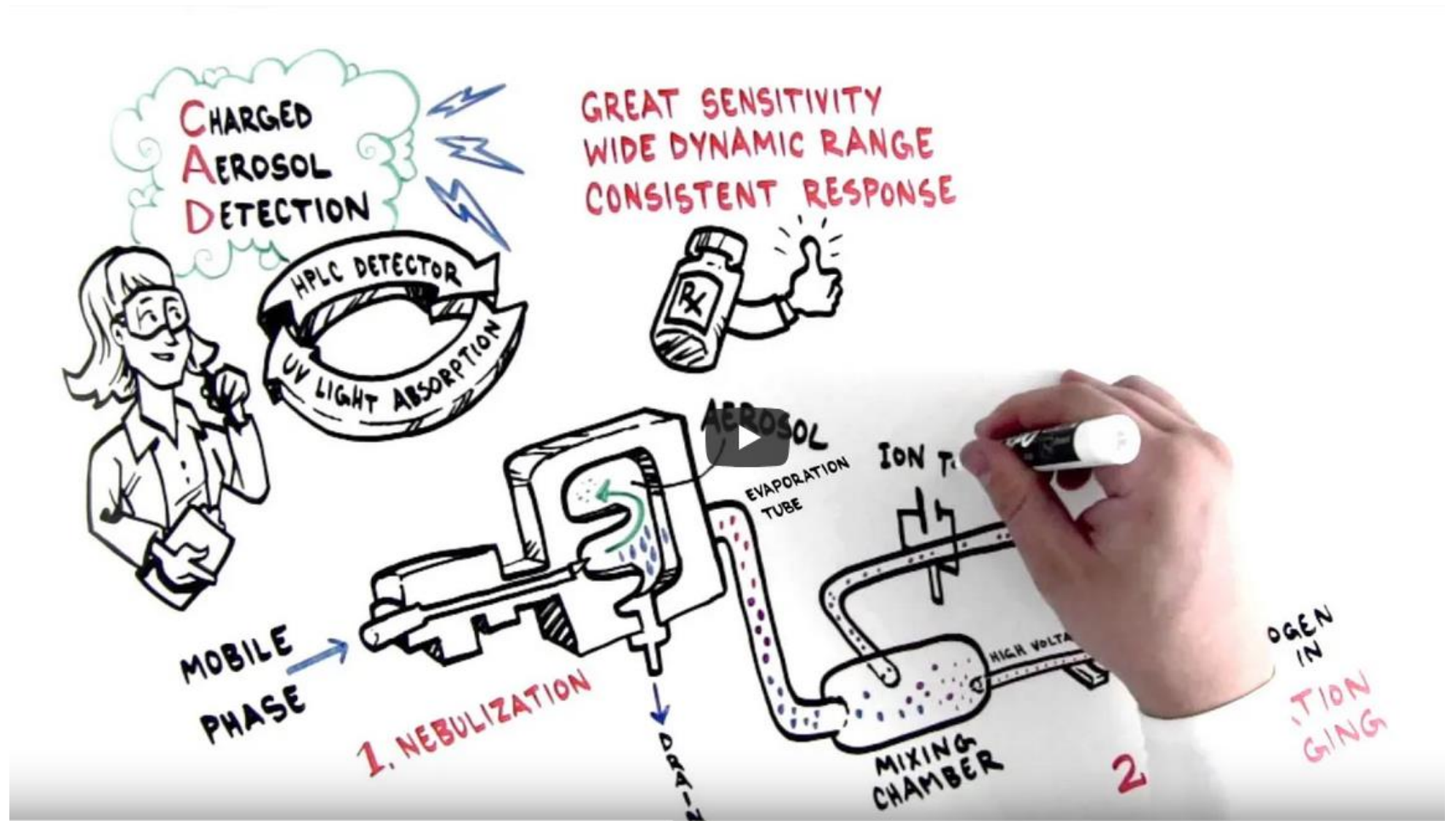
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-1XkmxuoX0>
1' 04"





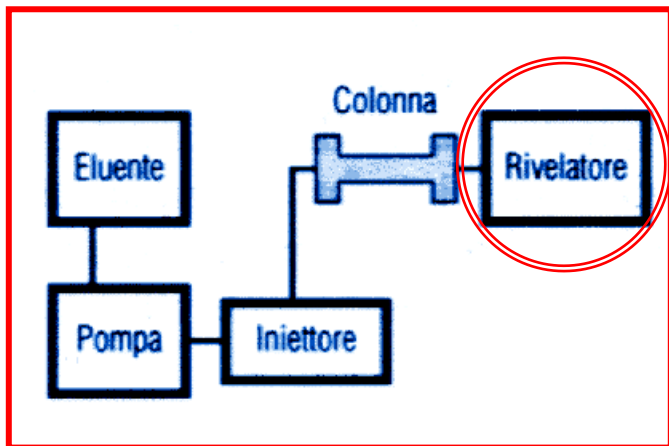
Charged Aerosol Detector

HPLC: rivelatori



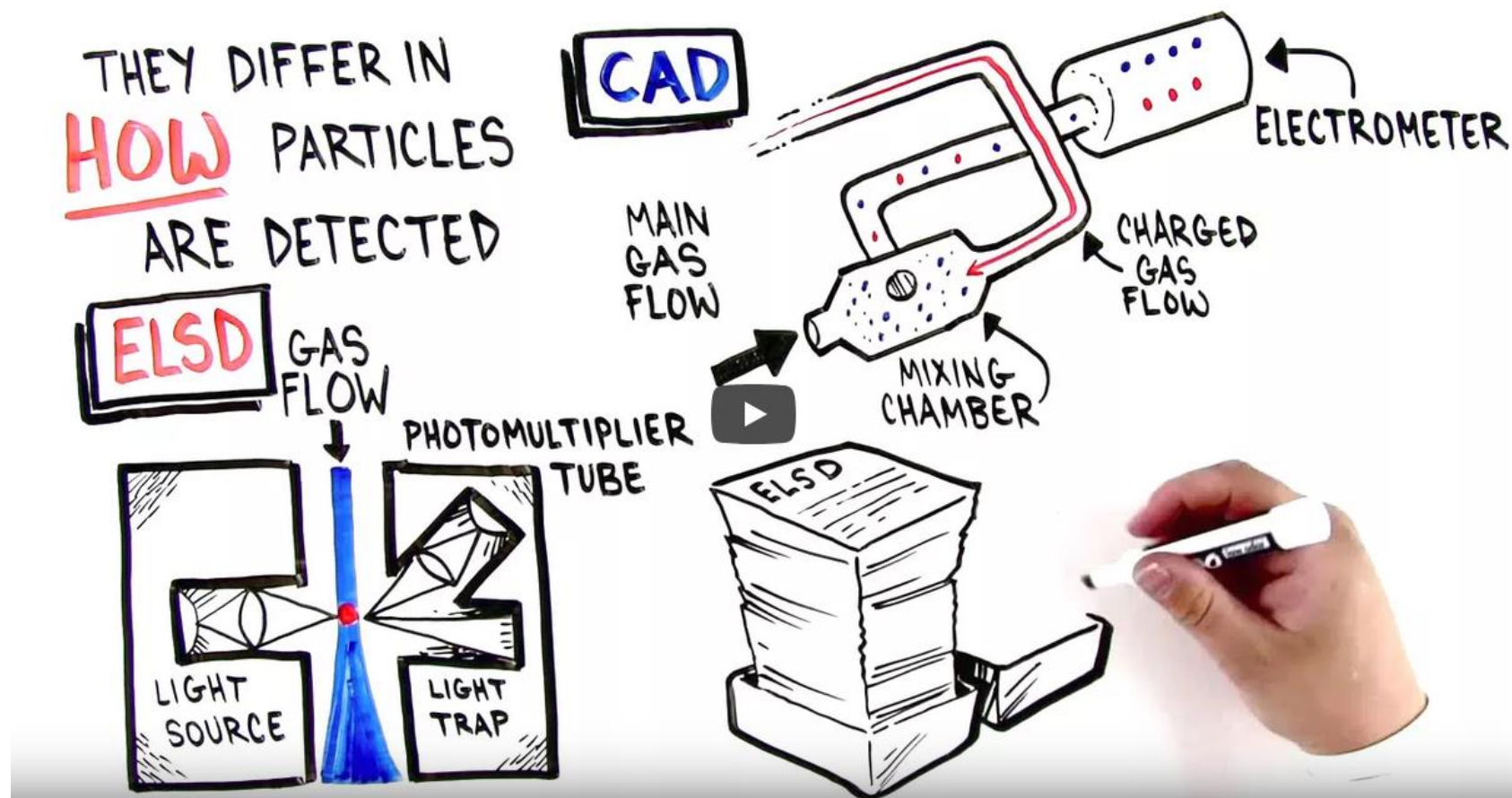
How Charged Aerosol Detection Works (2' 13'')

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=utseMBL1fTQ&app=desktop>



HPLC: rivelatori

**Charged Aerosol
Detector (CAD)**
vs
**Evaporative Light
Scattering Detector,
ELSD**



Why Choose Charged Aerosol Detection for Your HPLC Analysis? (3' 30'')

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jw1q0ldJiRg>

HPLC: rivelatori

Charged Aerosol Detector

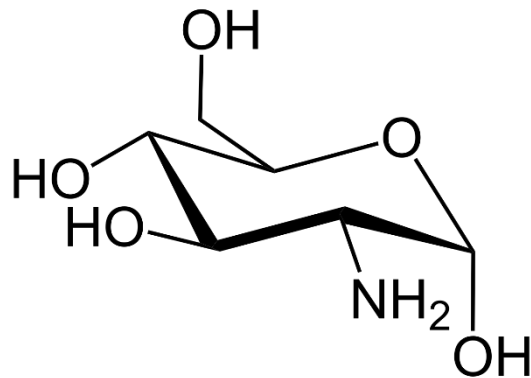
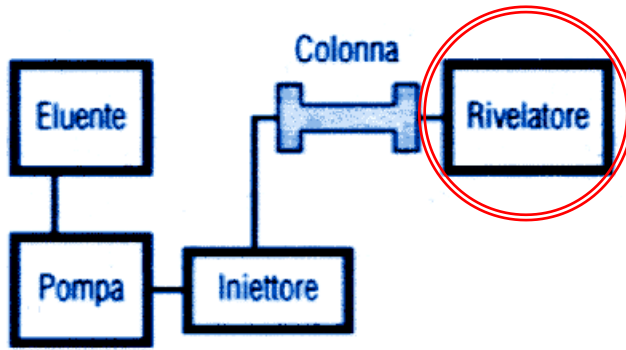
Esempio di applicazione

C. Asthana, G.M. Peterson, M. Shastri, R.P. Patel

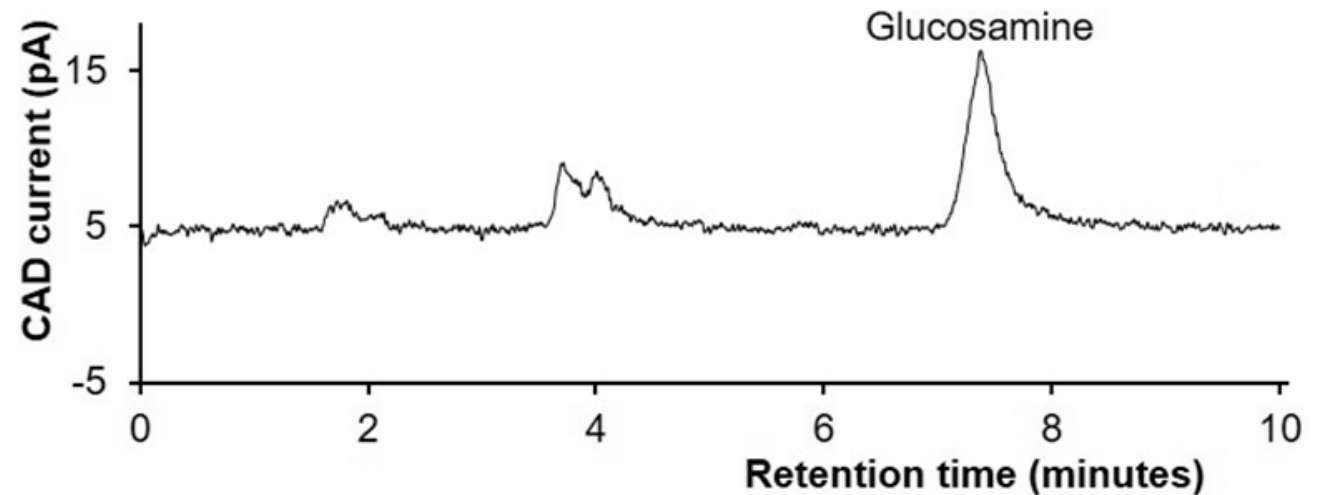
Development and validation of a novel high performance liquid chromatography-coupled with Corona charged aerosol detector method for quantification of glucosamine in dietary supplements

PLOS ONE, 2019

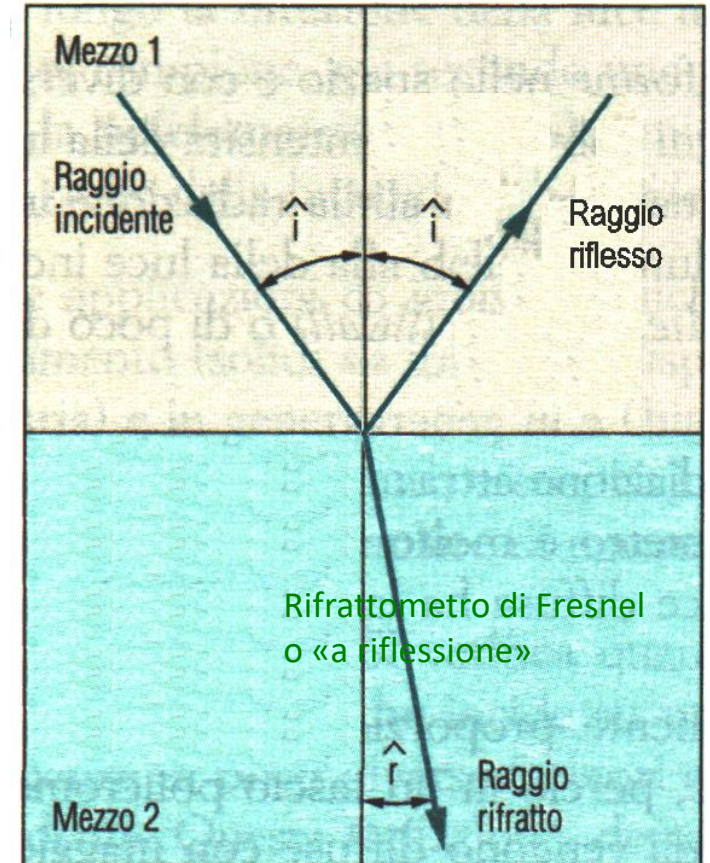
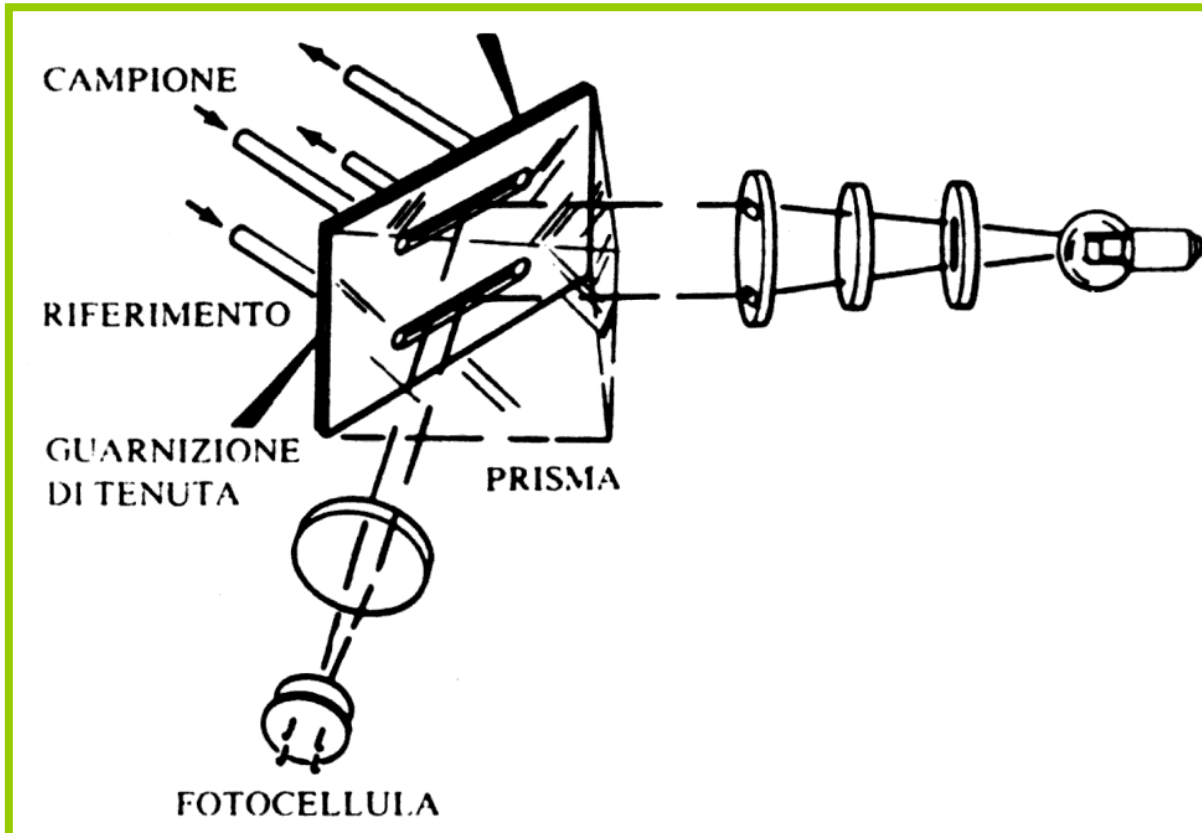
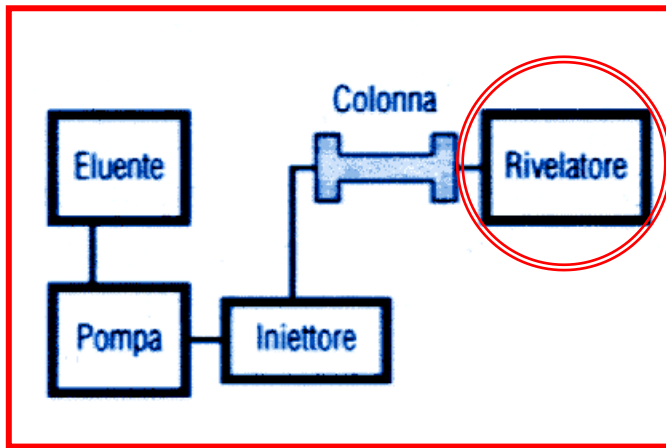
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0216039>



