

## Liquid Chromatography

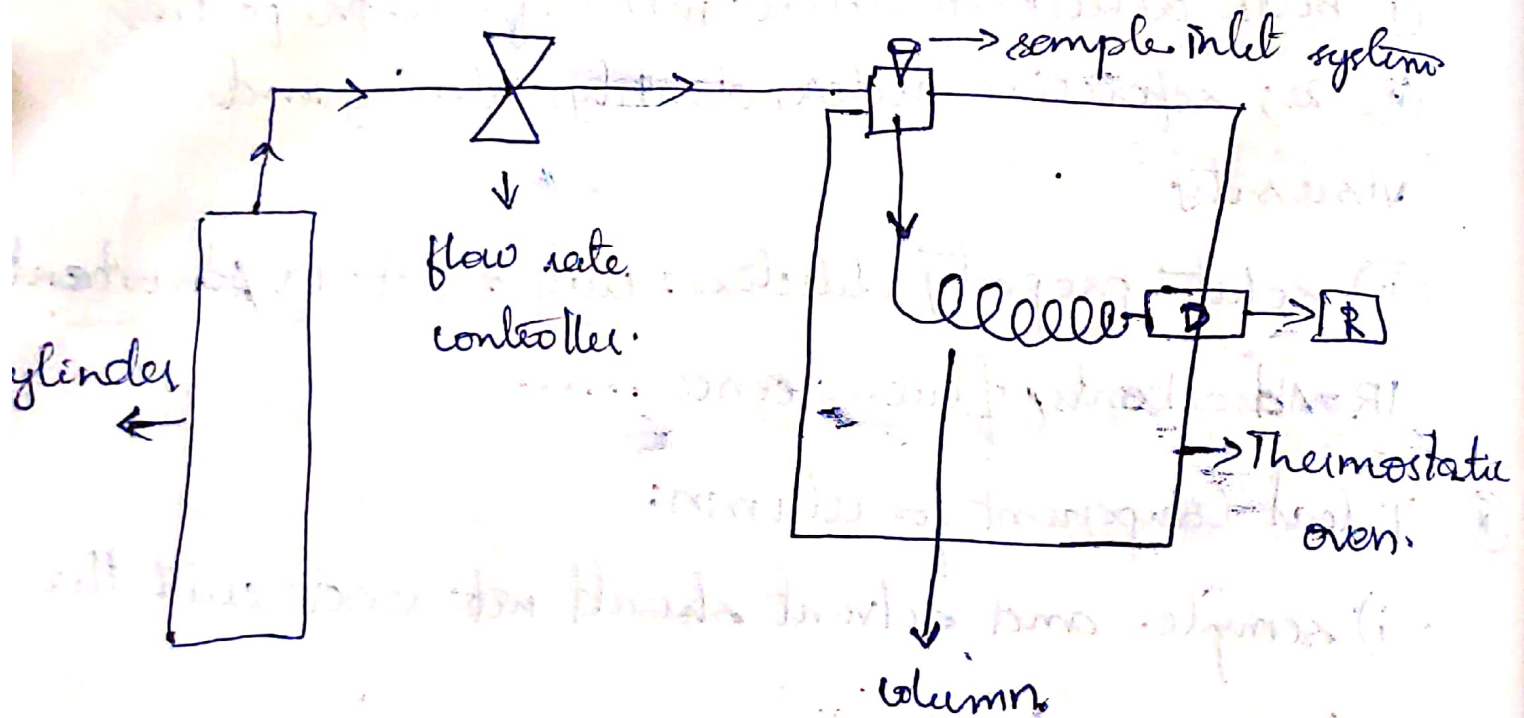
(HPLC)

MP	SP	principle
Liquid	solid - Adsorption	
✓ Liquid	liquid - Partition	

## Gas Chromatography

MP	SP	principle
gas	solid - Adsorption	
✓ gas	liquid - partition	

## Gas Chromatography



- ① Carrier gas housed in cylinder, gas will be inert in nature.
- ② GC consists of Column, sample inlet system, detector, column oven, amplifier, recorder or read out, flow rate controller

- ③ The sample used must be an organic compound.
- ④ The sample should be able to volatilise but not thermally labile.
- ⑤ gases used are inert, i.e.; helium, Argon, hydrogen, nitrogen. Helium and hydrogen are commonly used although helium is more efficient.

### Characteristics of ideal gas.

- ① It should be inert.
- ② should be stable.
- ③ should provide flow rate
- ④ should provide reproducibility
- ⑤ Nitrogen is less sensitive  $\therefore$  It is least used.
- ⑥ Hydrogen is more advantageous but is dangerous.
- ⑦ Helium is preferred but is expensive, it has excellent thermal conductivity in a low density and allows greater flow rate.

### ① Sample inlet systems

- sample is inserted using syringe.



## Column

(SP) - diatomaceous earth  
used is ↑

column are of two types:

- i) packed column which is less efficient.
- ii) capillary or open tubular column which is more efficient.

- # Control of temperature in oven is obtained through thermostatic oven.
- # sample separated is recognised by detector which is then converted to electrical signals and then amplified and then converted to digital signal and is plotted by a computer as a chromatogram and is recorded.
- # sample injected should be volatile and thermally stable.
- # Hyperdermic capillary microsyringe is used to inject the sample.
- # it is heated at a high temperature to form vapours of the liquid at a time.
- # Columns vary in length from less than 2m to 50m and more. They can be made up of

stainless steel, glass, fused silica, or Teflon.

# Capillary columns are also known as Gaslay columns.

# glass is resistant to chemical etching, hence it is more oftenly used.

# detectors used are ① flame ionization detectors,

② thermal conductivity detectors, ③ electron capture detectors.

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