Glucosammina

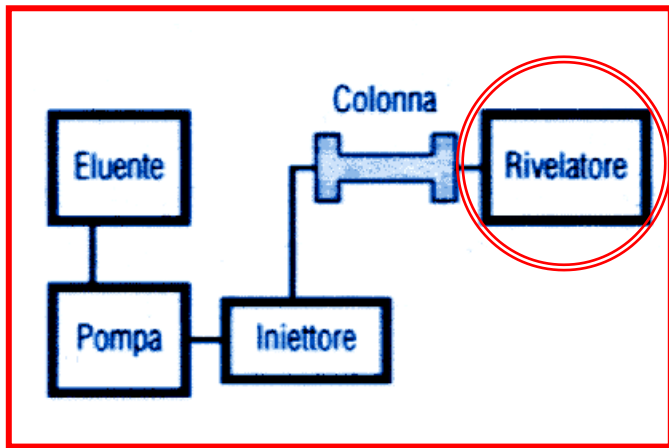


HPLC: rivelatore rifrattometrico



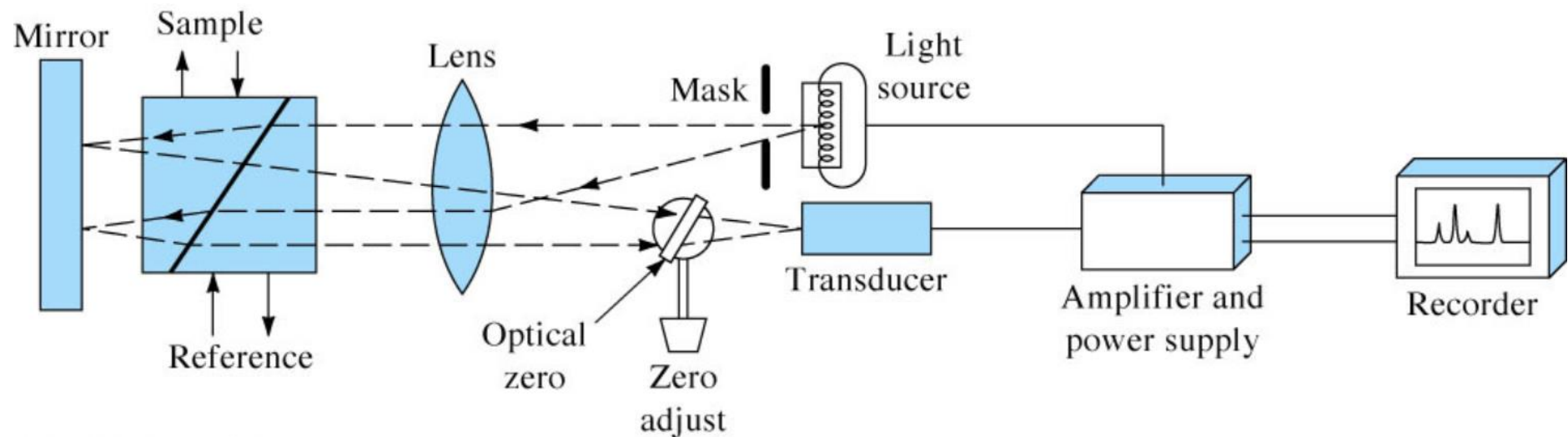
L'intensità del raggio riflesso (e quindi anche di quello rifratto) e la deviazione del raggio rifratto dipendono dall'**indice di rifrazione** dei due mezzi.





HPLC: rivelatore rifrattometrico

Rivelatore rifrattometrico differenziale a deflessione



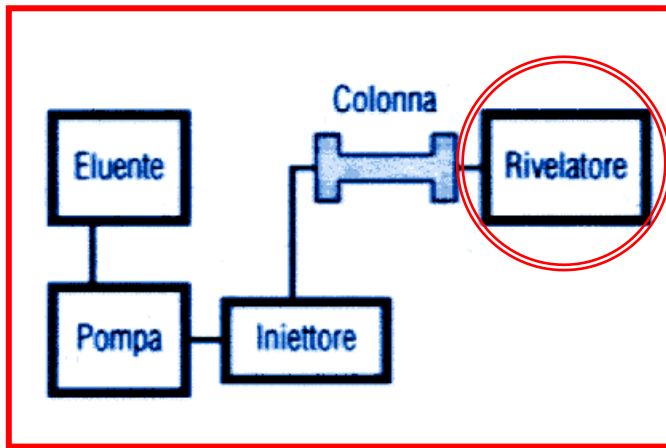
© 2007 Thomson Higher Education

Il rivelatore rifrattometrico è universale.

Non è molto sensibile (0.5 ppm) e la sua risposta varia con la temperatura.

Non è utilizzabile in gradiente.





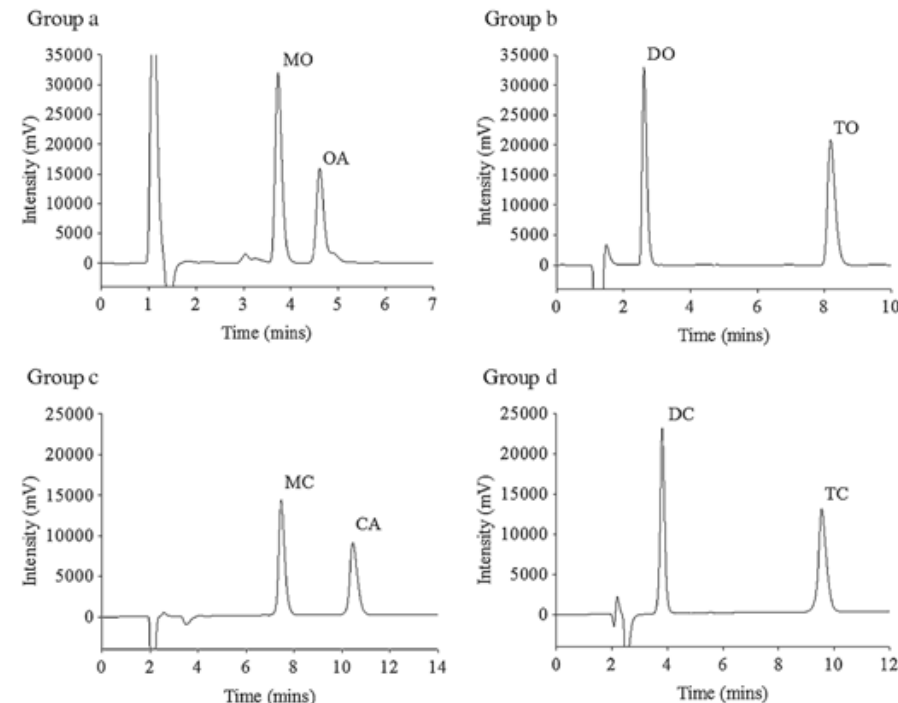
HPLC: rivelatore rifrattometrico

AAPS PharmSciTech, Vol. 14, No. 3, September 2013 (© 2013)
DOI: 10.1208/s12249-013-9976-7

A Simple Quantitative Approach for the Determination of Long and Medium Chain Lipids in Bio-relevant Matrices by High Performance Liquid Chromatography with Refractive Index Detection

Kathy Wai Yu Lee, Christopher J. H. Porter, and Ben J. Boyd

Monash University, Parkville, VIC 3052, Australia.



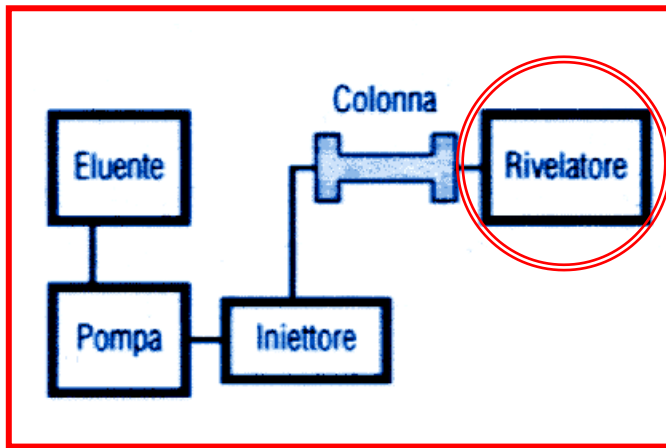
Compounds

Oleic acid (OA)
Monoolein (MO)
Diolein (DO)
Triolein (TO)

Caprylic acid (CA)
Monocaprylin (MC)
Dicaprylin (DC)
Tricaprylin (TC)

Fig. 2. Representative chromatograms for the separation of standards for long (groups **a** and **b**) and medium chain lipids (groups **c** and **d**) in mobile phase on HPLC-RI (1 mg/mL)



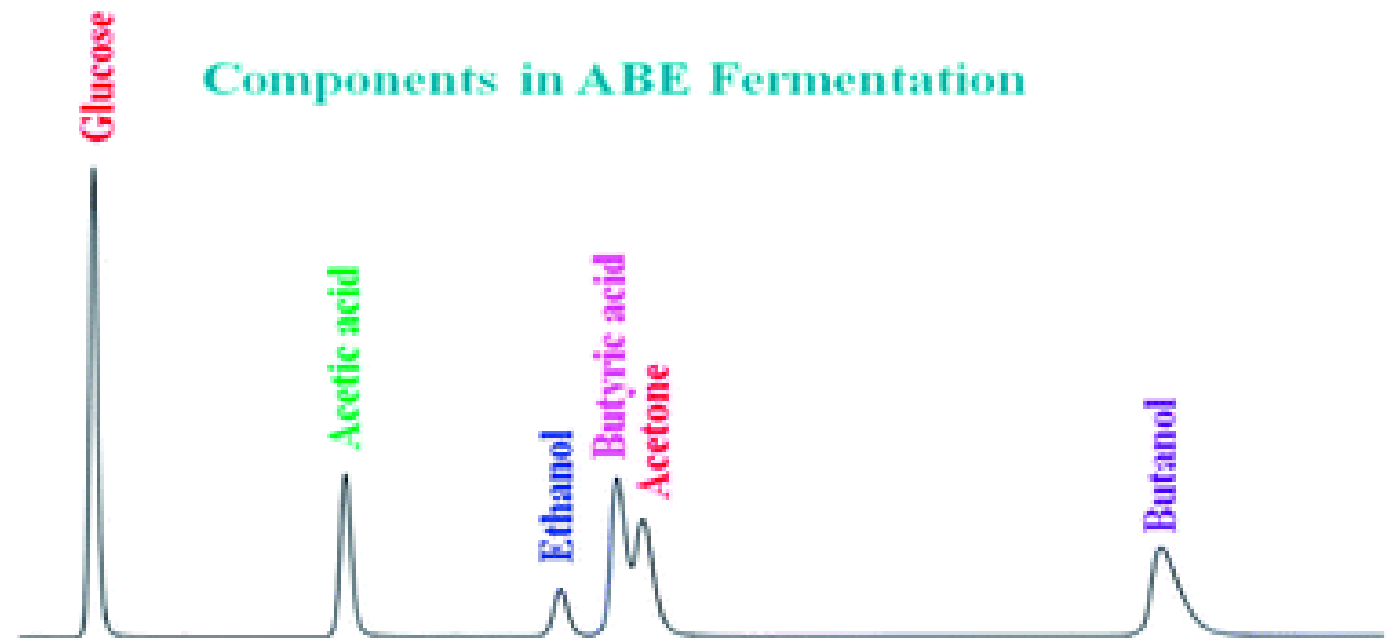


HPLC: rivelatore rifrattometrico

Acetone-butanol-ethanol fermentation analysis using only high performance liquid chromatography

M. Kumar, S. Sainib and K. Gayenc

Anal. Methods, **2014**,**6**, 774-781

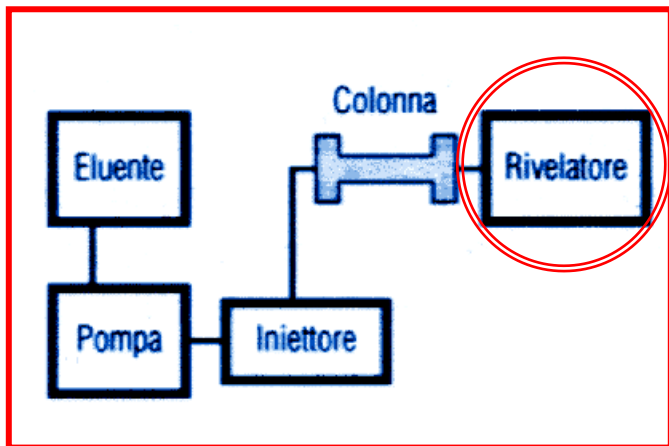


Sample analysis of acetone-butanol-ethanol (ABE) fermentation in *Clostridium acetobutylicum* (organismo di Weizmann).

HPLC with refractive index (RI) detector.



HPLC: rivelatori elettrochimici



Si basano su:

- amperometria
- voltammetria
- coulombometria
- conduttometria

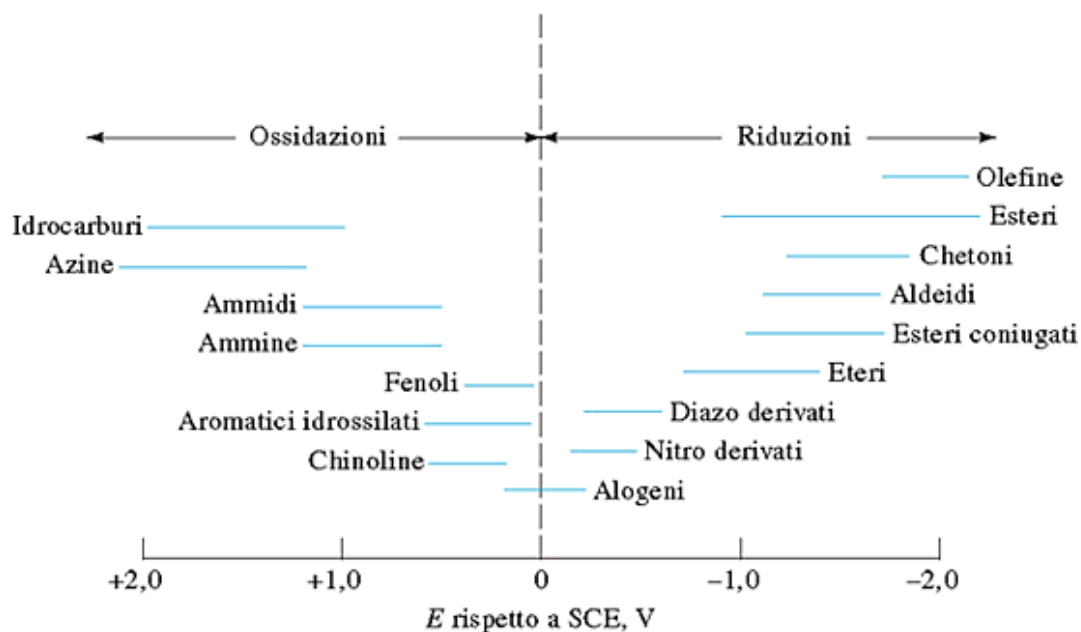


FIGURA 28-11 Rivelazione amperometrica potenziale di gruppi funzionali organici. Le linee orizzontali indicano l'intervallo dei potenziali di ossidazione o riduzione di composti elettroattivi contenenti i gruppi funzionali indicati.

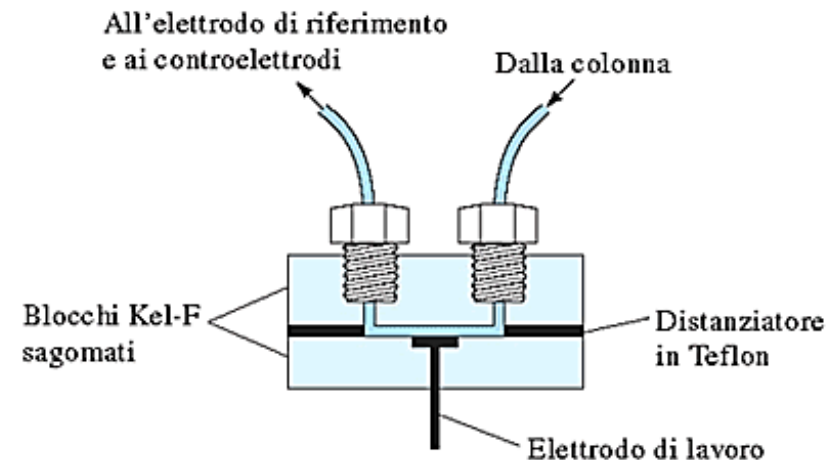


FIGURA 28-12 Cella del rivelatore amperometrico a strato sottile per HPLC.

Caratteristiche principali:

- elevata sensibilità;
- semplicità;
- convenienza;
- ampia applicabilità;
- non sono compatibili col gradiente;



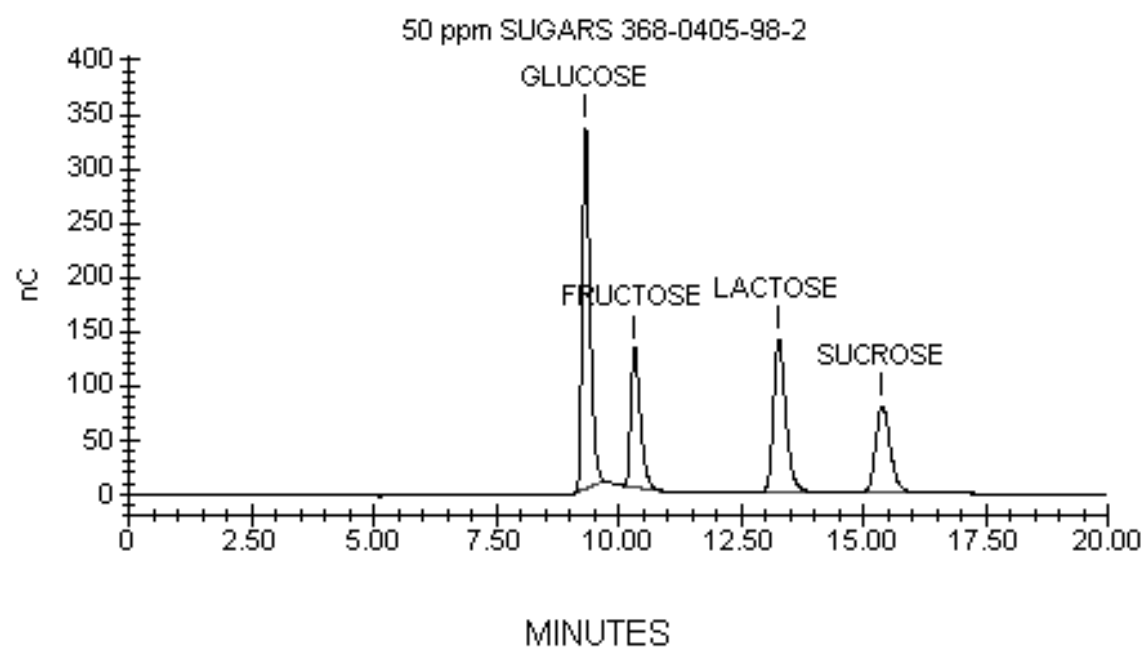
Sugar Analysis by HPLC-PAD

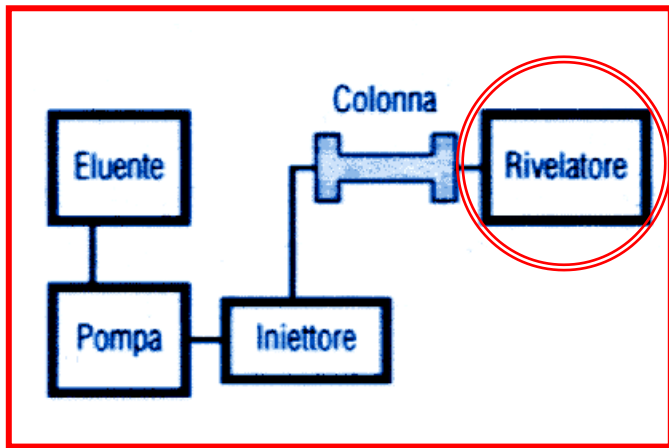
Glucose, Fructose, Sucrose, and Lactose by HPLC-PAD

This article highlights one of the applications for our new HPLC system with the electrochemical detector and column temperature oven. With the electrochemical detector in the Pulsed Amperometric (PAD) mode, the system can be used to determine compounds which are easily oxidized such as organic glycols and sugars.

The chromatogram below shows the separation of common mono- and disaccharides. The analysis was conducted using a Dionex PA100 column and dilute sodium hydroxide eluant.

We have validated a test procedure for one client using this system to determine sugars in a biological fluid. The system has excellent linearity, precision, and accuracy. Detection limits for these compounds are in the ppm range as compared to the % range for a refractive index detector. The electrochemical detector can also be used in the conductivity mode for common anions.





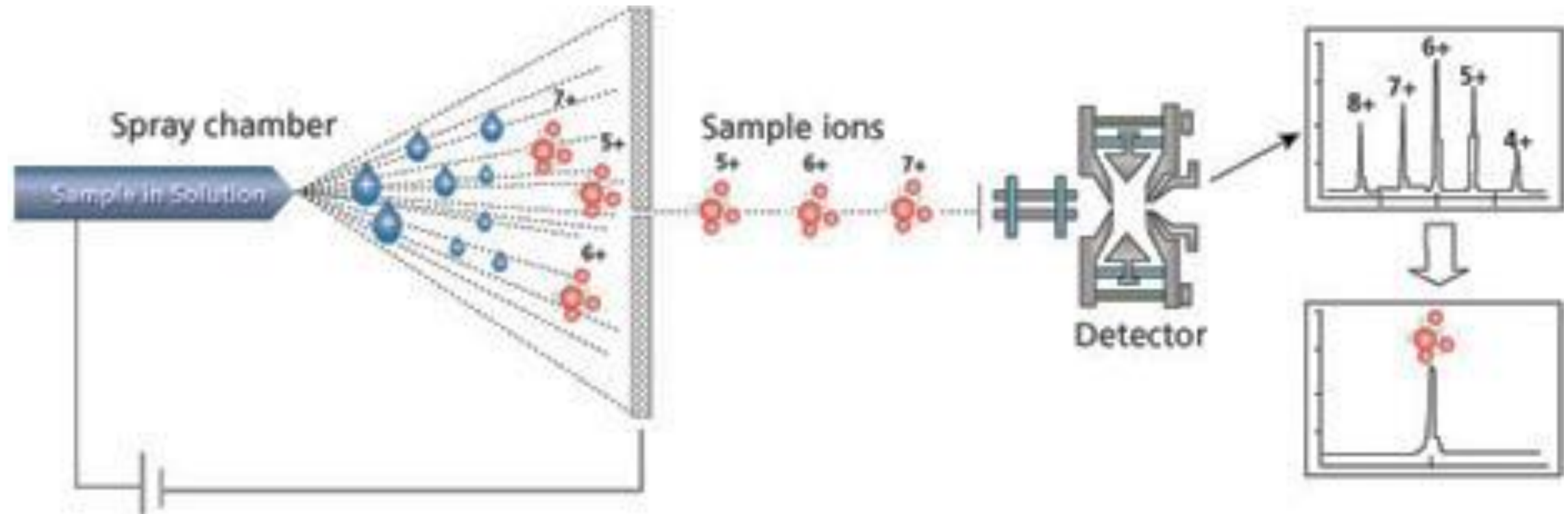
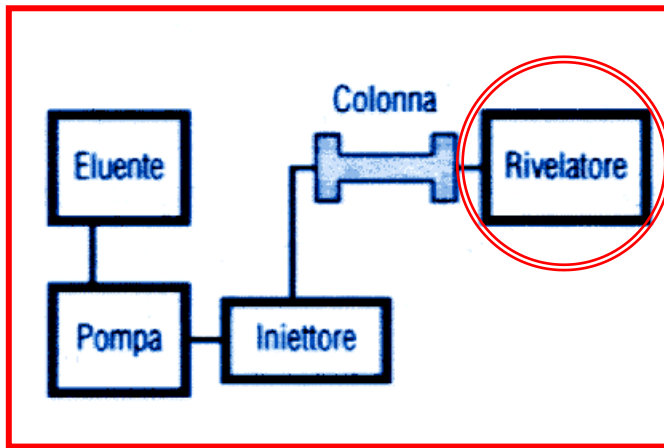
HPLC: rivelatori

Spettrometro di massa
Interfaccia Elettro-Spray
(ESI-MS)



HPLC: rivelatori

Spettrometro di massa Interfaccia Elettro-Spray (ESI-MS)



HPLC ESI-MS

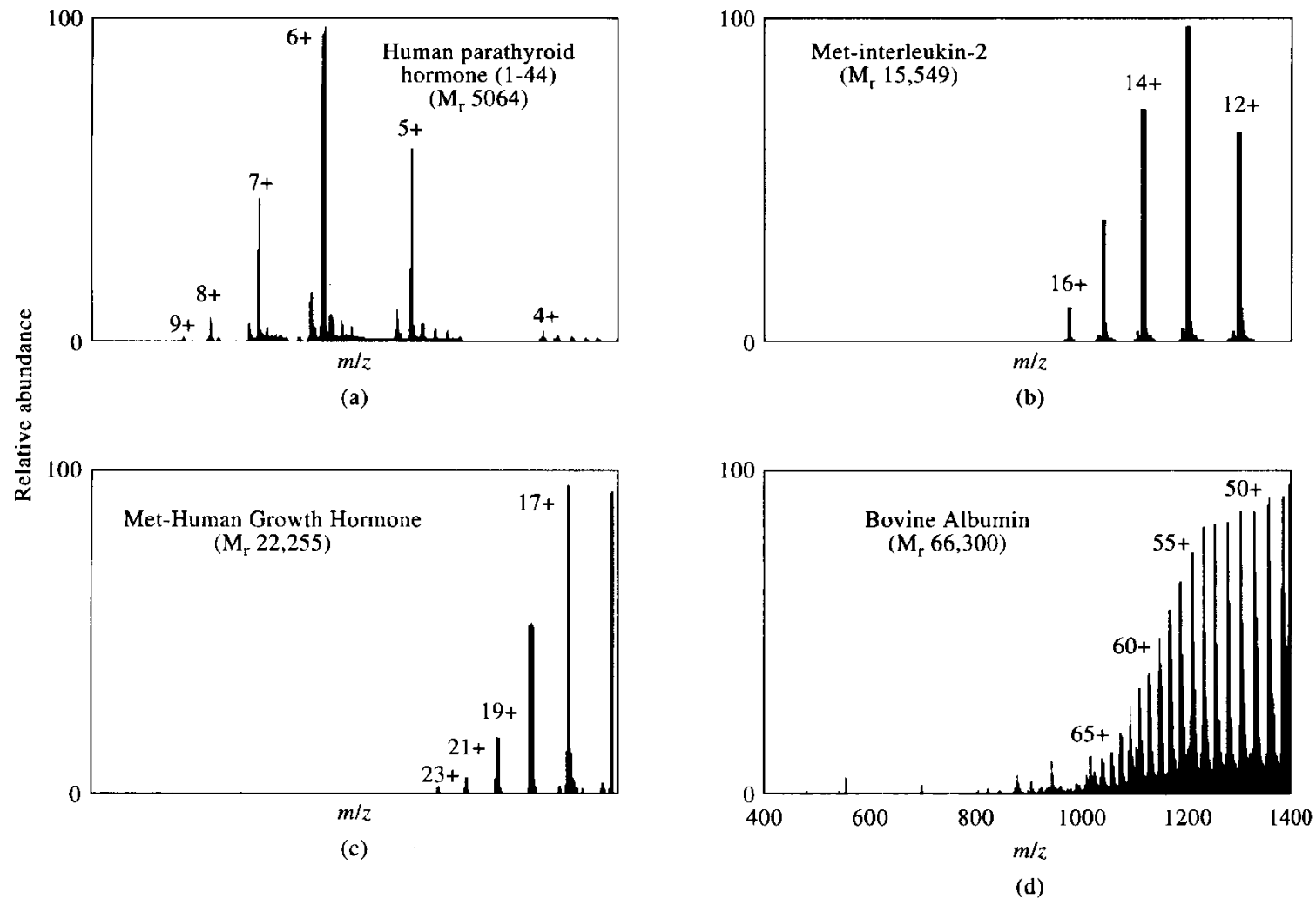


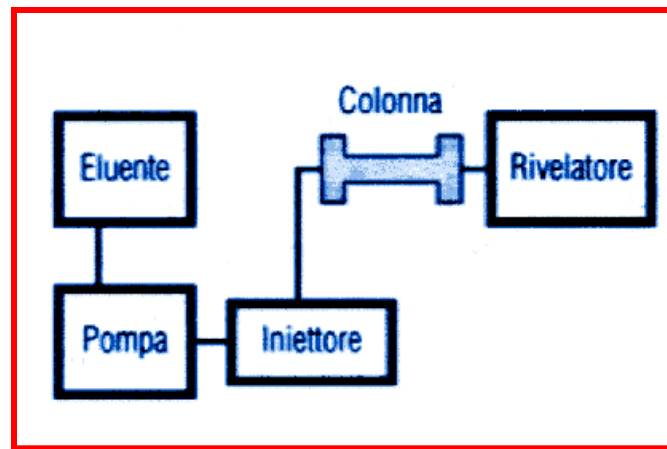
Figure 20-9 Typical electrospray mass spectra of proteins and peptides. The numbers above the peaks represent the molecular charge associated with each peak.



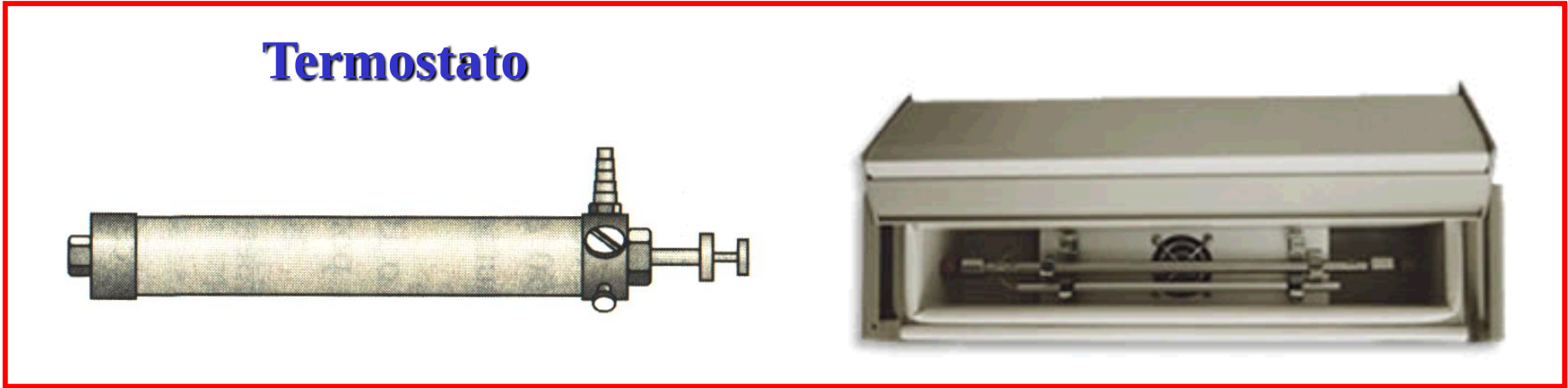
HPLC: rivelatori

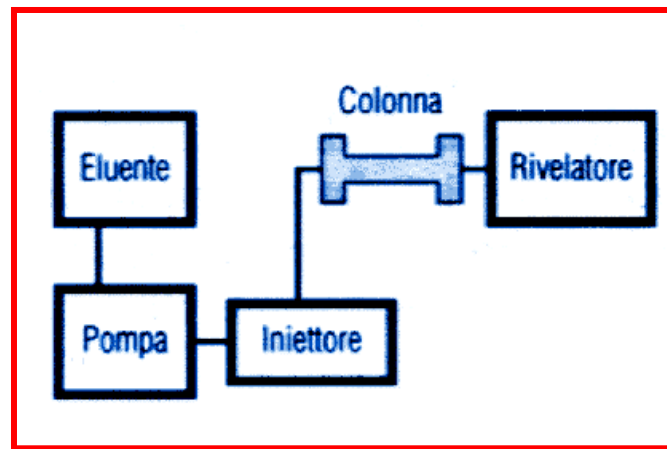
Rivelatore	Grandezza misurata	Specificità	Limite di rivelabilità	Linearità	Compatibilità con l'eluizione in gradiente	Limitazioni
Spettrofotometro UV/visibile	assorbanza	selettivo	100-1000 pg	10^3 - 10^4	sì	Solo solventi a basso assorbimento nel vicino UV
Fluorimetro	fluorescenza	selettivo	1-10 pg	10^3 - 10^4	sì	Intervallo di linearità limitato
Spettrofotometro IR	assorbanza	selettivo	1 μ g	–	sì	Solo solventi a basso assorbimento nell'IR
Polarimetro	deviazione della luce polarizzata	selettivo	–	–	sì	Solo sostanze otticamente attive
Rifrattometro	indice di rifrazione	universale	100-1000 ng	3×10^3	no	Bassa sensibilità; richiede un elevato controllo della temperatura
Conduttimetro	conduttanza	selettivo	500-1000 ng	$\simeq 10^5$	no	Sono esclusi i solventi elettroattivi; solo per specie conduttive
Elettrochimico	intensità di corrente	selettivo	10-1000 pg	10^3 - 10^4	sì	Solo per specie elettroattive; sono esclusi i solventi elettroattivi
Spettrometro di massa	massa	universale	10-100 pg	–	sì	Richiede una interfaccia adeguata





HPLC: accessori



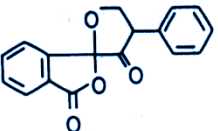
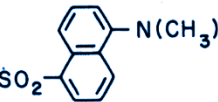
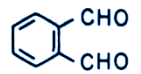
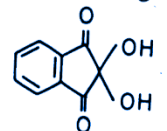
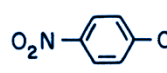
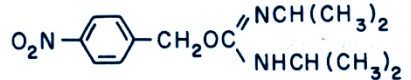


HPLC: accessori

Raccoglitore di frazioni



HPLC: accessori

Structure	Used for	Conditions for detection of derivative
Fluorotags		
	compounds containing primary nitrogen, eg amines, amino acids, peptides	excitation 390 nm emission 470 nm
Fluorescamine 	proteins, amines, amino acids, phenolic compounds	excitation 335–365 nm emission 520 nm
Dansyl chloride 	compounds containing primary nitrogen	excitation 300 nm emission 400–600 nm
OPA 	amino acids	absorption at about 570 nm
Ninhydrin 		
PNBDI 	carboxylic acids	absorption at about 254 nm

Reattore post-colonna

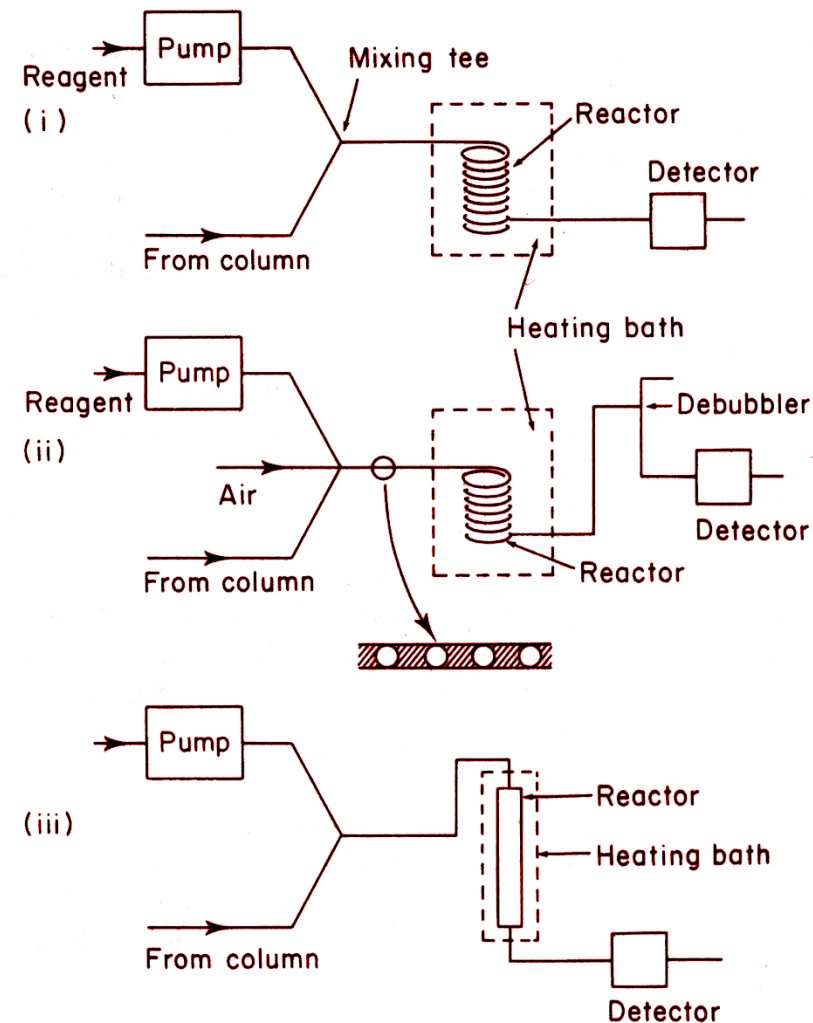
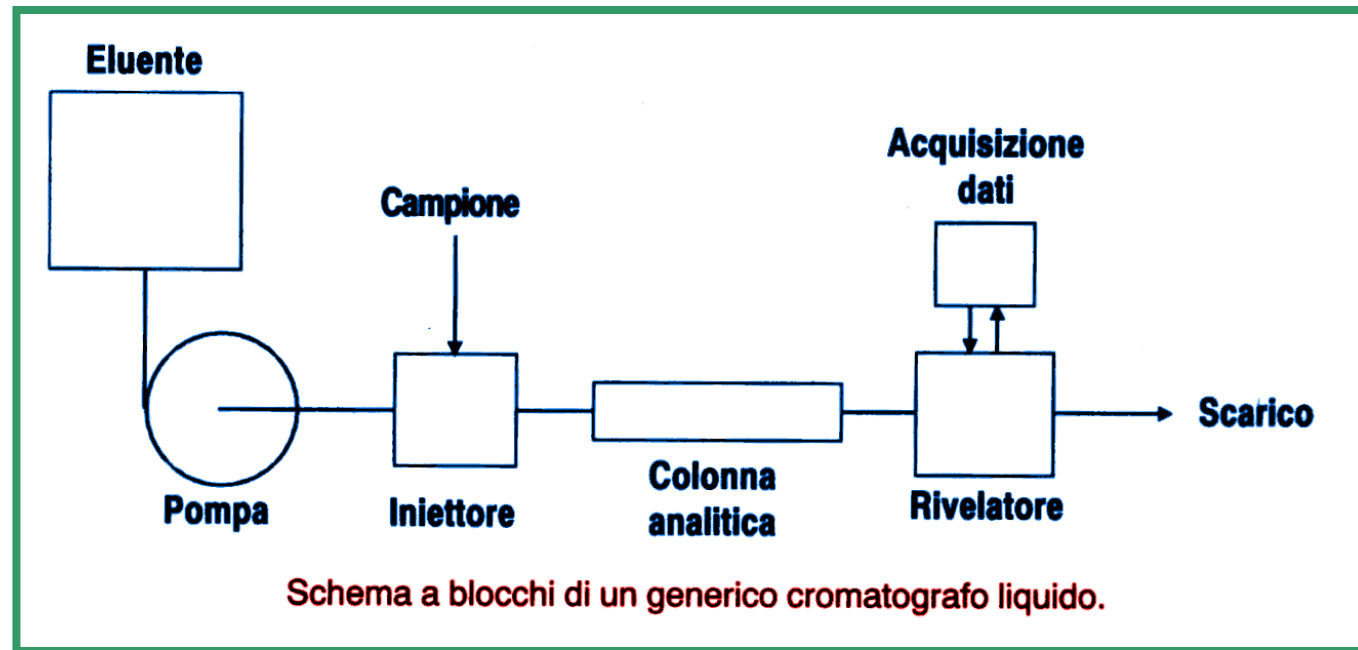


Fig. 2.4p. Post-column reactors

- (i) Open tubular reactor
- (ii) Segmented reactor
- (iii) Packed bed reactor



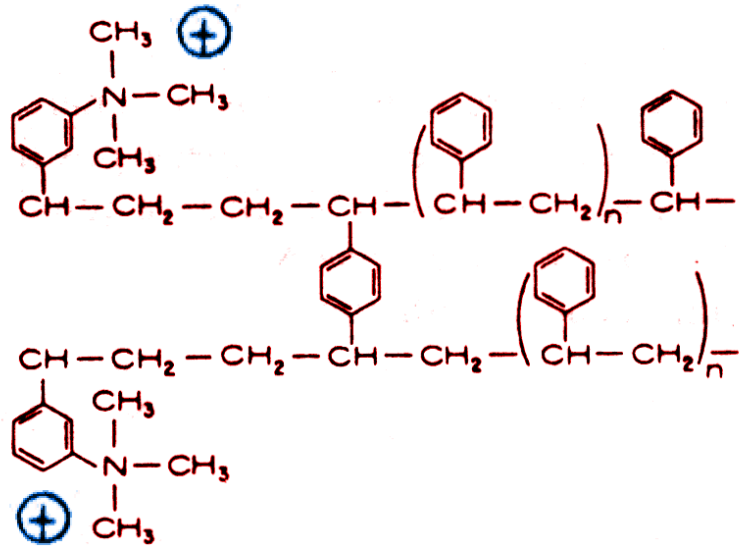
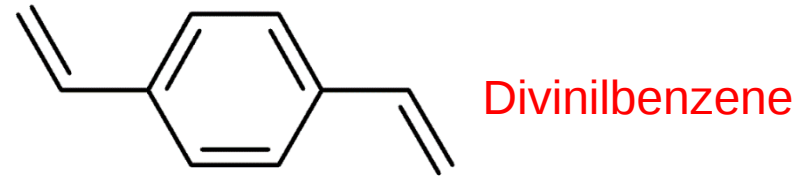
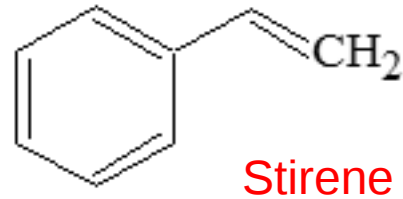
Cromatografia ionica (IC)



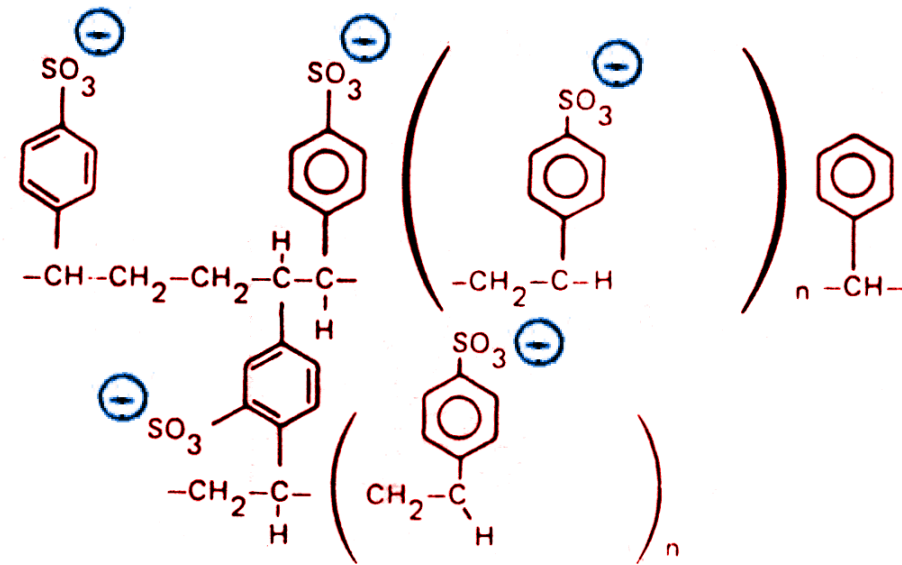
Eluente: tampone acquoso.
Materiali plastici (teflon).
Fase stazionaria a scambio ionico.
Rivelatore conduttimetrico.

Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Fasi stazionarie polimeriche



Struttura di uno scambiatore anionico

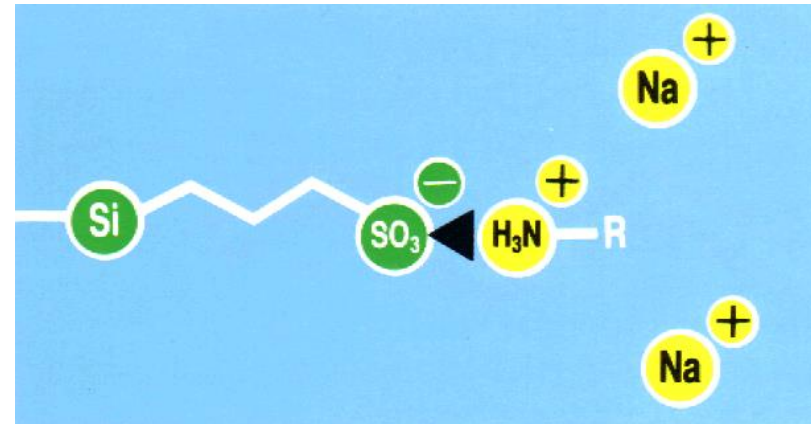


Struttura di uno scambiatore cationico

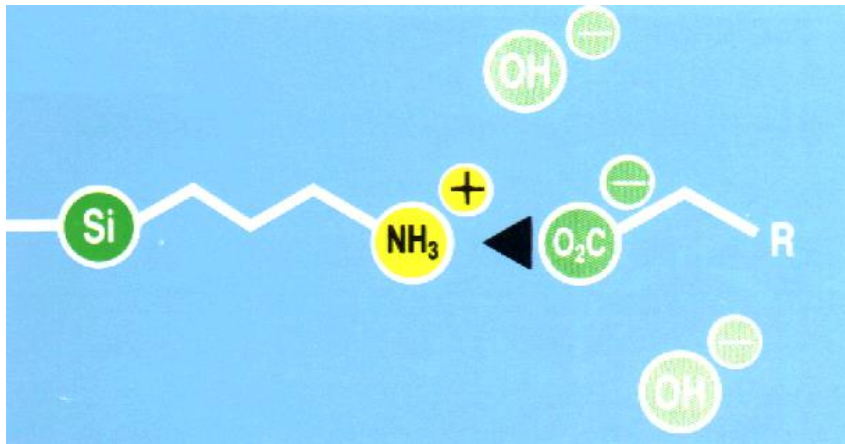


Cromatografia ionica (IC)

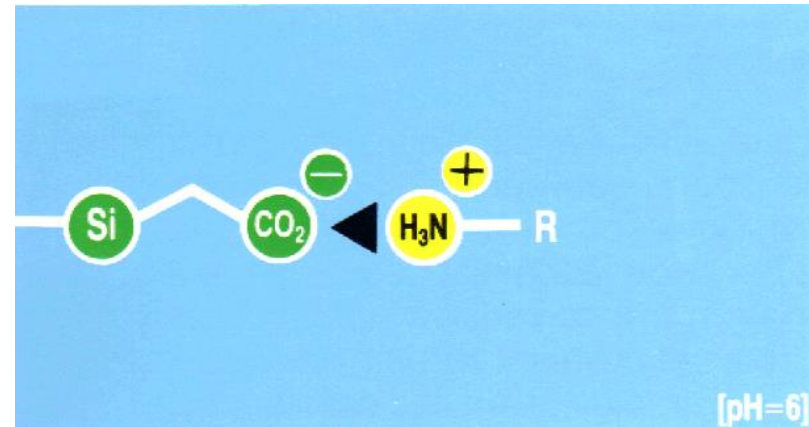
**Fasi stazionarie a
base di silice
derivatizzata**



Scambio cationico forte



Scambio anionico

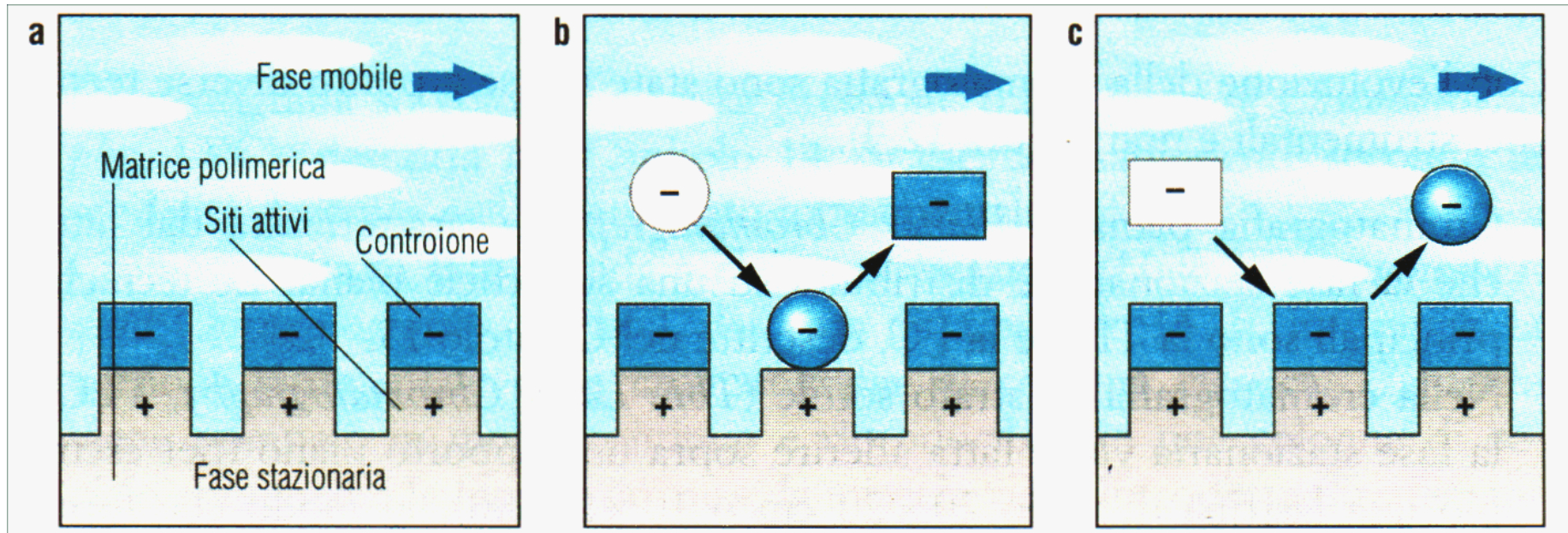


Scambio cationico debole



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Meccanismo di scambio ionico

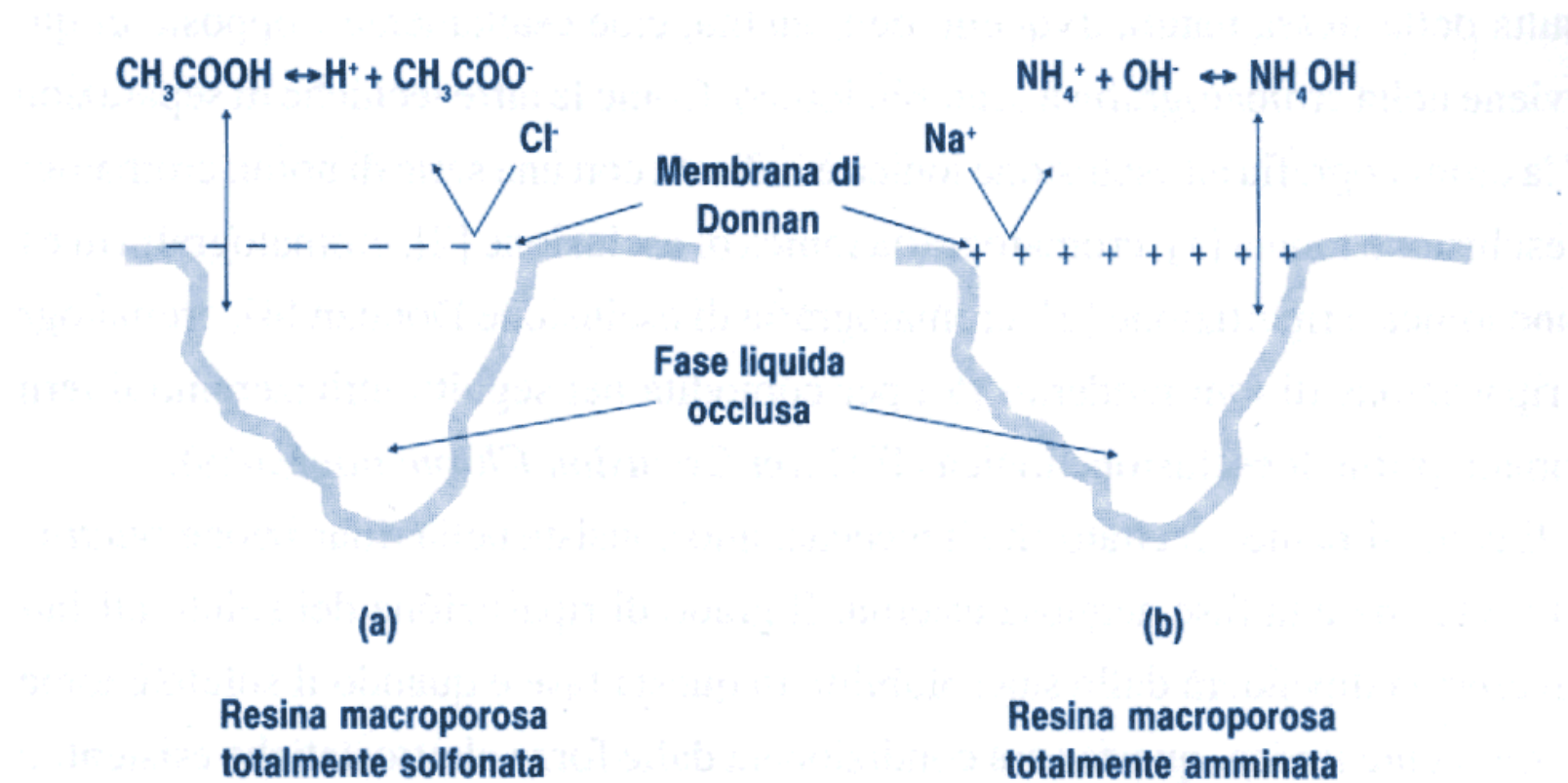


Gli ioni del soluto competono con quelli della fase mobile per legarsi ai gruppi di carica opposta presenti sulla fase stazionaria.



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Esclusione ionica (IEC)



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Formazione di coppie ioniche

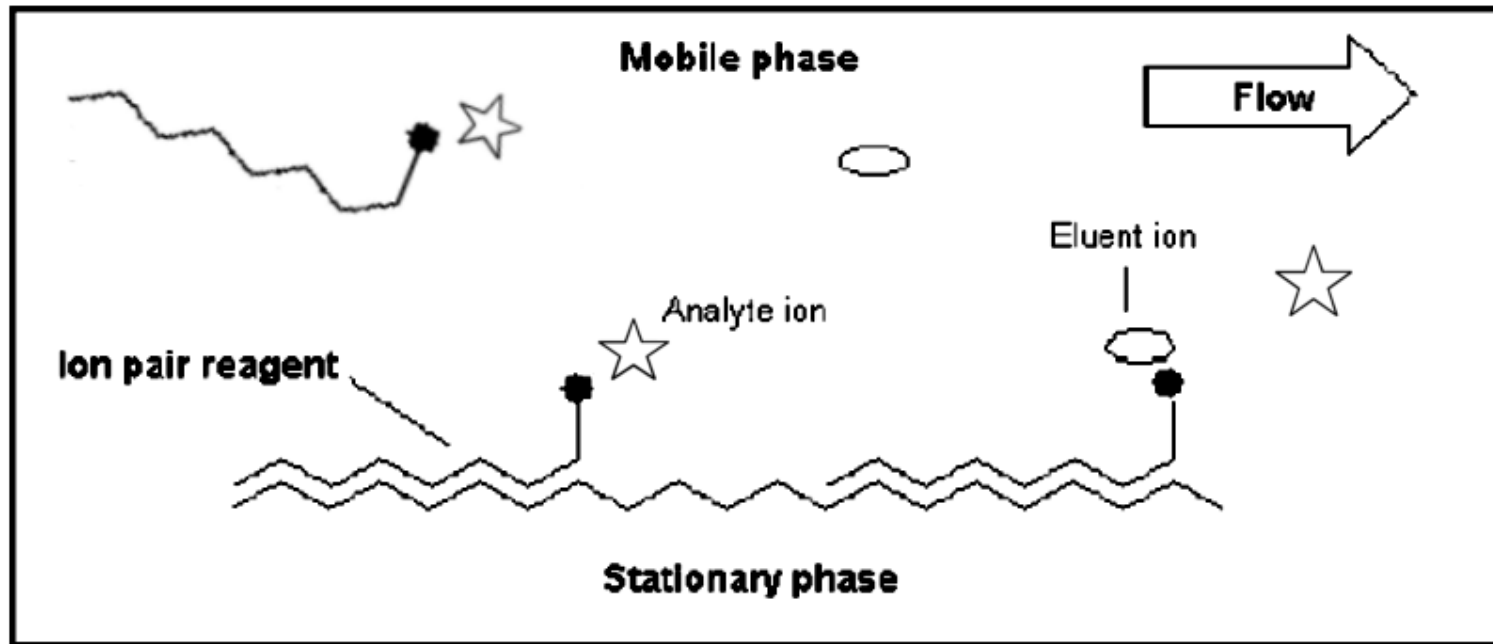


Figura 7 Illustrazione schematica del modello statico di scambio ionico in cromatografia di coppia ionica (IPC). Il principio di separazione si applica sia agli anioni che ai cationi.

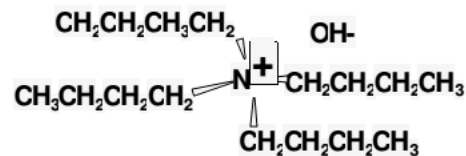
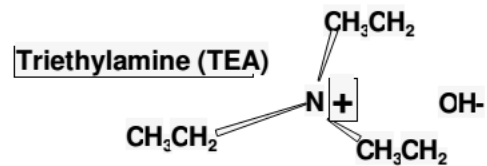


Cromatografia ionica (IC)

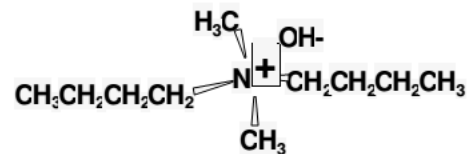
Formazione di coppie ioniche

Ion Pair Reagent

Alkylamines

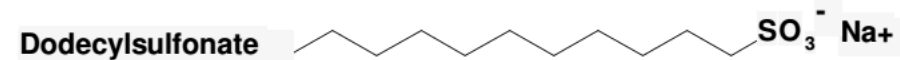
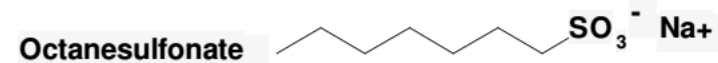
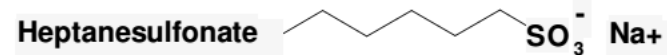
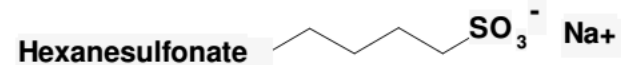


Tetrabutylamine (TBA)



Dibutyl-dimethylamine

Alkylsulfonates

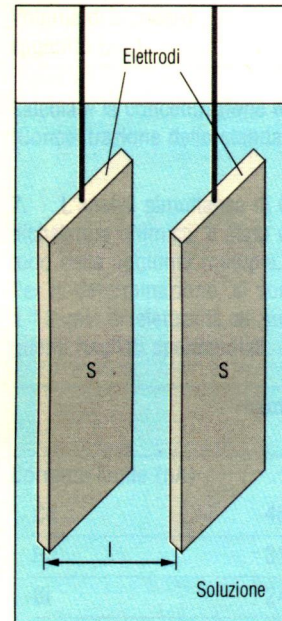


Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Rivelatore conduttometrico

Figura 6.1

Rappresentazione schematica di una cella conduttimetrica.



Le soluzioni elettrolitiche conducono l'elettricità meno dei metalli ma molto più dei solventi puri.

Tabella 6.1

Conducibilità specifica di alcune sostanze

Sostanza	$T (^{\circ}\text{C})$	$\chi \text{ (S/cm)}$
Ag*	20	$6,18 \times 10^5$
Cu*	20	$5,81 \times 10^5$
Al*	20	$3,55 \times 10^5$
Fe*	20	$1,03 \times 10^5$
Hg*	0	$1,06 \times 10^4$
NaCl fuso	850	3,5
HCl 1 N	25	$3,33 \times 10^{-1}$
Acqua di mare	25	$\simeq 5 \times 10^{-2}$
KCl 1 N	25	$1,118 \times 10^{-1}$
KCl 0,1 N	25	$1,288 \times 10^{-2}$
KCl 0,01 N	25	$1,413 \times 10^{-3}$
NaCl 0,1 N	25	$1,07 \times 10^{-2}$
H ₂ SO ₄ conc.	25	1×10^{-2}
CH ₃ COOH 1 N	18	$1,32 \times 10^{-3}$
Acqua potabile		$\simeq 10^{-4}-10^{-3}$
HCl 0,001 N	25	$4,21 \times 10^{-4}$
CH ₃ COOH 0,001 N	18	$4,10 \times 10^{-5}$
Fiamma del bunsen*	1725	$2,5 \times 10^{-6}$
Acqua (satura di CO ₂ dell'aria)	18	$0,8 \times 10^{-6}$
Acqua ultrapura	25	6×10^{-8}
Acetone	25	6×10^{-8}
Acido acetico glaciale	25	$1,12 \times 10^{-8}$
Etanolo	25	$1,35 \times 10^{-9}$
n-Esano	18	$\simeq 1 \times 10^{-18}$

* Il valore di χ è stato calcolato in base alla resistività (ρ).



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Rivelatore conduttometrico

La rivelazione mediante conducibilità è un metodo universale per rivelare composti ionici ed è il più comunemente usato in cromatografia ionica.

Le proprietà elettriche di una soluzione obbediscono alla prima legge di Ohm: dove V è la tensione (V), I è la corrente (A). La resistenza R (Ω) è funzione della temperatura e della concentrazione dell'elettrolita.

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

In base alla seconda legge di Ohm, la resistenza dipende dalla natura e dalla geometria del conduttore, di lunghezza l (cm) e sezione S (cm²). La resistività della soluzione elettrolitica, ρ , viene misurata in $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$.

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$

La conducibilità (o conduttanza, Λ) di una soluzione è l'inverso della sua resistenza elettrica:

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{R}$$

L'inverso della resistività è la conduttività (o conducibilità specifica) χ espressa in S/cm. K è la costante di cella (in cm).

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{\rho \frac{l}{S}} = \frac{S}{\rho l} = \chi \frac{S}{l} = \chi K$$



La conducibilità specifica (χ) di una **soluzione** dipende da:

- concentrazione degli ioni in soluzione;
- le cariche ioniche;
- la velocità di migrazione degli ioni in soluzione;
- la temperatura.

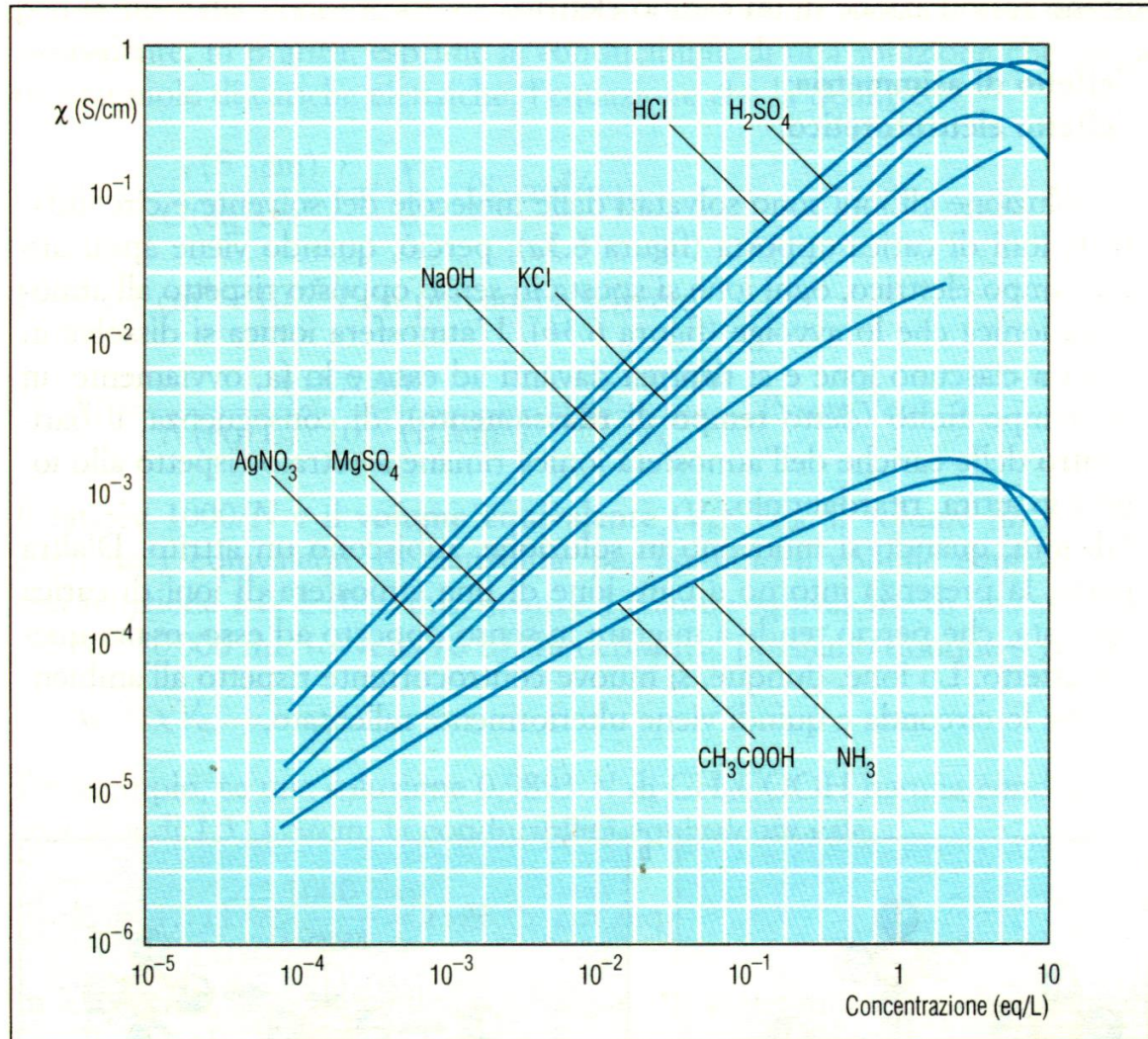


Figura 6.2

Andamento della conducibilità specifica in funzione della concentrazione. (Nel grafico, gli assi sono entrambi logaritmici.)

Secondo la legge **Kohlrausch**, la conducibilità di una soluzione diluita è proporzionale alla somma delle conducibilità equivalenti di tutti gli ioni moltiplicate per la loro concentrazione.



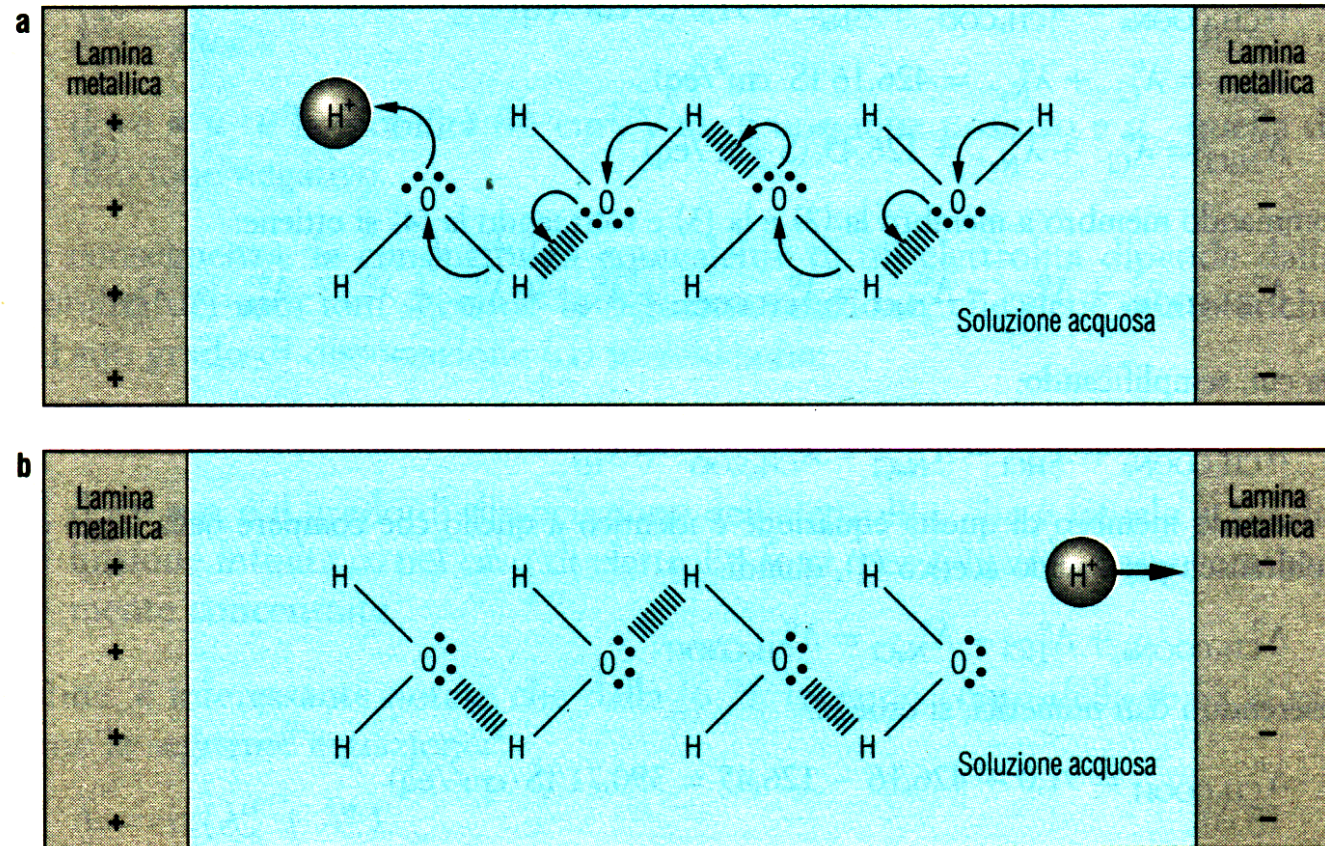
Table 2 Equivalent conductivity Λ° of several ions

Cations	Λ^+ (S cm ² eq ⁻¹)	Anions	Λ^- (S cm ² eq ⁻¹)
H⁺	350	OH⁻	198
Li⁺	39	F⁻	54
Na⁺	50	Cl⁻	76
K⁺	74	Br⁻	78
NH₄⁺	73	I⁻	77
1/2 Mg²⁺	53	NO₂⁻	72
1/2 Ca²⁺	60	NO₃⁻	71
1/2 Sr²⁺	59	HCO₃⁻	45
1/2 Ba²⁺	64	1/2 CO₃²⁻	72
1/2 Zn²⁺	52	H₂PO₄⁻	33
1/2 Hg²⁺	53	1/2 HPO₄²⁻	57
1/2 Cu²⁺	55	1/3 PO₄³⁻	69
1/2 Pb²⁺	71	1/2 SO₄²⁻	80
1/2 Co²⁺	53	CN⁻	82
1/3 Fe³⁺	70	SCN⁻	66
N(Et)₄⁺	33	Acetate	41
		1/2 Phthalate	38
		Propionate	36
		Benzoate	32
		Salicylate	30
		1/2 Oxalate	74



Figura 6.6

Meccanismo di conduzione elettrica nell'acqua: trasferimento di ioni H^+ lungo una catena di molecole H_2O (i tratteggi indicano i legami idrogeno). La corrente viene trasportata molto velocemente lungo una catena per effetto di una migrazione solo apparente. **(a)** Il protone a sinistra si lega alla molecola d'acqua più vicina mediante un doppietto isolato dell'ossigeno. Si innesca così una catena di trasferimenti di doppietti elettronici fra molecole di acqua contigue, con rottura e formazione di nuovi legami idrogeno. **(b)** In definitiva, senza bisogno di migrare, lo ione che si trovava libero a sinistra nella figura si è «spostato» a destra.



Pendolo di Newton



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Rivelatore conduttometrico

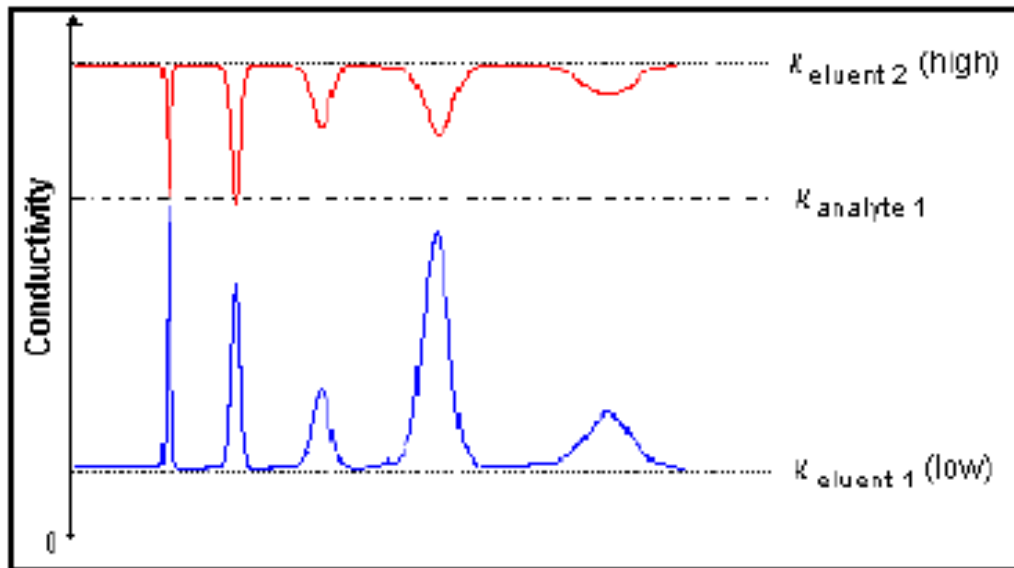
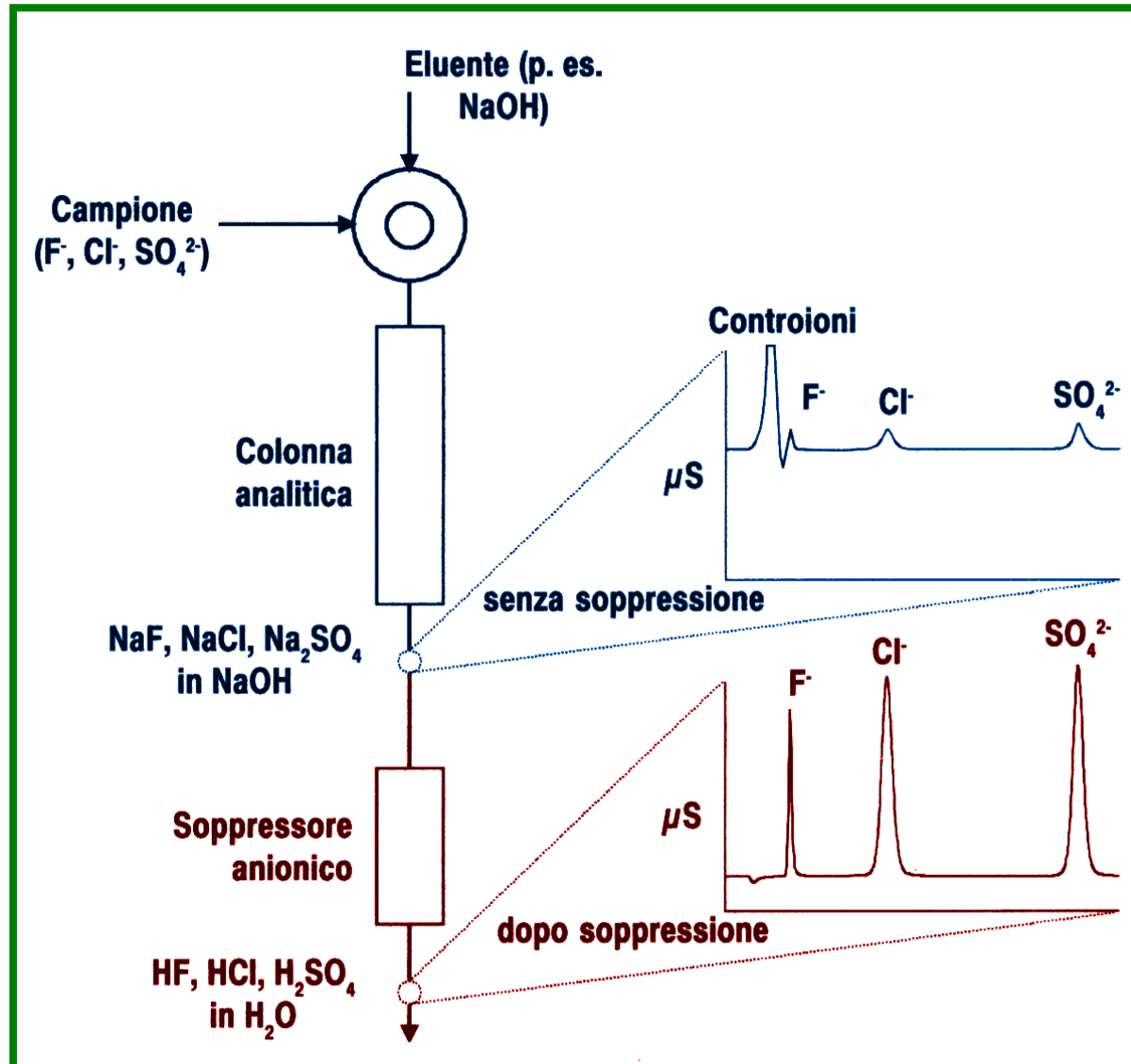


Figura 13 Variazioni della conducibilità dell'eluato durante la separazione di una miscela multi-componente mediante cromatografia ionica. I grafici sono per un eluente con alta (rosso) e bassa (blu) conducibilità



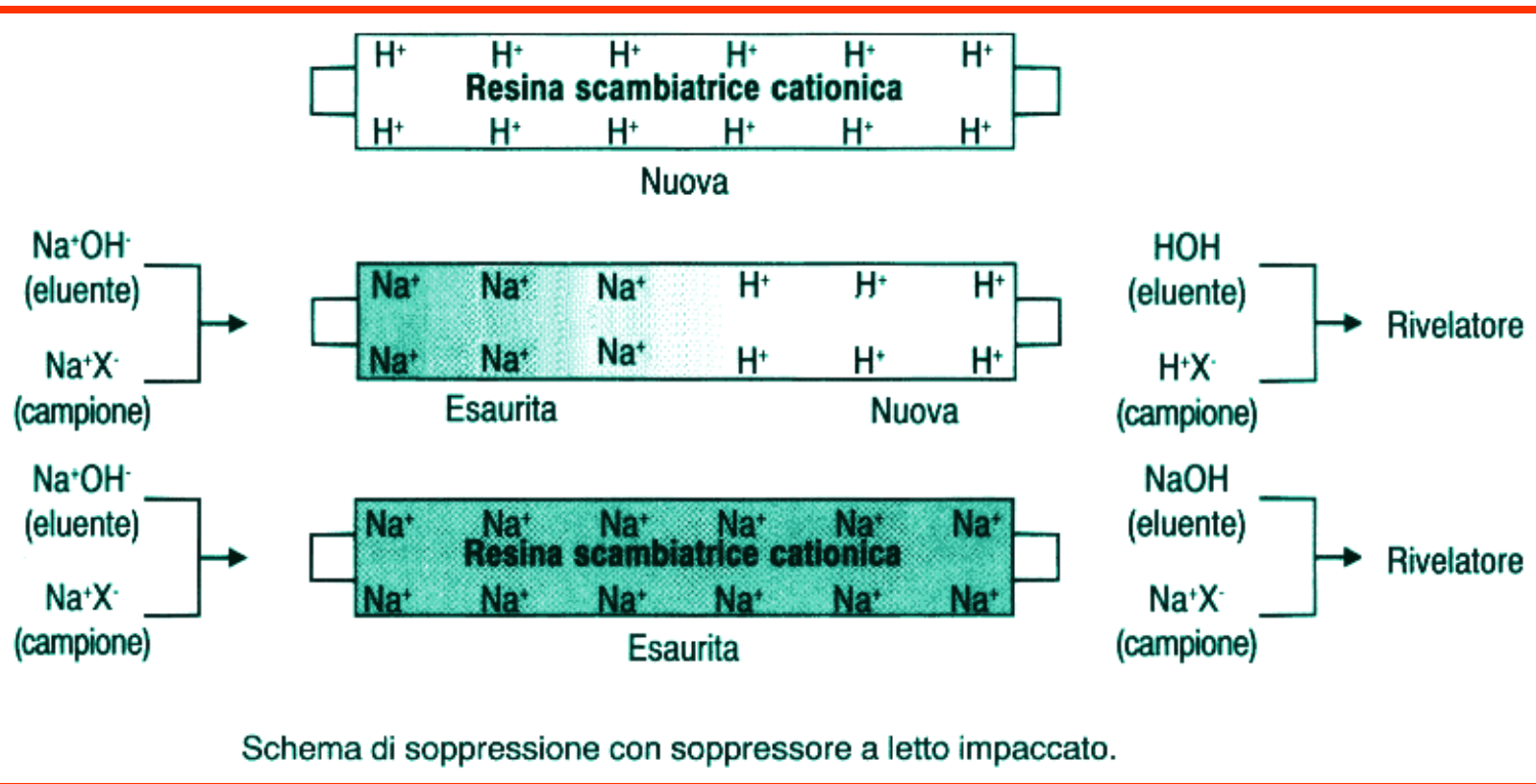
Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressione



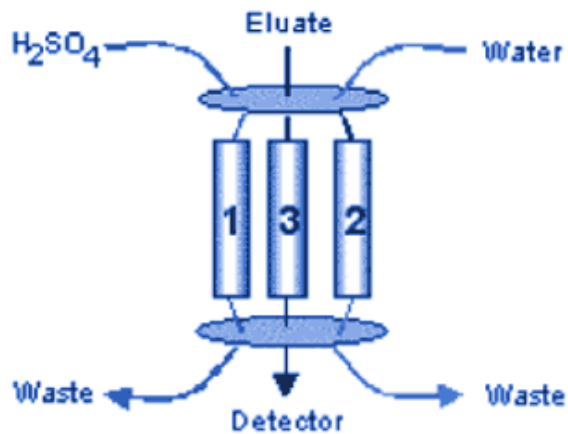
Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressore a letto impaccato

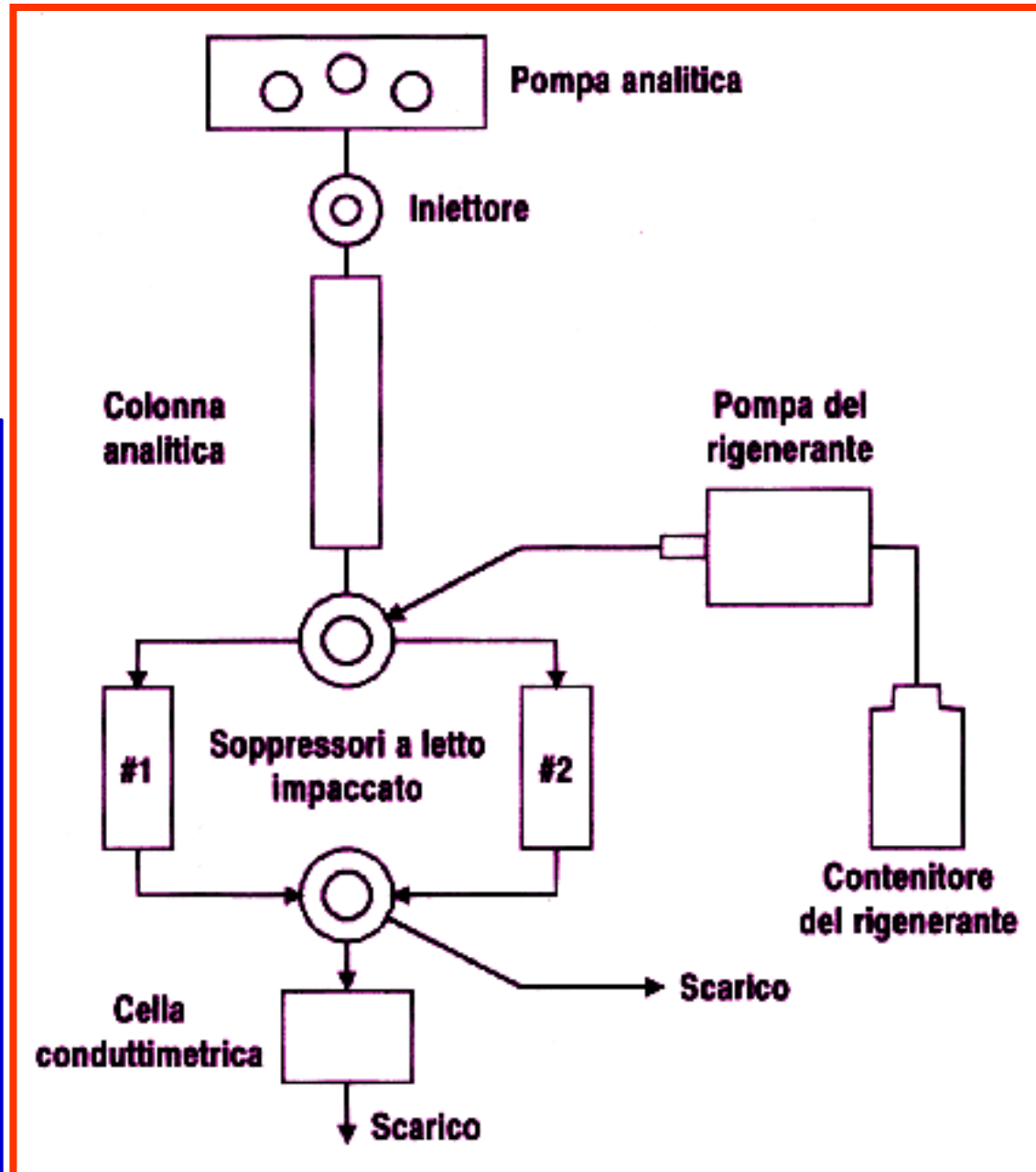


Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressore a letto impaccato con commutazione automatica

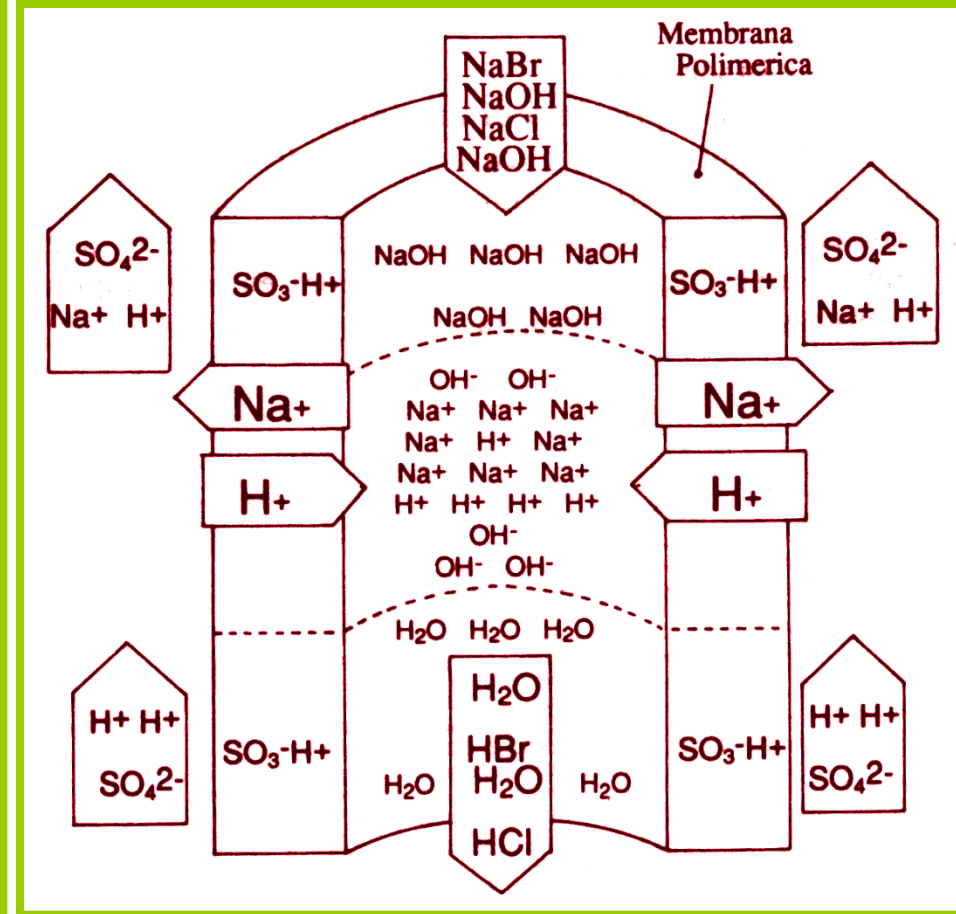
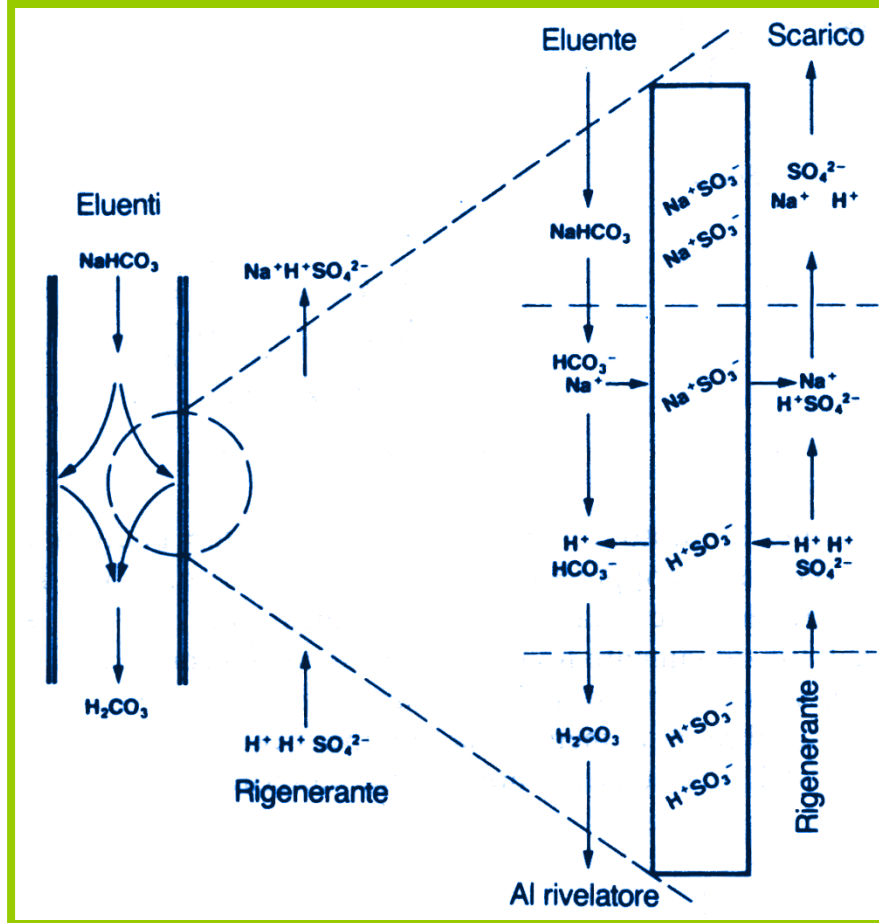


La versione «revolver» utilizzata da Metrohm dispone di tre unità identiche: mentre una agisce da soppressore la seconda viene rigenerata e la terza viene risciacquata con acqua ultrapura.



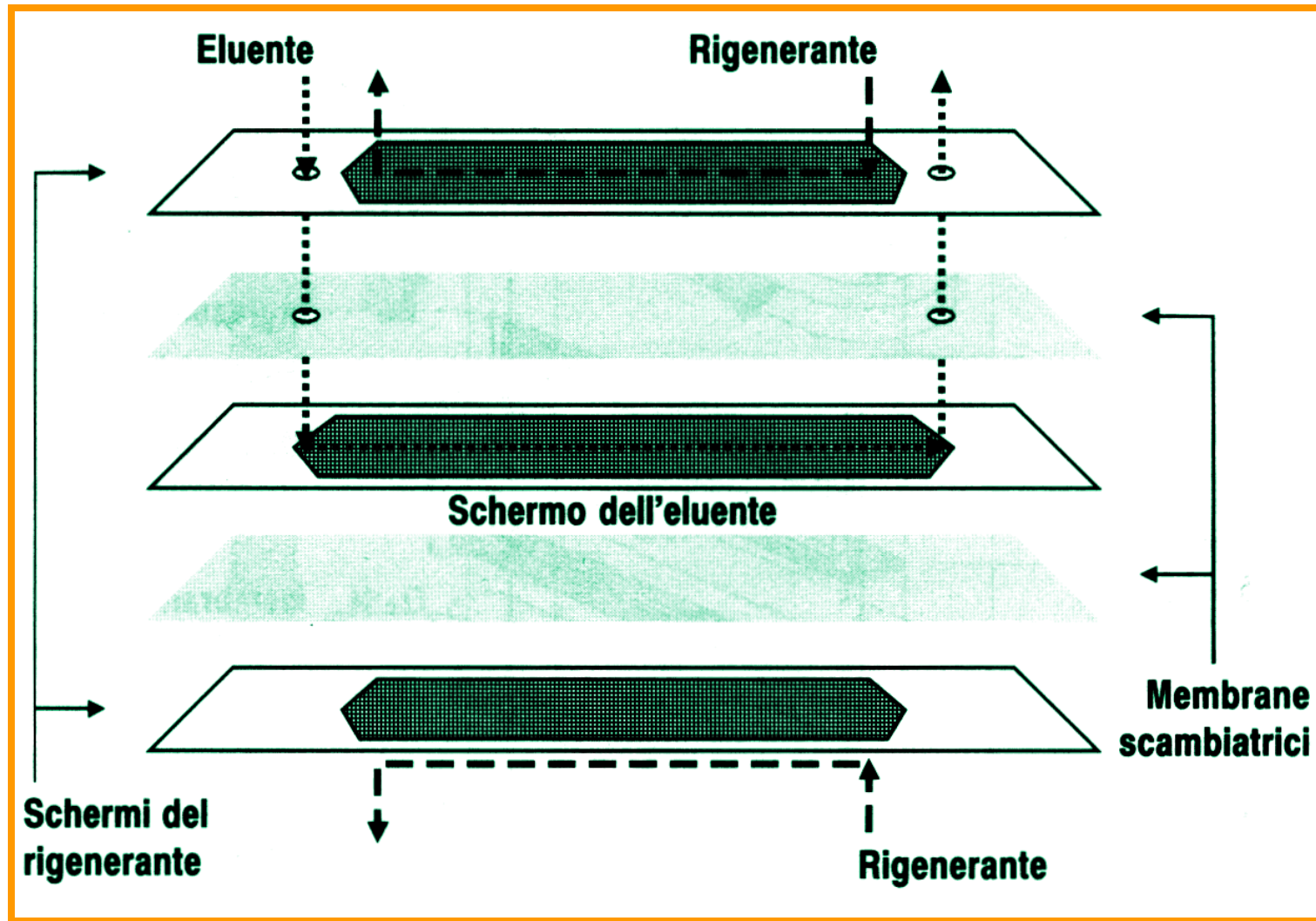
Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressore a fibra cava



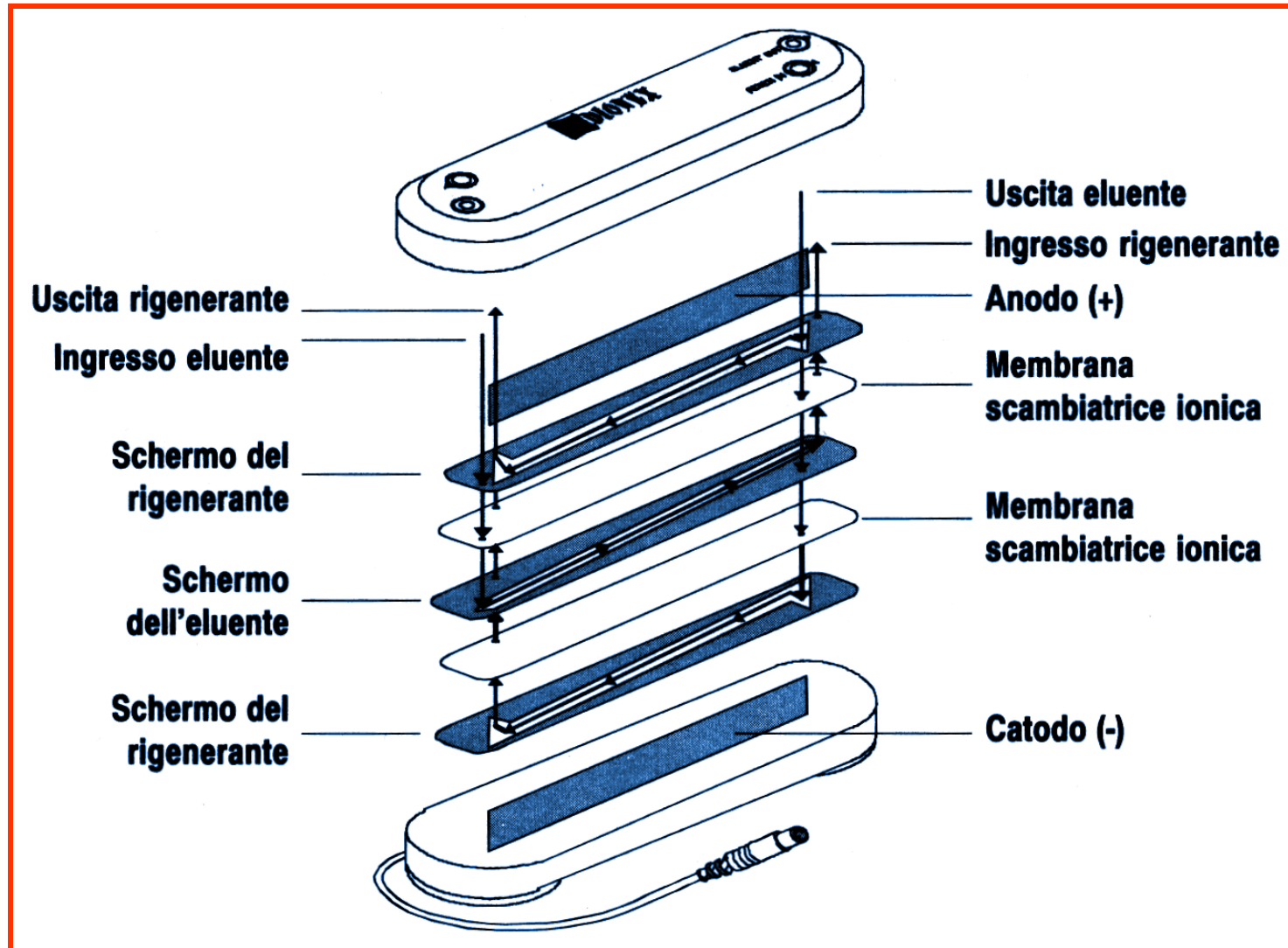
Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressore a membrana



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

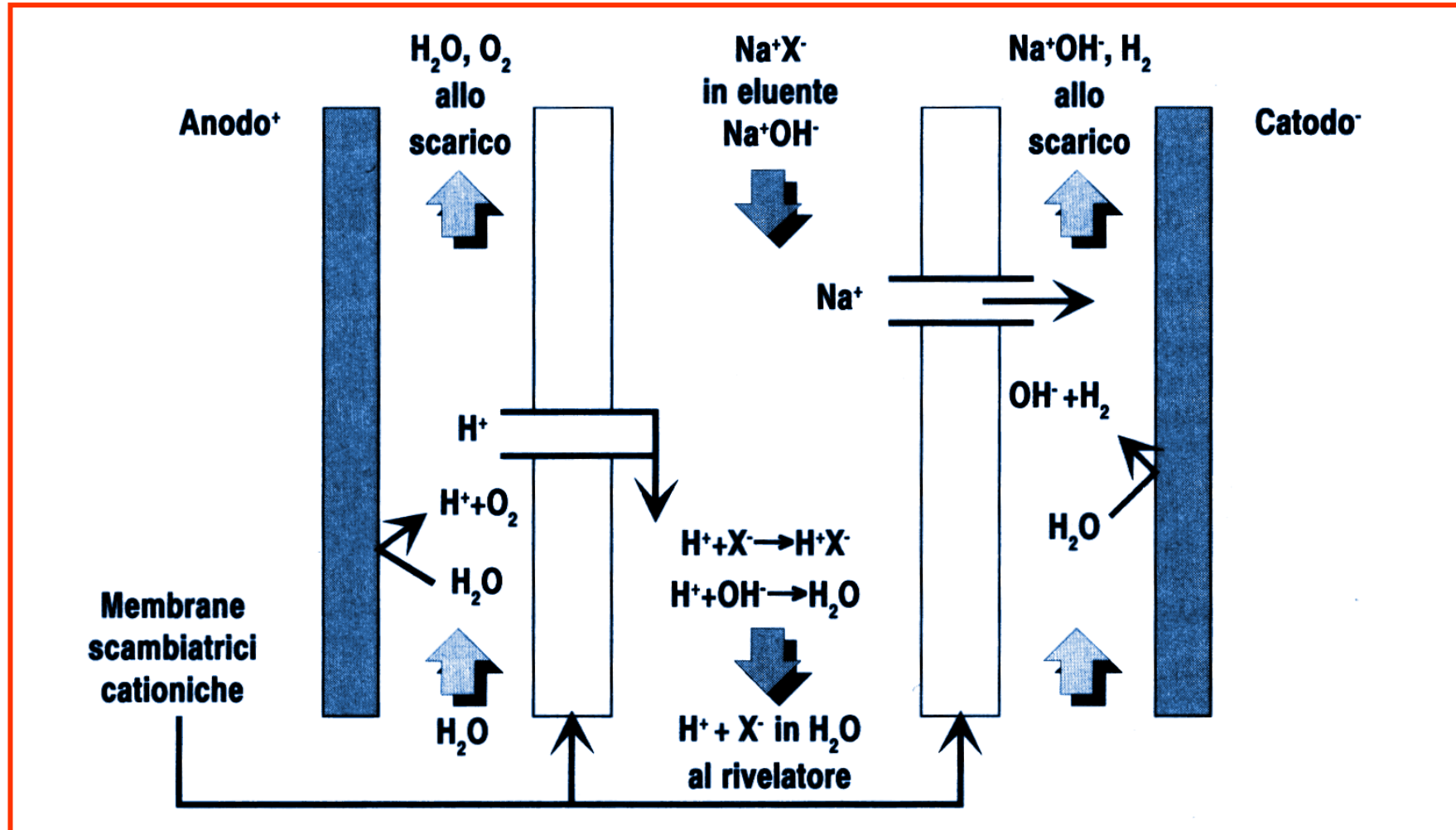
Soppressore autorigenerante a membrana (SRS)



Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressore autorigenerante a membrana (SRS)

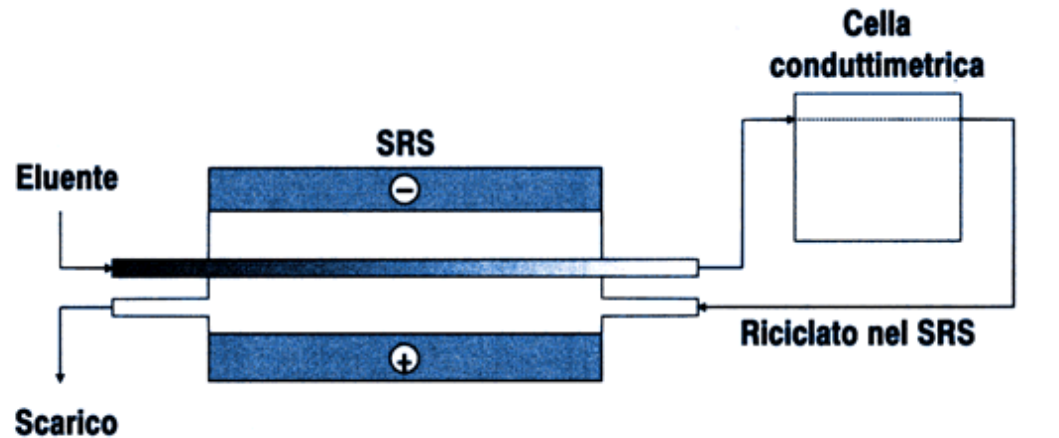
Principio di rigenerazione elettrochimica



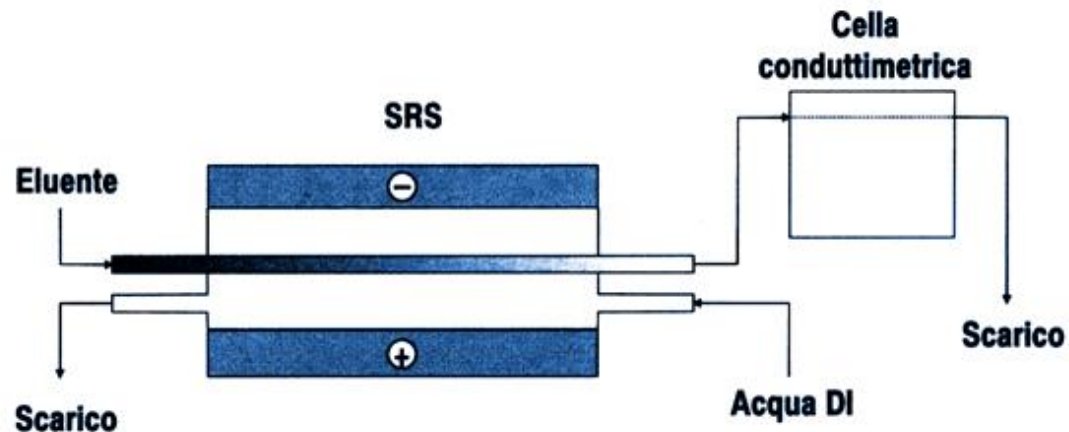
Cromatografia ionica (IC)

Soppressore autorigenerante a membrana (SRS)

Modalità di funzionamento



Modalità riciclo



Modalità
rigenerante
esterno



APPLICAZIONI: Determinazione di metalli di transizione nel siero - Cromatografia Ionica

A) PDCA Eluent

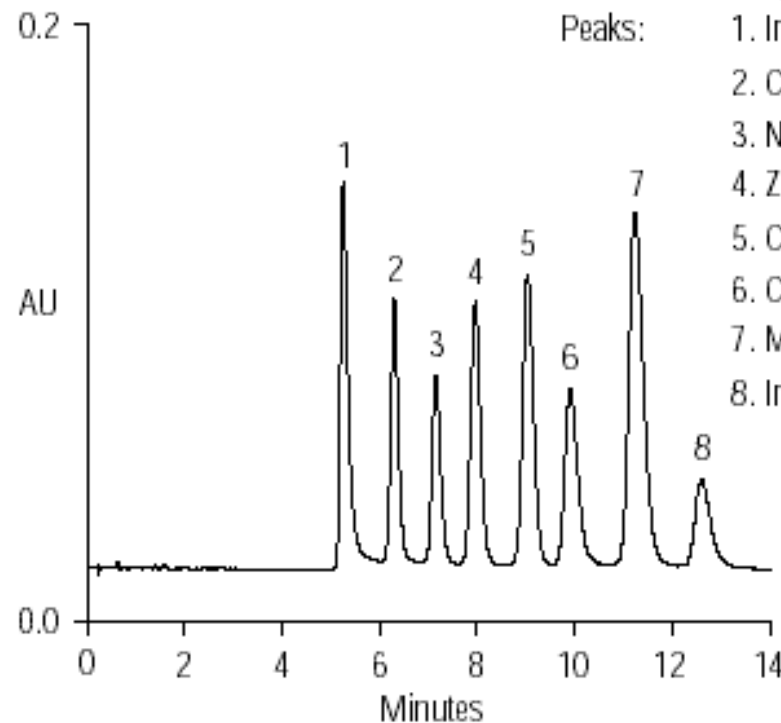
Column: IonPac® CS5A, CG5A

Eluent: MetPac® PDCA Eluent

Flow Rate: 1.2 mL/min

Inj. Volume: 50 µL

Detection: Absorbance, 530 nm with PAR
in MetPac Postcolumn
Reagent Diluent



Peaks:

1. Iron (III)	1.3 mg/L
2. Copper	1.3
3. Nickel	2.6
4. Zinc	1.3
5. Cobalt	1.3
6. Cadmium	6.0
7. Manganese	2.6
8. Iron (II)	1.3

11873

